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INFLUENCE.

Drop follows drop, and swells
With rain the sweeping river;
Word follows word, and tells
A truth that lives forever.

Flake follows flake, like spirits
Whose wings the winds dissever:
Thought follows thought, and lights
The realm of life forever.

Beam follows beam, to cheer
The cloud the bolt would shiver;
Throb follows throb, and fear
Gives place to joy forever.

The drop, the flake, the beam,
Teach us a lesson ever;
The word, the thought, the beam,
Impress the soul forever.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

PASSOVER.

On the evening of the fourteenth day of Nisan, the festival commences; and while the *Baal habayith*—master of the house—goes to the synagogue with his sons, we will give our attention to the further preparations which are now made at home by the female portion of the household. They are all dressed in festive array; the mistress of the establishment lights the Sabbath lamp, and then sets the table, but very differently from ordinary occasions. In the first place she fixes several pillows or cushions on one side of the table, against the wall—an imitation of the oriental couch; this is for the *Baal habayith* to lean upon; for on this season their present state of exile and captivity is to be entirely lost sight of, and they transport themselves in imagination and scenery at least, back to the happier periods of the Hebrew Commonwealth.

Next, the good lady takes a large round dish of plate—if there be wealth, or of tin, if moderate circumstances. (The Jews of the Continent place a great value on their sets of [English] tin, which are kept for centuries in the same families as heir-looms. They are always shining with a plate-like lustre.) A napkin is placed on this dish, and upon it an unleavened cake, somewhat larger and thicker than those described in my last week's article. On one side this cake has a peculiar stitch; another napkin covers it, and a second cake with two notches is laid on it; then another napkin, and a third cake with three notches. These notches are used to distinguish them from each other. These cakes or *Mitzooth*, are symbolical of the three classes of ancient Israel: the *Priest*, the *Levite*, and the *Israelite* [Inymen.]

These three cakes are then covered with another napkin; and various little plates and saucers, seemingly abstracted from some toy tea-set, are placed on it. One of these contains the roasted shank-bone of a lamb, a sad remembrance of better days, when the paschal lamb was still annually offered up at Jerusalem. As the Jews think it unlawful to eat the paschal lamb out of Jerusalem, this bone is now all that represents this ceremony. By it is placed a little vessel with *bitter herbs* (Ex. xii.8,) and a cup of salt water, into which they are dipped. Another with *green herbs*—lettuce generally—to indicate the season of the year. Contiguous to it is a paste made of the pounded apples, almonds, etc., seasoned with various spices, in remembrance of the hardships their forefathers had to endure in making bricks for the Egyptians. This mixture is supposed to resemble the mortar. A roasted egg completes the arrangement of the dish. Covers are then laid for all the members of the family, [Hebrew] domestics included; and a cup or wine glass placed for each, and by its side a *Gahdah*, a book containing the ritual for this night. A superfluous cup for *Elijah* will be explained in the sequel.

The male members of the family now return from the synagogue; and the spectacle now presented to their wondering gaze is very imposing, the more so from its novelty. After a brief general survey the father blesses his children, each separately, and so, also, afterwards, does the mother, as explained in my chapter on the *Sabbath*. After one or two hymns are chanted, they all sit down to the table, and open their *gahdahs*, and, looking at the unleavened bread on the table, commence to recite, in a chanting tone, in Hebrew of course, "Behold this bread of misery! but such as it is, let all strangers and needy come and partake of it freely," etc. All the cups are then filled with wine. This is everywhere most strictly observed, even by the poorest.

In this ritual every family is supposed to have within its bosom one or more individuals representing either of the four following characters: the wise or philosophical, the wicked, ungodly or heterodox, the pious or orthodox, and the simpleton, who is indifferent to everything. These four characters are assumed by four boys, or some other members of the family. The first asks, "wherefore are all these things? what mean all these ceremonies?" The second or ungodly ridicules them, and inquires: "Of what use is all this nonsense?" The third, or pious, is willing to believe everything handed down through his fathers, nothing doubting. With the fourth—who displays no curiosity, and who is called, "he who knows not how to ask anything"—the father is bidden to open a conversation on the, at present, all-important subject of the exodus. To answer all these inquiries, then, the whole family proceed to read the whole history of their forefathers, from the death of Jacob to Miriams' song of triumph, after the passage of the Red Sea; specially arranged for this night's service, and everywhere interspersed with praises and thanksgiving to God.

At stated intervals, the reading is interrupted by the bitter herbs being dipped into the salt water. Hence, into the above mentioned paste, and distributed to the household. One of the cakes of unleavened broad on the centre dish is then broken in two, and one-half of it is placed between the cushions, while the other half is distributed among the company. Wine is drank four times during the evening; the cups must be replenished after each bibulation, though but little should have been drunk. Elijah is supposed to lend his auspicious presence at this service or Seder, as it is called; and, on this evening, hospitality is even extended to invisible beings, and in every Jewish family, all the world over a cup is placed and filled for the Prophet; and some of the boys take his turn, whenever the cup must be tasted.

The whole evening service is divided into two parts, in the interval of which, the centre-dish is removed, and a plentiful supper is partaken of, preceded, however, by the consecration of the holidays over the wine cup, as is the case on every Sabbath-eve. Immediately after supper, the centre dish is replaced; the door is opened for Elijah to enter, and while open, they repeat the maledictions contained in Psalm LXXIX. 6. It is but just to say, however, that no especial meaning is now attached to them, nor are they applied to any nation or people. Whenever the door was opened, we boys all felt very solemn, not without some modified dread or suspicious awe, lest the old Prophet should really and bodily pay us a visit. The chance, however, we knew, was very small, as he was pressed by so many thousands of similar, and simultaneous invitations; nevertheless, our little heads were busy in imagination, anticipating the probable features, and apparel of the venerable Thisbite. I think I could tell the precise length and color of the beard I always attributed to him. I did not use to like the idea of opening the door for him; but then after a moment's reflection, I would say: "Who's afraid?" and throw it open most heroically.

After the door is closed again, they proceed to repeat the Hallelujah psalms; several hymns of a cabalistical, i. e. very foolish and nonsensical import, are then sung, and the exercises of the evening are to be closed by eating a small portion of the half of the unleavened cake that was hid under the cushions. But this piece is nowhere to be found! Again and again it is looked for, between the several cushions, but in vain! The father, then, looks round the table inquiringly, and soon detects the thief by his roguish smile. It must be known that it is a time-honored custom for one of the boys to hide this half cake, and not to deliver it to the father, till he promises some present, such as a new coat, hat, etc., whereupon it soon makes its appearance. After partaking of this, nothing further must be eaten or drunk this evening. What remains of this half of the cake, is preserved till next year, and by old women is supposed to possess various virtues, such as Papists attribute to their relics. It is burned with the crumbs on the eve of Passover, as described in my last. Before concluding, they say: "This year we are bondmen; the next we shall be free; this year we are here; the coming year we shall be in Jerusalem!"

The institution of the Lord's Supper, doubtless, took place about this time; as it corresponds very nearly with the latter part of these exercises. After the fourth cup is drank, no more must be tasted that night as above-mentioned; and Christ said: "I will not drink of the fruit of the wine, until the kingdom of God shall come." He then gave them bread, also above described. I have, moreover, no doubt that the sop that Christ gave to Judas (John xiii., 26,) was the same as is here described as bitter herbs, which were dipped into salt-water. The hymn mentioned in Mark xiv., 26, which the margin calls a psalm, was most likely one or more of the psalms above-mentioned as hallelujah psalms, and which now extend from the 113th to the 118th inclusive. From all this we may conclude that some, if not all, of the present ceremonies observed on the eve of the Passover, were in use in the time of our Saviour, and they become venerable and endeared to us from his having given them the sanction of his august presence and from his participation in them; and more specially, from his having commemorated them by instituting in their stead the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He being the great antitype of the paschal lamb, once offered up for all, did away with the necessity of annually renewing this sacrifice. Let us be truly thankful to him for it, and each one of us endeavor to have a personal interest in the atonement thus provided for us.

This night and the night following are called Lel Shemurim, or "night of watchfulness," as they think all Israel is on these nights under the especial care of God, the great Watcher and Keeper of his people; and I have heard it stated that no death or other misfortune ever occurs on these nights—at least, so it is believed.

Before the family retires, Elijah's cup, which was *not* emptied at the fourth drinking, is left on the table, together with a piece of "mitzoth, (the thicker unleavened bread,) after everything else has been removed; so that if the Thisbite should come during the night, he may find the wherewithal he may regale himself.

I shall now close this long article with a *true* story, which took place on one of these *seder*-nights. The adventure happened to the father of the writer, who used to tell it to his children on every recurring Passover-eve. When a young man, and on his travels, his host requested him to take a bed in the room where these ceremonies had taken place, it being customary in certain countries for some one to sleep in the room—to wait on Elijah, perhaps. A light is also kept burning all night through. About midnight, he dreamt Elijah had come, and was making a meal of the "mitzoth;" he gradually awoke, and thought he heard some noise in the room, and when he was sufficiently awake to take a sober survey of the room, he saw to his amazement Elijah's large unleavened cake marched along the floor! He looked again and again, rubbed his eyes, and fain would have persuaded himself that he was still dreaming, but this consolation was not allowed him. He at length summoned up sufficient courage to rise and examine the apparently invisible motive power of the cake, when, what do you think he found? Why nothing but a very respectable little quadruped, vulgarly denominated *mouse!* This solved the miracle with a vengeance, and I should not be surprised if he found himself somewhat skeptical as to the bodily re-appearance of Elijah.

In my next article, I hope to close my somewhat extended remarks on the Passover, and meanwhile must pray my readers not to the end.

JOSEPHUS.

Columbia, S. C.

REPORT OF THE BIBLE COMMITTEE.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The committee to whom was referred the Bible Cause, beg leave to report:

They have received no communication from the Bible Agent or Agents within the bounds of our Conference, giving an account of what has been accomplished for this most catholic cause. Neither have they received as definite an account as desirable from the preachers of this Conference of the amounts collected in their several charges, for the diffusion of the Word of Life among us. But while the cause has not met with that encouragement demanded at our hands, yet we rejoice that something has been done, signifying thereby our consciousness of its being the cause of God.

From the various reports which have been made by the American Bible Society, we find great encouragement to give our continued and most hearty approval of its operations. For within the last year it has been enabled to publish one hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-five copies, and collected thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars over any preceding year. The reports also inform us of the increased demands within our own country upon the Society for a supply of God's Holy Word, while the cry of millions of perishing heathens falls with unresisting power upon their ears.

The revolutions that have taken place, and are now continually occurring in the Eastern Hemisphere, especially demand our serious consideration. It is no longer a problem that the nations of the earth may read and learn the Will of God concerning them in their own language. For the Society, following the indications of Divine Providence, have already translated the Bible into multiplied scores of languages, which have been greeted by those thus favored with feelings of a thrilling character.

Can *we* then, whose souls have shared in emotions of heavenly joy, from scanning the sacred page, misinterpret those feelings? If, from meditations in the law of the Lord, it becomes *our* delight, both day and night, and proves a lamp to our feet and a light to our path; and if the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether, and if Jehovah is to be known by all the earth, to be feared, and if indeed the Scriptures are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto every good work, should we not then exert our influence in diffusing among the ignorant and degraded nations of the earth so sacred a treasure, so heavenly a light and so powerful an agent designed by the God of heaven for the enlightenment of the world upon those subjects which make for its peace and happiness?

And especially should this subject interest us just now, when the fact is considered that the Roman Catholic community are lending all their energies, doubly renewed, backed by the authority of the Supreme Pontiff himself, not only to prevent the free and full circulation of the Scriptures, but also to prevent their being read in schools and families. Are not these facts portentous of evils of the greatest magnitude? And shall we slumber at our posts while the enemy is making such aggressive movements in our midst? Blind and recreant must be that Protestant that could sleep on his arms when such a foe is in our midst. Let us awake then and take us to the rescue, while it is called *to-day*, ere the night of papal tyranny and oppression overtakes us and bind us in its relentless folds.

The committee cannot well close their report without adverting to the death of our beloved Pollock, appointed at our last session, as Bible Agent within the bounds of the Alabama Conference. Short was his stay, but well was his work performed while life and strength remained. For soon his work was accomplished, when his Master called him from his labors on earth, to higher and more glorious refreshments in heaven.

But to a body of Christian ministers it is entirely unnecessary to attempt a vindication of the value of the Holy Scriptures to convert the world and save it from its impending ruin.

Therefore, in view of the subject under consideration, we offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will, as far as practicable, in the month of June, take up collections not otherwise provided for, in our several charges, for this cause; and that the Presiding Elders be and are hereby requested to exert their influence to see this resolution carried into effect.

Resolved, That in view of the scarcity of ministers in our Conference, we, if thought practicable, recommend Brother Wm. H. C. Price to the favorable consideration of the managers of the American Bible Society, as a suitable person to act as agent within the bounds of the Alabama Conference.

Resolved, That each preacher having charge of work be required to keep an exact account, as near as possible, of collections made among our own congregations, so as to report the same more definitely at our next Conference.

Signed, J. A. CLEMENT,
A. McBRYDE,
A. J. COLEMAN,
Committee.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL REPORT.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

That wisdom unto which all things are known from the beginning, the remotest results of all actions perceived, has declared that if we "train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it." It assures us that the pious training of children shall not be lost. The fascinations of the world may for awhile charm the spirit thus trained into forgetfulness of its eternal interests—the pleasures of sin entice it from the path of duty—association with the unbelieving and the ungodly, may blunt the moral sensibilities and lead the soul far away from God, and the stirring pursuits of life may temporarily absorb the whole man: nevertheless, the holy culture of the infant mind shall not prove fruitless. Though through long years its fruits be not visible, and it seems lost in oblivion, yet in the still hour of reflection, which must come to all, the heart will turn sadly from the empty joys of earth, as the prodigal from the husks that the swine did eat, and will feel that these fill not its immortal longings; and in that hour thrilling memories of the past will rush with power over the piously trained mind. It will live again in thought its infant innocence; the home of childhood looms up behind intervening years with beautiful freshness: the sainted mother, perhaps long since in her angel-home, seems now with tearful eye to speak to us again in softest tones of love, while with throbbing hearts we look earnestly into her sweet face as she tells us how Jesus loved little children and took them up in his arms, laid his hands upon them and blessed them; how he was nailed to the cross for us and died for us, and what holy wonders there are in the blessed land beyond the stars; and our tiny hands seem once more clasped as we repeat the sweet prayer of childhood falling from a mother's holy lips. Memory recalls vividly that venerated father as he read from the old family Bible, hymned the praise divine, and then knelt in solemn prayer invoking blessings on his loved ones.

The Sabbath School to which we had so joyfully hasted—the kind teacher, the early lessons, the holy child-like lecture of the man of God, and the gentle encouraging word he gave each of us to be a good child—all arise before us and bitter tears of repentance over these holy instructions so sadly neglected, flow freely. This holy training, like the healthful streams of a lofty fountain, flows on secretly beneath the overlying sins of riper years, only to burst forth with increased power, at a more advanced point in life's journey.

Nor are these the best hopes we may cherish of the effect of training up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. No; there are multitudes who, like Timothy, from a child have known the holy Scriptures, and this knowledge has not been buried beneath a superincumbent load of guilt, but like the youthful Samuel, they have heard the word of God, and cried, "Speak Lord for thy servant heareth." What though our children be by nature "children of wrath," and though they live in a world whose multitudes move in the broad way, their path beset by subtle and malignant fiends, in whose wiles they are unexperienced. Nevertheless, we need not fear that holy training, in the comprehensive sense of the term, will prove profitless. No; that Savior who so touchingly took little children in his arms and blessed them, still lives, and is "the same yesterday, to-day and forever"; upon the throne of the universe, and in all the outgoings of His omnipotence, he is unchanged, and in the invisible arms of infinite love He will again and ever bless little children. The good Shepherd can never cast away the lambs from his bosom. The vast variety of earthly objects cannot so bewilder and absorb the attention of the child of pious care, as to make him wholly unmindful of gospel truths. The silent voices of the stars eloquently proclaim to his youthful heart, not yet deafened by the hum of business strife, worlds of beauty and love above them. The artless wish expressed by children for the more perfect powers and joys of the dwellers in that heavenly world, evinces a half-awakened consciousness that some fearful moral disaster has swept away from us a vast inheritance, the intended gift of our Great Father. These truths exist not in the infant mind in well-defined logical forms, but rather in the half-smothered cries of the soul for the restoration of its lost treasure. This childlike of the heart then, with the confiding simplicity of childhood, not yet tutored by severe experience to guard against falsehood, makes the youthful mind a rich soil for the seed of truth, from which the sower may gather some thirty, some an hundred fold. Let us do our duty then to the rising generation, and perchance in countless instances we shall discover that there is a closer approximation to the infant John the Baptist, "who was filled with the Holy Ghost from his mother's womb," than we had deemed possible. Life's eras are linked in an unbroken chain, "the child is father to the man," and though the holy influences shed upon youth may sometimes flow through long subterraneous channels, beneath a wasted life, to spring forth with fertilizing beauty near the passages of the Jordan; yet not unfrequently do they convert the entire life into a garden of the Lord, blooming in holy beauty, and rich with celestial fruit.

The fact then being established, that effort for the salvation of children is more certainly and richly recompensed than labors for the salvation of maturer age, the question arises what is our duty in the premises. We need not say that our duty does not lessen the responsibility of parents. Let them, like Abraham, "command their children to keep the way of the Lord, and do justice and judgment," if they would rest "in Abraham's bosom."

Nor does the most faithful discharge of ministerial duty to children, aside from the Sabbath School, supersede the necessity for calling into energetic operation this noble auxiliary of the church, in caring for her lambs. The more regular observance of the Lord's day, the worship of the Sabbath School, the study and recitation of the lessons, with the kind instructions of the teacher, and that without which the cap stone of the work is wanting, namely, the frequent simple lectures of the Pastor—these tell well upon youthful immortals. In truth, to the Sabbath School the world is largely indebted, for the evidently rapid spread of the spiritual heaven in the mind of our age, and for the numerous missionary heroes who have gone forth as the advance guard of God's Israel, to plant the standard of the cross in the kingdoms of darkness. From the Sabbath School have gone forth a host of statesmen, warriors, philanthropists, and mighty men, to enthrone Christianity in the high places of the earth. To the economy of Methodism, which like Levi hath borne the holy fire for the twelve tribes, the Sabbath School is of essential importance. It is true, that to our fathers, who bore the unsearchable riches of Christ to the log cabin of the hardy pioneer, through interminable wilds, where mingled the wild scream of the panther, with the still more savage war whoop, the Sabbath School was of relatively less moment; but to the successors of these heroic men, and in lands long laid under tribute to civilization, where numerous cities adorn our State, and hosts of scientific men come forth annually from the halls of science, and richest inventions abound, and society has taken settled forms, the Sabbath School is indispensable to our very existence. If we do not with enlarged views care, in their earlier years, for those who were baptized into our Church, we shall have the meagre satisfaction of seeing them turn with disdain from the simple spiritual beauty of Methodism to a more gorgeous ritual; or to some easier style of religion, which will lay stress upon some one or more of its forms, to the neglect of more vital truths; or to the adoption of some theory of Christianity, which will not so strictly require them to "be not conformed to this world, but to be transformed by the renewing of their minds, that they may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God." But we hope better things of the itinerant ministry, though we thus speak; and we do most sincerely congratulate this Conference that the man who presides over the Sabbath School Publications of our Church, does most efficiently recognize in our children our future statesmen and philanthropists, and ministers, and heirs with us of the promise of eternal life, as the generation to which unborn ages will be indebted for the transmission of all that is useful, wise, holy, and glorious among us.

The beautiful, profound, and simple works prepared by Dr. Summers, which are so well adapted to nurture the mind of childhood in holy wisdom, and to impart instruction to riper age, are worthy of all praise. We may but briefly notice them.

"The Questions on Genesis" will guide the inquiring mind successfully into the discovery of the secret riches of wisdom and holy wonders of that first of the books of the Lord—that book which is the sole chronicle in our possession of the earliest ages of mankind—of the achievements of the giant antediluvians, and the faithful record of post-diluvian distribution of families and of patriarchal life, progression and covenants—the only book which describes the beauty and harmony of the newly formed world, over which the sons of God shouted for joy; whose truths are the firm foundation for the glorious superstructure of Revelation, thereafter builded up and finished by prophets and apostles. This book of "Questions" should be in the possession of all.

We trust the Editor's labors in this direction will be extended over the entire Bible. Indigenous Bible literature of this description, will be hailed with great satisfaction throughout our Zion.

The glow of pleasure we feel in contemplating the sweet, holy and instructive Hymn Book of our Church, will be increased on seeing the same excellence connected with numerous delightful hymns on early piety, and for the various exercises of the Sabbath School, in the "Hymns for Schools and Families," just edited in cheap style by Dr. Summers. It is worthy of universal acceptation.

"The Sunday School Teacher" is the very essence of thorough research into the history of Sundry School operations, and into the qualifications demanded for, and the character of Sunday School exercises. It is truly "*multum in parvo.*" An indifference to this work would reveal the want of qualifications for the post of a Sunday School teacher, and much more for the office of a pastor of the flock of God. The editing of Wesley's approved Sermons in tract form, and these again neatly bound and in cheap style, with entirely new and valuable indexes, and a faithful restoration of the purity of the original Wesleyan standard text, confers a benefit upon mankind, and places within easy access to the religious world, Sermons, which are the nearest approach, in the whole range of homiletic literature, to the simple majesty of Christ's Sermon on the Mount. The happy faces of thousands of our children, upon the distribution of the Sunday School Visitor, and the profit we have all derived from its pages, are a sufficient testimony of its worth. Would that its light were more widely diffused. That a livelier interest in the Sabbath School department of ministerial duty must be awakened, facts abundantly demonstrate. How shall this desideratum be obtained? To do this effectually, it will be necessary to devote an evening during the sessions of our annual Conference, exclusively to Sabbath School interests. An energetic Agent in the field also, in imitation of the Georgia Conference—a man of God, whose heart is in the work, to travel throughout the bounds of our Conference, to lecture and point out the most judicious mode of conducting the Schools, to preach in our congregations upon the subject, to organize Sabbath Schools wherever necessary, and to report to this Conference the striking excellencies or defects in the Sunday School management in any portion of our work, would give a powerful impetus to this work.

The Sunday School Editor, for sufficient reasons, does not think it necessary to ask the Conference to order collections to be taken up for the publication interests during the present year.

The Sunday School statistics which follow, will not allow us to show the gratifying increase of interest which we think more perfect returns would afford. There are reported to us in the Alabama Conference:

Schools, 237; Superintendents, 259; Teachers, 1159; Scholars, 8394; Volumes, 2,989; Visitors, 1708; Monies for Home, $1076,30; Monies for Publications, $456,53.

Delicacy forbids us to commend by name the example of a certain brother, who reported twenty-one Schools in his circuit, for the imitation of the brethren.

We are sorry to add that we have no report of Schools from twenty-nine fields of labor; six of these have schools; twenty-three are reported to have none. We would kindly ask the Shepherds of these, how have they obeyed the injunction of the Great Shepherd, "feed my lambs?"

From the foregoing considerations, your Committee respectfully recommend to this Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that on an evening during the session of our Conference, a meeting be held to promote the Sunday School interests, a collection be taken up, and two speakers appointed at each Conference to deliver suitable addresses on the occasion, at the ensuing Conference.

Resolved, secondly, that we recommend the appointment, if practicable, of a Sunday School Agent, to stir up this interest throughout our bounds.

Resolved, thirdly, that this Conference will circulate in all our Sunday Schools the works prepared for them by Dr. Summers, particularly those within named.

Resolved, fourthly, that the preachers of this Conference shall be held derelict to duty, who will not organize Sunday Schools wherever practicable; and visit, lecture and encourage in the pulpit and otherwise, the existing Sunday Schools.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. J. HAMILL,
CHARLES STRIDER.
W. J. POWERS.

ETERNAL LAMPS.

When we hear the word Lamp, we involuntarily recall that beloved lamp of our childhood, burning in the secret mountain-cavern, and throwing its magic radiance over so many of our winter nights—the wonderful Lamp of Aladdin; or we enter in imagination the Chapel of the Nativity at Bethlehem, where the many golden and jeweled luminaries, presents from Kings and Emperors, hang like low stars within their own rich twilight; or we think of the lamps borne before the bride and bridegroom in ancient Judea, like the Torch of Hymen, at the weddings of old Greece and Rome—or of those seven crystal vessels of supernatural flame which St. George found in the enchanted castle, and which he extinguished by means of a goblet of precious liquor, to the instantaneous and utter destruction of that place of illusions. By the help of the same word, moreover, we can, if it so pleases us, penetrate into that mosque in the city of Fez, where nine hundred brazen lamps are said to burn every night; or can travel into the obscure antiquity of Egypt (the native country of these artificial illuminators, as some think), and be present at the Feast of Lamps there held annually, according, as Herodotus reports. Our present business, however, is not with any of these; but rather with that "bright consumate flower" of all lamps—the lamp which burns perpetually.

There are two kinds of Eternal Lamps—one which is said to be found in tombs, and one which the Rosicrucians and other mystical philosophers conceived they could make, and which was to be of use to them in their scientific experiments. Of the former kind we hear more frequently and have fuller accounts, than of the latter. The poet Cowley, in a note on this subject, expresses an opinion that the oldest of sepulchral lamps came from the East, where there was such infinite expense and curiosity bestowed upon sepulchres." Be this as it may, it is chiefly in connection with ancient Roman tombs that we read of the discovery of Eternal Lamps. According to the belief once entertained, the Romans placed these lights in the mausoleums of their friends and relations, as a mark of honor; here it was asserted they continued burning without any waste, and in defiance of ordinary natural laws, as long as the air was excluded from them; but, immediately upon the opening of the tomb, the rare and apparently supernatural flame was extinguished. The circumstance furnished Cowley with a simile in describing the violent death of Ammon by the hand of Jonathan:

> 'Twixt his right ribs deep pierced the furious blade,
> And open'd wide those secret vessels where
> Life's light goes out when first they let in air.

It is affirmed that, about the middle of the sixteenth century, during the pontificate of Paul III., an ancient tomb was discovered in the Via Appia; which, from the inscription upon it, was supposed to be the burial-place of Cicero's daughter Tullia. In this sepulchre was found the body of a woman, with her hair done up in tresses, and tied with a golden thread; also a lighted lamp, which, if the story were true, must have been burning for at least one thousand five hundred and fifty years. But this admirable spectacle did not last long. The contents of the mausoleum were no sooner influenced by the exterior air, than the light extinguished itself; and the body—fading like a ghost before the eyes of the beholders—fell into a heap of formless dust.

Between four and five centuries previous to this, a lamp, which had been burning for a still longer period, is said to have been unearthed in a tomb supposed to contain the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, mentioned by Virgil. It must have been lying there for above two thousand two hundred years. A countrymen in the neighborhood of Rome, happening to dig a little deeper than usual in his field, came upon the body of a man taller than the city wall, and enclosed in a stone coffin, with an inscription establishing the identity of the corpse. An immense gash, measuring four feet and a half, was in the middle of the breast—the very gash inflicted by the spear of Turnus; and over the head there was a burning lamp. William of Malmesbury, whose history contains an account of this matter, says that the lamp was "constructed by magical art; so that no violent blast, no dripping of water, could extinguish it. While many were lost in admiration at this, one person (as there are always some people expert in mischief) made an aperture beneath the flame with an iron style, which, introducing the air, the light vanished." Some days afterwards, "the body being drenched with the drip of the eves, acknowledged the corruption common to mortals; the skin and the nerves dissolving." Considering that Pallas is a somewhat doubtful historical character, and that there are good reasons for believing that men taller than the city walls have never existed, it is perhaps unnecessary to add that it would be exercising no great amount of scepticism to discredit this narrative, Eternal Lamp and all.

Solinus, a Latin writer who lived in the first century of the Christian era, tells us that a light was found in a tomb, which had burnt there above fifteen centuries, and which fell into dust in the hands of those who took it up. It is said that several of these lamps have been discovered in the territory of Viterbo in Italy; of which that of Olybius Maximus of Pedum is the most celebrated. This had remained burning for fifteen hundred years—which, by the by, appears to be the favorite allotment of time in these matters. Two phials, one of gold, the other of silver, both filled with an admirably clear liquor, nourished, without any sensible diminution, a lamp placed between them, or, as some say, under them. But whether this, like the others, expired "when first they let in air," deponent sayeth not.

Hitherto we have spoken only of Italy; but it appears that our own country has had the honor of producing these phenomena. "It is reported," says Bailey in his English Dictionary, (1730,) "that, at the dissolution of monasteries, in the time of King Henry VIII., there was a lamp found that had been burnt in a tomb from about three hundred years after Christ, which was near twelve hundred years. Two of these subterranean lamps," he adds, "are to be seen in the Museum of Rarities at Leyden, in Holland;" Rarities indeed! But did they continue to burn in the Museum? or had their eternity come to an end?

The existence of these stories probably suggested an image to Shakspeare's mind in that solemn address of Pericles over the supposed dead body of his queen, which he is about to consign to the ocean:

> Where, for a monument upon thy bones,
> And age-resisting lamps, the belching whale,
> And humming water must o'erwhelm thy corpse,
> Lying with simple shells. [Act III., Sc. I.

Spenser also has an Eternal Lamp—not, however, in connection with death, but with a wedding:

> His owne two hands the holy knotts did knitt,
> That none but death for ever can divide;
> His owne two hands, for such a time most fitt,
> The nousling fire* did kindle and provide,
> And holy water thereon sprinckled wide;
> At which the bushy teade† a groome did light,
> And sacred lamp in secret chamber bide,
> Where it should not be quenched day nor night,
> For feare of evill fates, but burnen ever bright.
> [Book I., c. 12, v. 5.

Upon says that Spenser here "seems to allude to the mystical meaning of the Wise Virgins' lamps in the parable, which, like the typical fire in Levit. vi., 'shall ever be burning upon the altar of love; 'shall never go out.'" But it ought to have been added, that in this case special directions are given that the fire shall be supplied with fuel.

Would the reader like to know the composition of Eternal Lamps. We are in possession of two or three receipts, which we do not mind imparting to him. According to some authorities they are made of the oiliness of gold, resolved by art into a liquid substance. That is one way. Oil of gold is no doubt obtainable at any chemist's shop; if not, write to some friend or relation at the Australian or California diggins. Another method has been set forth, from personal experiment, by Tithemius, a learned German ecclesiastic of the fifteenth century. He assures us that he had himself made an oil of flour of brimstone, borax, and spirit of wine which burnt many years without wasting. It does not appear, however, that it would burn an indefinite number of years; so that, after all, this was not an Eternal Lamp. Athanasius Kircher, a philosophical German Jesuit, who lived about two hundred years ago, and who has written a great deal on the subject of lamps, speaks of a way to reduce the flame back into wax, so as to keep up a perpetual supply; which would certainly be economical. The inconsumable wick is to be of asbestos. And here it may be remarked that lamps with asbestos wicks have in fact been made; which, as far as the wicks themselves were concerned, have had some appearance of immortality. That this singular mineral has the power of resisting the action of fire is perfectly well known; although it is probable that some slight diminution in weight does really take place, which would necessarily end at length in the destruction of the substance. The same author mentions a chemical preparation of gold, which is thereby rendered spongy, is called Salmender's wool, and which he also recommends as a material for wicks. Fortunio Liceto, a Genoese physician of the seventeenth century, who strenuously contended for the possibility of Eternal Lamps, says: that the ancients had a secret of making an inconsumable oil, or of constructing their lamps in such a manner that, as they burned, the smoke condensed insensibly, and resolved itself into oil again. This looks like an anticipation of those modern stoves which consume their own smoke, and by means of which, and Lord Palmerston's Bill, we may hope to see the air of London purified. Liceto contends that everlasting fires burning on the altars of some of the pagan divinities were of the same nature as Eternal Lamps; but it is well known that these fires were sedulously maintained by their appointed guardians, and that the punishment of death was ordained for letting them expire.

Our countryman, Friar Bacon, believed in the possibility of making lamps that should burn forever; and even the scientific Dr. Plott, who died as late as the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-six, entertained the same opinion. He proposed asbestos as the material for the wick. Indeed he conceived that to be the only possible substance for the purpose, and that its failure would be a proof, either that Perpetual Lamps are altogether fabulous, or that the ancients made them without wicks. For the fluid which is to support the life of the flame, he suggested naphtha, or liquid bitumen, which will burn without a wick; and thought that a trial might be made of the bitumen springing into the coal mines at Pitchford, in Shropshire. This is in fact a shrewd guess in the direction of gas lamps; though the gas-contractors will tell you that for a perpetual light there must be a perpetual supply. It is quite certain, however, that a species of illumination may be produced which will continue for a great length of time without any fresh material for combustion. In a book of chemical and other scientific experiments, printed not many years ago, we find the following directions for making a lamp that will burn twelve months without replenishing: "Take a stick of phosphorus, and put it into a large dry phial, and corked, and it will afford a light sufficient to discern any object in a room, when held near it, and will continue its luminous appearance, for more than twelve months." It is possible that the Rosicrucian philosophers possessed some such knowledge as this, and so deluded their more ignorant contemporaries.

On the sceptical side of the question, Otterio Ferrari, who lived in the same century with Liceto, wrote a work, printed at Padua, in sixteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled Dissertatio de Veterum Lucernis Sepulchralibus. In this treatise he contends, "that the use of

*Sacramental fire. †Torch.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

sepulchral lamps cannot be of such standing in Italy as is pretended; because they used to burn their dead, and put the ashes in urns of such narrow necks that a lamp could not be got into them." He then endeavors to prove that there cannot be a perpetual flame either by means of the oil or wick.

The best mode, as it seems to us, of accounting for the phenomenon, has been put forth in the Ana of Vigneul Marville, where we find the following: "It happens frequently when antiquarians are searching by torchlight old sepulchres which they have opened, that thick vapors, produced by decomposition of the bodies, become ignited at the approach of the flame, to the great astonishment of the attendants, who have more than once shouted a miracle. This sudden effect is quite natural; but it has occasioned the belief that these flames proceed from Perpetual Lamps." At the same time extinguished lamps may really have been discovered, which, of course, would aid the delusion.

Rosencrantz, the supposed founder of the Rosicrucian sect, is said to have made an Eternal Lamp, which was discovered some years after his death, in a subterranean vault where he lay buried. This story, (which is a sort of improved edition of the legends relating to the alleged burial-places of Tullio and Pallas,) is thus related in number three hundred and seventy-nine of Addison's Spectator:

"A certain person, having occasion to dig somewhat deep in the ground, met with a small door having a wall on each side of it. His curiosity, and the hopes of finding some hidden treasure, soon prompted him to force open the door. He was immediately surprised by a sudden blaze of light, and discovered a very fair vault. At the upper end of it was a statue of a man in armour, sitting by a table and leaning on his left arm. He held a truncheon in his right hand, and had a lamp burning before him. The man had no sooner set one foot within the vault, than the statue erected itself from its leaning posture, stood bolt upright, and upon the fellow's advancing another step, lifted up the truncheon in his right hand. The man still ventured a third step; when the statue with a furious blow broke the lamp into a thousand pieces, and left his guest in a sudden darkness. Upon the report of this adventure, the country people soon came with lights to the sepulchre, and discovered that the statue, which was made of brass, was nothing more than a piece of clock-work; that the floor of the vault was all loose, and underlaid with several springs, which, upon any man's entering naturally produced that which had happened. Rosicrucious, say his disciples, made use of this method to show the world that he had re-invented the ever-burning lamps of the ancients; though he was resolved no one should reap any advantage from the discovery."

An editlon of the Spectator, published hy the Tonsons in seventeen hundred and sixty-seven, has a frontispiece hy Hayman, illustrative of this story. The statue in armour stands with uplifted truncheon—the mysterious lamp hangs by long chains from the sullen vault—the recumbent figure of the tomh sleeps in white repose beneath the enchanted radiance—the perspective of heavy arches recede into the gloom—the sepulchral urn is seen ln a niche overhead—and the scared man enters at the doorway.

In Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy a lamp is mentioned which is to burn as long as the man with whom it has a certain mystical connection continues to live. This lamp (according to Burgravius, a disciplé of Paracelsus, from whom Burton quotes) is to be made of man's blood; which, chemically prepared forty days, and afterwards kept in a glass, shall show all the accidents of this life: if the lamp burn brightly, then the man is cheerful and healthy in mind and body; if, on the other hand, he from whom the blood is taken be melancholic or a spendthrift, then it will burn dimly, and flicker in the sockst; and—most wonderful of all—it goes out when he dies. A lamp is described in the old romance of "Virgillue," a singular chronicle of the magical feats and works of superhuman sclence, attributed by the middle ages to Virgil the poet. The story is worth quoting at length, as a really grand fiction, and as a fine specimen of old English.

"For profit of the common people," says the history, "Virgilius on a great mighty marble pillar did make a bridge that came up to the palace; that palace and the pillar stood in the mid of Rome; and upon this pillar made he a lamp of glass that always burned without going out, and nobody might put it out; and this lamp lighted over all the city of Rome from one corner to the other, and there was not so little a street but it gave such light that it seemed two torches there had stand; and upon the walls of the palace made he a metal man that held in his hand a metal bow that pointed ever upon the lamp for to shoot it out, but always burned the lamp, and gave light over all Rome. And upon a time went the burgesses' daughters to play in the palace and beheld the metal man; and one of them asked, in sport, why he shot not; and then she came to the man, and with her hand touched the bow, and then the bolt flew out, and brake the lamp that Virgilius made; and it was wonder that the maiden went not out of her mind for the great fear she had, and also the other burgesses' daughters that were in her company, of the great stroke that it gave when it hit the lamp, and when they saw the metal man so swiftly run his way; and never after was he no more seen. And this foresaid lamp was abiding burning after the death of Virgilius by the space of three hundrd years or more."

After all, to what does an Eternal Lamp amount even on the shewing of its believers? Merely to something whose perpetuity is leased upon chance, and which accident or mischief may at any time bring to a sndden and finol stop.

The Little Worlds.—The multitndinous, or microcosms of which *the* world called society is made up, would form delicious subjects for the metaphysical cosmologist to enlarge npon, if there were time enough in the longest life to look into their various structures, movements, histories and relations to each other. But the interval that separates first from second childhood is too short for the accomplishment of the task: in fact, it is as much as most people can do to master the cosmology of the especial worlds in which they severally live and move, within the short space between life's vestibule and its back door—the grave. Nevertheless, in "circulating" among these little worlds, the quick observer notes a good deal that is suggestive and instructive, and, if a cynic and a humorist, he finds plenty of material for pasquinades and sly shots at folly on the wing.

There is the world of letters. What a heterogeneous world it is, with its men of genius and of gammon—its immortals and its ephemera—its writers against time and for all ages—its prophet poets and its poets for profit—its philosophers and its puff-mongers—its strong drivers into the sea of knowledge, who bring up pearls at every plunge, and its mere swallows that skim the surface of that sea, and scatter from it a few dazzling drops that vanish with the passing moment. Like the general world, it has its wholesale spoilers, its pirates, its petty thieves, its swindlers, its charlatans, and its dupes. Its great are plundered of their ideas by false plagiarists and paper-staining pickpockets, and there are always "fences" in the shape of "enterprising publishers" at hand, ready to receive the "swag" after it has been so mutilated and disfigured that the original owners would be ashamed to swear to it. Among all the rascals included in the census of rascality, there is none more contemptible than the brain-robber, who, without a presentable idea of his own, lives by stealing the thoughts of others. The literary world is composed of originators, adapters, dissectors, imitators, thieves, and humbugs, and we regret to say the nobler orders of originators, adapters, and dissectors, are few in comparison with the *canaille*. [N. Y. Sunday Times.

Dreams.—I have thought a hundred times that if I had wings and no specific gravity, I would soar just so far upward, that I could see the even glimmer o'er the edge of the earth, and, at the same time against its motion on its axis, would hold myself in such a position that for a whole year long I could look into the mild, bread eye of the evening sun. But at length I would sink down drunk with splendor, like a bee over fed with honey, in sweet delirium on the grass. [Jean Paul Richter.

Religious Fanaticism.—A man named James Brady, a Protestant, got into a dispute with a couple of Italians, who were Catholics, in a lodging house in Coral street, New York, on the 26th, upon religious subjects. At length one of the Italians became so excited that he drew a knife and stabbed Brady in the left side, exclaiming as he did so, "You are a d—d Protestant," and then fled.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 7.

Bishop Andrew.—This gentleman passed through the city on Wednesday, from Texas Conference. The health of his family did not allow him to spend any time here.

New Paper.—We heartily welcome to the list of city exchangee the Semi-weekly *Creole*. Business-like in appearance, and vigorous in style, this sheet takes the right side on general questions, and handles local ones in a way that promises n correction of time-honored abuses in our municipal administration.

New Anvertisements.—We invite those especially that serve our readers as a directory to the best schools in the Sonth. Our advertising colnmns are rich in these already. Parents and guardians would do well to consult them. The terms are reasonable, as published. For those schools that advertise *by the year* we deduct fifty per cent; a premium offered to no other class of advertisements, because we like to bring the teacher and the student together.

Two important ones are added this week. President Wiley makes a tempting offer to young men of the right sort. This college has one hundred and twenty students. President Deeme leaves those going farther North without excuse. The Doctor and Professor Jones, we know and can say, that besides solid acquirements and qnalities, they possess the fineness of faculty and sensibility that eminently fit them for superintendihg *female* education.

JUVENILE SOCIETIES.

A pretty picture, and one of moral force, is The First Alms. Well conceived and well executed. A mother "stands up" her child upon the railing, and its little dimpled hand drops a penny into the beggar's palm. Too early, selfish nature cannot be subdued. Too early, the luxury of doing good cannot be felt—the habit cultivated.

Well, thie has to do with those associations that are beginning to be formed and favored in the bosoms of some of the Churches, called Juvenile Missionary Societies. Each Sabbath School should be resolved into one. Train the Missionaries and the Missionary supporters. They will be needed. Nurse the Missionary spirit. The Church has a great work to do, and such a spirit as the last and present generations grew up with, is not up to the mark.

The organization is simple. Elect officers from amongst the children. Hold monthly meetings. Have a *young* speech or two. Take up the collection—say a fixed sum for each member, so that the poorest child can pay it. Be regular, and the enm will mount up in the conrse of a year, astonishingly. Yes, take up the collection, pass round the hat among the children. They must get used to it; a great deal of it will have to be done before the world is converted. Some grown people get nervous at the sight.

It spoils the effect of the sermon on them. They never will get over it. Pity, but can't be helped now. Take care no more Christians be raised that way.

Three Churches are in our eye, very respectable ones too, that would have failed last year, of their Missionary Assessment, but for the juveniles. One particularly that had $100 to raise, was in a strait. The day was set, sermon preached and the congregation only gave $29. What was to be done? Another Sabbath, and the pastor would be on hie way to Conference. The Sabbath School Superintendent said the treasury of the Children's Missionary Society had something—he would count it. It was $70, lacking a few cents! And so that Church was reported at Conference equal to its assessment. Brother Pastor, try it.

Reform.—Temperance hae some strong friends in Caddo Parish. They have got their views into the masses. The vote for License or No Licenee of dram shops was taken ln Shreveport last week, and resulted: Licenss 74; No Licenso 103. Awhile before, in Greenwood, the No License was carried by eight majority. Why does not every ward in the State, under the present law, rid itself of the nuisance?

Bishop Simpson, accompanied by Rev. N. Reasoner, left New York for California in the steamer George Law, the 20th ult. Bishop Baker, the Corresponding Secretary, and the Treasurer of the Missionary Society, with a number of the managers, together with other clerical and lay members of the Church, accompanied him, or were at the ship to see him off. There were not wanting some Christian women to say a few parting words to a chief pastor whose ministry had profitted them.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" said a pupil to a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

The California Mails.—A great portion of the mail for the Atlantic States which left San Francisco on the 1st of December, was lost by the disaster to the Winfield Scott. The mail was very valuable, and it is thought that not above one fourth of it has been saved. We have received but few California exchanges, and this we are rendered almost worthless by the damage they received from

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE IN LAY SESSION.

The peculiar, yet simple plan adopted by the Louisiana Conference a year ago, for securing the counsels and co-operation of the Laity "to advance the several benevolent and financial interests which have heretofore been under the sole care of the Conference," went into operation at its late session. As this plan attracted considerable attention, and was looked forwnrd to with solicitude by those who felt that a desideratum of this sort might be supplied to our economy, without infringing upon any cardinal principle of our Church government, we took special notice of its working at the Mansfield Conference, and now report thereon.

The Churches throughout the Conference seem to have accepted it very generally, and that too without any prejudice or mistrust, arising from the sound of mere words. This is evident from the number of delegates appointed. Some of these did not attend; it was a new thing, and they were not in the way of it. The seat of Conference was in the extreme north-west of its boundary, and difficult of access; and it was a very busy time of year. Many of the preachers could not attend.

The character of the Lay brethren present, their home influence, their Christian spirit and intelligence, showed that the Quarterly Conferences meant to be well represented. They spoke freely in debate and to the point, and led in devising liberal things; their style of address was more formal, and they held more rigidly to "parliamentary rule" than the preachers. It was a little odd, but none the worse at all, to hear the words "Mister," "the gentleman last on the floor, &c;" frequent reference to parliamentary rules, and once to Jefferson's Manual, about the substitute, the amendment and the rider. This was not objectionable. It elevated the tone of discussion, without restricting healthy freedom. Perhaps the very fraternal manner of a knot of Methodist preachers, sometimes tends to the free and easy, in excess.

The presence of our Lay brethren, even if there had been no arrangement for them to be heard formally, would have been beneficial and agreeable. They were samples of the Church at many points, and showed, with a most favorable impression upon all and *upon each other*, what our Methodism is made of. Their representatione of the nature and wants of the fields they came from, gave us all more vivid and minutely accurate information of the people the Conference serves, and the resources and condition of the broad and varied territory it embraces.

The Conference opened and closed its sessions at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.; this in the plain old way. There was nothing mixed here. The routine was gone through in form and in fact, as though there was no such thing as Lay Committee co-operation. So the minutes show. All measures and resolutions were passed upon, as if they had originated there. Their merits and demerits, the affirmative and negative, were open to the discussion of any member of Conference. Amendments and substitutes were in order. The question stood free; the subject might be referred back to committee. But a looker-on would readily perceive that the matter under consideration had been considered before; it was free from crudities; was in form and presentable shape. Little or no speech making on the final passage; and though dispatched quickly, there were no marks of haste. Reason: it had been handled, turned over and talked over, in all the lights that the Conference, in free consultation with Lay brethren, could throw upon it.

The afternoons were devoted to these Committee meetings. The subject under consideration is say Education. The member of Conference who is Chairman of the Standing Committee on that Church interest, is Chairman of this meeting. The Chairman is posted up on this subject—having been appointed for that purpose at the previous Conference, and generally laye out work. Information is gathered and measures devised for the extension and support of our educational institutions. Discussion ranges the usual limits; the sense of the mixed meeting is fully ascertained and a report agreed on. This ie offered to the Conference on the morrow, it may be, or whenever the Bishop calls for reports from Committees, and finally passed upon.

This business concluded, the Committee rises, and if the afternoon be not run, resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, on some other subject, say Ministerial Support. The Chairman of this Committee is determined as before.

Some subjects took up more than one afternoon, as the last-mentioned, which grew into long and animated discussion; while one or two others were disposed of briefly.

Evidently, a Committee of the Whole, including an element not an integral part of the original body, must be somewhat anomaloue. The legal structure of an annual Conference cannot be altered, and there is no desire to alter it to suit the case. Regulations, therefore, of a special character were found to be necessary for a complete business adaptation. The following were adopted:

Resolved, That the 11th resolution of the minutes, under the head of "Miscellaneous Resolutions," be amended by striking out the words "Lay Committee co-operation," and inserting in lieu thereof, "The Committee of the Whole in Lay Session."

Resolved, That the rules regulating the Committee of the Whole in Lay Lay Session, shall differ from the ordinary rules of a Committee of the Whole in the following:

1st. It shall elect its own Secretary.

2d. It may appoint Sub-Committees upon the subject-matter of the Committee.

3d. It may limit discussion.

Chairman, go into the consideration of another subject, without rising.

5th. It may put the previous question.

The movement is favorably inaugurated. It gave large satisfaction and dissipated the fears of any who had fears. If it be harmless to the integrity of Methodism in its tendency, none will doubt its efficiency. For our own part we are not so wedded to it, even for so good a beginning, but we can look, and can look, and shall look impartially upon its future developments.

At the late session of the Alabama Conference, the Committee on Education made an elaborate and comprehensive report. Emphasis was bestowed by the Conference on this interest. Indeed, light and heat were elicited from an extraordinary quarter. Both our correspondents remarked upon this, and Dr. Summers writes to the Sou. Christian Advocate:

Col. R. A. Baker, a member of the Joint Board of Finance, favored the Conference with some excellent remarks on Education, support of the ministry, and cognate points.

During the discussion of the Report on Education, Prof. Garland, of the University of Alabama, being present, was called upon for an address on the general subject. He complied, with apparent reluctance, and held the Conference spell-bound with his enlightened views and philosophical suggestions. I have not room for even an abstract of his sensible and opportune remarks; he would do the Church a service by writing them out for one of our journals, say the Quarterly, from which all our newspapers might copy.

What was thus done informally, the Committee of the Whole in Lay Session provides for legitimately.

Elsewhere we publish a few rough notes taken down at the afternoon meetings.

REV. R. H. RIVERS, D. D.

The joint Board of Visitors of Centenary College, La., have been called to a special meeting, on the 19th inst., at Jackson, by their President, Dr. Winans. Dr. Rivers having resigned the Presidency, it becomes necessary to fill his place. This will be a very difficult work. The connection of Dr. R. with Centenary College has marked the days of its largest prosperity. He takes charge of La Grange College, Ala. In an eminent degree Dr. R. gathers about him and holds firmly, and wields to the benefit of whatever he is associated with, the good will and admiration of all castes and classes—the learned and unlearned, the rich and poor, men and youths. The popular man, profound scholar, zealous preacher, laborious officer and apt instructor are rarely found so combined. This combination of high qualities has been felt in Centenary, and will be felt at La Grange.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the Louisiana Conference:

Whereas, this Conference is informed that *R. H.* Rivers, D. D., has resigned the Presidency of Centenary College, and requested a transfer from this to the Tennessee Conference; Therefore,

Resolved, first, That it is with deep regret this Conference parts with Dr. Rivers, whose fellowship, labors and counsels we have highly appreciated.

Second, That the cause of this transfer of Dr. Rivers (the ill health of his wife,) enhances our regret at parting, and has our sympathy and prayers.

Third, That if, in the providence of God, Dr. Rivers' way should be open, at any future time, to return, we express the hope that he do so, and will cordially welcome him to the Louisiana Conference.

RESOLUTIONS OF LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Resolved, That the preachers take up collections upon their several circuits and stations to defray the expenses of the Delegates to General Conference, and that the same be forwarded to H. N. McTyeire, at New Orleans, by the 15th April.

—

Resolved, That, hereafter, at each annual session of the Louisiana Annual Conference, its members report as receipts for their support during the previous year, only the moneys and drafts paid them up to the time of the session of said Conference.

— H. A. Morse.

Whereas, In the opinion of this Conference all the financial interests of the church in our bounds, and especially those connected with our missionary operations, will be greatly advanced by the publication and distribution of our annual minutes, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we draw upon our missionary fund to defray the expenses of said publication.

2nd. That a committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication of said printing; and,

3rd. That 3,000 copies in cheap form be published.

4th. That they be distributed as follows:

New Orleans District,	600	copies.
Opelousas "	500	"
Shreveport "	600	"
Ouachita "	800	"
Lake Providence "	500	"
	3,000	

Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery District:

Salem Station,	January 7—8
Tuskegee,	" 14-15
Auburn,	" 21-22
Crawford Circuit,	" 28-29
S. Uchee and N Uchee Col. Mis.	" 28-29
Montgomery Circuit,	February 4—5
Montgomery Colored Mission,	" ....
Montgomery Station,	" 11-12
Montgomery Colored Charge,	" ....
Catomer Colored Mission,	" ....
Tuskegee Circuit,	" 18-19
Andrew Colored Mission,	" ....
Hayneville,	" 25-26
Big Swamp Mission,	" ....
Orion Circuit,	March 4—5
Union Circuit,	" 11-12
Lafayette,	" 18-19

S. Armstrong, P. E.

First round of Quarterly Meetings in Columbus District, Alabama Conference:

Eutaw, January 14 and 15,		1854.
Forkland and Pine Grove, Jan. 21 and 22,		"
Columbus Station, February 4 and 5,		"
Athens Circuit,	" 11 and 12,	"
Mount Zion Circuit,	" 18 and 19,	"
Buttehatchy,	" 25 and 26,	"
Columbus Circuit, March 4 and 5,		"
Pickens "	" 11 and 12,	"

THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

ON MISSIONS.

Dec. 14, p. m.

The Committee of the Whole in lay session met in the Conference Room, at half-past two o'clock P. M. Rev. Joel Sanders, Vice President, in the chair. Meeting opened with singing and prayer conducted by Chairman. Rev. J. C. Keener, Secretary of Conference Missionary Society, Secretary ex-officio.

The call for lay-committee men being made, the following presented their certificates of election by the Quarterly Conferences:

Charles Waters, Moreau street, N. Orleans.
Isaac Randolph, Felicity " " "
Dr. C. G. Young, Greenwood, Caddo Parish, La.
H. L. Green, Bœuff Prairie Ct., La.
E. K. W. Ross, Bastrop, "
Joseph M. Laney, Alexandria, "

Rev. Mr. Turnley remarked that among these were some local preachers, whom he was glad to see, but wished to be informed if the lay-committee men must not be strictly laymen. He so preferred.

It was replied and agreed to that whomsoever the Quarterly Conference appointed to represent it, did represent it—being a local preacher did not disqualify; though the impression seemed to prevail that laymen strictly were better.

The question was raised whether certain influential visiting brethren present might not be invited to take seats in Committee to represent circuits and stations whose delegates were not here.

Objected to, as letting down a gap not easily filled up hereafter and not proper. Delegates must, in every case, be elected and present certificates.

The President called for information of the state of the slave and domestic missions within the Conference. The various missionaries spoke freely of the location and history of their charges—their hindrances, helps and encouragements. Their narratives were minute and interesting—the *viva voce* reports were full of vitality, and the information imparted was full and the solicitude enhanced. Rev. L. A. Reed and W. Ferguson explained the mode and success and occasional defeats of slave missions in the sugar plantations. Rev. J. M. Hofer did the same of German missions in New Orleans. [See the Missionary Secretary's report for particulars.]

Rev. R. Randle moved that the Committee adjourn to meet to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Young would correct—the nature of this meeting would not allow such a motion. Committees never adjourned. It was proper for the Committee of the Whole to rise and beg leave to report progress to the Conference and sit again. Whereupon, the Committee rose.

[Note. This subject was resumed another day, after the intervention of others, but, for the sake of connection, what was subsequently done is here inserted.]

Dec. 16, p. m.

Meeting opened with religious services. Vice President in the chair. Wm. A. Austin, lay-delegate from Monticello, presented his certificate and took his seat. It was moved that the present system of paying missionaries be continued, which is to support the preachers sent on missionary ground from the Missionary Treasury, and the missionaries are required to make such collections on the work as they can, for the benefit of the Missionary Society, and report the same.

Rev. J. C. Keener would draw attention to a need—a great need—in our slave missions which had been brought to his view, especially in the sugar planting regions. Our church organizations were often injured, if not broken up, by a change of owners or overseers, or other change. The labor of our missionaries, after years, in building up a church on a plantation might and sometimes did pass from us this way. It was lost and could not be gathered up again. He referred to an instance in which more than two hundred colored members, for years reported here, had been lost. The proprietor being an Episcopalian, had installed an Episcopal minister, who entered into our labors. Our present mode of operation—preaching in sugar houses, and depending solely on plantation accommodation for preaching to the negroes—left us at the mercy of any fluctuation. The work suffered. Would it not be well to get the planters, friends of the missions, to unite two or three together, and build, conveniently to all, a common meeting house. Here was a stand made. Moreover, the moral influence was good. The preacher had a better hearing, the Gospel a better sway over the plantation negroes, and even the whites in attendance, if the place be somewhat set apart. It must not be so common—closely associated with every day, toil, &c. Sunday smelt too strong of week day. Something in it, though it might look small.

Rev. C. J. Halberg remarked that his experience, though confirming the losses and fluctuations we were exposed to, yet impressed him that, while some owners might enter into the meeting house plan, it would not suit all. In the upper country it would do, but where plantations were so large, it was deemed necessary to order that them should not be too much strolling about. He liked the plan suggested. It would not fail to help and conserve our efforts for the slave population.

Mr. Abney had noticed that the negroes never thought they were preached to, unless they had it all to themselves. He agreed with the previous speaker.

D. Brown liked it. He was going to build (or had) a church for such a use for his

After much interesting discussion, the committee agreed and rose; and the following resolutions were subsequently reported by its chairman to the Conference and adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend, wherever practicable, the building of chapels upon the roadside in the neighborhood of those plantations upon which our missionaries at present labor, so that their labors may be for the benefit also of the surrounding neighborhood. That said chapels be upon land regularly deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Resolved, That we will especially name and plead for the German missions in New Orleans, in making our annual missionary collections, and that we invite Brother Hofer to travel throughout the bounds of the Conference for the purpose of building chapels, and otherwise aiding said missions.

Resolved, That we recommend the continuation of the present system of paying the missionary from the Treasury of the Missionary Society, and that the missionaries be required as heretofore to make collections for the benefit of the Missionary Society from planters and others throughout the bounds of the several missions."

(To be Continued.)

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN ALABAMA.

The Mobile Tribune of last week has an able, suggestive article on this subject, bearing upon the present legislature. Alabama has nearly everything to do, our own State much, in equalizing the educational facilities of its various sections. In compact communities the present system works well, but is well-nigh a failure elsewhere. We hope Col. Walker's bill will put the management of this interest as far as possible above demagogues. Let not the Schools feel the disturbing influence and fluctuations of every county election. We quote from the Tribune, and join in expressing gratification at the indications of better things. May Alabama legislation take position on this and every subject ahreast of 1854:

"There is no difference of opinion among intelligent people as to the fact that the interests of popular education are in the first rank of State objects. All those States of the Union which have acted on the truth of this sentiment, have practically proved its correctness; and, as a general rule, the different States have enjoyed prosperity in proportion as they have shown their devotion to it. Whether a State look at the development of her resources, the successful application of her industry, the character of her citizenship, or the stability of her institutions, the claims of education present themselves as the most efficient and certain instrumentality to effect these ends. So far all are agreed. Why, then, have we no State system of education?

There are various reasons for it. The circumstances surrounding us as a new State have hitherto embarrassed the adoption of a general scheme of instruction. Our energies had to be directed to objects of immediate and urgent importance. We had lands to clear and fields to reduce to tillage. We had to get things ready for systematic prosperity. All the work of occupying the forest, settling neighborhoods around common centres of trade, opening access to sea-board markets, and the numerous other incidents of an initial stage of society had to be regarded. These things restrained any great exertion to cover the State with an educational system. But there was another reason. We had a sixteenth section fund. It held out some hopes, and really bestowed some benefits. It was just enough to give the State a gentle opiate, but not enough to be a large and permanent good. Our experience has now demonstrated two things, viz: That we are in urgent want of a common school system of education; and that special provision must be made by the Legislature for it. Nothing that we now have will answer the purpose. A new scheme must be originated. And to secure its thorough working, to guard against all perversions, and to dignify it properly in popular estimation, Alabama must incorporate it into her State Government, and hold it up to official responsibility in all its departments. What will be the effect? If such a system be adopted, the educational facilities of the several sections of the State will be equalized, so far as physical circumstances permit; the difficulties in the way of any extended results from the sixteenth section fund will be obviated; the machinery of education will be subjected to official authority; the growing mind of the State will be trained in common sentiments, and a State character will be formed. It will increase our intelligence, morality, patriotism. It will enlarge our productive industry, stimulate our talent, arouse our genius: and in a few years, the working force of our educated mind, turned into the several channels of active life, will so augment the wealth of Alabama as to renumerate it for any expenditure.

The main features of Col. Walker's School bill are admirably adapted to the objects of State Education. For the pecuniary support of the contemplated system, it appropriates one-fifth of the annual revenue of the State, and in addition thereto, authorizes a tax of one dollar on "each and every qualified elector in this State." It empowers the Board of School Commissioners in each county to arrange school districts, to erect school houses, to examine and appoint teachers, to exercise a watchful supervision over the various schools, and to fulfil other duties essential to a complete system. It imposes certain obligations on the Probate Judge, and requires of him a full annual report on the state of education in his county. It further provides for the appointment of a State Superintendent, who shall visit all portions of the State and examine their wants; deliver addresses; arrange and publish forms of instruction for judges, commissioners, assessors and teachers; apportion the funds to the different counties, and, in various other ways, carry out the objects of the system.

A great merit in this plan is, that it provides for a thorough and effective supervision. All the States that have tried common schools, have found that their success depended almost entirely on this branch of service. No self-acting system can possibly be adopted. A perfect superintendency, extending from the State Commissioner to the County Superin-

the experience of common schools is more certain than this; and hence the constant aim of those States and foreign nations, that have established general systems of education, is to exert a wise, faithful, earnest agency, by means of traveling and local superintendents. There can be no State system of common schools without a State officer; and on his intelligence, zeal and tact, the results of the system will mainly depend."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor: The gloomy cloud of despondency that recently hung over La Grange College, created by the death of J. W. Hardy, her most able and efficient President, has been removed by the election and acceptance of Dr. Rivers, of the Centenary College, situated in Jackson, La. During his administration of that College, she has been highly prosperous, and more than meeting the anticipations of her most sanguine friends.

It is, therefore, not for want of success, or appreciation of his labors, that Dr. Rivers leaves Louisiana; nor is it for a want of attachment to this nursery of the Church. The change of climate has been unfavorable to the health of his family, hence he has been induced to return to La Grange College—his Alma Mater—where he graduated some fifteen years since, and some years was a most efficient Professor, under the administration of Bishop Payne.

When we recur to the past history of La Grange, and remember her want of an endowment, the self-sacrifice of her various Presidents and Professors, and the amount of good she has done, is it any wonder that the Methodist Episcopal Church should cling to her with fondness and feel sensibly every thing that tends to blight her prospects, and rejoice in all that promotes her prosperity.

We are glad and truly rejoice that our beloved and long-cherished La Grange College has one at its head who is so well qualified to make her useful and prosperous, as is Dr. Rivers.

He has the capacity, energy, moral and religious worth, that inspires the confidence of parents, guardians and the public generally. I will not speak disparagingly of others, but I must say that I know not the man of superior adaptation and qualification, and from whom the friends of the College have so much to expect, as from Dr. R. H. Rivers.

This College was established by our Church more than a quarter of a century ago. The best interest of the Church demanded it, and like all other such enterprises, where they have been dependent on the voluntary liberality of her friends, she has had much to contend with, and numerous difficulties to surmount. But notwithstanding these apparent insurmountable obstacles, she has, in the opinion of the writer, always been in the foremost ranks of usefulness. The Legislature of our own and other States, have many of her scholars. Law and medicine have claimed the attention of not a few, while the ministry has in her ranks some of her most intelligent and highly cultivated men.

We then bid her God-speed in her onward course of usefulness, and I earnestly pray that, as she advances in age, she may advance in usefulness until her name shall be praised in all the land.

R. A. B.

GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

It will be perceived, from the various details of the latest foreign news, that the late Russian successes are generally considered by the English press and its echo, that of New York, as almost certain to lead to a general war in Europe. The London Times, that great leader of British opinion, has suddenly changed sides and assumed a warlike tone; and this fact has, no doubt, from the enormous influence of the Times, had no little part in bringing about the new impression which now prevails. The reasoning, however, on which this sudden persuasion seems itself, does not seem to us by any means weighty enough to induce an able Ministry and a people as eminently prudent as the British to abandon that policy of peace which is now of such vast concern to the nation. We suspect that these warlike notions will presently appear to have been but the momentary stir of the English sympathy with the Turks, in their recent disaster; and that the feeling will soon revert to that politic view of the whole matter, which is pretty certain, in due time, to take possession of that most sensible of men, Mr. John Bull.

There is, also, another very sensible person, without whom Mr. Bull is going, in no event, to engage in this war. That person is one Louis Napoleon: a very discerning and subtle gentleman; who usually knows excellently well what he is after, and takes remarkable care that nobody else should.

Now, we have never been able to see how either of these skillful and wary powers can believe that it will not lose greatly more than it can gain, by bringing about a general war, as it must by joining the Turks against the Russians. What has England or France to fight about? First, the old Balance of power; second, the wider stretching of Russian power towards India and Persia. We do not count the trade of the Levant or of the Black Sea: for surely that trade will be much the same, whether the Turks or the Russians be at Constantinople.

On the other hand, the industrial and financial condition of England and France renders a war an evil of terrible magnitude. This would be one that would demand operations on a great scale and enormously expensive. The contest with a league, bended by a power so strong, so obstinate and so difficult seriously to hurt as Russia, could not well fail to be long. Should it prove so, it would, but too probably involve both England and France in national bankruptcy; and that is almost ever certain to be attended by fundamental political revolution.

These alone are consequences so probable and so terrible as must give pause, most awfully, to every sober man in either England or France. But, besides, neither of them would choose to help forward what both particularly dread—the commercial ascendancy of the United States. If England and France engage in such a war, while we do not, they throw into our hands the carrying-trade of the world; and the nation that secures that, soon becomes—becomes at her pleasure—the armed mistress of the seas.

All this is obvious: but behind all this there lurks, visible enough to the eye of every skillful politician, yet another fact, which neither Louis Napoleon nor Lord Aberdeen is going to overlook.

Both must know that Red Republicanism sits waiting for such a war, as the signal for a bloody and general revolutionary outbreak; in nearly every country of Europe. By secret societies, spread everywhere, whatever of visionary or desperate or unscrupulous of means, is bent either on a social subversion or on merely dethroning a dynasty, is organized for a new out-

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sanguinary and probably bathe half the old world in torrents of civil blood. For what calls itself Democracy there is still further gone than ours; is yet more progressive; and now looking on all its past failures as (God save the mark!) the result of its own mistaken lenity to kings and nobles, is determined that its *next* insurrection shall be one of extermination to all its adversaries. In short, France, Germany, Prussia, Hungary, Italy and Ireland, now swarm with men ready to set out, systematically and on principle, with all those atrocities at which even the old French Revolution did not arrive, until it had been gradually trained to these diabolical cruelties of civil war.

Now, we say that such is the state of things in Europe; and the English and French governments, who understand it all, cannot surely be so mad as to give it its opportunity. We do not believe and shall not believe it, until we see.

Meantime, we can very well see that England and France are very averse to seeing Russia aggrandized, and will, to check it if possible, do everything *but* fight. It is quite prudent of them to keep up a mighty make-believe of fighting: but to turn it into a reality would be the extreme of absurdity.

Poor Relations.

A poor relation is—the most irrelevant thing in nature—a piece of impertinent correspondency—an odious approximation—a haunting conscience—a preposterous shadow lengthening in the noontide of your prosperity—an unwelcome remembrancer—a perpetually recurring mortification—a drain on your purse—a mote intolerable dun upon your pride—a drawback upon success—a rebuke to your rising—a stain in your blood—a blot on your escutcheon—a rent in your garment—a death's head at your banquet—Agathocles' pot—a Mordecai in your gate—a Lazarus at your door—a lion in your path—a frog in your chamber—a fly in your ointment—a mote in your eye—a triumph to your enemy—an apology to your friends—the one thing not needful—the hail in harvest—the ounce of sour in a pound of sweet—the bore *par excellence*. He is known by his knock. Your heart telleth you "That is Mr. ——." A rap, betweon familiarity and respect; that demands, and at the same time, seems to despair of, entertainment. He entereth smiling, and embarrassed. He holdeth out his hand to you to shake, and—draweth it back again. He casually looketh in about dinner-time—when the table is full. He offereth to go away, seeing you have company—but is induced to stay. He filleth a chair, and your visitor's two children are accommodated with a chair at a sidetable. He never cometh upon open days, when your wife says with some complacency, "My dear, perhaps Mr. —— will drop in to-day." He remembereth birth-days—and professeth he is fortunate to have stumbled upon one. He declareth against fish, the turbot being small—yet suffereth himself to be importuned into a slice against his first resolution. He sticketh by the port—yet will be prevailed upon to empty the remainder glass of claret—if a stranger press it upon him. He is a puzzle to the servants, who are fearful of being too obsequious, or not civil enough to him. The guests think "they have seen him before." He calleth you by our Christian name, to imply that his other is the same with your own. He is too familiar by half, yet you wish he had less diffidence. With half the familiarity, he might pass for a casual dependent; with more boldness, he would be in no danger of being taken for what he is. He is too humble for a friend, yet taketh on him more state than befits a client. He is a worse guest than a country tenant, inasmuch as he bringeth up no rent—yet 'tis odds, from his garb and demeanor, that your other guests take him for one. He is asked to make one at the whist table; refuseth on the score of poverty, and—presents being left out. When the company break up, he proffereth to go for a coach—and lets the servant go.

He recolleets your grandfather; and will thrust in some mean, and quite unimportant anecdote of—the family. He knew it when it was not quite so flourishing as "he is blest in being it now." He reviveth past situations, to institute what he calleth favorable comparisons. With a reflecting sort of congratulation, he will inquire the price of your furniture: and insults you with a special commendation of your window-curtains. He is of opinion that the inn is a more elegant shape, but, after all, there was something more comfortable about the old tenbottle—which you must remember. He dare say you must find a great convenience in having a carriage of your own; and appealeth to your lady if it is not so. There is a worse evil under the sun, and that is—a female poor relation. You may do something with the other; you may pass him off tolerably well; but your indigent she-relative is hopeless. "He is an old humorist," you may say, "and affects to go threadbare. His circumstances are better than folks would take them to be. You are fond of having a 'character' at your table, and truly he is one." But in the indictions of female poverty there can be no disguise. No woman dresses below herself from caprice. The truth must out without shuttling. "She is plainly related to the L——s; or what does she at their house?" She is, in all probability, your wife's cousin. Nine times out of ten, at least, this is the case. Her garb is something 'between a gentlewoman and a beggar, yet the former evidently predominates. She is most provoking—humble, and ostentatiously sensible to her inferiority. He may require to be repressed sometimes—*aliquando sufflaminandus erat*—but there is no raising her. You send her soup at dinner, and she begs to be helped after the gentlemen. She requests the honor of taking wine with her; she hesitates between port and Madeira, and chooses the former—because she does. She calls the servant *Sir*; and insists on not troubling him to hold her plate. The housekeeper patronizes her, and the children's governess takes upon herself to correct her when she has dissaken the piano for a harpsichord.

EFFECTS OF MARTIAL MUSIC.—Since Poetry—especially the lyrical form of it—has become a power in the State, it may be interesting to our readers to hear that a Turkish poet, Salis Effendi, has written a national hymn, in the style of the "Marseillaise," which his countrymen are described as repeating with extraordinary zest and energy. Philosophers afford to despise poetry, and Plato banished the bards from his model republic; but in moments of crises like that which now shakes the Orient, it is always found that men will bear, and dare, and aspire more greatly under the sway of lyrical passion than without the exaltation of nerve and brain produced by this subtle and spiritual power. The Spartans needed a Tyrtæus. Roger de Lisle nerved the arms which beat down one tyrant another, the Kings of Europe. Korner roused all Germany to action. Becker's lyric fired the Rhine provinces—and won for the author two royal pensions. The Revolution of '89 was effected to the chorus of "Mourir pour la Patrie," and the splendid Hungarian campaign of '49 was made to the "Kossuth March." Our own Commonwealth was introduced by a drum tune—and James the Second was frightened out of three kingdoms by a chorus. Dibdin and Campbell did nearly as much for the British Navy as Nelson and Collingwood—our song-writer certainly did more than Solomon, Pepys and all other antiquarian prosers to assert the sovereignty of the seas put together. This is of no small moment, then, that a native should have drawn from the rock those living waters of song, which at once satisfy the craving and fortify the national zeal. To those who have a merely human interest in the contest of Turk and Russ, it is pleasant to catch the voice of the Muses beside the thunder of war. If it be only as the expression of another and a nobler influence in the affairs of mankind.—*Museum.*

BAKO TALK.—The use of what are called "slang phrases" has become disgracefully common. Everywhere one hears them. Children, as well as adults, women, as well as men; Intercourse with these vulgarities. Thus, such phrases were confined to the "b'hoys" who ran "with the engines," enjoyed an almost undivided monopoly of them. But having crept into the theatres, and been started in low comedy as wit, these have gradually found their way into the press, and begun to pollute the mouths of children and females. Yet that the last, especially, should ever have taken up these slang phrases would appear incredible, if the fact were not before us. Surely, there is neither wit, nor originality, nor humor, nor even vulgar smartness in such expressions as "me you don't," "well I won't," "I rather guess not," "look here, stranger," and scores of other slang phrases which are now heard everywhere. Even in the months of men such phrases are far from being commendable. It would be an advance of refinement, if they were to be banished entirely. Oaths, which were always profane, have, within the last generation, come to be considered vulgar. Such should be the verdict on slang phrases.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED.—On the evening of November 30th, by Rev. C. C. Calloway, in Eutaw, Alabama, Mr. JOHN M. HATES, to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. F. L. Constantino.

By the same, in Macon, Miss., on the evening of the 10th December, MR. WILLIAM EILAND, to MISS MARY FLETCHER, eldest daughter of REV. LEROY MASSINGALE, of Alabama Conference.

By the same, in Noxubee County, Miss., on the morning of the 6th of December, MR. ALEXANDER JEFFRIES, to MISS ELIANCE'S TATE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	5 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

Street Shows.

As our streets become filled with people, so do they become filled with portable sights and itinerant shows, intended to attract the popular attention and extract the popular small coin. Chartres and Canal streets, Carondelet and St. Charles are thronged by as bustling a crowd of pedestrians as on any winter previous, and their adroit has reproduced the wonders and money-making spectacles of former seasons. The men with the miraculous writing paper—which obviate all need of previous knowledge concerning either writing or spelling, and acts as potently on the possessor's abilities as a direct spiritual manifestation—has returned with a fresh assortment of his materials, re-mounted his old box, and again commenced recounting to credulous crowds the half-supernatural power of his goods. The organ-grinders are back, too, with recruited ranks and machines as dismally melodious as it would seem possible to contrive. The man with a white hat, attached to a "thermometer"—which gives in cubic inches the capacity, force and healthiness of any one's lungs who blows vigorously into it—and pays therefor the sum of one picayune—is, among our latest arrivals. A number of philanthropic individuals, with science cheapened and diluted to the popular comprehension, have honored us with their presence, and now display the wonders of the firmament for a dime, or exhibit microscopic marvels for a picayune. A grand museum of small wonders has opened at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. Another museum, of panoramic wonders is in operation on the Levee. Indeed, we cannot begin to chronicle the numbers or character of these peripatetic exhibitions. They defy enumeration as well as description, and flit continually about, changing their names and their natures as well as their localities. One thing only is clear concerning them: they edify the people, who in their process of edification blockade the streets, and drive the regular routine of travel into the opposite walk or into the gutter.

With all the nonsense and nuisance involved in their train we are nevertheless glad to behold these birds, the harbingers of business, life, animation and enjoyment. They contribute materially to our street pictures, and we feel by no means confident that their abolition would not be cause for sorrow. They have a place by prescription—a pretty large one too, in the catalogue of our winter curiosities. In the summer they flit and cannot be found. At all events they are here now; and though we never wish to verify Prof. Nichol's through a three-foot telescope, or follow Farraday by means of a two-bit microscope, we are glad to see that others can be gratified in such elementary manner and amused by such amusing means. We trust the Razor Strop and Soap Man, and the man with Punch and Judy, and the Old Soldier with a warlike panorama of more battles and more bloody ones than ever were fought, will come also and increase the number of our winter shows.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE RHEA.—*Loss of Life.*—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning the steamboats Pearl and Natchez came into collision about six miles below Baton Rouge, when the Pearl instantly sunk, and some eight or ten lives were lost. The Pearl was coming down from Attakapas, the Natchez going up the river; but we have yet no further particulars of the circumstances attending the collision.

Among those lost, Capt. Stanley, brother-in-law of Capt Dorsey, of the Pearl, is one; and those known to be lost are—Robert Sullivan, two Dutch laborers, Col. Bates's negro Jack, Morris Child and two firemen.

The cabin of the Pearl floated off, fortunately, and the Magnolia brought down the crew and passengers who were saved to this port.

Louisiana.

Caddo Parish—The Shreveport Southwestern has the following statistics of Caddo parish, which will be found interesting:

The total population is	9,499
Voters	944
Slaves	5,991
School subjects	1,295
Acres of the cultivated land in the parish	102,960
Acres cultivated in cotton	30,070
do. corn	18,587
Number bales of cotton made in 1852	15,529
Number bushels of corn do	386,225
Value of real estate	$1,585,992

An election was held at Shreveport on the 25th, on the question of granting licenses to vend liquors in small quantities. The result was a majority of 29 in faror of withholding license.

MARTINGALES.—Yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a small negro was sent in a skiff from the Pacific saw mill in this place for the purpose of towing some logs to the shore, when he discovered a small rough box floating in the river, which he got aboard, and brought to the mill for inspection. The box was then opened, and found to contain a newly born boy dead, but seemed apparently to have been in the water only a few hours. There is an mystery hanging over this affair which we hope to see soon ferreted out.—[Bayou Sara Ledger, 29th.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the Louisiana we have received Texas papers of a late date.

The Pacific Railroad Bill has been signed by the Governor and it is now a law. This was the last official act of Governor Henderson previous to his resignation.

On the 21st ult. the inauguration of Governor Pease and Lieutenant Governor Dickson took place.

The inaugural message of Governor Pease was delivered to both Houses of the Legislature on the 23d.

It is an able and comprehensive document, and particularly commends itself from the many important suggestions with which it is filled. Among the most leading and important measures which he recommends to the consideration of the Legislature is the establishment of a suitable and permanent provision for the support of public schools, for which purpose it is suggested that two millions of dollars of the United States five per cent. bonds shall be appropriated and set aside; the income of this fund to be annually apportioned to the several counties of the State according to the number of free children in each between the ages of five and sixteen years. He also outlines the necessity of a good University in the State, where a liberal education can be received, and recommends therefore that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the United States bonds now in the treasury be appropriated and set apart as a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the erection and support of a State University.

The necessity of endowments for a Lunatic Asylum and for an institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, are noticed. For this purpose he recommends that five hundred thousand dollars of the United States five per cent. bonds be appropriated, one half of the sum being set aside for each.

Relative to the Pacific Railroad we find the following remarks:

I would also suggest that the alternate sections upon the line of the Mississippi and Pacific road be granted to other roads connecting this with our gulf ports, with the Vicksburg road and the New Orleans and Opelousas road at such points as will best accommodate the different sections of the State. Such a disposition of these sections is but just, since the portions of the State through which these branch roads are to be built, will receive no immediate benefit from the Pacific road unless they are thus connected with it.

He comments at considerable length upon the importance of river improvements, showing that for many years, even if railroads are constructed, the people of the State must rely upon them for the transportation of their productions to market.

Relative to the Indian tribes within the limits of the State, he suggests that a portion of vacant domain, remote from the settled parts of the State, shall be appropriated for the temporary occupation of those remnants of tribes that properly belong to the State; that all locations within the limits thereof be prohibited, and that a qualified jurisdiction for Indian purposes be ceded to the United States Court.

Dr. Geo. W. Ehrswiler died of yellow fever in Brownsville on the 19th ult. This individual fought a duel about the commencement of the filibuster movements, and killed his antagonist, Lieut. Ross, of the filibuster army.

The Austin Gazette of the 26th ult. says:

On Friday last there was a hard struggle on passing the Senate's bill, chartering the Pacific Railroad Company, to a third reading. Various amendments and motions to adjourn were voted down, and under the operation of the previous question, the bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 31 yeas to 19 nays. On Saturday the bill was again taken up and passed by an overwhelming majority, yeas 41, nays 13.

There having been no amendment made in the bill in the House, as it passed the Senate, it is therefore now law, unless vetoed by the Governor, which no one apprehends.

We learn from the Rockhart Express, that Mr. H. Anderson, of Seguin, was killed on the 5th ult., by the accidental discharge of his gun, while out duck-hunting.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 27th ultimo, says that nothing has been done on the Mexican boundary survey West of El Paso, for want of an appropriation. The question has become one of negotiation, and is referred to the State Department. The work on the undisputed portions, this side of El Paso has been completed. The commission expired by limitation of law on the 1st of January.

The same paper of the 30th ult., says: The new pilot boat, designed for this port, we understand has sustained some damage in her sails and rigging, on the passage out from New York, and put in at Charleston for repairs.

The inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor took place at Austin on the 21st ult.

Governor Pease nominated Col. Edward Clarke as Secretary of State, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously by the Senate. The State Times says:

This appointment will no doubt be well received. Col. Clarke is a gentleman of ability and observance. He served the State in the civil and military capacities. He was a delegate to the Convention which framed the State Constitution—a member of the legislature—was attached to the staff of Gov. Henderson in the Mexican war, and was present at the battle of Monterey.

The Clarksville Standard of the 17th ult. says: A murder is said to have been committed in Lamar county on the 8th instant, by Daniel T. Alexander, who, it is said, proceeded to the house of Jacob Akard, near the Sulphur, and shot him down. Alexander and his son, who accompanied him, have fled. It is said that Akard charged Alexander with stealing hogs. Akard was shot in the left side of the neck by a ball discharged from a rifle.

The Bastrop Advertiser states that the affray happened lately in Ingraham's Prairie, Fayette county, between Mr. Miller, of Houston, and a Mr. Hyde, which resulted in the death of the latter. Both were armed with double barrel shot guns, and both fired—the shots of Miller only taking effect.

The New York Tribune on the Conviction of James Gordon Bennett.

The New York Tribune has a lengthy article noticing the recent conviction of Mr. Bennett, of the Herald, for libel, in which it says:

Innocence and innumerable as are the blackguardism and infamy of the Satanic Press—infamous as it is to a proverb—we confess to feel towards Mr. E. P. Fry has been more than ordinary intemperate or indecent, foul and damnable. We own to an exhaustion of rhetoric in any attempt to paint the Satanic and its Editor in such verbal tints as would make their pictures life-like. We feel the paupers of the dictionary—the starasmus of idiomsand all such efforts to describe. We can understand the starving wretch, with tear-withered eyes, with wilted cheek, with shrunken vitals, and almost pulseless heart, driven to the last of extremes to get the bread to save life. We can understand a Thug, or even under certain circumstances a Burke; both belong to Pandemonium, but still are comprehensible. But the creature who diverts the Satanic, who revels in wealth and libels—who amasses and stabs, and stabs and amasses—whose whole life seems made up of the refuse of depravity, is a mystery to us. Cause and effect is swimming here, and human nature stands aghast at a very Colossus of perversion, boasting that his legs rest on each hemisphere, and spread over a vast ocean.

* * * * * * * * *

The fable is now turned. The ruffian has got his deserts. The low-mouthed, blatant, witless, brutal scoundrel, is condemned—condemned, too, by the People. Let not his sewer-sheet roll its nastiness and filth over this "Codfish Aristocracy"—as it has called them for fifteen years, is scarcy diatribes—as the cause of his withering hissling condemnation. That sordid noby falsehood will not serve him. We say he has been condemned by a Jury of the People; not because we do not consider all honorable citizens as alike entitled to that name, but because The Satanic has always attempted, with its turid scribblings, to light up divisions and hates in society, by classing one set as aristocracy and the other as plebeians; and taking therefore, The Satanic's own distinctions, we say he has been so condemned. Upon looking at the jury list question we find it composed as follows: One milkman, three butchers, one paint dealer, one grocer, three quarrymen, and two mechanics. These are the men who have condemned the libeler belonging to the Satanic to pay Ten Thousand Dollars; compelled him to do it although, master of the science of the law's delay, he longed to try out his victim by throwing huge and manifold obstacles in the prosecution of the matter—compelled him to do it, although backed by seven lawyers who obstructed and obscured the course of justice for fire long years.

This jury, indeed, have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the community. They have proved that justice, when perseveringly pursued, can be obtained even against a libeler fortified behind a fortress of gold and silver, and wielding a greater intimidation than the history of this country has hitherto known. Every man in the community who is not ready to sprawl himself in dung-heaps before this Juggernaut of the Press, will bear in mind the utmost instantly rendered verdict of the jury—six, as we learn, being for twenty thousand dollars—four for ten thousand—and two really for ten thousand, but manage first at five thousand, so as to admit of compromise, by which means they early had by the verdict as recorded. Besides this, the costs and fees will swell his expenses to some seven thousand dollars more, making his loss seventeen thousand dollars in all.

RIOT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT AT CINCINNATI.—A dispatch from Cincinnati to the New York papers, dated the 26th ult., says:

Our city is the scene of a terrible excitement, caused by a threatened demonstration, by an organized body of Germans, against Mr Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, who is now the guest of Archbishop Purcell, and officiated in the Cathedral yesterday morning. A most violent animosity, it seems, is entertained toward Bedini by a body of Germans in this city, called the "Society of Freemen," and last evening about five hundred members of this society assembled at their hall, and having organized, marched in a body to the vicinity of the Archbishop's residence, with the supposed intention of doing personal violence to the Nuncio. The Chief of Police, however, having received an intimation of the movement, retained the entire police force at the watch-house, which is situated opposite to the Archbishop's residence. As the "Freemen" approached they set up a diesal groan, accompanied with shouting and discordant music. When the procession was passing the watch-house, the police, at the word of command, rushed upon it, and each arrested a man. A general *melee* followed, and a scene ensued which baffles description. Many shots were fired, and shouts and executions filled the air. The rioters finally fled, but were pursued by the police, and upward of sixty of their number captured and placed in the cells of the watch-house.

The bitter animosity against the Nuncio which led to this outbreak is the consequence of that individual's alleged betrayal of the cause of liberty in Italy, during the revolution of 1848. Several inflammatory articles have recently appeared in the German papers touching that matter, in one of which the following sentence occurs: "If the Hungarian butcher, Haynau, rash with so warm a reception in monarchical England, what ought the Pope's Nuncio to expect in republican America?"

The excitement is continued this morning in the neighborhood of the watch-house, where a large crowd is collected.

The parties arrested last night have been held to bail for their appearance on Friday next. Fourteen were wounded, of whom one has since died.

Highly Important from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The Battle of Sinope—Disastrous Defeat of the Turks—Eight Turkish Vessels Sunk—The Turkish Admiral, Osman Pasha, Taken Prisoner—How in Europe Received and Interpreted.

The steamship Pacific, from Liverpool the morning of the 14th ult., arrived at New York the afternoon of the 26th. She brings four days' later news than that received by the America.

We extract the following summary of the news from the N. Y. Tribune:

On Monday, the 12th, the British public was startled from its propriety by a telegraphic dispatch published in the London Times, stating that a Russian squadron of six sail-of-the-line had forced the harbor of Sinope and burned, sunk, captured, and destroyed every ship, with one exception of a Turkish squadron of fourteen sail, had taken prisoner the Turkish Admiral, Osman Pasha, carried off his flag ship from under the guns of the shore batteries, and were towing it to Sevastopol, when it sunk, and with it the supply of money for paying the Turkish fleet.

This disastrous intelligence caused the greatest excitement, and further intelligence was anxiously looked for.

Additional accounts came at length, but only to confirm the previous news.

On the 13th November the Russian Admiral Nakimoff—[other accounts spell his name Mucklin]—with six ships of the line appeared off the Roads of Sinope, and forthwith proceeded to attack the Turkish force that he found there. After an engagement of one hour's duration he had destroyed seven Turkish frigates, two corvettes, one steamer and three transports. The larger vessels destroyed had each 800 soldiers besides artillerymen on board, and a large sum of money, being bound for the east coast of the Black Sea. The Turkish Admiral's frigate was towed out by the Russians, but burnt at sea.

Osman Pasha and his suite were taken on board the Russian Admiral's ship. One Turkish vessel managed to escape undamaged, being the only survivor of the fourteen. The battle, says the dispatch, began an hour's distance from Sinope. The Russian flag-ship was so much injured that it could with difficulty reach Sevastopol. Prince Menchikoff immediately left Odessa for St. Petersburg to communicate the victory to the Emperor.

We already knew that Osman Pasha was charged with the conveyance of troops and stores to Batum. Accounts said "charged with a few steam-frigates, with the escort of six or seven transports of troops." The battle is stated to have commenced at "an hour's distance from Sinope." There is, therefore, every probability that on leaving the harbor of Sinope he fell in with the Russian squadron, and either accepted battle on unequal terms, or attempted to regain the protection of the land batteries, but was cut to pieces before reaching. The latter is the more likely as one ship is reported to have escaped undamaged, having, no doubt, succeeded in gaining shelter under the shore guns.

Observe that this report of the victory was brought to Odessa by a Russian aid-de-camp of Menchikoff, and from Odessa it was telegraphed to Vienna. The confirmation came from Bucharest and other Russian sources.

Having given the Russian account of the battle; we learn by a telegraphic dispatch received at Paris on the 12th inst., that the Russian force considerably outnumbered the Turkish.

In addition to the six ships of the line mentioned in the *Moniteur* as the strength of Nachimoff's fleet, he had twelve frigates, a brig and five steamers, in all twenty-four sail, while Osman had but fourteen. The Turks fought with the most desperate bravery, and caused the Russians the loss, in sunk and burned, of two ships of the line, three frigates and two steamboats! The shore batteries were totally inefficient for protection. The remaining Russian ships were so badly disabled that they could take no prizes, and could with difficulty make their way back to Sevastopol.

While this calamity is befalling the Turkish ships, the English and French fleets are lying idle in the Bosphorus. And, more extraordinary still, the major division of the Turkish fleet is lying there idle too! Admiral Slade, the Englishman who commands it, has just returned from a pleasure cruise in the Black Sea, having been unable to find an enemy, although he met another report having been received by the Turkish Admiral, that the Russian ships were in search of a Turkish squadron of eighteen sail, which had left Sinope for Constantinople.

So Admiral Slade and the English and French Admirals salute in the above manner, and in other dancing parties! Perhaps the following remarks from the Liverpool Daily Times, which for the most part speaks the sentiments of the best thinking of the nation, may not be unworthy of the gallant Admiral's attention:

"What, may be asked, has become of Admiral Slade? The *Englishman* said to be in command of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea?

"He left Constantinople with the whole Turkish force under his command, and on November 26 he is said to have returned to the Bosphorus with the squadron under his command. If Admiral Slade had detached himself from so large a portion of his force as that said to have been destroyed at Sinope, he must be called upon by the Parliament of Britain to account for such an act.

"In taking the command of the Turkish fleet, he did not shake off his British allegiance, and if he cannot give a satisfactory account of an act which may entail years of bloodshed, he should be dealt with accordingly. The day, we trust, is far spent when the rights of nations can be bartered away for a mess of pottage.

"If the destruction of the Ottoman fleet has taken place, a general European war must be the inevitable result, and the actors in the prelude to so untoward and lamentable an occurrence are responsible not to England only, but to Europe. Again we say the North ought to speak out before it is too late."

Private letters from Paris state that the news of the disaster to the Turkish fleet was received with the profoundest astonishment.

The Emperor is stated to have been overwhelmed by the Intelligence. Explanation is imperatively demanded why a considerable part of the Turkish naval force was permitted to be annihilated within so short a distance of where the powerful English and French fleets were lying in inglorious ease.

Shamyl and Selim Pasha has taken various fortresses; and it is stated that they surround Prince Woronsoff on all sides in the vicinity of Tiflis.

The Turks were repulsed in an attack on Alexandrianopolis, in Georgia, but have blockaded the citadel of Akhalzikh. Its fall was daily expected.

The *Journal de Constantinople* mentions a report that Schamyl had defeated 15,000 Russians, and a Vienna paper states that the attempt to land 18,000 Russians near St. Nicholas was repulsed with heavy loss.

Advices from Paris state that another plot against the life of the Emperor had been discovered, and a large number of arrests were made on the 10th instant, upon which evening over a hundred persons were in custody.

Madrid letters inform us that, upon the tenth of the present month, the sittings of the Cortes were suspended in a summary manner, by a royal decree, and that a revolution was apprehended in that capital.

Advices from Constantinople to the 29th of September had reached England. The cholera was then one hundred and eighty-four deaths per day. Freight, and about twenty thousand sheep, made up the passengers. The news from the army was very encouraging for miners and laborers. Minerals were rather heavy. The rural districts north of Sydney were very prosperous.

We have further news from India and China. Pegu remained in a very unsettled state. General Godwin, the English commander, was dead. Cholera had appeared at Bombay. Trade was improving in Calcutta. Fighting still went on in Canton and Shanghae. Great excitement prevailed at Whampoa, in consequence of the death of a Chinese woman in prison, and the Americans had to protect the British Vice Consul.

Seamen are still scarce in England, and their wages keep up. In London there was great difficulty in getting seamen, unless at very high wages. As much as £5, and £5 10s. a month, was given to seamen on board colliers. The Peninsula Company sent to Southampton, amongst their own ships there, for a crew to take round the Himalaya.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—Since the sailing of the America, and receipt of advices per Arabia, the market has remained quiet, but steady. The limited shipments to England advised per Arabia had increased that steadiness, but the present low prices of common and middling Surat have led to a large speculative business therein; of 7000 bales total sales of to-day, 1300 about 3500 having been Surats, at 2⅝ to 2¾@ 4¼d. Total sales of cotton for the past three days, 19,000 bales, of which 6000 were Surats, on speculation. Quotations of American are unchanged and close steadily. Fair Orleans, 6¾d; middling, 6d; fair Mobile 6¼d; middling, 5⅞; fair uplands, 6⅛; middling 5⅝; inferior 3¼@4d; ordinary, 4¼@5⅛ ₰ lb.

At Manchester, to-day, there was a slight improvement on some qualities of light goods for export.

BREADSTUFFS—The market has again been very active, and prices for flour have advanced 1s 6d@2s per bbl. and for wheat 2d@3d over the price of Friday last, which were taken out per America. There is a considerable fleet off, and inbound, with breadstuffs but received orders from Holland and the north of France have kept up the buoyancy. The increased pretensions of holders had to some extent tended to check business. Choice parcels of flour were rather scarce. Quotations are called for American white Wheat at 10s@10s 9d. Red 9s 8d@10s 2d. Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 7s 6d@38s. Ohio Flour 37s 6d@ 38s 6d. Western Canal and Canada at 36s 6d@37s. Sour @35s 6d. Indian corn steady at previous currency.

Dreadful Disaster.

From the London Times, Dec. 7.

OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The fearful catastrophe which befell the Hull and Hamburg screw steamer Marshall, and the lamentable fate of all on board—numbering, it is supposed, no fewer than one hundred and fifty souls, without one being spared to tell the fate of her loss—has excited a most painful amount of interest at Lloyds. In the absence of all positive information there is little doubt that she foundered very shortly after coming in contact with the homewardbound bark Wm. Hardie.

The anticipated declaration of Captain Hategene, the master of that vessel, taken on oath by the Admiralty Receiver at Hull, and which has been forwarded to Captain Halstead, the Secretary at Lloyds, will be found to contain all that is known of the facts attending the destruction of the ill-fated steamer:

Sailed from Stockholm on the 24th of November last, for Hull, with a cargo of iron, bones and deals, passing Elsinore on the 15th, having very heavy weather, the ship laboring and straining very much, and shipping a great deal of water, the pumps being constantly attended to. We sighted Flamborough Head light on the night of the 27th, distant four or five leagues, the wind still blowing hard from the south-west. We proceeded without anything particularly occurring until Monday, the 28th. At about 10 o'clock at night, when off the Newsand floating light, at the mouth of the Humber, we were run into by a steamer, name unknown, the Newsand light, as far as I can judge, was at the moment W. S. W., distant three or four miles, our ship being on the starboard tack, lying N. S. and by E. half E., with the wind at the south-west blowing a fresh breeze, and hazy at intervals. We were all upon deck at the time, having a light at our bowsprit, and shewing two flash lights over our starboard side. The moment we saw the steamer approaching we hailed her, and said she would be into us, but received no answer.

We continued our course, with the exception of varying half a point to the eastward, believing the steamer's head to be to the north, and that by that means she would have gone clear of our vessel, and it being so excessively dark that we had no time to brace the ship about, as the steamer would have run into our ports amid ships, and if we had squared the mainyard to wear, she would have run into our starboard midships. Notwithstanding the precautions we took, and the endeavors of myself and crew to make those in charge of the steamer hear, the steamer ported her helm and ran into us on the starboard side, striking between the breech hooks, thereby starting the ship's stern, breaking several planks in the bow, and the forecastle floor, besides starting the bows at both sides, and otherwise shaking her very much. Her jibboom, jibs, foretop gallant mast and all the rigging relating thereto, were carried away, and the vessel was quite unmanageable. Immediately after the accident, I hailed the steamer, and begged of them to stay by us, as I was apprehensive the ship would go down, as she was heavily laden. I received a reply from the steamer stating they would do so. The steamer, on getting clear from our wreck, got round into my starboard quarter, and in a very short period again came into collision with us by running in the starboard side of our stern, carrying away the rudder, starting the sternpost, breaking the wheel to pieces, and otherwise cutting the ship nearly down to the water's edge. Before this second collision, I hailed the persons on board the steamer to reverse her engines, but received no answer. It was almost immediately afterwards that the accident followed. I again begged they would not leave us, as I expected nothing but that the vessel would go down. I received, however, no answer, and the instant the steamer got clear, she bore away in a southerly direction. One of my apprentices named Robert Burns, fell through the aperture made by the steamer's stem in our stern, and was unfortunately drowned, although every attempt was made to save him.

The night was extremely dark and hazy, and the wind was increasing from south-west to south to a gale. The steamer remained in sight but a few minutes. I was unable to get a sight of her afterwards. On both occasions when she ran into us I inquired several times for her name, but received no answer. She was a screw steamer with painted ports and a boat head figurehead. Our vessel was totally disabled. I cut away the wreck before the bows, some hands attending to the pumps. She was making water very fast. We afterwards secured the wheel to the rudder-irons from wheel ropes to steer the ship. The flood tide being nearly spent, I was enabled to get her into the Humber, when I thought it most prudent for the safety of my men to bear away for the nearest inward of the Humber, and succeeded in bringing up with eighty-five fathoms of chain on the small bower anchor, and forty-five fathoms on the first bower, the wind blowing a heavy gale. It was then about 3 o'clock in the morning. In the interim I got three boats overboard in order that I might lighten the ship and have them in case of her going down, which I fully anticipated, there being a heavy sea running and the vessel making considerable water. In getting the boats overboard the skiff got stove and went adrift; we attempted to get into the boats for the purpose of plugging up the hole in the stern where the water was flowing in, but the sea prevented us. I then caused all the spare sails to be thrust into the aperture from below, as far as it was practicable, and then under-drawn new lower studding sail double under the quarter, as the only chance of stopping the leak, which was fortunately partly succeeding in doing. I then unbattened the hatches and loosened the iron, that I might be prepared, if occasion required, to throw it overboard, so as to lighten her.

At 10.30 A. M., having a signal for pilot hoisted a fishing smack named the Adventure of London, came to my assistance, and the master of it coming on board, I agreed with him to stop by me till the gale was over for the sum of £40, and then go to Grimsby for a couple of steam tugs to tow the vessel up to Hull. As soon as the gale decreased the smack left, and the steamer arriving the ship was taken in tow, and we arrived at Hull about one o'clock on the following day.

JOHN AUGUSTUS GATGENS,

Master of the bark Woodhouse, belonging to Hull.

People are entertained that some of the unhappy creatures might have been picked up by the coasters, which almost hourly pursue the track between the steamer went down, but the time that has intervened since the loss, without any such gratifying intelligence being received, leaves little doubt but that the whole must have perished.

GENERAL URQUIZA.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Post, writing from Buenos Ayres, gives the following description of Urquisa, the hero of the recent revolutionary events in that region:

He is a man of fifty-four years of age, tall, stout, with regular features, rather an interesting countenance, very soft grey eyes, indifferent in expression when not lighted by anger. There is nothing in his aspect which denotes the possession of any distinctive qualities whatever, either good or bad—without moral elevation as without meanness. When angry, his voice does not alter, though he speaks with more rapidity, curtailing his words; his color does not heighten, his eyes do not sparkle, nor does his brow contract; and he would appear to feign more anger than he really feels, did not the consequences very often prove more terrible than the apparent imitation would have led to fear. I could observe in him no sign of dissimulation, excepting certain modes of expression common among the country people; no sign of astuteness, energy or sumbtlety, save a winking of the left eye, which is rather a pretension to sagacity than a proof of it.

His deportment is decent. He wears a white poncho, both known and country; he sometimes puts on a black dress-coat, which is not unbecoming to him; inconsistent with his manners, which are very unaffected, without being rude. The only thing that mars him is a habit of keeping his hat on his head; a round hat, inclined a little forward, which makes him throw his head back ungracefully, after the rather ridiculous manner of country rustics.

HOW A BOOK WAS WRITTEN.—Whatever may be said of George Lippard, he often writes powerfully. In a letter to the publisher of his last work, "New York: Its Upper-ten and Lower Million," Mr. Lippard writes as follows of his satisfaction in the work:

This book was the child of many years.

It is finished—it is printed in beautiful form—it is no longer in the dark, but before the public; and the author follows its fate with anxiety, satisfaction, pride. Egotism! Think of the long nights he has spent over it. In June, when clover breath and moonlight came through the open windows, and loved ones sat watching by his side. In winter, when the snow was white in the moonlight, and he sat alone, writing, writing—though the same snow, visible from the window, shone white and cold upon the graves of his beloved. Began in a winter when his Christmas heart was a circle of home and its joys—this book was ended on a still summer night, in a desolate house, by a bereaved hearth, when there was no one but him to hear the sound of the pen. And is it egotism in him, when he sends it forth, to think of these things, and follow yearningly its fate?

RUCKETS OF THE NEW YORK THEATRES ON CHRISTMAS.—Monday the 26th was generally celebrated in New York as Christmas. The theatres were crowded in the evening to overflowing, and it is estimated in a New York paper that the receipts of the several theatres could not fall short of $12,000. The receipts of the Broadway theatre reached $7,800. During the daytime 11,300 adults and 4,718 children visited Barnum's Museum, yet so perfect were the arrangements that scarcely any inconvenience was felt. The receipts for the daytime only were $3,600.

HEALTHY.—The Mayor of Trouville, in France, in reply to an insinuation that an epidemic prevails in that locality, says "the fact is, that for the last five years to our certain knowledge, there has only one person died here, and he was an old man of 103, who was foolish enough to hang himself.

WANT OF WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Argus says: "In this, the richest colony in the world, the males outnumber the females to the enormous ext

...TY BOOKS....By Alfred Tennyson.

...ave gone away
...wide:
...
...the door,
...hings before.
...shutter close,
...widows we shall see
...and vacancy
...house.

...no more of mirth
...or merry-making sound,
The house was builded of the earth,
And shall fall again to ground.

Come; for life and thought,
Here no longer dwell;
But in a city glorious—
A great and distant city—have bought
A mansion incorruptible;
Would they could have stuck with us!

Sinope.

THE SCENE OF THE NAVAL CONFLICT.

The following notice in its topographic aspect of Sinope, where the recent battle was fought between the Turks and Russians, will, at the present moment, be read with interest:

...ll on shore to see the place and sketch ... the circling beach agreeably filled by a ...lovely evening. The sun had veiled his ...eyes behind a dark bank of cloude, ...lurid tints of purple and yellow to per... earth, air and water. The wind hushed; ...was frozen over; town silent as sleep or ...not even one twittering bird to break the ...of our walk; fishermen drawing their ...idly, peadent sails wooing the breeze, ...and lazy oars unmoved along boats' ...all Sinope the embodiment of calm repose ...highest ideality. The temples, palaces ...erected by a powerful line of ...have been leveled with the dust. Neught ...of so much magnificence save a dirty ...town of a thousand wretched houses, ...by crumbling walls, and tottering ...of Byzantine construction. Almost ...a wreck is the enormous hull of an em... ...er, which stands unlaunched on ..., built here where timber and work are ...never finished; allowed to ret. Does ...not elucidate the subject? Alas for Si...

...ancient capital of Pontus under that ...than Mithridates Eupator, and the birth... of that great beast Diogenes the Cynic, ...riginally a colony of the Milesians, and deri... its name from an amphibious young lady ...was the unnatural offspring of a river and ...town, the Asopus and Methone, after she eloped ...ther with a third element, Apollo or the Sun, ...indeed, but few traces of such illustrious ...cedents. Many fragments of ancient archi...ural art, however, such as broken columns, ...ellated cornices, and half-defaced inscriptions ...n architraves and sepulchral stones, have been ...made use of in raising these feeble fortifications, ...and they still attest what Sinope once was; ...while the quarries above the town, whence one of ...the calcareous beds is the trachytic rock over...laid by n black volcanic formation seems to have ...furnished its building materials, tell an eloquent ...tale of ... down-hill; for large blocks lie ...there hewn and ready for removal, some sculp...tured, and some actually on their way to the ...city. We also saw the picturesque ruins of an ...aqueduct, designed by Pliny the younger, to ...supply the Sinopians with good water from a ...distance of sixteen miles; and the ancient mole ...can be distinguished under the sea, enclosing a ...considerable space along the shore, and leaving ...only a narrow entrance for galleys, but many of ...the great square stones composing it have been ...worn and displaced by the action of the waves ...with the aid of that universal destroyer, Time.

The subjoined description of the place regards it in a strategetical point of view:

The position of Sinope, about half way between Constantinople and Trebizond, and the promontory at which it is situated, and which, on the land side, may be said to form its harbor, or rather open roads, mark it as a site of importance in a naval war on the Black Sea. This was perceived by General Sebastiani, Napoleon's Ambassador to the Porte in 1808, and who showed the same promptitude in commencing fortifications at Sinope, as in improvising defences at Constantinople. Since that period, the defences of the place have never been completed; and those which were constructed have fallen into decay. It so happens that Sinope never was attacked in former wars between Turkey and Russia, upon which seems to have been founded the somewhat gratuitous assumption that it never would be. This assumption was natural enough for Old Turkey; but it may be hoped that Young Turkey, aided by Western strategical counsels, will practically repair the error with a view to the future. Nothing can be less surprising than what has now occurred in an open roadstead, covered by no efficient land defenses. Six ships of the line walked with perfect ease into the ramparts and shipping of such a place. Its importance, besides its commanding situation on the coast, consists in the fact that it is the site of the only Turkish dockyard, for the construction of vessels of war, except Constantinople. The oaks of the neighboring mountains supply timber more durable than the Russians employ for their perishable craft at Sebastopol. In every point of view it is of the first importance to put the place into a state of defense; though this has been unfortunately delayed till it rather too much resembles "shutting the stable door after the steed is stolen."

What to avoid on the Continent,

Avoid all disturbances, and especially all religious and political discussions, which are the sure forerunners of them. Avoid all cheap hotels, as they are the dearest in the end. Avoid going into churches, if it is only to turn into the ceremony that may be going on there. Avoid talking too much English, or expressing your remarks too freely in that language, as more English is understood now-a-days on the Continent than you may probably imagine. Avoid disparaging everything continental to the glorification of everything English, as it only shows a narrow spirit, and besides, the standard of comparison is not always a true one. Avoid laughing at everything you do not understand, for the laugh may occasionally be turned against you. Avoid leaving your name behind you wherever you go, as the Anglicanneme of Smith is sufficiently known by the title time on the public monuments abroad without needlessly increasing the circulation. Avoid condemning a language you are not acquainted with as "gibberish," as an acquaintance with that same "gibberish" would tend materially to the advancement of your own pleasures and comforts; and moreover, you should recollect that English, to the ear of a foreigner, is not the most musical language in the world. Avoid taking English servants with you—male or female—as they will only grumble all the way, will be a source of infinite trouble, expense and annoyance to you; and besides, you will have to wait upon them instead of their waiting upon you; and more than that, you might as well have left them at home, as—depend upon it—you will have no peace or enjoyment in traveling, until you have sent them back again. Avoid as many extraordinary costumes as you can, for it has been found by practical experience that they only excite the risible faculties of foreigners. Avoid all angry disputes with officials, or remonstrating indignantly with custom-house officers, as you will not gain anything by the process, and the chances are they will do all they can to retard you on your journey. Avoid all dinner experiments with the *carte*, as you will, probably, get something with a very fine name to it, but which, upon tasting, is anything but agreeable to your Britannic palate. Avoid all joking, verbally or practically, with foreign gentlemen in uniform. Avoid changing too much money at once, as the coin that is perfectly good where you are may be only fit to play at pitch and-toss with two miles further. Avoid taking the prescriptions of English doctors to foreign chemists, the practice being rather a dangerous one. Above everything, recollect at all times the country you belong to, and so always avoid doing anything that is likely to bring the smallest disrespect upon the name of an Englishman! [Punch.

Women vs. Men.—Women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane; they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, thoorous and prudent, and they do not hesitate like men, to perform a generous action, more liable, perhaps, to err than men, but in general more disinterested, more virtuous and performing more good actions than men. In my extensive wandering in foreign climes, if hungry, thirsty, wet, cold or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, most uniformly so. [Lodyard.

An Italian Tragedy.

A recent traveler relates, that a favorite dramatic piece in the towns of the Genoese territory is founded on the following tragic story: A few years since there lived at Port Maurice, near Oneglia, two lovers named Anna and Giuseppe, the children of widows in good circumstances, the former eighteen, and the latter twenty years of age. The parents had given their consent to their union, and the wedding-day was soon to be fixed; when, during a short absence of Giuseppe, probably brought about by artful contrivance, an intriguing friend of the family prevailed on the mother of the bride to give her daughter to a more wealthy lover. Anna, overcome by a maternal importunity, did what she had not firmness to refuse to do, and promised to bestow her hand on a man for whom she had no affection. Grief, however, soon undermined her health, and, by way of amusement, she was sent to the mountains to the olive harvest. Her mother also went to see some relations in the country, and an elder sister was left at home.

Anna, nevertheless, grew worse: nay, she was so ill, that her friends alarmed for her life, sent for her back to her mother's house. Meanwhile, Giuseppe had returned, and the report of Anna's intended compulsory marriage soon reached his ears. On the following Sunday he met her sister at mass, and with the urgency, yet with the resignation of despair, he implored her to procure him a last interview with his beloved. They agreed that he should find Anna in the garden in the evening by moonlight, while the only gardian domestic, an old sailor, was at the public house.

At the appointed time Giuseppe was in the garden, and there he found his Anna, weak, melancholy, and silent, who went up to him with faltering steps; but in vain he questioned her; in vain he endeavored to draw from her the acknowledgement that she still loved him, and noted by compulsion—not a word could he elicit—mute, pale, and motionless, she stood like a beauteous statue before him. At length he clasped the adored object in an ardent embrace, during which he buried a poinard in her heart. She fell without a groan. The murderer hastily fled over the wall of the garden. The sister alarmed at Anna's protracted absence, went out into the garden, where she found her lifeless in her blood, and with the assistance of the old sailor, who had returned too late, carried her into the house.

The wretched assassin, impelled by savage frenzy, after strolling about all night, again scaled the wall of the garden, where he no longer found his Anna, but only her blood, which he was busily employed in wiping up with his handkerchief; when the mother, ignorant of what had happened, returned early in the morning from the *villegiatura*, accompanied by the friend who was the cause of the catastrophe, and unlooking the gate, entered the garden. The fiendish Giuseppa ran to meet her, and holding the bloody handkerchief close to her face, wildly cried, "Conosci tu quel sangue?" (Do you know the blood?) The mother rushed with a fearful presentiment into the house, where the first object that met her view was the corpse of her murdered child. The maniac again fled to the caverns of the neighboring mountains.

The corpse was decorated after the Italian fashion, crowned with a garland of myrtle, and deposited the night before the funeral in an open coffin in the church before the high altar. Here a person was placed to watch it by the light of consecrated tapers. After midnight the assassin suddenly forced his way into the church; the affrighted watchman ran off, but stopped at a distance to observe his motions, and beheld the unfortunate Giuseppa covering the remains of her whom he had murdered from affection, with a thousand kisses and burning tears; after which, with the rapidity of lightning, he dispatched himself by several pistol-shots, and fell lifeless on the corpse of his beloved victim. The unhappy mother went raving mad. During her insanity she frequently exclaimed, "Conosci tu quel sangue?" and soon sunk into a premature grave.

Puffery.

We have far greater respect for the man who puffs himself than for the men who puffs his neighbor. In the former case there is something of a sublime self-reliance, a noble trusting to unsupported valor. To enter the ring alone, without backers, is at least a proof of courage, and as to self-vaunting, have we not the authority of all the Homeric heroes? In the Iliad *no man* butters another—*each* anoints himself, and that most liberally. Why in the name of all that is candid, should a great man affect depreciation? Look to Moses and Hyams. They don't own themselves inferior to any in trade, on the contrary, they take up the Jew's-harp, and tweng it in their own laudation. What would be the effect if Nibbs, in the coffee line, announced himself in his advertisement as inferior to Hunks, who deals in the same department? Why, he might shut up shop next term, for he would be playing into the hands of his rival.

Nibbs does nothing of the kind. He avers his is the sole establishment in London where genuine coffee can be obtained; and, as confidence begets believers, he is a thriving man. Hunks, if he pleases, may insinuate that Nibbs lies, indeed, if he does not, he will hardly secure an adequate share of the public patronage. Sometimes a brace of obscurities attempt to rise to reputation by puffing each other. Nothing more contemptible can be imagined than two blockheads engaged in mutual slaver. Blaw-weary writes an essay, in his usual unintelligible style, upon the genius and characteristics of Popjoy. Popjoy reciprocates, in the next number of the same periodical, upon the tendency of the writings of Blaw-weary. The unhappy confederates conceive that they are covering one another with glory—they are not aware that whatever comes from their hands is foul, and must necessarily defile. Not originally very sweet, they become more redolent of the jakes. Yet this is no unusual phenomenon in literature; and it is the more remarkable because, in nine cases out of ten, the allies entertain at heart an intense hatred and contempt for each other.

Mutual interest is all that binds them together; and they would, if they dared, disobarge with the utmost zest, a broadside into the ribs of the friend whom they have puffed so highly. Real literary talent stands alone, and is altogether independent of coteries. Whenever we see a man looking about for props and extraneous support, we entertain a suspicion that his foundation is really unsound. He would not do so, if he had a well-grounded faith in his own powers, for it is the destiny as well as the prerogative of genius to work alone, and to struggle upwards without invoking assistance. We never knew any good result from these reciprocal puffings.

They remind us of the two tourists, who, on ascending Ben-Nevis, had recourse to one another's flasks for a little stimulant energy, but who broke down half-way, each attributing his failure to the exhorbitant swallow of his comrade. The fact was, that they had shared quite fairly, but that either should have kept his own supply to himself. There is always danger in such copartnery. Laban tried to cheat Jacob; and Jacob cheated Laban. Jaffier sold Pierre, and Tresham divulged the Gunpowder Plot. On the whole, then, we maintain the doctrine that it is far wiser, and more satisfactory for a man to put him elf, than to assign that task even to his most intimate friend.

Oriental Wit.—As a woman was walking, a man looked at her and followed her.

"Why," said she, "do you follow me?"

"Because I have fallen in love with you."

"Why so?" My sister who is coming after is much handsomer than I am; go and make love to her."

The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased, returned and said—"Why did you tell me a story?"

The woman answered—"Neither did you tell me the truth, for if you were in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

Love and Bathing.—Somebody once said—it makes no odds whom—for it is a pretty simile, and perhaps quite true—that he had often remarked that young ladies take love as they take sea-bathing; some timidly put in one foot, then with a shiver and a look of apprehension, put in a second, then as they do no more than make a trembling, curtsey in the water, the element comes, scarcely reaching the region of the heart, and then with a squeal they run to dry land as soon as possible, and shivering, cry, "How cold it is!" Others, again, shutting their seraphic eyes to the dangers of the deep, souse in head and ears, and rising with Ned's glow upon their faces, declare the sea "delicious!"

"Good Morning."—Everybody says "good morning" in New York till—*after dinner*. The higher the circle a man moves in, the later he dines, and the longer he says "good morning."

This salutation is a sort of sliding scale of people's precise position, the lower it runs the higher he stands. The man who says good evening" to you at exactly one minute past 12, City Hall time, is down to 0—zero. Depend upon it, he works for a living; he *toots* it down town, mornings, and carries his dinner in a small tin pail with a young tin pail inverted upon the top of it. The sun reports himself not more regularly at the meridian, than that man's appetite.

There's another that bids you "good morning," and all the bells, little and big, have tolled, struck and rung two o'clock. He's "well to do," and well fed—and dines at half-past—steps gently into the omnibus—fare six cents—and is set down somewhere, to walk gently a few steps, and be a cheir with arms and cushions, meditatiegly ministers to "the inner man."

There comes one at six full past, who says "good morning" still. *He's up* to 212 degrees on the scale, the very boiling point of respectability.

And there, on the curb-stone side of the walk, toals a poor devil, who for the matter of dining is not on the scale at all. He *never* dines; he could say "good morning" all day long, were there any such thing in his Almanac, or any "inquiry" for boggars' wishes. The thermometer doesn't go up into his circle; the tube isn't long enough; water vaporizes before it gets there, as at seven P. M., he stands at one of the Park gates, hat in hand, for a copper, and murmurs as you scowl at him, an humble deprecatory "good morning." [N. Y. Tribune.

A Cold in his Head.—We are oftentimes amused by the ludicrous sound and perversion of words when spoken by a man with a cold that effects the voice as connected with the nasal organ, commonly called "a cold in the head." An instance of this kind came under our notice a few days since, with most amusing effect. A man went into a store and asked the clerk:

"Where is Bulberry street?"

"Bulberry street?" said the clerk, "don't know of a street by that name; better look in the directory."

The man with a cold looked in the directory, and running his finger down the M's, stopped at the words "Mulberry street," and said,

"Why, there it is now; Bulberry street."

The clerk answered, that it looked like Mulberry street.

"Well, I said Bulberry street."

"I know you said Bulberry street—but I didn't" said the clerk.

"I beddent say Bulberry street!" said the man with a cold, getting red in the face—"I said Bulberry street!"

"So you did—Bulberry street!"

The man with a cold in his head indignantly left the store, saying something about a "blussed impledent pluppy!"

Interesting to Ladies.—Extravagance we say, has struck *in*. It appears that some one has returned from Europe with the information, that ladies of high rank there frequently spend more money upon that part of their wardrobe which is unseen, than upon that which is seen. Hence, the ruling ambition of the season, among the newly enriched, is to possess the costliest articles of invisible attire; to exhibit at home to particular friends, and at street crossings and puddles (real and imaginary,) to the public at large, skirts of the most elaborate construction; to wear yards and yards of lace embroidery and stitching, where the eye cannot penetrate, to carry about all day a small fortune concealed among the strata of their apparel, and at night to sink into a mound of down, enveloped in robes which cost more money than the poor girl who ruined her eyes by making them can save in years.

Not to put too fine a point upon it, we may as well mention that for the robes just referred to—thirty, forty, forty-five and fifty dollars are no very uncommon prices. [N. Y. Mirror.

The language of China is understood throughout the remote regions of the eastern world when written, just as the Arabic numerals are alike in all the languages of Europe. A man from the province of Fuchau would not understand a word of the spoken language of Nankin. A Japanese could not make himself understood to a Chinese; and an inhabitant of Formosa could do nothing with an inhabitant of Siam; but the moment they took pen in hand and wrote the sign which conveyed the idea, then all became perfectly intelligible. Dr. Bowring the other day showed some friends a Chinese newspaper, which could be read by 500,000,000 of human beings, though not more perhaps than 40,000,000 could understand the spoken language of each other. [London Inquirer.

Mrs. Amelia Opie, the popular author of numerous works of fiction, died at Norwich, England, the city of her birth, on the 2d of December, at the age of eighty-five years.

FORRESTER'S
BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE
—FOR 1854.—

A New Years' Present that will be "New" all the Year.

Our plans for next year are such as we are confident will please every Boy and Girl who has the privilege of reading our Magazine. We have the best of reasons for knowing that since the Magazine has been in our hands entire satisfaction has been given, both as to the character of the work and the regularity of its issue. Still we pledge for the next year a positive IMPROVEMENT in every respect! We shall increase the number and attractiveness of its Pictorial Illustrations, giving at least *one hundred beautiful wood engravings* during the year. The Editor, Francis Forrester, Esq., already the most popular writer for the young in this country, will impart to our pages increasing variety, interest and value. THE ART OF PENCIL DRAWING, written with such simplicity and illustrated with Engravings will make it easy for *any intelligent child to become its own instructor in that delightful art*. The typography, already the best of the dollar Magazines, will be still more improved. It will be worked from stereotype plates, prepared with the most careful attention to accuracy and beauty. In a word we intend to fully merit the hearty and general commendation of the Newspaper Press, viz., that it is the *prettiest* and *best* Children's Periodical in the Union. The following are extracts from among the many notices of the Press:

The reading matter is varied, chaste and interesting, and so far as distinctness and beauty of execution are concerned, we are safe in pronouncing this juvenile work "unapproached and unapproachable." [The Constitutional, Cornwall, Canada West.

This little monthly ought to be in the hands of every Boy and Girl. The February number is full of every thing calculated to please the little Misses and Masters. Better to spend your Dollar for this, little Girls, than for candy; and Boys, it will do you more good than a dollar's worth of tobacco or cigars. Price $1 in advance. [Southern Rights Advocate, Anderson, S. C.

This is one of the best periodicals for the "little folks" that we know of. [Zion's Advocate, Portland, Me.

It is an excellent periodical for youth, and has long been a favorite with a host of the rising generation. [Christian Advocate and Journal.

In engraving, and instructive and entertaining reading this is the beau ideal of a child's Magazine. [Richmond Christian Advocate.

We do not know of a juvenile publication that is so beautifully printed, so neatly illustrated and so completely adapted to interest and improve the little folks as this one. [Buffalo Express.

It has beautiful illustrations and excellent reading matter. It is fully equal to any juvenile Magazine within our knowledge. The well known reputation of its publishers, and the approbation with which it has heretofore been received, commend it to the public. [Northern Christian Advocate, Auburn, N. Y.

This is one of the prettiest and best publications for the young that has come its way to our table. [Philadelphia Christian Advocate.

It is edited by Francis Forrester, who, we are quite sure, was born an editor, for no man knows better than he how to write what all the boys and girls love to read. We are ourselves indebted to him for some of our best articles. [The Young Reaper.

Is one of the best publications for youth that is issued from the American press and it always gives us pleasure to notice it, because we know how favorable has been its influence upon some children who regularly read it.—[Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun.

We really think it worth four times the cost for the children. [North Adams Transcript.

We are well acquainted with the publishers, F. & G. C Rand, No. 7 Cornhill, Boston, and we know them to be men of integrity and ability, and to be relied on for honesty and fidelity in meeting their responsibilities as publishers. [Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The typographical appearance of the work is such as to insure an elegant volume for binding and preservation, a year. [Contender, Concord, N. H.

We are glad to notice that the excellent monthly entitled Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine," published for ten years past at Boston, has passed into the faithful and able hands of Messrs. F. & G. C. Rand as publishers, No. 7 Cornhill. It will undoubtedly improve under their care. [N. Y. Independent.

It has won its way by sterling merit, and is at present the best Magazine for boys and girls in the United States. [Ethan's Falls Republican.

The work is one of rare excellence, not inferior to any of the lamented Peter Parley's in his palmiest days.—[North-western Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill.

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Avoid situations which put our duties in opposition with our interests, which show us our good in the misfortunes of others; sure that, in such situations, whatever sincere love of virtue we have, we weaken, sooner or later, without perceiving it, and we become unjust and deceitful indeed, without having ceased to be just and good in the soul. [Bossuet.

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The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jones, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

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The next session will open December 23, 1853. ja6-3t

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the epidemic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst. [n26] M. W. HEAD, Principal.

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Stationery, in other class, do. .. 1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $30
Use of Piano, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting in Water Colors, do. .. 5
Fancy Embroidery ..... do. 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the inmates, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DeCOENIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Port Gibson, Oct. 21, 1853. dec10-4t

FEMALE MASONIC
INSTITUTE,
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.
Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or Denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class $12 50
Preparatory Class 15 00
Junior and Senior Class 20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each) 25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each) 10 00
French and German, (each) 15 00
Use of Instrumentals 1 00
LATIN included in the Regular Course.
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of beneficence, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. H. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. H. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. H. Pleres, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John R. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.
MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Sciences.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONHURANT, English.
MISS PHEBE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, else and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of the positions. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and unstirring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges date from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the language; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The Institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestrial and celestial; and celestial maps, charts, charts plates and diagrams, for simpl

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, H. WALK

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DRUMAN. W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 50. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 154.

MY DYING HUSBAND.

The following is from a new volume of poems, by Mrs. C. E. Judson, published in New York. It bears the unmistakable marks of its Asiatic origin, describing the emotions of a true woman's heart as she sat by the bedside of her dying husband, in the midst of scenes, and sounds, and airs so truly Oriental:

Sleep, love, sleep!
The dusty day is done:
Lo, from afar the freshening breezes sweep
Wide over groves of palm,
In at the open casement cooling run,
And round thy lowly bed,
The bed of pain,
Bathing thy patient head,
Like grateful showers of rain
They come;
While the white curtains, waving to and fro,
Fan the sick air;
And pityingly the shadows come and go
With gentle human care,
Compassionate and dumb.

The dusty day is done,
The night begun;
While prayerful watch I keep,
Sleep, love, sleep!
Is there no magic in the touch
Of fingers thou dost love so much?
Fain would I scatter popies o'er thee now,
Or with soft caress,
The tremulous lip its own nepenthe press
Upon the weary lid, and aching brow
While prayerful watch I keep,
Sleep, love, sleep!

On the pagodn spire
The bells are swinging,
Their little golden circles in a flutter
With tales the wooing winds have dared to utter,
Till all are ringing
As if a choir
Of golden-nested birds in heaven were singing,
And with a lulling sound
The music floats around,
And drops like balm into the drowsy ear
Commingling with the hum
Of the Sepoy's distant drum,
And lazy beetle ever droning near,
Sounds these of deepest silence born
Like night made visible by morn;
So silent that I sometimes start
To hear the throbbings of my heart,
And watch, with shivering sense of pain,
To see thy pale lips lift again.

The lizard, with his mouse-like eyes,
Peeps from the mortise in surprise
At such strange quiet after day's harsh din,
Then ventures boldly out,
And looks about,
And with his hollow feet
Treads his small evening beat,
In such a tricksy, winsome way,
His delicate marauding seems no sin.
And still the curtains swing,
But noiselessly;
The bells a melancholy murmur ring
As tears were in the sky;
More heavily the shadows fall,
Like the black foldings of a pall,
Where juts the rough beam from the wall,
The candles flare
With fresher gusts of air;
The beetle's drone
Turns to a dirge-like, solitary moan;
Night deepens and I sit in cheerless doubt, alone.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The report from the Colored Missions of the Louisiana Conference for the past year is as follows:

Preston's Colored Mission was served this year by Rev. Samuel Haws. It includes two plantations, with 172 members; amount collected $50.

Lafourche Colored Mission was served by Rev. Lewis A. Reed. It is situated on Bayou Lafourche, and embraces eight plantations, 366 members, 118 children under catechetical instruction; amount received $759 55.

Bayou Black Mission was served by Rev. W. J. Ferguson. It embraces six appointments, 201 members, 60 children under catechetical instruction; amount collected $100; report not complete.

Baton Rouge Colored Mission was served by Rev. W. H. Crenshaw. Number of members 140, children catechised 225.

Madison Colored Mission was not supplied. It embraces six plantations, 185 members, 130 children under instruction.

Bastrop Colored Mission was served in connection with Bastrop circuit by Rev. Reynolds Trippett. It embraces four plantations, 295 members; amount collected $358.

Monroe Colored Mission was served by Rev. W. H. Rogers; embraces eight plantations, 75 members; amount collected $215.

Caddo Colored Mission. This mission was left without a preacher; the Presiding Elder obtained one to supply it. There are 272 members and 125 children under catechetical instruction upon 24 plantations.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

First German Mission served by Rev. J. A. Pauley; members 73; there are 60 children in the Sabbath School; amount collected $706.

Second German Mission served by Rev. J. M. Hofer: numbers 40 members, 42 children in Sabbath School; amount collected $222 35.

3d German mission served by Rev. M. Muns: 18 members, 25 children in Sabbath School; amount collected $131 75.

The 4th German mission was formed during the year and was served by Rev. G. Busmun. It numbers 14 members, 50 children in Sabbath School; amount collected $126 50, and a further sum of $1306 collected and applied to the erection of a new chapel. Although these missions have suffered very much from the late epidemic, (having lost fully 20 per cent.) they are gaining in numbers and influence with the German population every year. They are worthy of all the care and money that have been or may be expended upon them. The public are referred to the resolutions of the Conference in favor of these missions, inviting the Rev. J. M. Hofer to take up collections throughout the work for their enlargement.

THE NEGRO MISSION-FIELD OF LOUISIANA.

Another year of labor has tested the value of the present system of preaching upon plantations. The results in members converted seem disproportinate to the labors expended. This brings in review the obstacles to successful preaching which the missionary encounters at every step in his round. First, the *preaching-place*—which is the sugar-house, some vacant "quarter," the cooper's shop or half-out-of-doors in the hall of a double log cabin, in fact any place not otherwise occupied, where room can be made in a hurry by piling the rubbish all around and leaving a bare spot in the centre, for the congregation. Which would all be ample enough in a time of persecution to a church glad to catch the Gospel as they might; but to the negro, in a time of profound peace, who has all his notions of religion laid in some "old Virginny" meeting-house, with its regular altar and pulpit and gallery, such an extemporising a house of God out of every-day materials seems no doubt a violent unfitness to the gospel—old wine in new bottles.

Most usually this hall offer of the truth is unrelieved by anything save the preacher and his pocket Bible. The master is not there nor his family; the overseer nor his, nor, of course, the more genteel part of the "hands." There are, however, some few planters and overseers who are praiseworthy exceptions to this rule, who are present, who honor the Gospel as a lesson to be learned equally by high and low. No doubt the presence of master and mistress, of superintendent and family in Sabbath-day garb is respectful devotion, goes far towards strengthening the hands of the missionary; it shows the simple-minded African that the Word is that of authority and life, by so much at least, as he may think his betters revere it.

The servants of one plantation gathered together, however proper the place itself, must ever lack one of the elements of a congregation. There may be a familiarity of faces as well as of things; persons who see each other for the most part only on the Sabbath day in church, are mutually impressed by the presence of each other, and this state of the mind produced by novelty of place and presence, has ever been regarded as the one most favorable, according to the Scriptures, for hearing the law.

It is the economy of the Gospel that men should not "forsake the assembling themselves together," that they should repent, pay their vows and take the cup of salvation "in the presence of all his people;" that preaching should be to the people, and that the Holy Ghost should fall upon *congregated* Israel. The servants of one plantation compose a *family*, and a gathering of them, however large, could not be to themselves half so like a congregation as a comparatively small number would be of those gathered from different places several miles around. Experience shows that sugar plantations change owners more frequently than any other planting interest, and each change jeopards the labor of the missionary. During the last year hundreds of members have passed from under our control by a change of owners. In some instances a change of superintendents works the same result. It is thought by the new-comer that a crop is materially lessened by preaching, that it interferes with discipline, makes the servants saucy, hinders Sunday work, makes the "hands" lazy on Monday, and is generally inconvenient. It is not very difficult for an owner to be persuaded by a pushing, active overseer to give up a policy which seems at least to be a dead loss of one day in seven, and, may be, of a good deal besides. He can think under such circumstances that preaching don't do any good. He forgets that one day in seven has been secured to his "man servant," his "maid servant," his "cattle" and the "stranger within his gates," by the strong commandment, "*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; in it thou shalt not do any work;*" and that it will take an immense deal of good cropping to furnish him with an answer to the compassionate and just Judge who shall accuse the Sabbath-breaker with robbery.

It is a great though common mistake to suppose that the Gospel more easily converts the negro than the white man. The negro takes the first steps more readily—he receives the Word with joy—but not so readily does he yield fruit. He is ready to join the church, glad to sing and quick to "give in his experience." And it must be set down as a misfortune that the policy of "opening the doors" of the Church—emphatically all of them—has brought into membership a vast amount of colored material only to make the Church inefficient by bad character and to lull the poor souls themselves into false security.

No wonder sometimes overseers think that preaching don't do any good—that "getting religion" is mere sham and is the most fruitful source of bad crops; no wonder they lay upon the poor missionary all his own sins, all the bad weather and all their own blunders besides. Masters have not unfrequently, by a masterstroke of philanthropy, determined to save both conscience and cash, and allow some chronic old servant occasionally to spend all Saturday night in droning over a "quarter"—full of drowsy souls, worried in their slumbers to know whether its somebody preaching or the mill; or else will let some ambitious young fellow, who the trader said was a kind-of-preacher, to tell of the griffin-shaped things that he "seed once in the woods," how he was struck on the top of his head and it ran all over him. This they have allowed would answer for the Gospel.

It is certain that God will allow no such thing; servants need instruction, patient teaching of the laws of God and the hope of the Gospel. So far from any kind of preaching answering the purpose, none but the best kind can; and masters may be assured if a preacher is able enough to preach so as to interest and instruct their servants, they have no occasion to be ashamed of him as their own spiritual guide. To be a good "negro-preacher" requires the highest order of preaching talent.

No arrangement for preaching to colored people in houses set apart especially for them has, we are persuaded, answered so well as the preaching to them—say in the afternoon—in the same house that is used by the white congregation. The Gospel, to be efficient, must be proclaimed from an independent position upon ground set apart to the service of God, not only where the minister is free to declare the whole truth, but equally to all: where discipline can be administered: where the minister is neither thought to be identified with the master on one hand nor the servant on the other; where church membership cannot be affected by sale of estates or change of plantation policy.

In this Missionary enterprise it is of the first moment that the master and the superintendent be won to Christ. The conversion of either often does more for the gospel upon a plantation than a years preaching beside. On Bayou Black the conversion of a few persons stopped Sabbath work on half a dozen plantations.

All this may be compassed by building on the road-side of large plantations neat chapels, to cost about $500, if practicable upon ground deeded according to discipline, where the white as well as the colored neighborhood can worship. If such preaching places were scattered up and down our bayous and rivers at distances apart of ten or fifteen miles, preaching could be furnished to a much larger number of souls by one preacher than upon the present plan.

The planters and their families and superintendents with tacirs, and the Creole population would by their presence give countenance and weight to the labors of the missionary. From this point, too, as a centre, he might upon Sabbath night extend his labors to slaves too far off to attend church.

The Society and the Conference have by express resolution recommended this course to its missionaries, and especially to those large-minded planters who have determined to provide suitable houses of worship and the Gospel for their servants even at their own expense.

In concluding this extended notice of our own slave-field, the Board would state that the whole slave-field of the Methodist Church South embraces 120 Missions, 101 Missionaries, 34,934 colored members, 59 churches and 16,659 colored children under religious instruction.

In noticing the change in the Missionary aspect of the foreign world during this year past, we confine ourselves to its remarkable feature—a movement in favor of Christianity and call for it most unexpected, originating almost without aid from Christendom in regions widely remote.

Sometime in May last there landed at the Sandwich Islands a savage of herculean form, who represented that he was a chief come from the Marquesian Islands on purpose to procure Christian teachers to return with him to instruct himself and his people in Christianity. That his people had heard through a Hawaiian who had left a ship and settled among them, of the results of the introduction of the Bible into the Sandwich Islands, and that it had put an end to wars and bloodshed. Feeling that life was intolerable among themselves as they were then living, he had proposed to go himself for teachers; that he was the High-chief of Hakuhiwa, and that he had been deputed by a council to go to Hawahii or Tahati and get a missionary, as he said, "not a papist, but such as the Sandwich Islands had." On inquiring of a whaling captain he had ascertained that it would take a month to go and a month and a half to return. He had consequently taken five months for his expedition, at the end of which time, if he did not return with teachers, they would suppose him dead and would probably return to their old diversion of war.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Missionary Society was immediately called, the Rev. Mr. Alexander acting as interpreter. Makouai was informed by him that the audience had assembled to confer in regard to sending missionaries to his countrymen. With great earnestness, the chief asked—"Have you found the teachers?"

The next mail from the Sandwich Islands brought news that two Hawaiian ministers of the Gospel and two school teachers, accompanied by their wives and the chief Makouai, sailed from Honolulu on the 16th of June, in the English brigantine Royalist, which had been chartered for the purpose of conveying them to their destination.

In a far distant region from the island-home of the Marquesian chief, just twenty years ago, a little "leaven"—a Christian tract called "Good words to admonish the age,"—had been put in a whole continent of "meal." This tract or publication was a compilation of short sermons on passages of Scripture and the general principles of religion in four Chinese volumes. The author of it was the first Protestant Chinese convert, Lang Afah. The man who received it was the rebel-chief, Tsion-te, then a youth of 16 years, attending the literary examinations at Canton. From this he learned that men ought truly to believe in God, in Jesus Christ, obey the Ten Commandments and not worship devils.

Twelve years passed away, and again the young man came to Canton and spent two months with the Rev. Mr. Roberts. While there he maintained a blameless deportment, showed considerable mind in religious matters and was known as a gentlemanly Chinaman of the higher class. From that time, 1846, until this last year he had been lost sight of, when strange to say, he appears the successful leader of a revolution that promises to control the political and religious condition of more than one-third of the human race—the multitudes of the Empire of China estimated by some at four hundred millions of souls.

Sir G. Bonham, commander of the English man-of-war, Hermes, gives an account of his visit to Nankin: "The insurgents let us know immediately that they professed Christianity—Protestant Christianity—and I believe sincerely, and many of them intelligently so: nor can there be a doubt of their Protestantism, for their expression is characteristic; they always said—as also the Imperialists in speaking of them—that they were worshippers of Jesu, in contradistinction to that of worshippers of Tien-chu.

"They circulate tracts, not copied from Missionary tracts, but drawn from the Scriptures by themselves, and written in a far superior style of Chinese than that current, or, perhaps, possible to foreigners.

"They are iconoclasts, and destroy every vestige of idol worship."

Dr. Bridgman reports that the rebel chiefs are printing and circulating Bibles and tracts. In a speech delivered recently in England, Mr. Hardey, a missionary on a visit from India, presented a remarkable contrast to this policy. He said that though the Roman Catholics had been in Indin 300 years, and had hundreds of priests there, and allowed castes in religion, they had never, up to the present day, translated a single leaf of the Scriptures into any one of the thirty-five dialects.

Meanwhile our own Missionaries in China have been taking advantage of the present state of things. Dr. Taylor succeeded in penetrating into the camp of the rebels; he was received by them with marked distinction and sent off with an escort to protect him beyond their lines; he distributed tracts amongst them.

Bro. Cunningham writes back the most luminous letter we have yet had from China. After stating what a mysterious movement of Divine Providence had opened access to all the nation, he says, "We want a thousand preachers for China.

About half as far to the east of the Marquesian islands as China lies to the west, is a country that seemed more hopeless than either; one that has long sat in the region and shadow of Roman Catholicism—New Grenada. In it, too, "light is sprung up." During the year the news took the country by surprise that the people of that State had dissolved all connection between Church and State, and guaranteed religious liberty to all Christians equally; that they had reduced the priests to their proper level of citizens; in a word, had adopted the policy of the United States in regard to religion.

These wonderful facts of the workings of the Spirit among the nations "without," while they encourage all who pray, "Thy kingdom come," they chide a laggard Church for its slow portage of the Gospel; that she should have allowed a Pagan people to meet her more than half-way in search of the bread of Life.

The preaching the Gospel in the wilds of this country by our fathers, was the means which once excited the zeal of the Church; but those wilds have for the most part been tamed, and preaching to their present occupants is scarcely a missionary enterprise. The preacher should be more than abreast with the pioneer.

At that time Methodism wielded a large amount of this capital of visible toil. It was the genuine article of self-sacrifice which has been so well counterfeited by the Romish Church—by an army of monks, nuns and stall-fed saints, she has maintained a reputation for piety while indulging the grossest lust for power and wealth, anxious to have upon any terms "all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time."

"Indeed the principle of self-sacrifice enters so manifestly into religion that without that condition of good experimental and *missional*, no net can inflame the zeal of the Church. The ministry are commanded in its constant exercise to carry the Gospel to every creature, because every heart in the Church is moved at the eloquent going forth of her ministers to difficult or distant fields. One thus going forth is worth in effect a centenary of Missionary reports and sermons. He awakens in the old a devotion of substance, and in the young a devotion of self; he gives force to the home-laborer, for *his* brother has gone forth weeping and bearing precious seed, and he preaches to every member in each stage of his experience, love to man and devotion to Christ. On the other hand, that Church whose ministry are found in no rough road of duty, and whose membership are anxious only to provide themselves with pleasant preaching, may declare herself apostolical—yea, though her voice be heard in the streets—yet who will believe her, for "by their fruits ye shall know them"!

This apostolical element of our Church, too long latent, is becoming free. Our China Mission exhibits it—our five Missionaries, actual and accepted, exhibit it, and the reflex action of that mission seen in the increase of our Missionary Treasury. We see it and feel it yet more in the recent visit to California, about to be repeated, of our Bishop, Joshua Soule—the Great Itinerant, who, at the age of 70, has the Four Continents in his heart on the plan of a four-week's circuit. We venture to say that this last act of his life will give an impress to the Church at home equal to that which the Methodist Church in England received from Dr. Coke's missionary voyage to India. And should he, "the aged," go to China, as he indeed threatens, it will, more than the sea-buried bones of a Coke, stamp the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Missionary Church, whose ministers shall take a seven years' appointment to a foreign mission as now to a swamp circuit, and whose Bishops shall take the world into the work, and send out in the same hour men to China, to Chickasaha, to Big Sandy, and to Borneo.

The access which Paul had to all the world by virtue of his Roman citizenship, doubtless had no small weight in his estimate of duty and determined his missionary course: so the importance of the American Government in the eyes of the world, while to us a source of just pride, should also be a strong argument for missionary enterprise: one which will be yet stronger should it become the settled policy of the United States to secure religious liberty for her citizens in the territory of all nations with whom she forms treaties as in her late treaty with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Your committee recommend the following resolutions as a part of this report:

Resolved, By the Committee of the Whole in Lay Session, That a sub-committee of three be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing some where in Northern Louisiana, a High School for the education of boys and young men, under the patronage and control of this Conference, where the sons of Methodist preachers may receive an academical education free of charge for board and tuition; that said sub-committee make their report at the next session of the Conference, when in committee of the whole in Lay Session, and if said sub-committee report favorably to establishing such an institution, that they indicate a suitable plan for its location, and also devise a scheme or place for its establishment and endowment, and present it as a part of their report:

Whereupon Dr. C. G. Young was appointed chairman of said committee, and Col. A. P. King and A. A. Abney were added.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in recommending the Mansfield Young Ladies' School, under the charge of J. C. Scales and lady, to the favorable consideration and patronage of our people and the public generally; that we regard this school as under efficient control and located in a healthy section of the country.

Resolved, That we recognize the "Baton Rouge Female Seminary," under the control of Mrs. M. W. Read as one worthy our patronage and that in the absence of a Conference School we will recommend said schools in our charges.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the establishment of a Female School of high order, at Opelousas, and Bro. Cyrus Thompson be and is hereby appointed the special agent of this Conference to procure the donation, from the Legislature of the State, of the buildings of Franklin College for this purpose, and that the Presiding Elder of that district, the preacher in charge at that station, and also the preacher at Baton Rouge, be requested to render Bro. Thompson any assistance in their power.

Resolved, That Wm. Hardy, J. W. McDonald, J. W. Morrow, Benj. W. Pierce, A. A. Abney, Edward Pate Harris, Robert M. Dickinson, W. P. Haughton, J. Bryant, Theodrick Johnson, George W. Wren, William Lackey, R. M. Kennon, Rev. John C. Blackman, Daniel Brown, Dr. C. G. Young, Rev'd. Joel Saunders, Rev. R. Randle, Rev. H. N. McTyeire, and Thomas Smith be and are hereby appointed Trustees of Mahala Female College, located at Mindon. This institution has been permitted to languish in consequence of the uncertainty of the legality of the will of our deceased Brother Drake, in which he had made a large donation to the school. If this bequest should fail, the wants of the country will not fail, nor the claims of the daughters of our people, and we sincerely hope that steps will be taken at once to put the school into successful operation. It affords us pleasure again to notice favorably the Female School of Dr. Speer at Natchez, as one of the best of its kind.

Your committee are pained to learn that Rev. Dr. Rivers has been compelled by domestic afflictions to resign the presidency of Centenary College; they feel safe, however, in assuring the friends of the college that this event will in no wise hinder its increasing and permanent prosperity. The last session of the college was the most prosperous it has ever enjoyed. The catalogue exhibits two hundred and sixty students in all departments. The finances have also been improving; and our hearts are rejoiced to learn they have again been blessed with an excellent revival of religion. It may be well to mention here that Jackson, where this college is located, is one of the most healthy places in the southern country, as shown by the fact that it has been exempt from the late epidemic, which has scourged nearly every other town in the State; and that the retailing of spirituous liquors is prohibited by law. We are glad to see the country awakening to the importance of religious education, and we feel encouraged by the various manifestations of interest felt upon this subject, and especially during the present session of Conference, where we have had the counsel of a Lay Committee, and the indications of Divine approval upon what has already been done; and close our report by commending the educational interests of the church to the diligent attentions and devout prayers of our people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. THWEATT, Chairman.

REPORT OF PERIODICAL COMMITTEE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The publication of the New Orleans Christian Advocate commenced on the 8th of February, 1851, since which time it has reached a circulation of over five thousand; a growth of circulation almost unparalleled in the annals of religious journalism. Its largest circulation is in Alabama, next, Louisiana, next Mississippi, next Texas, and next Arkansas. Since the reduction of the subscription price, now more than one year ago, from two and a half dollars to one dollar and fifty cents, the increase in circulation has not been proportionate to its cheapness. The paper cannot properly be sustained with a less circulation than ten thousand paying subscribers. Owing to various untoward circumstances, this figure is but little more than half reached at the present time; but the committee entertain sanguine hopes that it will have been attained before the close of the present Conference year.

We may confidently assert that it is the cheapest religious and family newspaper in the South; and that the ability and interest with which it is sustained, are not surpassed by any of the Advocate family.

Amongst other reasons for its rapid and extensive circulation, especially within the bounds of the Louisiana Conference, are the following:

1st. That it is Southern in its sympathies and interests, occupying at once the centre of those interests which are eminently dear to the South.

2d. That it is a newspaper in the largest and best sense, recommending itself alike to the planting and commercial public, and to religious readers of every calling. As a family paper, it commends itself by the variety, worth and purity of its literature, and the fullness of its commercial and current news. Its location enables it to furnish its patrons with the latest intelligence from all parts of our own country and the world.

3d. That it is, with a single exception, the only journal which avowedly advocates the cause of Protestantism in the State. The circulation of such a paper, for the purpose of opposing the aggressions of Romanism, has become a felt necessity. In this view, the New Orleans Christian Advocate has a mission to fulfill and interests to subserve, which are commensurate with the religious liberty and the political integrity of the country.

The committee submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That they with great pleasure recommend the New Orleans Christian Advocate as a family, religious newspaper, which for cheapness and the variety, amount and ability of original matter, is unequaled.

2. Resolved, That we pledge our best efforts to increase the circulation to ten thousand; that each Lay member of the committee will use his best endeavors to obtain ten new subscribers, and each preacher thirty new subscribers.

3. Resolved, That we recommend that this paper be brought before the congregation, and *publicly* recommended to our people; and that special efforts be made to induce those who are able, to subscribe for a number of copies for distribution amongst the poor.

4. Resolved, That the editor be requested to print a prospectus on a quarter sheet, and forward the same to the Post-Offices and Preachers within the bounds of the Conference.

5. Resolved, That the laborious sacrifice of the Editor, and the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his station, entitle him to the grateful acknowledgments of his lay and ministerial brethren.

We further submit the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review to the favorable consideration of the Conference. Your committee are in possession of no data concerning its circulation or the condition of its finance. The character of the Review, as a medium of sound and elevated literature, has been more than sustained, under the editorial direction of Dr. D. S. Doggst. We are warranted in saying that this periodical requires a more liberal and extended support, in order that it may assume its true position amongst publications of this sort.

It is the only one of its kind in the Southern connexion; not local in its affinities, but eminently connexional, Southern Methodism should feel it a privilege, as well as a duty, to give it an efficient support.

The Southern Ladies Companion, although it has not altogether met the expectations of its friends, is not unworthy of your efforts in its behalf. The department of literature, which it is designed to fill, is of the highest importance. If we would wish its improvement, we must exert ourselves in increasing its circulation, and in commending it to the appreciation of our families.

Resolved, That we, this Conference, recommend our delegates to General Conference to reduce the price of our books and publications to the lowest safe publishing price, and that they also adopt the custom of printing the selling or retail price upon each book.

L. PARKER, Chairman.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICALS.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The committee on periodicals having attended to the interests confided to them, respectfully ask leave to present the following report:

The importance of the religious Press is beginning to be felt in the world, but not yet has the influence which it is destined to exert upon mankind been fully appreciated. The efficient service rendered by religious newspapers in carrying out the great designs of the Gospel of Christ in the salvation of men has, perhaps, been but imperfectly understood and consequently inadequately appreciated. The support given to the weekly and periodical literature of our Church is far from being equal to our ubilities.

If, as the workmen in the vineyard of Christ, we are to levy a contribution upon every lawful means for its culture, the poverty of interest manifested in the circulation of our papers would seem to be enigmatical. It is a well-known fact that few of our people content themselves in this age of reading without a newspaper of some kind, and it is a lamentable truth that the eminations of the most trifling secular press often supplant the most solid and useful religious paper. Perhaps this may be more or less attributable to a criminal indifference upon the part of the *agents*, for we cannot believe that their meager support is owing to a want of excellence in the papers themselves. Surely none are afraid of disparagement when contrasted with the most ably conducted of the circular presses; we can offer either of them to the most intelligent without being afflicted with a sense of inferiority and with fearlessness of injury place them in the hands of the less informed.

The Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate, published at Nashville, Tennessee, and edited by Drs. McFerren and Parsons, has a considerable circulation within our Conference bounds and well deserves a more extended patronage. We recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That we continue to give attention to the interests of this paper and endeavor to collect its dues and extend its circulation.

The Southern Ladies' Companion continues to be patronized by us, but not so liberally as could sincerely be desired. It is in a stage of improvement, and all it lacks under the management of its present able editor, to enable it to take rank with the first of its class in an increased patronage. Your committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That we increase our zeal in circulating this periodical, introducing it as far as may be practicable among the people of our several charges.

We are gratified to learn from the Publishing Committee of the Southern Christian Advocate that this paper is in a prosperous condition. It continues to maintain its former elevated character—a paper in every respect such as we can unqualifiedly endorse and confidently recommend.

We offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That we entertain a high appreciation of the merits of this paper, and will continue to give it a hearty support.

The Sunday School Visitor, under the editorial control of Dr. Summers, has already reached a distinguished position. It is peculiarly gratifying to learn that while it receives high commendation from abroad, the efficient service rendered by it in developing and promoting the Sunday School interest among us is so marked. The cause it advocates is dear to the heart of every minister; the influence it exerts is confessedly great, and its circulation should be greatly increased. Your committee indulge not now in words of commendation, however worthy the subject, but earnestly recommend to this Conference the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will make special effort to place it in every Sunday School and family in our several charges in proportion to the number of children.

Notwithstanding the high expectations we entertained for the New Orleans Christian Advocate, we are enabled by its increasing prosperity to indulge still higher. Our fears have all vanished and our entire confidence is established by the fulfillment of every promise it made. It is now an indispensable organ. To a more than liberal support we must all pledge ourselves. We are gratified to learn that the resolution of the last Conference was tolerably well carried out; this encourages us to resolve again. It must be recollected that Alabama is its chief support and therefore the Alabama Conference must clothe and feed it well.

We submit for the action of the Conference the following resolution:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to collect the dues, and if possible, to obtain each *thirty new subscribers* during the present Conference year for the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, published at Richmond, Virginia, and edited by Dr. Dogget, is worthy alike for the richness of literature and the purity and excellence of its moral tone, of our confidence and esteem.

We recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That with increased zeal we seek to promote its circulation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. M. LOVELADY,
J. W. SHORES,
J. B. RABB,
P. P. NEELY.

PACKING UP FOR HEAVEN.

A little child was playing with its mother, and they were talking about heaven. The mother had been telling the child of the joys and glories of that happy world, the beauty and glory of the angels with their shining wings, the streets of gold, the gates of pearl, the golden crowns, and the harps, and the white robes, and the song of redemption. There is no sickness there, no pain nor death, nor sorrow, nor sighing, for God shall wipe away all the tears from every eye, and there is no sin, which makes all the trouble here, but perfect holiness. All will be holy, just as the Lord Jesus is holy, and all will be perfectly happy in him. All good children will be there; and he himself has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Oh! what a happy world! There we shall see God, and love him, and rejoice in him, and God himself shall be with us, and our God:

"There we shall see his face,
And never, never sin,
And from the rivers of His grace
Drink endless pleasures in."

Oh, what a happy world! And how happy shall we all be when we once get there.

"Oh, dear mother," said the little child, jumping up at the thought of that bright, happy place, and such happy company, "let us all go now, let us start now! I long to be there. Let us go right away to-night!"

"Oh, but we can't get ready to-night, we must wait a little; and besides, we are not ready for us to come yet, but when we come he will let us know."

"But why can't we get ready now

should like to go now right up to heaven. Dear mother let us go to-morrow."

"But my dear child we are not ready yet and we must wait God's time, and when He is ready He will send for us."

"Well, dear mother, let us begin to pack up now, at any rate."

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 14.

DEPARTURE.—Bishop Soule left this port for California, Saturday morning last, on the steamship Pampero. The Bishop takes the Nicaragua route. The proprietors of this excellent traveling line presented him with a free passage, *through*. The day before sailing he ordained, in the parsonage of Carondelet Street Church, Revs. J. Pauley, J A. Ivoy and H. A. Morse, traveling Elders.

The Bishop is in good health. Rev. F. E. Pitts accompanies him. After holding the Pacific Conference he expects to be back and attend the whole or part of the session of General Conference, at Columbus, Ga.

DEDICATION.—The large congregation that met last Sabbath, in the Morean St. Church, just opened, to bear Dr. Pierce, were disappointed on account of misapprehension arieing in the correspondence. The Doctor did not arrive in time. But a home reserve was forthcoming. Rev. J. B. Walker, did well improve the occasion by a dedication sermon and a collection. A debt was reported by building committee of $3500. Going to work quietly and in good earnest $2500 were raised on the spot. Lamented Harry Hill was not there to "take the balance," but it will be raised. Next morning a friend sent in a draft for $250 of it.

We have never seen a more substantial, comfortable and neat church at the cost of $15,000. Not a nail was to be driven or strip of carpetting to be laid. All was complete. The singing of the choir was well arranged for the occasion and well executed. Our friend and brother, Capt. R. L. Robertson, deserves, as he receives, the thanks of the church-going community for the taste exhibited and the sacrifice he has made in bringing this church to such speedy and admirable completeness.

APOLOGY.—Our friends from whom we have several interesting communications on hand and obituary notices, will excuse a delay, on account of publishing Conference proceedings. *Next week.*

OBIT.—The Catholic Messenger, organ of Archbishop Blanc, of this city, is no more. The wheels of life stood still two weeks ago. So much grease was spent in keeping them going there was barely enough left for "last unction."

Father Perche, the editor, and the Archbishop will excuse us. A press of matter forbad our noticing the event sooner. ☞ If the resolutions of the Louisiana and Alabama Conferences (see Periodical Reports) are carried out, the Advocate has no such fate to fear.

PERIODICALS.—We have, by due mail, the London Quarterly, a first-rate number. Blackwood, too, for December. Also the Ladies' Repository. McGinnis & Carver have laid on our table PUTNAM, for January.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—The reprints of the five great British periodicals, by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of N. York, have afforded us a world of entertainment, and valuable instruction. The beginning of a new year offers us fitting occasion for making our acknowledgements for the pleasure we have derived from them, and of advertising to our readers that these works, sustained by such an affluence of talent and learning, and the best pens of the British scholastic and literary world, are within their reach for a mere trifling sum.

We refer them to the ADVERTISEMENT for terms and postage. The mail serves these periodicals with unusual fidelity. They are issued in this country nearly as soon as the originals.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

The following are the Delegates appointed by the Georgia Conference, to the General Conference, South, meeting in Columbus in May next:

Dr. Lovick Pierce, Rev. W. J. Parks, Dr. Geo. F. Pierce, Revs. J. W. Glenn, S. Anthony, J. E. Evans, J. B. Payne, G. J. Pearce, Josiah Lewis, A. T. Mann, J. C. Simmons.

ALTERNATE DELEGATES.—Revds. W. R. Branham, J. P. Turner and W. G. Parks.

	Number.	Increase.
White members	50,869	2,468
Colored "	19,582	1,366
Preachers	552	14
Sunday Schools	445	44
Superintendents of S. S.	490	46
Teachers of "	2,452	449
Scholars of "	18,592	2,495
Volumes of "	45,719	3,130
	Amount.	Increase.
S. S. Money	$2,558 09	$824 31
Am'n Missionary money	17,727 14	

Number of preachers received on trial into the Conference 18.

The general business of the Conference was conducted with great harmony, under the direction of Elder Parks, the President. No Bishop in attendance—Bishop Paine being detained on account of the illness of his wife.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

December 15, P. M.

Rev. L. A. Reed in the chair. Meeting opened with religious services by chairman Rev. R. Trippett was appointed Secretary, and Charles Waters, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

The following additional Lay-Committeemen presented certificates and took seats in committee:

Cyrus Thompson: Opelousas.
Stephen Williams: Castor Circuit.
Col. A. F. King: Jackson Circuit.
Daniel Brown: Red River Circuit.
A. A. Abney: North Bossier Circuit.

The call was then made for the claims and allowances of members of the Conference, covering quarterage and table expenses, and the receipts on same.

The following resolutions were presented by Rev. J. C. Keener:

Resolved, That at this session the Conference decide for the year following, what amount will be needed to provide for the payment of superannuates, widows and orphans of preachers: And what per centage that amount is of the sum of the entire salaries of the members of the Conference; and shall at the next session collect of *each* preacher such a per centage upon his entire actual receipts for the year: That said per centage, or mort-pay, shall be added on by the stewards of the church to the allowance of each preacher and provided for accordingly.

Considerable debate sprung up on this. Dr. Young liked the essence of the resolution—thought it would work well. He would amend the last clause, making it a *request* that the stewards add on, etc. Accepted.

The mover said the old plan never had paid and never would. Widows and orphans felt no reliance on it. The preachers felt no reliance. It was driving them to locations. But this was like a mutual insurance company. He would be willing to pay out of his own pocket an annual premium of this kind to know that his own family were provided for. It was better than an insurance company. They die—the Church lives. The Methodist Church had one dark blot on it—the only one he hoped—she had never met the just claims of her superannuates and the widows and orphans of those preachers who have died in her service. The preachers would not be allowed to pay this per centage by a generous people—it would be paid for them. But if they had it to pay out of their meagre income, it would be well invested. Something must be done.

A. Abney would like to know if this sum was to be funded or distributed annually. Answer: Annually. It took the place of the Conference collection.

The question was raised as to the legality of the proposed measure.

Rev. J. Sanders referred to Discipline, page 175—showing that the proposed measure was within the power of this Conference and every Annual Conference.

The committee rose.

December 17, P. M.

The resolution under discussion at the rising of the committee of yesterday. It was read by Secretary.

Rev. H. Avery would amend and have the per centage laid on the quarterage. That was a specific amount and could be calculated on. It would be an equal burden.

H. N. McTyeire suggested, to the contrary, that it would make the burden very unequal. A brother preacher without family was not interested as much in the provision for widows and orphans as one who had a wife and half dozen children. The latter felt all the relief proposed: the former none. Yet they were taxed nearly equal! The whole income, however, was in proportion to the size of family: the benefit realized was in proportion to the size of family. Let the whole income, if any, be taxed.

Dr. Young favored the amendment. The circuit that had a preacher and family to support, could not afford to pay this additional sum as well as the circuit with lighter burden. It would be likely to cut down the allowance if a per centage had to be added to it.

The amendment was lost.

Daniel Brown did not like this new plan. The old was better. He had been a member many years. The people could not be driven—might be led.

Rev. R. Randle reminded him of the amendment—"to request."

Dr. Laney spoke at length and earnestly. He favored the plan generally, but was chary of measures here devised on this subject. If the new plan failed, the old being abandoned, the Conference beneficiaries would suffer. The Church he came from was ready to do its duty.

Col. King suggested, with other remarks, that what was to be raised, be raised *in solido*. Too many collections were not popular or convenient. The people would rather give more at once and let there be judicious disbursements.

The original mover begged leave to add the following as amendment:

Resolved, That when a work is supplied, it be requested to send up to the Conference the said per centage upon the amount which may have been actually raised within its bounds for the support of the Gospel during the year.

Rev. R. Harp said that, though having no selfish interest in the matter—he had not a family, might never have—but he was willing to divide with a deceased brother's widow and children. He would be taxed gladly, not on his quarterage only, but on all his receipts.

The original motion and amendment was then put and passed by a large majority.

Information was asked how much would the per centage be? Answered: that upon the total receipts of the past year it would be about 4 cent.

The following preamble and resolutions were brought forward by Dr. Young, and adopted without debate:

Resolved, That a prize of $200 be and is hereby offered for the best essay, not to exceed one hundred pages 12mo., in print, which shall be presented to the award of a committee, consisting of ———, before the first day of Nov., 1854, and covering the following ground:

1st. The claims of a Gospel Ministry to a support—general and special—and defining what is properly meant by Ministerial Support.

2d. The duty of contributing to the support of the Gospel and prescribing the measure of that duty.

3d. A rule of conduct by which this duty may be best observed, money collected and the Church supported; which shall be most practical, certain and regular in its operations; and the whole subject adapted to the wants of the M. E. Church, South, and the habits, business and condition of the people residing in the section of country over which she has chiefly extended.

Resolved, That the object in offering this premium is to disseminate correct and useful information upon what is designed to be the subject-matter of the Essay, among, especially, the membership of our Church, and to excite them to a proper appreciation of duty, therefore it shall be for gratuitous distribution after defraying the expenses of publication, and if any profit shall arise therefrom it shall go into the Conference Treasury for the support of widows and orphans.

The Committee of Award was filled by the chairman—Dr. C. G. Young, Rev. H. C. Thweatt and Rev. W. E. Doley.

The following resolution was offered by a layman, had pending its discussion the committee rose, to meet after tea:

Resolved, That, in view of the changes which have taken place, from various causes, in the world of property, whereby the wages of labor, the price of clothing, and all that go to make up the means of living and supporting a family have been greatly enhanced, and in effect correspondingly depreciating the value of money, this Conference, respectfully recommend the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, to increase the disciplinary allowance for ministers, their wives and children fifty per cent. upon the present allowance.

December 16—7 P. M.

The committee took up the resolution pending.

Rev. L. Parker offered amendment—100 per cent. instead of 50. Amendment lost.

Col. King admitted that in the support of the ministry we were behind: not so much from the unwillingness or unfriendliness of the people, but a lack of information and system. He admitted the depreciation of fixed capital: fixed salaries must go up; had gone up in most instances. But might we not be going too fast? People might take alarm. There was the resolution just passed, laying a per centage on the preacher's income and requesting the stewards to provide for this additional sum. Let us rest on that awhile. He would like the resolution recommending an increase of allowance for the reasons given, but no *per cent.* fixed. Leave that open.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Brown did not think the resolution based on true premises. At the risk of being thought selfish he would speak out his mind, and here it was. Were not the allowances of preachers *now* made in reference to these changed circumstances? Was not a coat as cheap now as ten years ago? Did a preacher's horse die, he was furnished with another, gratis? (Rev. Mr. Pipes said they had not given *him* a horse. Mr. B. replied—You did not lose a horse on the Natchitoches Circuit.)

Mr. Abney was sorry the amendment had been accepted. They were not making laws but recommending to the General Conference. Put down a figure and we would know what we are about. Our recommendation ought to be specific, say 25, say 50, say 75—say something. The idea of present figures keeping up the ministry of the Church was preposterous. If he were a Methodist preacher he should see nothing else before him, if he married, but getting a home, clearing a field and making a living.

Mr. Brown begged to say that the trouble now was not in the allowances made but in the trouble of *collecting* them. Allow more—the trouble of ministerial support still remained. Sorry to say it—must say it though—the preachers were sometimes extravagant. For his part he was afraid of the fishes and of the loaves. The world was going after them. Preachers must not be encouraged that way. A self-denying ministry was the kind. He hoped no worldly *inducement* would ever be needed to replenish our ministry: rather see it disbanded first. What said the Bible: "He that forsaketh not father and mother, lands and houses, &c., &c., and so on." That was it. Couldn't improve on that plan.

Mr. Ross favored the resolution. The Church loved the ministry and would have them live as well as work.

Rev. R. J. Harp would defend the people and Methodists of Louisiana from implications here. He believed they would vote nine to one against the present salaries. The stewards even now evaded it. No intelligent congregation thought of confining itself to disciplinary figures. He had met with a few—even good members—of Bro. Brown's way of thinking: but they were few and disappearing. He always got more than the fifty per cent.: could trust it to the laity.

Dr. Young thought that while many good members seem to regard poverty as necessary to the spiritual welfare of the ministry, they had no idea of applying to themselves the same means of edification. He once went to a good living planter, that had been in the Church for years and never gave anything for its support. He told him what had to be raised for the Presiding Elder and preacher in charge that year, and asked his contribution. "Why," said he, in dead earnest, "I thought the Discipline always supported the preachers."

Rev. W. A. Smyth was not a speech-maker, but would say that the laity present seemed more anxious to raise the support of the ministers than were they to receive it. He would suggest that the preachers do not vote and the committee do not report to Conference, but turn it over to the Quarterly meetings and let them fix it up.

Mr. Brown felt in duty bound to set himself right in reference to Bro. Hurly's remarks. His life and character stood for him at home, as the Church's servant and preacher's friend. If Bro. H. got more than his Disciplinary allowance, by fifty per cent., and he was a specimen, what was the use of the resolution?

Mr. Thompson considered it hard to improve on the old plan. Preachers were well fed, well clothed, rode good horses, could come a great way to Conference. He could not see where the need, the demand for allowance was. Mr. T. was a merchant by profession, and could say that the matter of prices and produce, &c., was as broad as it was long. People used to pay 37 1-2 cents for calico to make dresses and now get it for 15 cents, and even a better article. Methodism was cheap and hence it was everywhere about. He would keep it cheap; meant to vote with Mr. Brown. Pews, carpets, and chandeliers were coming too much in fashion. He rejoiced in a poor man's church. He came from a sugar region, (Opelousas) and there the people were making sugar at from 1 1-2 to 4 cents a pound, and molasses at 15 cents a gallon, and but for God's good Providence in getting very large crops, they would fall behind.

Rev. A. E. Goodwyn favored the resolution. No just delicacy would keep ministers from speaking out. They never asked salaries, only a support—had a right to that. Had no objection to putting carpets, curtain-hangings and such luxuries away, if these were discarded from *all* houses, as well as the house of God and the parsonage, and turned into money for the poor. The claims of the ministry were simple and stood upon high grounds—Bible precepts—and might be even preached upon. He was embarrassed with no mawkish modesty in this matter—saw no reason why others should be. Felt no concern in his own case—always had been, always expected to be supported. But it was the principle of the thing.

[Speaker also said something about old fogyism and Young America.]

In the midst of some excitement Mr. Brown said the other side had gained nothing by the last speech and Mr. Harp's.

Rev. Mr. Randle deeply regretted the last speech—it was irritating. There was a general disclaimer, all round, of any intentional unkindness.

H. N. McTyeire thought both feelings and explanations unnecessary. Their lay-brethren had been invited there, not to disguise counsel but give it: liked the plain way they did it on every subject—this one especially. He would not go one step ahead of them *here*: waited for them to lead and they were leading. He had received for publication, just before leaving the office of the Advocate to come here, two sets of resolutions, emanating from laymen, looking in this direction. All the signs that indicate public opinion, pointed in the direction of the resolution under discussion. As to the remarks of his friend from Opelousas—all very well. He had no objection to a self-denying ordinance: only let it be a *general* thing. He knew that Bro. Brown contributed largely to the Missionary Society: understood he was the main pillar of liberality on his circuit. Such men might talk without suspicion of selfishness. His Rev'd. Bros. Harp and Goodwyn, had been more fortunate than himself. Not since 1848 had he received an adequate support from the Church, *any one year*. His lay-friends from the Crescent City must forgive him for this deposition. (Mr. Waters: But you are right, give it to us—deserve it.) He had lived, it is true, but had been obliged more or less to other means than a pastor's income in order, to use a homely phrase, to make buckle and strap meet at the end of the year. He had almost lost confidence in our pastorate, as a means of support. It required faith like Peter's walking upon water, for a man of family to trust it. Sometimes feared he was near that point when the only provision made for him by the Church he served was—location. Thousands had already availed themselves of it, and would, unless there were a change. If stewards habitually evaded the Discipline which allowed *mere table expenses*, beyond quarterage, it was to their credit, but not to be left so. Legalize their liberal action. Putting congregations to the necessity of acting illegally in order to act justly was, to say the least, putting law and justice in singular attitudes to each other. Evasions were demoralizing to the public conscience. Evade law in one point and why not another? He had four children—five ones, too, he thought—valued each one at $100,000. But the Discipline put them down at $16 apiece! It was this $100 and $16 and $24 figure that keyed every thing down in the financial estimates of Methodists, not only touching ministerial support, but in everything else. The idea of a cheap Gospel had gone abroad and was extensively gloried in by some who mistook the sacrifices of others for their own. A late writer called it the $100 yard-stick. As a standard it was behind the times and did injury to the preachers and injustice to the wealth and liberality of Methodist people. The proposed alteration made, the difficulty of collecting, as has been said, would still remain, but it would be a recognition of a right and ground for a claim, where now was none. It would bring our theory at least up to the level of the Bible on this subject, where it is not—"The laborer is worthy of his hire." This we can do if no more—hold the law of the Church guiltless of ministerial starvation.

At 9 1-2 o'clock P. M., the question was taken on the resolution as amended and passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 4 nays—the last including two preachers and two laymen.

The Committee rose.

NOTE.—The resolution above was subsequently reported to the Conference and adopted. Also that on Conference beneficiaries, which finally stood thus:

ORPHAN'S AND WIDOW'S PER CENT.

The members of the Louisiana Annual Conference acknowledge with shame and tears their past neglect in the support of their worn-out brethren and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work. Therefore, looking to the favor of the Lord and the hearts of the Methodist people,

Resolved, That at this session the Conference will estimate for the year following what amount will be needed to provide for the support of its superannuates, widows and orphans, and what per centage that amount is of the sum of the entire salaries of the members of the Conference.

Resolved, That the Conference will at its next session collect of each preacher such a per cent. upon his entire *receipts* for the year.

Resolved, That the Stewards of circuits and stations are hereby requested to add such a per cent. to the salary of each preacher and provide for it accordingly.

Resolved, That those works which may be supplied be requested to collect in the same manner the sums per centage upon the whole amount of their actual receipts, and send up to the next session of the Conference.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

The offer of two hundred dollars for a prize Essay, by the Louisiana Conference, will arrest some attention. It will doubtless draw forth an elaborate, full and practical Essay on Methodist Economy that will be useful to the body calling for it, in developing its benevolent operations, and other Conferences. Our connexional character admits this.

Several Essays are already out that have done good in all the Churches—quickening the springs of benevolence and systematising charity. But none of these have a specific adaptation to Methodism. Such an one it is now designed to secure. The material is rich and ample and the opportunity for doing great good will be an inducement, infinitely above the prize, for the very best writers to enter the field. It is a disideratum. The whole subject needs putting in order. What has been done and projected, was by "fits and starts"—without generally understood principles—united action—large design or permanent operation.

Within the limits of each Annual Conference there is room and wealth and need for developing and sustaining nearly every institution peculiar to Methodism—high schools, male and female—a college—an endowment for the education of the ministry and their children—a fund for Church extension, and a broad, strong basis for evangelical operations. If these things were projected and worked on the scale of an Annual Conference, connexionalism would not suffer. There are other hands to secure it: and grandplans, ambitious unwieldly schemes, halting alliances, joint ownerships between which the victim is mismanaged or dies of neglect—these would be less talked of—and more would be accomplished.

Dr. C. G. Young, who offered the resolutions, promptly and with his accustomed generosity, gave $100—half the prize. The balance was provided.

But for a specific and authoritative description of the Essay, we refer to the Resolutions which may be found in the report of the proceedings of Committee of Whole.

MISSISSIPPI SYNOD.—The Creole gives the proceedings of this body, which met last month in Jackson:

A New Presbytery Formed.—A new ecclesiastical judicatory was erected, to be called the "Presbytery of Red River." Boundaries: A line to run due west from mouth of Red River to the Texas line; another by the Red River, &c., to the eastern line of Morehouse parish, and thence to the Arkansas line—to include all of Louisiana within that angle, embracing nine churches and four ministers.

PUBLICATION HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The report of the corporation, having the interest in charge, was presented *in print*, by the Rev. N. G. North, of New Orleans, and 800 copies were distributed among the members. The measures of this Board were approved—their purchase of a publication house (effected July, 1853) highly commended—and it was enjoined upon the four Presbyteries to take the proper steps for raising the balances accruing on the notes maturing in the spring of 1854-'55-'56.

TRIUMPH OF PEACE.—This age leaves behind the sword and spear, as means of war: ploughshares and pruning-hooks as emblems of peace. The prophet know not of villainous saltpetre and railroads. But the following item of news looks like fulfillment. Would that it were *universal* and the nations forgot the art of war! Says an exchange: "Bonnett, Murshall & Co., of Pittsburgh, have recently made a purchase in Canada of eleven large iron cannons. They intend using them in the manufacture of railroad iron. The cannons were used against the United States throughout the whole of the war of 1812, and it is said made sad havoc among our troops at Lundy's Lane."

THE BEDINI RIOT.

It will be perceived that the fanatic Gavazzi, who is the sole and violent accuser of Bedini, is for the second time, by his furies, the cause of bloodshed. Against the Nuncio, nothing appears in this country, except this fierce exmouk's allegation that Bedini, in Italy, might have prevented the execution of some of the Italian patriots. Bedini answers that he is not responsible: for that these things were done by military and civil governors, over whom he, as merely an ecclesiastic, had no control. The answer looks much more reasonable than the accusation. But, at any event, it is monstrous that we, in this country of toleration, are to have mobs raised and the blood of citizens spilt, about the quarrel of two priests.

PREPARATIONS FOR A RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

We little dreamt, when we, late on Sunday night, wrote, with all the settled indignation of a sober, experienced and just citizen of this country, where nothing but God himself should be so venerated as the laws, our yesterday's notice of the Bedini riots in Cincinnati, to awake in the morning, and find the fences and blank walls of this gay and good-hearted city plastered with fiery-red placards, exhorting, in four different languages, our people to give to Cardinal Bedini, when he shall next week arrive here, the same sort of welcome which the brewers of London gave to Hayneau.

The English portion (if English it can be called) of this lawless document, is literally as follows:

"SIGNOR BEDINI, THE BUTCHER OF BOLOGNA!

Is coming to this city next week: we have received here General Lafayette, Kossuth, Kinkel and other heroes for freedom with unequalled enthusiasm: the escape of Fr Meagher, O'Brien, Smith and O'Conner, those patriots of Green Ireland from a tyrannic prison has been greeted with the utmost joyces; Bedini, the tigre, who is guilty of the murder of hundreds of patriots, their wives and children in Italia, who ordered that Ugo Bassi, the patriotic Katholic priest, be scalped before he was executed; will this abominable servant of despoty receive the same honors, as the heroes of freedom, or will be followed the action of the Brewers of London against Haynau?"

Then comes, in French, the subjoined appeal to the passions of that nation:

"SIGN. BEDINI. HORROR! HORROR!

"*Arrival of the monster Bedini!* Of the assasin of Bologna! Of the hangman of Ugo Bassi!

"What has this Bedini done? What has he done? He scalped Ugo Bassi. He skinned his hands! After that punishment he caused him to be strangled. He assassinated women and children! This is the monster who is walking, in triumph through our towns, as if to brave us as if to say to us, *Lo! 'tis thus the friends of Liberty should be treated!* Men who have hearts, friends to humanity, freemen, will you suffer this insultar of the people, this audacious wretch, to profane our soil? No! You will treat him as man treat a wild beast. The people of London chastised Haynau, the people of New Orleans will chastise Bedini."

Next comes, in Italian, the following:

"ITALIANS,

"The renegade, my lord Bedini, the assassin of Ugo Bassi, the betrayer of the liberties of Italy, is about to arriva in New Orleans. Italians! Receive him as is fit. Do your duty."

Then follows a like inflammatory exhortation, in the languags of Germany, and addressed to her usually good and kindly people, in the hope of stirring them up to trample upon our laws and the lives of all such good citizens as will defend those laws to the death:

"LORD CARDINAL BEDINI, THE BUTCHER OF BOLOGNA.

"This wild beast, who as papal legate in Bologna, suffered to be murdered with the cruelest tortures hundreds of man, women and children of the republican party, who allowed the head and hands of the patriot Ugo Bassi to be skinned before he was beheaded, is travelling about in the United States, and will, in the course of the coming week, exhibit himself in New Orleans. The fists of the brewers of London gave to Master Haynau, the hyena of Brescia, a proper token of their sympathy; shall not the same honors be awarded here, to Master Bedini?"

Let it now be remarked that the several originals of this extraordinary polyglott betray plainly the fact that the French and German only have been composed by those who understand those tongues; that the Italian is not by an Italian; that the English is by a Frenchman grossly unacquainted with our tongue. Whoever they be that have laid their heads together for this sweet piece of authorship, it is clear that they cannot, even by general contribution, raise English enough to convey otherwise than most ludicrously their bloody purposes. Men, then, who have not learnt even our language, are about to set themselves up to overturn our laws!

And now, citizens of Louisiana! all you that are God-fearing or law-loving, what say you to this extraordinary document? Are you prepared to see such movements as this let loose among you, from Heaven knows whom or where, and your city given up to riot, certain to end in bloodshed, at the pleasure of any man who hates and wants to persecute another? Are mobs, directed by unseen strangers, to usurp the supreme authority here and tread upon your insulted society?

Who shall be safe when seditious once begin? Where shall they stop? Be think you of those to whom, if you suffer these things, the spirit of sedition may descend. Heretofore, you have been famed for your politeness, your kindly, your hospitable, your generous spirit; shall we, at the bidding of any unknown incendiary, cast aside all that is good in us, and renounce for ourselves all the benefits of the law, in order to let men (certainly as cruel as those they accuse) seize at their pleasure a perhaps innocent victim and drag through the dust of your forever disgraced town, greyheaded men and priests, of whom you really know nothing but that their age and calling, not less than the sacredness of your laws, claim that they should be as safe amongst us, as if they were clinging to the horns of all the altars that piety and mercy ever consecrated as refuges for the distressed? But at least these wise rioters have given you a week's notice. Profit by it; and do not let your city be in any manner endangered or disgraced.

Such language holds the Crescent of 9th and 10th inst. In its denunciation of riots and the plotters of riots, we heartily coincide. Thus warned, our police, from Mayor down, should be held to the most rigid accountability for any disturbance the peace of the city may suffer from the contemplated visit of Cardinal Bedini, or any violence done to himself. Of the two evils, mob-law is worse than Pope-law. Nothing is safe or sacred before a mob—property, limb or life; and therefore no punishment violated society can inflict is too severe for the perpetrators of it.

Even a Protestant official travelling in Tuscany or the Italian States would not be exposed to the uncovenanted mercies of a mob. Dungeons would keep him out of harm's way.

The Crescent has in this matter taken ground every true American stands upon and will maintain. We wish we could equally approve the tenor of its remarks and insinuations touching the personal merits of the case. They are gratuitous and offensive; and in so characterizing the editorials now quoted and others that have appeared in that journal, we speak the sentiments of many. "The *fanatic* Gavazzi"! The editor takes special pains to spot Guvazzi's name whenever passing it. Bedini is a very proper man! He is charged with blood and refined cruelty. Against Gavazzi, "nothing appears in this country" but lectures against Popery. For *this*, he was mobbed by Pupists. May be the "fanatic" deserved it!

The "fierce ex-mouk's allegation" is a heavy one and will hardly be silenced by the answer of the Nuncio—that "as merely an *ecclesiastic*," &c.,—since cardinals are civil governors also.

But if Bedini was guilty of all the blood of Italian patriots shed in 1848—he must not be treated as was Gavazzi.

Will our readers bear it when we tell them there is good reason to suspect the whole of this placarding and indignation is a Jesuit trick to secure Bedini a public reception and parade! It is like them—working by indirection and reaction. The notice was certainly early enough if a riot *was meant*. A significant fact, and taken with this view of the case, an amusing one, is that our six leading journals came out with editorials about this threatened riot: all shooting at once and taking the same shoot. It looked very like the Crescent, Delta, True Delta, Picayune, Orleanian, and Courier, had enjoyed a confidential interview with the same person and accepted suggestions, &c., &c. Each thought to be found on the morning of the 10th the party of order, the asserter of Catholic right, &c., &c. Each was to be alone in his glory and in advance of his cotemporaries. Lo, these six editors woke up in the morning and find their magnificent leaders all set to the same tune!

Well, it was a skillful hand that did that.

SCARCITY OF FUEL.

The tax levied upon every fireside would soon build the railroads we need. At this writing the coal in our grate burns at $2 25 per hhl. The latest cart-load dumped at our door was at $8 50 per cord. In the price of both these articles of consumption there is an upward tendency. The weather is in favor of them that sell. The following appeared in a city paper early in the week:

COAL AND COLD.

It is one of the agreeable results of this climate and location that we rarely suffer from excessive cold, and are exempt from the numerous necessities imposed by it. There are many houses in this city constructed without fireplaces or chimneys, and very few, even of the better order, are too well contrived for protection against such biting blasts and wintry weather as we have experienced for a few days past. During by far the greater portion of the year fires would only be a discomfort, and the few weeks when they are desirable are passed by nearly all the poorer population with but slight additional expense for fuel. If the amount of wood and coal used for cooking purposes, and the amount taken up by steamboats could be subtracted from the total amount sold, it would leave a residue surprising to every citizen as well as every stranger. With such small need it is not at all wonderful that there should be something of improvidence associated, and that those who obtain their daily bread by their daily labor should postpone to the last the purchase of an article which is usually needed last. Such at any rate has been the case the present winter, and cold weather coming on with unusual severity has found every one short of fuel. Owing to the low state of the Ohio and Mississippi very few coal barges were able to come down and very little drift wood has been swept within reach. The natural and necessary consequences of such a state of things has followed. The pressing need for fuel and the slight amount on hand immediately sent the prices up to such a mark that only the better class could afford to purchase it, and the remainder had to suffer and endure the inclemencies of yesterday and the two days previous. They could not afford to expend from three to four bits for the material for a single fire and less than that they could not obtain it. Coal, which has an average value in this city of about six bits per barrel, which we have had by contract for some years at fifty-five cents, and which is provided for the steamships leaving this port at sixty cents, went up a dollar—to a dollar and a half—to two dollars—to two dollars and a half, and is now sold at about three dollars with some likelihood of ascending to five. The consequence of this state of things may be imagined but cannot be described. Suffering and privation run out from it as circles in still water from a disturbing pebble. Every family and every individual either directly or indirectly, personally or pecuniarily feel the results—and the poorer people feel them bitterly.

During the earlier part of the winter, coal was actually scarce and worth the price demanded. Since then, however, it has been more abundant, and the coal merchants have had and have it in their power at any moment to turn this want into plenty and at rates sufficiently remunerative to themselves. They have nevertheless complained of the shortness of their stock and convinced any incredulous individual, by a walk to the Levee and an exhibition of the few flats fastened there, of the truth of their allegations. We were convinced in the same manner, but mindful of some previous transactions in this market, and aware of some antecedent occurrences, our convictions led us to explore the coast between the foot of Canal street and the great crevasse—a distance of about fifteen miles. Our explorations were rewarded by the discovery of *nineteen* flatboats fastened to this and the opposite shore, and freighted with cargoes of coal averaging 4500 barrels—amounting in the aggregate to 85,500 barrels! which in this cold weather would be very acceptable in the city. We do not charge upon the coal merchants that they own these flats and have fastened them above with the idea of keeping up, if not farther raising, the price of coal, although it has been so stated to us; but we take the liberty of publishing the fact and apprising our readers of a probably very considerable reduction in the price of coal.

We may add to the above, the fact that there are twenty-four more barges between this city and Baton Rouge, all deeply laden with coal; and that from Memphis to Pittsburg the river is black with stranded flatboats—only waiting a rise in the river to reach our levee.

THE YEAR 1854.—It is something worthy of remark that the present year (1854) begins on Sunday and ends on Sunday. There are five months in the year that have five Sundays, and there are fifty-three Sundays in the year. Such a coincidence, we believe, will not occur for about thirty years.

The clergy of the Roman States, including monks and nuns, number sixty thousand. Their united incomes amount to ten millions and a half dollars. The population of the Roman States is about equal to that of the State of New York. So says Father Gavazzi in his new paper, the Crusader.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—From a report of the American Sunday School Union before us we learn that that Association is in a most prosperous condition. During the past summer 214 young men were engaged in its service, and 695 new schools have been by them established, and 24 203 children receiving instruction in these schools. In these schools 4417 persons acted as teachers, and it is estimated that over 200,000 volumes of moral and religious teaching have been distributed.

AN INCIDENT.—Speaking of the tightness in the money market, says the Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a little incident came under my notice on Wednesday, which is worth relating. I stepped into one of the fashionable jewelry stores in Chestnut street and saw a lady purchase a lot of diamonds worth $625, and ordered them to be sent home. A few minutes afterwards I met the husband of the lady in a broker's office, in Third street, negotiating a note of five thousand dollars at a shave of four per cent. per month.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

PASSOVER.

On the morning of the fifteenth day of Nisan is "Holy Convocation," (Ex. xii. 16,) and the family repair to the synagogue about 8 A. M. Various prayers and hymns are added to the ordinary ritual, and oven this is chaunted in more joyful tune. These "hymns," or *Piutim*, (a corruption of the latin *poeta* and *poema*,) were chiefly composed by Spanish Jews of the 11th and 12th centuries, and their language is now but little understood and less appreciated. Several copies of the Law are taken out of the "Ark," and the passage of the Pentatauch enjoining this festival is then read aloud.

There is one remarkable feature in this day's ritual which I must not omit: "The blessing of the Priests," which takes place at every festival. The lineal descendants of Aaron assemble near the door, take off their shoes and have their hands washed by the *Levites*, and then lay their fingers very mysteriously with the *fringes* (Numb. xv. 38) of their *Tabith* or veil; and at the call of the minister they approach the Ark, and turn toward the congregation, who out of awe and reverence look in the opposite direction, so as not to behold the priests while engaged in this solemn service. The benediction used is that prescribed for the purpose in Numbers, vi. 22-27: "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee: the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace." The priests chaunt every word singly and slowly, giving the congregation time to repeat a silent prayer during the saying of each. This service can only be performed by lineal descendants of the house of Aaron, or, what is paramount to it, by those who believe themselves such.

The services close about noon. In the afternoon they again go to the synagogue for about half an hour, and have Vespers. At night the same services and ceremonies are used as on the preceding evening, both at the synagogue and afterwards in the family circle. The second day is in all respects like the first, and so are the seventh and eighth, though different. "Piutim" are appointed for each. The canticles or Song of Solomon, is read on one of these days. For this no special reason can be assigned.

The four intermediate days come under the rubric of semi-festivals, as all ordinary and necessary labors may be performed on them. These days, called "Chol Hamoed," (the common or secular part of the feast,) are spent as Christmas-week with us, or Thanksgiving day in New England—that is in visiting friends and going on pleasure excursions, &c. Dancing being a favorite pastime among the Jews of Germany, France and Poland, as well as with their Gentile brethren in those countries, they devote a great part of these holidays to this amusement.

The seventh day is considered the anniversary of the Passage through the Red Sea, and in commemoration of it the Song of Triumph (Ex. xv.) is chanted.

On the eighth and last day after the reading of the Law a manuscript volume is brought forth and read aloud by the Hazan, or minister. This record contains the memoirs and eulogies of such reported worthies, martyrs to the faith, liberal testators and pious ascetics, as have lived and died in the neighborhood. Every congregation lays claim to any antiquity has such a "Book of Remembrance." Generally nothing is known of these heroes beyond the meagre record in this book. No additions are now made to these lists; why, I cannot conjecture, unless it be that the days of persecution are over, and these prosaic times of ours are not very favorable for attaining a martyr's crown. These memoirs are read three times a year only: on Passover, Pentecost and the Feast of Tabernacles.

I mentioned above that the two first and two last days of the Feast are now kept holy, although the Law only directs the First and Seventh to be celebrated by "holy convocations;" the reason assigned for this deviation from the "Old Paths," is, that as the Jews are dispersed all over the face of the globe, it would be very difficult for them to observe the changes of the moon with sufficient exactness to be able to keep the Passover at one and the same day all over the world. By celebrating two days in place of one, they think to meet the difficulty, as "out of two one must be the right one." It must be remembered that the Jewish months are lunar entirely, and their almanacs and astronomical tables calculated by the meridian of Jerusalem. This doubling the day takes place also on Pentecost, New Year and the Feast of Tabernacles; and such is the force and authority attached to these traditions, that the modern reformers—who have thrown out these Second Days as being inconvenient to the shop-keeping and exchange-frequenting part of their congregation—are excommunicated by all orthodox rabbis.

The following may serve as a specimen of the prayers for these festivals. The translation from the Hebrew is as liberal as the idiom of the English will admit of: "We have been driven from our country and distanced from our land, and we can no longer go up, and appear before thee, bow down unto thee, or offer up our sacrifices in the house of thy choice—that great and holy temple which was called after thy name. May it please thee, O Lord, our God and God of our fathers, merciful King, to turn and have mercy upon us, and upon thy sanctuary, in thy great mercy: to build it speedily, and increase its glory! Our Father and our King, reveal the glory of thy kingdom soon unto us, shine upon us, and lift us up in the eyes of all living; hasten our deliverance from among the Gentiles, and gather us, dispersed, from the ends of the earth. Bring us to Zion, thy city, in rejoicing, and to Jerusalem, the house of thy sanctuary in thy joy of the world, and there we will offer up before thee the sacrifices as appointed, the perpetual offerings in their order, the additional sacrifices as prescribed, and we will offer up also the additional sacrifices of this feast of Passover [or whatever the feast may be] in love according to the commandment, as thou hast written in thy Law, thro' the hands of Mosee, thy servant, as follows."

Then follow the enumeration of sacrifice appointed for the day.

The following is another, shewing like the foregoing, the great yearning of the nation for their restoration to the Holy Land and the rebuilding of the Temple. This sentiment pervades all their prayer: "Our God, and God of our fathers, merciful King, be gracious unto us; return unto us in the greatness of thy mercy: and for the sake of our fathers who did thy will, build the Temple, as it was in the beginning, and erect thy sanctuary upon its foundation; and show us its erection, and make us glad in its rise; replace the Priests in their ministry, and the Levites to sing and to praise thee; and bring back Israel to their dwelling-places; and then we will go up, appear before thee, and bow down three times a year as it is written in thy Law: (Dent. xvi. 16,) 'Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleaven bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles; and they shall not appear before the Lord empty.'"

I should have liked to give some specimens also of the *Piutim*, but have not the material at present, being situated in the country where I can have no access to the literary treasury of a Bohnina, nor even to the ordinary liturgies for the festivals. But I venture to say that my readers congratulate themselves on this my mishap, as they have already been bored sufficiently by the dryness of these papers without my superadding the dulness of those Spanish-Hebrew poems. Even so let it be then.

Columbia, S. C. JOSEPHUS.

THE CHURCH SETTLEMENT.

From the Commercial Advertiser, New York, we take the particulars of this case; the main points having been previously given our readers, through one of the Southern Commissioners, Dr. Smith:

PROPERTY QUESTION SETTLED.—The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose of preparing a statement for publication of the action of the Commissioners upon the question in litigation between the M. E. Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in relation to the property of the Book Concern in New York, report the following:

The Hon. John M'Lean, having voluntarily undertaken a correspondence with the Commissioners of the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church, South, and having received assurances from both parties of a disposition to come to an amicable settlement of the matter in litigation, and having been invited to be present at a meeting of the aforesaid Commissioners, and to aid them with his counsels, met with them at the Mission Rooms, 199 Mulberry street, New York, on the 26th ultimo, and, by the unanimous request of the Commissioners, acted as chairman.

After a careful and most friendly examination of the whole question, the Southern Commissioners made a proposition for a settlement of their claim, which the Commissioners for the New York Concern accepted. Nothing now remains to be done to consummate this desirable adjustment of a most troublesome litigation, but the execution of the necessary papers, and the arrangement for a final decree of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, now in session in this city.

This settlement has been agreed upon by the parties without the arbitrament of a third party, and is to each entirely satisfactory. The conclusion of this settlement was followed by thanksgivings to God, and most hearty expressions of Christian love and mutual confidence. The feelings which prevail among the commissioners of the two churches, we may hope, is a true type of that which will prevail hereafter throughout the bounds of Methodism, North and South.

Much credit is to be awarded to his Honor, Judge M'Lean, for his agency in the completion of this important and desirable arrangement; and we doubt not but this act will stand promiuently among those of his long and brilliant career, which have given him so enviable a position before the Christian public.

The details of the settlement will be made known to the public when the final decree of the court shall transpire.

GEORGE PECK.
WILLIAM A. SMITH.

The above report was unanimously adopted.

Z. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

The following is a synopsis of the term of settlement. The commissioners of the M. E. Church retain all the property belonging to the Book Concern, including the depositories at Boston, Pittsburgh, and Charleston, S. C., with the papers at Auburn and Pittsburgh, and pay to the commissioners of the M. E. Church, South, their pro-rata dividend, amounting to the sum of $69,062 59; and for their interest in the above property the sum of $121,037 41. Whole amount to be paid the South $191,000.

The South retain their newspaper presses, with about $40,000 in old notes and book accounts, within the bounds of the M. E. Church, South.

It will be seen that this settlement does not embrace the Western Book Concern in Cincinnati, which will have to be the subject of an independent arrangement.

Since the above was in type we have received the following:

On Thursday, Dec. 8, in the U. S. Circuit Court, the Judges made a final decree in the case of the Methodist Church upon the following agreement:

"And it is further agreed by the parties that $70,000 shall be paid as follows:—$10,000 on the filing of this decree, $40,000 on the 5th day of January next, and the remaining $20,000 on the first day of March next. The residue of the $191,000, amounting to the sum of $121,000, shall be paid as follows:—$16,000 on the 1st of February, 1855; $15,000 on the 1st of February, 1856; $15,000 on the 1st of February, 1857; $15,000 on the 1st of February, 1858; $15,000 on the 1st of February, 1859; $15,000 on the 1st of February, 1860; $15,000 on the 1st of February, 1861; and $15,000 on the 1st of February, 1862; all of said payments to be made by the defendants to the legally constituted agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the defendants to pay the interest every year on the deferred payments at the rate of five per cent; and at the same rate on the payments to be made on the 1st day of March ensuing."

The decree further ordered the sums to be paid to the South to be a charge on the real estate of the Book Concern, that the North should pay the costs of suit which have accrued, and that the cause should be continued until the first Monday in April next, to allow an opportunity for the Western Book Concern to come in and make part of the arbitration.

NOTICES.

Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery District:

Salem Station,	January	7—8
Tuskegee,	"	14-15
Auburn,	"	21-22
Crawford Circuit,	"	28-29
S. Uchee and N Uchee Col. Miss.	"	28-29
Montgomery Circuit,	February	4—5
Montgomery Colored Mission,	"	....
Montgomery Station,	"	11-12
Montgomery Colored Charge,	"	....
Catoner Colored Mission,	"	....
Tuskegee Circuit,	"	18-19
Andrew Colored Mission,	"	....
Hayneville,	"	25-26
Big Swamp Mission,	"	....
Orion Circuit,	March	4—5
Union Circuit,	"	11-12
Lafayette,	"	18-19

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

First round of Quarterly Meetings in Columbus District, Alabama Conference:

Eutaw, January 14 and 15,		1854.
Forkland and Pine Grove, Jan. 21 and 22,		"
Columbus Station, February 4 and 5,		"
Abeus Circuit,	" 11 and 12,	"
Mt. Zion Circuit,	" 18 and 19,	"
Buttehatchie "	" 25 and 26,	"
Columbus Circuit, March, 4 and 5,		"
Pickens "	" 11 and 12,	"
Greene "	" 18 and 19,	"

Notice to Teachers.

THE PLAQUEMINE FEMALE SEMINARY is now closed in consequence of the removal of the late Principal, and it is desired to procure a suitable person to open and conduct a Female School of a high order.

The buildings are large and commodious, capable of accommodating at least fifty boarding scholars.

The location is one of the best in the State and will command a good school if well managed.

Any gentleman wishing to embark in the business can get further information on the subject by addressing the undersigned, forwarding statement of qualifications and reference. EDWARD J. GAY.

Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La., Jan. 2, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature met at Jackson and organized on the 3d. J. S. Pettus, of Neshoba, was elected Speaker by the following vote: Pettus 14, Acker 7, Green 1, Ellet 1, Ramsey 1.

M. J. Bunch, of Monroe county, was elected Secretary on the 6th ballot, and W. B. Cavanah, of Lowndes, Doorkeeper.

In the House, Hon. H. Cassedy, of Franklin, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, he receiving 60 votes, Mr Starke 11. Mr. W. P. Anderson 1.

E. P. Russell, of Hinds, was elected Clerk by acclamation, and Mr. Flannagan, of Tishamingo, Door-keeper.

The Message of Gov. Foote was then read and referred to a Committee of the House.

GOVERNOR FOOTE'S MESSAGE.—The valedictory message of Governor Foote to the Legislature of Mississippi, previous to his departure for California, is one of the ablest documents which has emanated from his pen. The Governor declines, under the circumstances in which he is placed by the results of the late election, and the feelings of political opposition to his course, with a large majority of the members of the Legislature, to make any recommendations at length upon those topics which he thinks especially demands the action of that body. The message is hence little more than a vindication of his past political course. He however finally recommends the following measure for the consideration of the Legislature: The restoration of State credit; the establishment or a system of education; the extension or the system of railroad improvements; the reformation of criminal jurisprudence; suppression of intemperance by wholesome legislation; the adoption of means for the final settlement of State indebtedness by conventional action, for the preservation of State honor from lasting degradation; and the necessary increase of certain official salaries. He adverts to the location of the swamp lands by authority of warrants issued in accordance with the acts of March and October, 1852, and with these suggestion he dismisses the consideration of the subjects for the reason alleged.

☞ The Trustees of the Mississippi State Hospital, at Natchez, have appointed Drs. Davis and Holcombe, Homœopathists, Physicians and Surgeons of that institution, for the year 1854. This is the first instance on record of a long-established Allopathic Hospital passing over to Homœopathic auspices. The Trustees think themselves justified in their act by the successful treatment of yellow fever by the new school of medicine.

EMIGRATION FROM ALABAMA.—The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel says relative to the emigration which is going on from that State:

No one has any idea what large numbers of emigrants leave Alabama every year. On Wednesday morning last there were over five hundred on board of the steamer Wetumpka, nearly all from Alabama; and there is scarcely a single boat that passes down the river but there are more or less persons aboard going to Texas, and that too from Alabama. If the people were all, we would not care a feather, but with them they carry their property, the very basis of the wealth and importance of the State as a political body. Since the first of last October we have little doubt but that the number of persons who have moved from within the limits of Alabama have averaged five hundred a day, and will average that number until the first of February, which will be one hundred and fifty-one days, making seventy-five thousand five hundred inhabitants of the State who have air-ady and will leave the State the last fall and the present winter. The amount of property carried out of the State by these emigrants will average $600 to each, making the enormous sum of $36,350,000. It is true this amount is offsetted by a few persons emigrating into the State, and locating principally in the counties of East Alabama But the number emigrating to the State will not amount to one thousand during the fall and winter, nor will the property they bring to the State average more than two thousand dollars to each emigrant. It is also true that those who are emigrating to the State consist of a superior class, in point of intelligence to those who are moving away, and in all probability will make better citizens. But the loss of the great quantity of wealth is to be felt soon, unless some plan is fallen upon by which this great tide of emigration can be stopped.

SNOW AND COLD WEATHER IN ALABAMA.—The Macon (Tuskeegee Co.) Republican of the 5th says:

On Saturday last we were visited by a most delightful snow, which continued to come down nearly all day; and if the ground had been dry, it would have lain from three to six inches deep. As it was, however, it melted as fast as it fell, except on the roofs of houses, or the grass, and other places which had become dry. The boys about town had a great time snow-balling, and for the first time in our life, the sheriff got after us. However, we don't think he made any thing off of us, and hereafter we hope he will be satisfied to let us alone.

On Sunday morning the view was beautiful. The fields were white, and the dark branches of the pine trees were covered with a pure mantle of snow, and every thing was glistening in the first rays of the morning sun.

It is not often we have so much snow in this latitude, and it is probably the last for this winter.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Washington Union gives the following provisions of the Homestead bill which has been reported to the House, which has been made the special order of the House for the second Tuesday in February:

Any person, male or female, who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, is entitled to enter a quarter section of unappropriated land, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, after the same shall have been surveyed. No certificate of such entry in the given, or patent issued, until after the expiration of five years from the date of the entry; and in case of the death of the party, the widow or heirs of the deceased become invested with all the rights of the person making the entry. The land acquired under the act is in no event to become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor. In case of abandonment of the land before the expiration of five years, it reverts to the government. Aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens may avail themselves of this benefit of the act, provided they complete their naturalization before the expiration of five years. Persons entering land under the act are to be confined, as near as practicable, to alternate quarter sections, and to land subject to private entry. The present pre-emption laws are not impaired.

SNOW.—We were greeted Wednesday morning, on looking out of our window, with the sight of a snow which had fallen during the night, three or four inches in depth. Before breakfast the streets were alive with negroes and little urchins, snow-balling each other with vigor. This is the first snow we have seen in Greenville for several winters. There was a snow here last spring, but we were not at home, and did not see it. We have frequently made the remark that there does not fall as much snow in this region of country as formerly. We can remember when the snow fell heavily every winter, and remained for weeks on the ground. [Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.

There are at present in the Senate of the United States but two members who have served ten years consecutively, to-wit: Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, (now President *pro tempore*) and Mr. Pearce, of Maryland. Their present terms will expire on the 3d of March, 1855.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the Perseverance we have received Galveston papers of the 6th, and from the interior as late as June.

Business is very active in Galveston, and the town is so much crowded with strangers that the Hotels and boarding houses find it difficult to provide room for their guests. A thousand persons had arrived within the last ten days. The carnival has been acquitted.

The Galveston News says the steamer Magyar, Captain R. Swa, which left Mobile on the 7th of December for Galveston, has been lost:

This steamer left Mobile on the morning of the 7th ult., and was detained at different points by northers and bad weather, so that she did not reach Vermillion Bay till the 20th ult, when she was compelled to put in by very hard weather. She remained there till the 24 inst., on which day she left with fine weather and a light breeze from land—passed Sabine on the 31, at 8 o'clock A. M. the weather still being very fine. At 8 o'clock A. M. she came in contact with a heavy sea, a strong wind from the east having suddenly sprung up. At 8 o'clock A. M. the steam pipe broke, being then about two miles from land. An anchor was thrown out, but the cable was obliged to be slipped in account of a heavy sea which broke over her. She then drifted ashore, high on the beach, and filled directly with water in about ten hours. Every thing unsaleable was promptly got on shore. She had no cargo on board. She is expected to be a total loss. She was intended for the Trinity trade, and was fully insured.

Col. Hay left San Antonio with an efficient train and escort on the 20th ult., on his way towards El Paso. Col. Hay comes as the agent of the New York Pacific Railroad Company, and will explore the country towards El Paso with a view to its adaptation to railroad purposes.

At Boston, cotton continued to arrive freely, and business is stated to be very active for the season.

The Galveston News of the 6th has the following items:

The steamer Jack Hays, in going up the Trinity river struck among a small distance from the bar, and filled with water in about five minutes; her bow is out of water and her stern settled on the bottom about ten feet. The loss is said to have occurred in the same place where the steamer Judge Mellean was snagged in 1848, and another steamer in 1840; these losses call loudly on the people interested in trade, for cleaning of the river.

There are now a number of the planters and merchants join the Brazos in our city, who have come for the first time to make sales of their cotton, sugar, etc., and to purchase their supplies. This is the first time they ever made Galveston their market, and the reason is that it is the first time they have ever had the opportunity of coming by a railroad. They say they have saved a large amount in freight and other charges, as well as in time, in most of their purchases. The planters are appreciating the advantages of the Harrisburg Railroad, therefore, though they have to haul a considerable distance to get to it. The terminus is ten miles from Richmon, but the contractors are pushing it forward to that point, when, it is believed, it will command the trade of a considerable section of the Colorado. We are glad to be able to say that the practical benefits of railroads are now beginning to be felt.

Mr. Dunn, on the 27th ult., introduced the following joint resolution into the Senate:

Whereas it is extremely desirable, both as an act of justice to the creditors of Texas, and expedient on the part of the State, that the reserved five millions in the Treasury of the United States should be in some manner appropriated to the payment and discharge of the liabilities of Texas, by the legislature of the State of Texas, be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested and authorized to make any arrangements with the Government of the United States and the creditors of Texas, touching the said five millions, which they may deem consistent with the honor and interest of the State.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to incorporate the Texas Steamship Company, the third section of which provides that the Comptroller of Board of Commissioners shall pay over to the company out of the money set apart to be loaned the sum of $500,000, after they shall have built three first-class steamships worth from $125,000 to $150,000 each. The sum of $100,000 to be paid upon the completion of each one of the steamships, and delivery of the same in the port of Galveston—company to give bond with mortgage on ship for the repayment of money—interest at eight per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually—in case of failure to comply, the steamships to be sold on sixty days' notice.

In the House, on the 28th, the bill donating eight sections per mile of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad, passed the House, under a suspension of the rule, without a dissenting voice.

Senator Paschal introduced a bill to incorporate the Western Texas Insurance Company. Main office to be at San Antonio; capital stock not to exceed $100,000; fifty per cent. to be paid on subscribing, the balance subject to call.

A bill to incorporate the Grand Temple of Honor of the State of Texas and subordinate Temples under its jurisdiction, passed the House by 56 to 5.

An election for city officers was held in San Antonio on the 16th ult. which resulted as follows: John. M. Carolan, Mayor; C. D. D. Lytle, Collector; J. H. Lyons, Treasurer; and Messrs. Navarro, King, Guilbeau; Ulrich, Hecket, Oswald, Sellingsloh and Urutia, Aldermen for the ensuing year.

The Austin State Times has the following item from the Rio Grande:

Mexicans report that the Indians lately crossed the Rio Grande about thirty miles below Laredo, went down the river some ten miles, killing people, and taking all the horses. They then turned out to the Rancho of San Antonio Viljo, passed up by the Gate, where they killed some citizens and drove off all their animals.

Stock is remarkably high and scarce. None to be had near the frontier. The frequent irruptions of the Indians, the selling to Americans, and the late demands for animals from Santa Anna, are the causes producing the scarcity. Good mules are held at forty dollars, and other stock in proportion.

Crops.—The fall crops on the Lower Rio Grande have turned out good. The supply of corn will answer all demands.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 27th ult.

The Cincinnati Riot.

A Riot Quelled—Threatened Attack on Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio—One Man Killed—Several Wounded—Two Policemen Wounded—Arrest of Sixty-three Persons.—Since the arrival of the Pope's Nuncio, Bedini, in this city, a great excitement has prevailed among the German portion of our population, known as "Liberals" and "Freemen." On Friday last, an article appeared in a German paper called the *Hockenauchter*, edited by Mr. Frederick Mausersek, denouncing in the most severe language the Nuncio of the Pope, and recommending for him a treatment similar to that received by Hayman in London. On Sunday night the "Society of Freemen" met in their hall, on Vine street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and formed in a procession, numbering about eight hundred or a thousand strong. In the meantime, information had been received by Captain Lukens, Chief of Police, that the "Freemen were about to attack the Bishop's residence, in the rear of the Cathedral, on Ninth street. Shortly after ten o'clock the "Freemen" and "Liberals" left their hall and marched down Vine street to Ninth, along Ninth to Plum. The procession was preceded by a drum, and in it were carried a number of transparencies, a few of the inscriptions on which we copy:

"Down with Bedini!"

On the reverse side, in German,

"The Gellows-bird Badini."

"No Priests," "no Kings. On one end of this transparency was painted a sword and spear, and on the other a musket.

Another with the inscription,

"Down with the Roman Butcher!"

On others—"No Popery!" "Love, Liberty and Fraternity." "Equality," etc.

In the procession was carried a light frame work scaffold, having an effigy of Bedini hanging by the neck from it, and a mitre upon his head with the cross embiazoned thereon.

At the front of the procession was running down Plum street towards the Cathedral, the police force, headed by Captain Lukens, emerged from the watch house. They proceeded towards Plum street, separating into two divisions, one part taking the north and the other the south side of the street. As the police force was crossing diagonally from the corner of Plum and Ninth streets, a shot was fired from the procession, when at a signal from Capt. Lukens they immediately rushed among the "Freemen." A desperate fight ensued, during which upwards of fifty or sixty pistol shots were fired on both sides, and stones, clubs, slung-shots and weapons of every kind were freely used.

Henry Carroll, a watchman of the Second Ward, was shot in the right leg above the knee. The wound is not serious.

Lieut. Hedsman was struck on the head with a club and had his thumb broken. Those in the procession fared the worst. A German named Engleberger was shot in four places, one ball entering his breast, the other three his legs. He was conveyed to his boarding house on Walnut street between Twelfth and Thirteenth, where he died during the night.

Andrew Getsenger, German, was shot in the left leg, the ball passing through the flesh. He was one of the arrested parties and his wound was dressed in the watch house.

The following persons received severe, though not dangerous wounds from the maces of the policemen—George Haberman, Wm. Sherbeer, Christian Berkser, Michael Fisher and Frederick Smith. A number of others were slightly wounded by the police.

The fight raged fiercely for about five or ten minutes, but those composing the procession finally gave way and fled from the scene of action, leaving the ground strewed with pistols, clubs canes, hats, cloaks, etc.

Judge Spooner was on the ground and made one or two arrests personally. The police arrested sixty-three persons. They were all lodged in the watch house during the night, and the scene in that place in the morning is beyond description. Every cell was filled and how the crowd managed to sit down, much less to sleep, is beyond our comprehension.

THE ERIE RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES.—The New York Tribune of the 29th says:

Erie Railroad Troubles continue. We learn that the Harbor Creek Riot of Tuesday was worse than reported, and great excitement prevails. Some officers of the Company went to Harbor Creek to superintend the repairs of the track injured by the mob the day before. On their arrival some six or seven hundred men confronted them. Mr. Boffin, a conductor on the Pittsfain and State Line Road, being recognized, was attacked; he succeeded in wounding one of the rioters in the head. The Railroad men then retreating to the cars were intercepted, some badly maltreated, and one nearly killed. The mob than attacked the cars, swearing if they caught Mr. Dennis they would hang him to the first telegraph pole. Some of them forced the cars, seized Mr. Dennis, but the train being started they jumped off. It would seem to be necessary for the General Government to put a stop to this disgraceful and barbarous state of things.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—The steamship Vera Cruz, for Harris & Morgan's line of New Orleans and Vera Cruz steamers, will be launched from the shipyard of Jacob A. Westervelt & Co., foot of Seventh street, East river, tomorrow at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M. She will be commanded by Capt. James Lawless, formerly of the Texas, and will leave this port for New Orleans about 1st of February next. [N. Y. Herald.

It is reported that it was the son of one of the editors of the Union who delivered copies of the President's message to certain printing offices before it was delivered to Congress.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The President on the 4th communicated to the Senate, in response to the Cass's resolution of the 12th December, the following papers from the British Government relative to the construction placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty touching Central American affairs. The one, a letter from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton; and the other, from the Queen's Advocate to Lord Clarendon. These letters are a review of Mr. Clayton's speech in the Senate last spring

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 27, 1853.

SIR—As a great misconception appears to prevail, not only among the people of the United States, but also among persons placed in high and responsible situations in the Government of that country, with regard to the true nature of the engagements into which Great Britain entered by the Convention of Washington, of April 19, 1850, with respect to her present and future relations with Mosquito, and the other nations of Central America; and as that misconception, if not immediately corrected, might lead to serious misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, I think it highly desirable that that question should, without delay, be put upon its right footing by a clear and distinct explanation of the views which her Majesty's Government take of it, and of the conduct which they intend to pursue with regard to it.

Article 1, of the Treaty which treats of this matter, runs thus:

"The Governments of Great Britain and the United States hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control of the said Ship Canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying or fortifying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same."

To every stipulation contained in this article her Majesty's Government will faithfully adhere. They will neither seek to obtain any exclusive control over the ship canal, if ever formed, nor will they erect any fortification commanding, or in the vicinity of that canal; nor will they occupy or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America. Nor will they make use of any protection which they afford or may afford, or any alliance which they have or may have or with any State or people for the purpose of occupying, fortifying or colonizing any part of Central America, or of asserting or exercising dominion over the same. All those engagements Great Britain will religiously keep, as she does not doubt that they will be religiously kept by the United States. But Great Britain has nowhere, in the treaty of April, 1850, renounced, nor ever had any intention to renounce, the full and absolute right which she possesses over her own lawful territories in Central America, such as that designation was distinctly understood and declared by the negotiators of the treaty; nor has Great Britain renounced, by the treaty, the protection which she has for centuries past afforded and still affords to the Mosquito Territory, with a view to relieve the question of the Mosquito Territory, or whatever there may be of indebtitude about it, and place it upon a satisfactory footing; which will be equally advantageous to Mosquito itself and to all the powers which are in any way connected with or concerned in it. Her Majesty's Government have already, on many occasions, within the last twelve months, made overtures of the fairest and most liberal and practicable character to the United States Government to go hand in hand with the Government of Great Britain, in devising and establishing a scheme of adjustment by which the affairs of Central America, Mosquito included, shall be satisfactorily and permanently settled, and the honor of Great Britain, as the ancient protector of Mosquito, shall be preserved intact.

Her Majesty's Government are still ready and desirous, at any moment, to enter into a friendly communication with the United States Government, on this important matter, and they are of opinion that the sooner such negotiation is opened and terminated the better it will be for all the parties concerned, and the greater will be the security for the maintenance of the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between Great Britain and the United States. But, until such settlement be finally concluded, it is obvious that Great Britain cannot abandon the present position with regard to Mosquito, nor can she permit either Nicaragua or Honduras to assert, and still less to attempt to establish by force of arms, over any part of Mosquito, a right of possession, which Great Britain has always denied and still denies. And if either Nicaragua or Honduras were still to contribute to make aggressions on the Mosquito territory with that object, it must be at their own peril.

Such are the views which Her Majesty's Government entertain with respect to Central America as affected by the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April, 1850, and such is the course of conduct which Her Majesty's Government purposes to pursue with respect to that country, and to the various questions which have arisen, or may arise under that treaty. I will, however, add that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of disturbing or departing in any way from the arrangement entered into between the two Governments for the maintenance of the *de facto* Government and position of Greytown. You will read this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, and you will at the same time repeat to him the earnest desire which is felt by Her Majesty's Government to proceed through the whole of this matter cordially and in the most unreserved manner with the Government of the United States.

I am with great truth and regard, sir, your most obedient, humble servant. (Signed.) CLARENDON

To J. F. Crampton, Esq., etc., etc.

DOCTOR'S COMMONS, April 15, 1853.

My Lord—I am honored with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Addington's letter of the 7th inst., stating that he was directed to transmit to me a dispatch from Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Minister, at Washington, enclosing a report of a speech made in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Clayton, by whom, when Secretary of State for the United States, the treaty for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, was signed with Sir Henry Bulwer, at that time her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and with reference to the construction put by Mr. Clayton upon the first act of that treaty, namely, that Great Britain is thereby prohibited from protecting by force of arms any State in Central America, notwithstanding any alliance between Her Majesty and either of those States. Mr. Addington is pleased to request that I would report to your Lordship my opinion upon the interpretation given by Mr. Clayton to the provisions of that article.

In obedience to your lordship's commands, I have taken the matter into consideration, and have the honor to report that I am of opinion that the interpretation given by Mr. Clayton to the provisions of the first article of the enclosed Treaty Convention, signed at Washington, April 19, 1850, is in some respects incorrect. His statement that Great Britain cannot place an armed soldier in the territory without violating the treaty, is, in my opinion, incorrect, and I can see nothing in the treaty which affords any foundation or color for such a statement. The first article expressly recognizes the fact that Great Britain has and may have alliances with, and affords and may afford protection to States and people in Central America, and only stipulates that neither shall be made use of for the particular purposes therein forbidden, and the maxim of construction, "*Expressio Unius est exclusio alterius*," applies to this article.

Great Britain therefore may, in my opinion, protect any State or people, including Indian tribes, in Central America, even by force of arms, if needful, without violating the treaty, provided only that she, in affording such protection, wholly abstains from occupying, fortifying, colonizing, or assuming or exercising any dominion beyond her own territory, in Central America. Neither does there appear to me to be anything in the treaty which would prevent Great Britain from sending a fleet or army, if necessary, into any part of Central America, or from conducting any naval or military operations, either aggressive or defensive, and either alone or in alliance with any other nations or States in any part of Central America. She may certainly do so if she abstains from occupying or fortifying, or assuming or exercising dominion in that, beyond her own territory.

There is not in the treaty any stipulation, for instance, that Great Britain shall abstain from preventing, by force of arms, other nations from occupying or fortifying, or assuming dominion over, any portion of Central America, or that she shall not destroy such fortifications, or subvert such dominion, if once established therein.

I understand Mr. Clayton also to assert, that, by the treaty, Great Britain has abandoned all dominion in the whole of Central America, which assertion is, in my opinion, incorrect, and at variance with the fact, at least as regards Belize and its dependencies, if indeed this exception was not intended by him. I have the honor to be, etc. (Signed.) J. D. HARMIND.

To Lord Clarendon.

NEW TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—A dispatch from Washington states that a treaty with Mexico has been negotiated by General Gadsden, and is now before the President, and will probably soon be communicated to the Senate:

The first article of the treaty, it is said, provides that Mexico shall give to the United States such a boundary as will enable us to protect Mexico from the incursions of the frontier Indians.

The second article provides for a right of way for a railroad to the Pacific, "as a means"—to quote the language of the treaty—"of forming a commercial barrier against the attacks of the Indians."

The third article provides for an abrogation of the eleventh section of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which guarantees the defense of the frontier in consideration of money given, which is to be in full of all past depredations.

The fourth article provides for the specific enforcement of the Tehuantepec right of way.

The fifth contains an alternative proposition to the second article, to the effect that Mexico shall cede to the United States a boundary which will include the route known in Lieutenant Parke's map as "Lieutenant Colonel Cooke's Wagon Route," extending nearly to the thirty-first parallel, and going due West, so as to give us a large accession of territory, and taking in the whole of the peninsula of Lower California, including Sonora, upon the payment by the United States to Mexico of fifty millions of dollars.

WORK FOR 1854.—The New York Sun, speaking of the questions awaiting solution the present year, sets out the following work for Congress. The job is rather an extensive one, and involves many intricate questions:

First. The Railroad to the Pacific.

Second. The Annexation of Sandwich Islands.

Third. The Population of Cuban Independence.

Fourth. A new settlement with Mexico, including the Mesilla Valley and Tehuantepec disputes, and Santa Anna's Imperial pretensions.

Fifth. The practical assertion and vindication of the Monroe doctrine, against British colonization schemes in Central America.

Sixth. Opening the Valley of the Amazon to American trade and enterprise.

Besides these, there are purely local questions of great interest, such as: Tariff Amendment; Naval Reform; Public Land Distribution; Cheap Postage; Increased Ocean Steam Mail Communication; Formation of New Territories; Mint in New York, etc.

SNOW IN ARKANSAS.—The Pine Bluff Republican of the 31st ult. says:

We have once more been greeted with that white though unfrequent visitor, snow. During a portion of the night of the 23d, and during nearly all the day of the 25th, snow fell incessantly and copiously.

Our streets were thronged with persons of all classes, ages and sizes. Sleigh riding, and almost all other snow and Christmas amusements were resorted to and freely participated in.

The amusements and festivities of the unusual scene passed off with hilarity, friendship and the best feelings.

Details of the News by the Africa.

*Resignation of Lord Palmerston—The Battles in the Black Sea—Another conflict between the Turks and the

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NATURE MORE THAN SCIENCE.

[From the Cabinet of Reskell.]

I have a thousand thousand lays,
Compact of myriad myriad words,
And so can sing a million ways,
Can play an air on the chords;
Of tuned harp or heart;
Yet is there one sweet song
For which in vain I pine and long;
I cannot reach that song, with all my minstrel-art.

A shepherd sits within a dell
O'er-canopied from rain and heat;
A shallow but pellucid well
Doth ever bubble at his feet.
His pipe is but a leaf.
Yet there above that stream,
His plays and plays, as in a dream,
One air that steals away the senses like a thief.

A simple air it seems, in truth,
And who begins will end it soon;
Yet, when that hidden shepherd youth
So pours it in the ear of Noon,
Tears flow from those anear.
All songs of yours and mine
Condensed in one were less divine
Than that sweet air to sing, that sweet, sweet air to hear!

'Twas yesternoon he play'd it last;
The hummings of a hundred bees
Were in mine ears, yet, as I pass'd,
I heard him through the myrtle trees.
Stretch'd all along he lay,
Mid foliage half decayed,
His lambs were feeding while he play'd,
And sleepily were on the stilly Summer day.

A MODERN PROMETHEUS.—Alexander Dumas, the Great, has published a daily paper in Paris called the *Mousquetaire*. As may be imagined, it is written entirely by himself, and is intended as a medium for conveying his tales, novels, plays, essays, critiques, etc., etc., etc., to the world. He is, moreover, going to have a theatre built, in which nothing but his own plays shall be acted; and it is more than probable that he will give a new five act drama every night. Where is this to stop? A boundless space bursts upon our view that we can neither grasp nor comprehend. Dumas creates papers and theatres, which he writes and fills. If he lives twenty years more, he will build a city, in which he will be government, news, banker—in short, every thing. Another twenty years—"*vingt ans apres*"—and he will create a world, and people it with beings who shall read nothing but Dumas. The present population of our earth will have become too limited to pervade his works; they will be swept away by a new deluge of romances, and a fresh race will spring into existence, modelled after the heroes and heroines of the author himself. The gentlemen will kill every body who looks at them, and cheat every body who trusts them. The ladies will be continually falling in love with handsome cavaliers without a penny, and be continually abducted violently by ugly fellows with lots of money. Religion will be epigrammetized, and the duel sanctified. Such will be the great Dumas Millennium. [Montgomery's Pictorial.

MRS. OPIE.—The death of Mrs. Opie, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, has recalled to the minds of the English journalists a great many curious reminiscences, and quite revived the literary age that is just passed. Her maiden name was Alderson, and she was the only child of Dr. James Alderson, a physician of no great mark professionally, but of liberal tastes and fond of literary society. She married John Opie, the artist, and after his death she commenced her literary labors. Mrs. Opie had other accomplishments, however, than any manifested by her pen. She sung finely—ballads sung with heartfelt impulse and pathos, and without accompaniment. A person who seems to have known her, says:

"Those who, as children, heard her sing 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' will never forget it. They cannot now read the 'come back' of that ballad, without feeling again the anguish conveyed in those heart-rending tones. The Prince Regent heard them. He went to a supper somewhere to hear Mrs. Opie sing—not long before the change which stopped her singing every where but beside her old father's chair. When she began to grow elderly, Amelia Opie became *devote*. The face never lost its brightness, nor the heart its youthfulness and gayety. She was a merry laugher in her old age, and even, if the truth be spoken, still a bit of a romp—ready for a bopseep and hide-and-seek, in the midst of a morning call, or at the end of a grave conversation. She enjoyed shewing prim young Quaker girls her ornaments, plumes and satins, and telling when she wore them; and, when in Paris, she ingenuously exhibited in her letters to her Quaker friends, the conflict in her feelings, when Lonie Phillippe, attended by his staff, stopped to converse with her in the streets of Paris, and when the Queen of the French requested her to appoint an evening for a party at the Tuileries. She made a pleasant joke of the staring of the Parisiens at her little gray bonnet, and sighed and prayed that she might not be puffed up by all the rest. She was not really spoilable, and her later years were full of grace and kindness. She suffered much from rheumatic lameness, but with a great cheerfulness, on the whole—almost merrily."

THE BRIDE.—Weddings seem to be "as plenty as blackberries" in these days—and the custom of having the ceremony performed in a church is becoming more frequent every year. Irving, whose writings abound in pictures, which for delicacy, truth, and taste, have never been surpassed, thus describes the appearance of the bride on one of these interesting occasions:

"I know of no signs more charming and touching than that of a young and timid bride, in her robes of virgin white, led up trembling to the altar. When I thus behold a lovely girl, in the confidence of her years, forsaking the house of her fathers, and the home of her childhood—and, with the implicit confidence, and the sweet self-abandonment, which belongs to woman, giving up all the world for the man of her choice—when I hear her in the good old language of the ritual, yielding herself to him 'for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, honor and obey till death us do part'—it brings to mind the beautiful and affecting devotion of Ruth: 'Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.'"

WHAT THEY WON'T OWN TO.—Punch says, in his Pocket-Book for 1854, "there are several things which you never can by any accident get a lady—be she young or old—to confess to." Here are some of them: "That she laces tight. That her shoes are too small for her. That she is ever tired at a ball. That she paints. That she is as old as she looks. That she has been more than five minutes dressing. That she kept you waiting. That she blushed when a certain person's name was mentioned. That she ever says a thing she doesn't mean. That she is fond of scandal. That she can't keep a secret. That she—*she* is of all persons in the world—is in love. That she doesn't want a new bonnet. That she can do with one single thing less when she is about to travel. That she hasn't the disposition of an angel, or the temper of a saint—or how else could she go through one-half of what she does? That she doesn't know better than every one else what is best for her. That she is a flirt or coquette. That she is ever in the wrong."

THE TYRANTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—For his rule over his family, or for his conduct to his wife and children—subjects over whom his power is monarchial—any one who watches the world must think with trembling sometimes of the account which many a man will have to render. For in our society there is no law to control the king of the fireside. He is a master of property, happiness, life almost. He is free to punish, to make happy or unhappy, to ruin, or to torture. He may kill a wife, gradually, and be no more questioned than the Grand Senior who drowns a slave at midnight. He may make slaves or hypocrites of his children, or friends and freemen, or drive them into revolt and enmity against the natural law of love. I have often heard politicians and coffee-house wiseacres talking over the newspapers, and railing at the French King and the Emperor, and wondered how these (who are Monarchs, too, in their own way,) gavera their own dominions at home, where each man rules absolute! When the annals of each little reign are shown to the Supreme Master, under whom we hold sovereignty, histories will be laid bere of household tyrants as cruel as Amaruth, and as reckless and dissolute as Charles. [Thackeray.

MESSELRODE PUDDING.—Take as much gammon as will lie in the compass of a diplomatic; and mince along with butter, sugar and pigeon's milk in equal quantities. Add olives, well bruised, in sufficient proportion to flavor, and when thoroughly incorporated, mix the whole with puff paste and flummery made into a mass. Mould in a twisted shape, and plunge into hot water, where allow it to bubble, the longer the better. Turn it out when thoroughly done, and serve cool with *sauce a la Tartarufe*. [Punch.

Touching Reminiscence of Washington.

The Revolution was over. Eight years' conflict had ceased, and the warriors were now to separate for ever, turning their weapons into plowshares, and their camps into work-shops. The spectacle, though a sublime and glorious one, was yet attended with sorrowful feelings; for, alas! in the remains of that gallant army of patriotic soldiers now about to disband without pay, without support, stalked poverty and disease. The country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many of the officers and soldiers of that period, according to history and oral tradition, were melancholy in the extreme. Possessing no means of patrimonial inheritance to fall back upon—thrown out of even the perilous support of the soldier at the commencement of winter, and hardly fit for any other duty than that of the camp—their situation can better be imagined than described.

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of many of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburgh, and the veteran soldiers were bidding a parting farewell to each other, Lieut. Col. Cochran, an aged soldier at the New Hampshire line, remarked with tears in his eyes as he shook hands with the Baron:

"For myself I could stand it; but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them."

"Come, come," said the Baron; "don't give way thus. I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them, their countenances were warm with gratitude—for he left there all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments were several companies of black troops, who had served through the whole war, and their bravery and discipline were unsurpassed. The Baron observed one of these poor negroes on the wharf at Newburgh, apparently in great distress.

"What is the matter, brother soldier?"

"Why, Master Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me."

The Baron was absent for a few moments, and then returned with a silver dollar, which he had borrowed.

"There, it's all I could get. Take it."

The negro received it with joy, hailed a sloop which was passing down the river to New York, and as he reached the deck, took off his hat and said—

"God bless you, Master Baron!"

These are only single illustrations of the army at the close of the war. Indeed, Washington had this view at the close of his farewell address to the army at Rocky Hill, in November, 1793. "And being now about to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer, in their behalf, his recommendations to their country, and his prayer to the God of armies.

"May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others.

"With these wishes and this benediction, the Commender-in-Chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scenes to him will be closed forever."

The closing of the "military scenes" I am about to relate:

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 25th of November. A few days afterwards, he notified the President of Congress, which body was then in session at Annapolis, in Maryland—that as the war was now closed, he should consider it his duty to proceed thence and surrender to that body the commission which he had received from them seven years before.

The morning of the 5th of December, 1783, was ushered in heavy one to the remnant of the American army in the city of New York. The noon of that day was to witness the farewell of Washington—he was to bid adieu to his military comrades forever. The officers who had been with him in solemn council, the privates who had fought and bled in the "heavy fight," under his orders, were to hear his commands no longer. The manly form and dignified countenance of the "great captain" was henceforth to live in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the whole garrison, at the request of Washington himself, was put in motion, and marched down Broadstreet to Francis' tavern, his head-quarters. He wished to take leave of private soldiers alike with officers, and bid them all adieu. His favorite light infantry were drawn up in line facing inwards, through Pearl street, at the foot of Whitehall, where a barge was in readiness to convey him to Powell's Hook.

Within the dining room of the tavern were gathered the generals and field-officers to take their farewell.

Assembled there were Knox, Green, Clinton, Steuben, Gates and others, who had served with him faithfully in the "tented field;" but alas! where were others that had entered the war with him seven years before? Their bones crumbled in the soil from Canada to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded up his life at Quebec, Wooster fell at Danbury, Woodhull was barbarously murdered while a prisoner at the battle on Long Island, and Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton; the brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage in the trenches of Yorktown, died in a trifling skirmish in South Caroline; the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living, and Putnam, like a helpless child, was stretched upon the bed of sickness. Indeed, the battle-field and time had thinned the ranks which entered with him on the conflict of Independence.

Washington entered the room—the hour of separation had come. As he raised his eye and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone. Men, "albeit unused to the melting mood," stood around him, whose hands uplifted to cover their brows, told that the tears which they in vain attempted to conceal, bespoke the anguish they could not hide.

After a moment's conversation, Washington called for a glass of wine. It was brought to him. Turning to the officers, he thus addressed them:

"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my final leave of you, and I most devoutly wish your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former once have been glorious and honorable. He then raised the glass to his lips, and added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will take me by the hand."

General Knox, who stood nearest, burst into tears, and advanced, incapable of utterance. Washington grasped him by the hand, and embraced him. The officers came up successively, and took an affectionate leave. No words were spoken, but all was the "silent eloquence of tears." What were mere words at such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the heart—thrilling though unspoken.

When the last officer had embraced him, Washington left the room, followed by his comrades, and passed through the line of light infantry. His steps were slow and measured, his head uncovered, and tears flowing thick and fast, as he looked from side to side at the veterans to whom he now bade adieu forever. Shortly an event occurred more touching than all the rest. A gigantic soldier who had stood by his side at Trenton, stepped forth from the rank, and extended his hand.

"Farewell, my beloved General, Farewell."

Washington grasped his hand, in convulsive emotion, in both of his. All discipline was now at an end. The officers could not restrain the men as they rushed forward to take Washington by the hand, and the violent sobs and tears of the soldiers told how deeply engraved upon their affections was the love of their commander.

At length Washington reached the barge at Whitehall, and entered it. At the first stroke of the oars he rose, and turning to the companions of his glory, by waving his hat, bade them a silent adieu. Their answer was only in tears; and the officers and men, with glistening eyes, watched the receding boat till the form of their noble commander was lost sight of in the distance. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—In most of the Northern cities New Year's Day was generally marked by an entire suspension of business. A heavy fall of snow being upon the ground the streets were alive with sleighs, rendering the occasion one of uncommon enjoyment.

London Mechanics.

The condition of a mechanic in London is so different to that of the American artisan as to merit notice. Here, as a rule, workmen have but few of the domestic comforts enjoyed by the same class in the States. And in point of intelligence and behavior, taste and manners, the English mechanic sinks immeasurably below the American. True independence is not often exhibited by the English operative, and if he have inventive genius, he oftener uses it to enrich his master than himself.

The spare hours of too many of the London mechanics are passed in gin palaces and low theatres or discussion rooms. Their homes are not houses but rooms, and in these, usually termed apartments, their families dwell. The furniture of such palaces is extremely meagre, and, if there be a carpet at all, it is of the coarsest description. The mother of a family usually has a sorry life of it, and her pleasure is very often the gin bottle. One half, at least, of the customers of the London gin palaces are women, and they not only go there and get the liquor, but they frequently drink it raw and diluted at the bar. Of these females, many are mechanics' wives, and the majority are of the working classes. The use of beer by this portion of the English people is almost universal, and that beverage takes the place, very often, at their tables, of coffee and tea. It is given to children unhesitatingly, and nothing thought of the custom. By beer, I mean porter.

"Sunday dinner" is a phrase an American may not exactly understand. To our ears the term is likely to convey the idea that he who talks about a "Sunday dinner" gets no dinner during the week. And that is its legitimate definition. The poor workmen of this city, and in fact of all the larger towns of England, buy on Saturday night, if they can, a joint and some vegetables, and have them prepared for a "Sunday dinner." That day is the mechanics' feast, and the mug goes then once at least to the beer shop. The meal is about the only hot one enjoyed by the man during the week, and he makes the most of it.

With such people there are but few comforts They appear to be content with their position, and seldom make an exertion to rise above it. Their rooms are cheerless, and to decorate or improve them never enters their heads. In fact they act as if they think they have no right to improve their condition, and many of them really do think so. If they have pictures they are of a coarse, unmeaning character, and in frames of wood. Attempts to embellish their abodes are few and tasteless, and they live as their fathers lived, in too many instances, satisfied with their lot, or careless to improve it. To hold a permanent situation is their aim. Once in such a place, they are content. A desire to rise rarely distinguishes one, and the conduct of the majority, except in extreme cases, is that of servility to the "masters," as all employers are very improperly, but commonly called.

The custom of living in rooms is productive of evil The house is not under such rules as are in force in Paris, where a porter is at the gate to watch and keep the stairways and entries cleanly. One of the tenants is principal renter, and he sub-lets the apartments so as often to get his own quarters free. His lodgers pay their rents as may be agreed upon, weekly, monthly or quarterly; and if they fail to meet their engagements to the day, and cannot give a good excuse for so doing, he ejects them in a very short time. Turn-outs of this kind are frequent. Many families have but two rooms. In these they cook, eat and sleep, and oftentimes work. Thus, what they call home is a mere lodging, and their living is only an existence, devoid of enjoyment or the solace of retirement and repose.

Nearly all the food of this class is purchased in small quantities. A few cents worth of tea, butter, bread, bacon or flour, constitutes the heaviest purchase in the way of provisions. If a family of this *caste* were to get a barrel of flour it would be trumpeted throughout the neighborhood as a piece of unheard-of good luck or extravagance. What they use of that article is bought in very small quantities. Their meals are necessarily limited as to variety and even quantity. Breakfast is always made without meat, and so, also, is the evening meal. Coarse bread, coffee, or a cup of beer with a herring, or something equally trifling, constitutes one or both of these in the majority of cases.

This may be considered a fair sketch of the condition and mode of living of the mass of English artisans. That there are exceptions to the rule cannot be denied, and where they occur, they are honorable. The well-informed mechanic is generally a gentleman, and his house is comfortable, but he is very rare. The miserable state in which the masses live is quite as chargeable to the master as to the man, for the reason that the employer makes it a point to keep his workmen in dread of him, and inculcates, as far as possible, the doctrine that a workman has no business to attempt to better his condition, it being his place to be content with his lot, be it what it may. He must honor his superiors, fear God, and worship and dread wealth and the king. [Philadelphia Register.

AMERICAN HABITS.—Bunn in his new book thus alludes to the habits of our people:

We have no intention to write a diatribe on costume, nor to play punster by talking of customary habits as ordinary clothes, or of abandoned habits as cast off clothes, and such like ribaldly; neither do we purpose making any references to the organization of society, or the general phases it presents. We herein only refer to the existence of certain peculiarities, as we have met with them, whether they relate to habit as dress, or habit as custom. There are no beings under the sun who are more the creatures of habit than the Americans; and in seeing one, you may say, in many respects, you see them all. To appearance, they are one and the same person; they dress upon the same principle and after the same fashion, especially in the same style of hat, which they wear in the same manner. They all smoke, they are all industrious, and yet, (curious anomaly!) they are all indolent to the last degree; they prefer the same viands and wines, and have all the same mode of eating and drinking them; their carriages, horses and harness are alike, and they all loll about in rocking chairs, the men using extra ones to put their feet upon; and, as a further oddity (which may enable them to do this with greater comfort, the women wear no stays, and the men wear no braces, generally speaking. They know one another in every town, in every State of the Union: they all disparage one another, but allow no one else to disparage them; they are all "posted up," as they term it, in every thing concerning their own country, and are all of opinion that it is the first in the world. There is no earthly reason why they should not, for, upon the same principle that "every crow thinks its own the blackest," the people of every other think their own the greatest. We only mention these bare facts—not doubting, for a moment, that the Americans can trace an equal amount of peculiarity in us, to that we cannot avoid detecting in them.

A FASHIONABLE PARTY IN NEW YORK.—A New York city papers gives the following condensed description of a fashionable party:

Soirees have their established "programme," and all our readers will recognize it instanter. Printed cards, two weeks in advance, for large parties, written notes for medium, and verbal invites for small; at intervals of from one to five days' notice; carriage at eight o'clock; fruit room, second story, for gentlemen—back room for ladies (that the latter have not to pass the former, which *will* be kept open, and *will* smell of brandy and cigars;) ladies fuming over pinonshions and tight slippers—gentlemen agonizing with e stiff hair brush and intractable gloves; meetings at head of stairs, and entering room together; no bowing to most intimate friends until hostess is approached and devotions paid; chairs and comfort for wall-flowers; dancing and small-talk for light-heels; old tops in the basement, at cards; matrons under the windows, comparing daughters; gabble-gabble, hop-hop, music and lemonade, for three hours; slight odor of fried oysters, and tura'ng for promenade; grand march of victims in parti-colored costumes, like the actors in a Spanish *auto-da-fe*; rush of gentlemen for plates and forks; screams of ladies about dresses; oysters, salad, and sandwiches, followed by champagne, ice-cream and jelly; smashing of plates and subdued swearing of waiters; destruction of waltz kids; alarming volley of small-talk; incipient dyspepsia, relieved by adjournment to dancing rooms for exercise; confusion *a la champagne*; old tops high; matrons low with fright; belles and beaux getting on famously; host yawns; carriages driving up; shawls and overshoes; empty rooms; smell of stale food; two hundred nodding night-caps. *Finis.*

The following stanzas, long out of print and almost forgotten, deserve remembrance, not less for their exquisite beauty than for their truth. They close a "Hymn of Life" in one of the older English annuals:

Our Youth was spent in visions fair
In lavishing our wealth of heart,
Our Manhood had life harder care
Of watching all these dreams depart

What was there left for sad old age
Except in useless grief to rue
The errors of a pilgrimage
It could not, if it would, undo!

We needed some diviner call
To teach our hearts alike to shun
The lovely fault of trusting all,
The bitter crime of trusting none!

Take home this lesson—it is such
As turns Life's darkness into light—
Oh, we can never love too much,
If we will only love aright!

COMPULSORY A CRIME.—The ancient Spartan paid as much attention to the rearing of men, as the cattle breeders in modern England do to the breeding of cattle. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful, in a free State, for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military exercise and the service of Sparta, were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Naucilis, the son of Polybus, the offender was brought before the Ephori, and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable mode of living, which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than a son of Lacedæmon.

ADVERTISING.—In one of the proverbs of Solomon, says the New Bedford Mercury, we find the most comprehensive and satisfactory exposition of the philosophy of advertising that ever was or could be written, viz:

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

And the words of Paul to the Corinthians aptly express the same idea:

"He who soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he who soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

Every one has admired Parthenia's definition of Love, to Ingomar:

"What Love is, if thou would'st be taught,
Thy heart must teach alone—
Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

Some profane cynic, having no fear of Cupid before his eyes, has sent us the following villainous parody:

Love is a night-mare with one foot;
Two children with one bun;
Two turnips with a single root;
Two cabbage-heads as one!

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A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentleman who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Gainesville, Ala. Address, stating terms,

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dec04-4t Gainesville, Ala.

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MRS. T. O. BLAKE, Governess.

This Institution is situated in a healthy part of Central North Carolina. It is under the charge of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the selection of the Faculty the Trustees have had reference first of all to superior qualifications, and as far as practicable have obtained ladies and gentlemen of *Southern birth and education.*

The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental; but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special reasons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts. Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jones, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty picture" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole Institution. The Faculty are working under this formula: "We are striving to make not the largest but the best school in the land."

TERMS:

$70 a session (of 21 weeks) for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, furnished rooms and attendance; $20 extra for music on the Piano or Guitar, or for Oil Painting; $5 for Drawing or French or Latin. The Trustees believe that no school of its grade at the South offers such advantages on such favorable terms.

For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 23 1853. ja6-6t

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Famale Seminary.

Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the epidemic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst. [n26] M. W. READ, Principal.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

INSTRUCTORS.

REV. A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. B.
REV. C. D. DeCORNIEL, Professor of Piano, Herp and Guitar.
MRS. S. C. EDGERTON. MRS. H. CONRAD.
MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN. MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks..... $50
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do. 10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do. 5

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks... $15
" Second Division, do. do. ... 20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks.. $25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do. .. 15
" French, Italian or German, do. .. 15
Stationery, in either class, do. .. 1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $30
Use of Pianos, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting in Water Colors, do. ... $10
Fancy Embroidery..... do. 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the inmates, and all under the immediate eye of, Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DeCORNIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

PORT GIBSON, Oct. 21, 1853. dec10-4t

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWER, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00
LATIN included in the Regular Course.	
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month	10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committees have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK H. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. O. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John E. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. J. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. MONDRANT, English.
MISS PHEBE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MISS REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages, two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The Institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath school facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year.

Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils, should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend fifty cents of their pocket-money per month.

Social entertainments, composed of invited married gentlemen and ladies, the teachers and more advanced boarding pupils, are held monthly, which afford the young ladies a healthful and pleasant recreation, opportunity for musical exercise before a select audience

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, H. WALK

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DOSEMAN. W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 51. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 155.

THE BRIGHTEST LAND.

I oft have heard of other lands
Across the swelling main,
Where winter frosts no'er blight the trees,
Nor desolate the plain;

And where the cloudless summer sky
Is of a deeper blue,
And all the flowers which paint the plain
Of brighter, richer hue;

And where, o'er sands besprent with gold,
The rivers roll their tides,
And deep within the mountain's breast
The sparkling diamond hides.

And oft I've thought how beautiful
Those sunny lands must be;
How pleasant wandering 'mid their groves
And valleys, wide and free!

But ah, though bright and beauteous are
Those lands across the waves,
The plague of sin has reached them too,
And studded them with graves.

Yet we may find a brighter land,
Where sorrows never come;
A land of love—a cloudless land,
Where sin or death's unknown.

A city stands amid its plains—
A city built by God,
With walls of jasper, gates of pearl,
And streets of purest gold.

And through those ever-shining streets
A crystal river flows,
On either side the tree of life
In fadeless beauty grows.

No flowers are there which fall and die—
No joys which fade away;
Eternal summer decks its plains—
Its pleasures ne'er decay.

And there the glorious throne is placed,
And Jesus, too, is there,
Even he who died that we might live,
And in his glory share.

O, look to him—to Jesus—now,
While yet he waiting stands;
Be his, and happiness is thine,
And thine that "better land."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SABBATH SCHOOL REPORT.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools would respectfully submit the following report:

Your Committee have been able to gather the following items of information in relation to the Sabbath School cause within the bounds of the Louisiana Conference. Stations and Circuits have reported and we find the aggregate to be: 33 schools, 28 superintendents, 250 Teachers, 1627 scholars, 8679 volumes in libraries, $667 30 money raisad, 737 Visitors taken.

Your committee have not been able to obtain any satisfactory information in relation to the state of the Sabbath School enterprise in our church within the Southern States. The Sunday School Editor has not been able to secure the statistics of but a fraction more than half of our Conferences in the South. These tables do not give favorable indications of the state of the work. A great degree of neglect seems to have characterized our ministers in reporting to their several Conferences the state and condition of the Sabbath Schools in their charge, and when the reports are complete, we regret to say a state of things exist unworthy of so great, so noble and so important an enterprise. A deplorably small number of children are receiving Sabbath School instruction, showing that both our pastors and the parents in these Conferences that have reported, have grossly neglected the children and the cause. We regret also to say that these remarks will apply with equal force to our own Conference. Many stations and circuits have made no report at all, and such as have show also a lamentable state of things, indicating plainly an almost entire indifference and neglect of the duties and responsibilities which have rested upon them.

Your committee hope that the meagerness of these reports as contrasted with the detailed fulness and accuracy of the reports of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, will stimulate us to increased diligence, and that we may consider one another, and be provoked unto love and good works. We would state that every one of their thirty-four Conferences makes a complete report of every statistical item connected with the Sabbath School works, and we subjoin a few of their most interesting facts indicating the state of the work. They report 9974 schools, 98,081 officers and teachers, 504,679 scholars, 1,102,010 volumes in libraries, 100,584 copies of the Sunday School Advocate, and 13,243 conversions last year.

The Northern and Eastern States we are aware have advantages for the promotion of the Sabbath School over us, because of their dense population, numerous cities, towns and villages, and superior mail facilities, but we fear we have allowed them to surpass us in their zeal and industry in this labor of love. Let us then arouse from the lethargic state that has characterized us to increased diligence and faithfulness in this good work.

We ask leave further to say that we cherish an abiding and increasing interest in the great Sabbath School enterprise. We regard it by emphasis as the great enterprise of the age—yielding to none in importance unless it be this great mission of preaching Christ crucified as the only hope of a perishing world. The Sabbath School is the moral California of the Church, from whence her wealth must be mined—the nursery in which must be trained her future ministers, editors and teachers. In a word, it is the source from whence all the varied and sanctified agencies for the evangelization of the world must draw their most eloquent advocates and able supporters; as so, also, the most Scripturally organized and best organized portion of the church membership. Their admitted truisms establish beyond question the high and imperative claims of the enterprise upon the *Church*, and especially the ministry. It is a matter of devout congratulation that the Sabbath School institution is establishing itself in all the continents of the earth, and in a thousand isles that dot the mighty deep: that it has found a home and is training the rising millions in more than a hundred tongues to read the word and hymn the praise of God. And it is a matter also of grateful recollection to us as a Church, that Mr. Wesley was the first in all Europe to adopt among his societies the noble system of gratuitous teaching, without which the Sabbath School never could have reached its present high position or accomplished a tithe of the good it has conferred on millions.

Now that Romanism has thrown off the mask with which she had long disguised her dark and hideous moral deformities, openly opposing our Republican and cherished system of common schools and the reading of the Holy Scriptures, it behooves us as Christians and patriots to awake to the vast importance of training the children committed to our spiritual care to read the blessed Bible—that it may be said of all and of each, in coming years, as of Timothy, "From a child thou hast known the Scriptures."

Nothing can save the pure doctrines of Christ from corruption nor the institutions of the country from perversion and overthrow, but a moral and enlightened people. Wherever Romanism is the dominant religion, there superstition, pauperism and despotism are found and hosts of priests and bireling soldiers, alike the abettors and supporters of despotic power, oppression and taxation.

With a view to the progressive improvement with our people in this great work, your committee would respectfully suggest that our religious editors and our ministers more frequently urge upon the people the importance of the work and the dignity of the Sabbath School teacher, and urge them to engage in it. We must give more attention to training teachers for the work by Bible classes and teachers' meetings; we must labor to rouse the people feel the importance and the duty of giving liberally to sustain and advance the interest of the enterprise; and by our exhortations and recognition in public prayer, impress upon our people the high importance and solemn duty of more effectual and fervent prayer for the continued blessing of God upon the work. God has largely honored this instrumentality of good. The Methodist Church, North, report 47,000 conversions in the past five years in their Sabbath Schools, and doubtless, among ourselves, our labors have been rewarded corresponding with the amount of labor bestowed.

Your committee, closing their report, would suggest the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Sabbath School cause has claims upon us for increased efforts to increase its interests; that we will use every influence in increasing the number of Sabbath Schools and aid in their formation, and that we will endeavor to give greater prominence and importance to them, and particularly to Sabbath School collections by suitable addresses and sermons upon the subject.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a Sabbath School agent, whose business shall be to travel through the bounds of the Conference and establish Sabbath Schools wherever ten children can be brought together for the purpose: that he promote the circulation of the Sunday School Visitor, and that his expenses be paid out of such collections as he shall be directed to make.

Resolved, That we recommend our preachers to favor Methodist Sunday Schools wherever practicable, and that we use the books of our own publication; that we deem the organization of Union Sunday Schools where Sunday Schools under our control can be organized, unadvisable if not injurious.

Resolved, That the superintendents of our Sunday Schools be requested to favor Juvenile Missionary Societies in said schools, and take up regular monthly collections. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. GOODWYN, Chairman.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

PENTECOST.

Or the Feast of the Weeks, is the next in course. In Lev. xxiii. 16, it is written, "And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath; from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave-offering; seven Sabbaths shall ye complete: Even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days." The words "ye shall count" are taken in a literal sense, and in accordance with this interpretation of the text, they begin to count on the eve of the second day of Passover and continue so every evening for fifty days; thus for instance, on the eve of the eighteenth of the second month, *Iar*, they say: "This is the thirty-third day of the numbering, making four weeks and five days." To omit this counting on any evening is considered a transgression of the law.

Tradition tells of a pestilence that raged during this season among the pupils of Rabbinkibo, a famous talmudical teacher. These disciples, twelve thousand (!) in number, all died, as the Rabbi thought, in consequence of a divine judgment, sent to punish them for the envy and jealousy entertained by one-half of them towards the other half. In spite of the admitted justice, however, of this sentence, the later rabbis, always anxious to increase the number of ordinances, and to make the already heavy yoke still more unbearable, decreed that all Israel should commemorate this calamity by various observances indicating mourning and sadness. Hence all orthodox Jews will let their beard grow from Passover to Lag B'omer, (the thirty-third day of the counting,) and again from this day to Pentecost. On this *Lag B'omer* there is said to have been an intermission of the pestilence, and hence it is celebrated as a semi-festival. No weddings or other occasions of rejoicing can take place in these seven weeks except on this day.

The Feast of Pentecost (or *Shebuoth*, 'weeks,' as the Jews call it) commences on the eve of the sixth day of the third month, or *Sivan*. The Hazan with sundry assistants are usually at work for several days previous in decorating synagogue with flowers and green trees of various kinds, called *Mani*. This as well as the kindred Christian usages of ornamenting the church in a similar manner on Easter or Christmas, are doubtless derived from the heathen rites of Greek and Roman antiquity. In every Jewish house the rooms are almost filled with flowers, and neither trouble nor expense are spared in procuring an ample supply of this fragrant remembrancer of the present festive season.

The services at the synagogue are nearly the same as those used on Passover, excepting of course the aforementioned *Psalm*, which are expressly designed for the two days of Pentecost. The passages of the Pentateuch, bearing on the giving of the Law, but especially the Ten Commandments, are chaunted on both days with great solemnity. The Book of Ruth is also read; as this is supposed to be the season of the year in which the chief parts of that pastoral were transacted.

I will not enlarge on the double interest this Feast should have to every reflecting Christian on account both of giving the Law on Sinai, but more especially from the first outpouring of the Holy Spirit having taken place in this feast.

Columbia, S. C. JOSEPHUS.

Appointments by the Georgia Conference.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

John W. Glenn, P E; Savannah Trinity, W M Crumly; Wesley Chapel, Joshua G Payne; city mission to be supplied; Andrew Chapel, to be supplied; Chatham Mission, Edwin White; Springfield, John M Bright; Sylvania, Albert G Rowland; Screven Colored Mission, to be supplied; Wayuesboro', John W Yarbrough; Burke col'd mission, Alex Averett; Fair Haven mission, Alex Gordon; Louisville, Robt A Conner; Jefferson colored mission, W D Bussey; Richmond, Thomas F Pierce; Augusta, James E Evans; City Mission to be supplied; Augusta colored mission, Richard J Harwell; Columbia, T S L Harwell; Columbia colored mission, Jno S Dunn; Wilkes, Wesley P Arnold; Washington, Samuel Anthony; Warrenton, F F Reynolds; Sparta, Caleb W Key; Hancock, Josiah Lewis; Hancock colored mission to be supplied.

ATHENS DISTRICT.

John W Talley, P E; Athens, Jos S Key; Athens colored mission, John H Graghan; Watkinsville, Jesse R Littlejohn and Thomas Beriug; Factory Mission, W H C Cone; Monroe, David Crenshaw; Covington and Oxford, Geo C Clarke and Albert Gray; Madison, Jas L Pierce; Morgan, J B Wardlaw; Kingston Mission to be supplied; Greensbro', W A Florence; Green colored mission, to be supplied; Lexington and Oglethorpe colored mission, W J Parks and Oliver P Anthony; Elberton, H H Parks, J H Harris; Broad River colored mission, Henry Cranford; Carnesville, W J Cotton and J G Worley; Geo F Pierce, President Emory College; W J Sasnett, Professor Emory College; J H Echols, Professor Madison F College; G J Penree, Agent American Bible Society; A Means, President Masonic Female College at Covington.

DAHLONEGA DISTRICT.

George Bright, P E; Dahlouega, Dennis O Driscoll and David T Holmes; Gainesville Lawrenceville, Isaac N Cravin and 1 sup.; Canton, John H Mashburn; Clarkesville, W Lively and Jas H Reese; Elijay Mission, W G Allen and 1 to be sup; Murphy Mission, J Chambers and 1 to be sup; Blairsville mission, E L Stepheus; State Line, Tyre Harbeu; Clayton, W H Thomas.

MARIETTA DISTRICT.

J B Payne, P E; Marietta Station, C A Fulwood; Marietta Circuit, Alfred Dorman, 1 to be sup; Cassville, M A Clentz; Iron Works and Eutaw mission, C A Crowell; Dallis Mission, John Strickland; Rome, D D Cox; Cave Spring, Andrew Neese and R Waters; Subligna, W F Conley; Lafayette, Henry P Pitchford; Dalton, Milton C Smith; Calhoun, W M D Bond; Spring Place, W P Clentz; Summerville, W Brewer; Dade mission, John W Brady.

LA GRANGE DISTRICT.

Joseph C Simmons, P E; La Grange, W H Evans; West Point Station, W R Foote; Troup, Jackson Rush; Troup colored mission, to be supplied; Greenville, Leonard Rush and one to be supplied; Merriwether colored mission, Robt Stripling; Franklin, David Stripling; Carrollton mission, W J Wardlaw and Myles W Arnold; Newman, D Kelsey; Palmetto, Claiborne Trussell; Atlanta, John P Duncan and James M Austin.

Decatur, J H Ewing, and 1 to be supplied; Fayetteville, Morgan Bellah; Tebulou, Noah Smith; Griffin, Lewis J Davies; McDonough and Jackson, S M Smith and L Q Allen.

MACON DISTRICT.

A T Mann, P E; Macon and Vineville, E W Speer and L G R Wiggins; Macon colored mission to be supplied; Clinton, Daniel J Myrick; Milledgeville and Bethel, Charles R Jewett; Bethel colored mission, Franklin L Brantley; Eatonton and colored mission, Jno W Knight and Thos H Jordon; Monticello, R Lane; Forsythe, Edmund P Burch; Culloden, Wesley F Smith; Culloden colored mission, to be supplied; Knoxville colored mission, to be supplied; Fort Valley, Jas Jones; Fort Valley colored mission, to be supplied; Perry, Robt H Foster; Ocmulgee colored mission, to be supplied; Jeffersonville, M H Hubbard; E H Myers, President Wesley Female College, O L Smith and John M Bonnell, Professors.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

J P Turner, P E; Columbus, and colored mission, W G Connor, W D Shea and W R Branham, supn; City mission, Loviok Pierce; Factory Mission, Wyat Brooks; Buena Vista, J B Smith; Oglethorpe, Jas M Dickey; Lanier, Elijah H Clarke; Talbotton, James W Hinton Talbotton circuit, Benj W Clarke; Talbotton colored mission, Raleigh Green; Thomaston, John M Marshall; Upson colored mission, to be supplied; Hamilton Thomas H Whitby and Robt N Cotter; Harris colored mission, John P Dickinson.

LUMPKIN DISTRICT.

W Kox, P E; Lumpkin, James B Jackson; Stewart Joseph D Adams; Stewart, Harvey McHan Chattahoochie colored mission, Jos T Turne; Cuthbert, Wayman H Potter and John H Caldwell, supn; Fort Gaines, Jamieson Scaife; Randolph colored mission, Thomas R Stewart Starkesville, Young F Tiguor; Americu, D Williamson; Sumpter and Lee colored mission, W M Watts; Vienna, Marshall F Maltsby; Worth Mission, A J Deavers, Charles W Thomas, Chaplain in U S Navy.

SANDERSVILLE DISTRICT.

Wiley J Parks, P E; Sandersville, Jos T Smith; Dublin, Jno B McGehee; Irwinton, Lewis B Payne; Jacksonville, John E Santell; Reidville C Harris; Hiuesville, Silas H Cooper; Darin and McIntosh mission, Noah Palmer; Emanuel Mission, F W Flanders; Bulloch and Bryan, W B Mellan, Smith C Quillinn, Wills Mathews, Thos C Colsman, Jas W Traywick and Chas L Huys, left without appointment, on account of feeble health.

David Blalock and Albert B Smith left without apointment and without clnim.

The Neglected Bible.

The following specimen of the pulpit eloquence of the seventeenth century is preserved in the work of John Howe, one of the eminent divines of that period, to whom it was related by another non-conformist minister, a great man in his day, Dr. Thomas Goodwin, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Mr. Howe says:

"Dr. Goodwin told me that being himself, in the time of his youth, a student at Cambridge, and having heard much of Mr. Rogers, of Dedham, in Essex, purposely he took a journey from Cambridge to Dedham to hear him preach on his lecture day—a lecture then so strangely thronged and frequented, that to those who came not very early there was no possibility of getting room in that spacious large church. Mr. Rogers was, as he told me, at the time he heard him, on the subject of discourse that hath been for some time the subject of mine—the Scriptures. And in that sermon he falls into an expostulation with the people about their neglect of the Bible—I am afraid it is more neglected our days. He personates God to the people, telling them:

"'Well, I have trusted you so long with my Bible; you have slighted it; it lies in such and such houses all covered with dust and cobweb; you care not to look into it. Do you use my Bible so? Well, you have my Bible no longer.' And he takes up the Bible from the cushion, and seemed as if he were going away with it, and carrying it from them; but immediately turns, and personates the people to God, falling down on his knees, cries and pleads most earnestly, 'Lord, whatsoever thou doest to us, take not thy Bible from us; kill our children; burn our houses; destroy our goods; only spare us thy Bible.' And then he personates God again to the people: 'Say you so? well, I will try you a while longer, and here is my Bible for you; I will see how you will use it, whether you will love it more; whether you will value it more, whether you will observe it more, whether you will practice it more, and live more according to it.'

"By these actions, as the doctor told me, he put all the congregation in so strange a posture as he never saw any congregation in his life; the place was a mere Bochim, the people generally, as it were, deluged with their own tears; and he told me that he himself, when he got out, and was to take horse again to be gone, he was fain to hang a quarter of an hour upon the neck of his horse weeping before he had power to mount, so strange an impression was there made upon him, and generally upon the people by having been thus expostulated with for the neglect of the Bible."

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—"What is meant by Mason and Dixon's line?" asked a bright blue-eyed girl of twelve years of age, when sitting at her father's table, a few days ago. The answer was, "It is a phrase usually employed to describe the boundary line between free and slave States." "But why do they describe in that way?" was her inquiry. The answer may be worth giving to some of the younger readers of the Watchman and Reflector.

In the seventeenth century, James II., of England, then the Duke of York, gave certain lands both to Lord Baltimore and to William Penn, and a difficulty sprung up as to the proper owner of these lands on the Delaware. Again and again was the affair carried into the courts, till the year 1760, when George III. came to the crown, the Lord Chancellor of England made a decision; but new difficulties sprung up in drawing the boundary lines. The commissioners finally employed Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of Venus. They succeeded in establishing the line between Delaware and Maryland, which has ever since been called Mason and Dixon's line. [Watchman and Reflector.

THE INTEREST ARGUMENT.—The rum organ's staple argument is the vast interest at stake—so many men and so much property invested in the business, that it must not be touched. That argument was well answered by Lord Chesterfield in the British House of Lords:

"My lords," said he, "allow me to wonder at the different conceptions of different understandings. It appears to me that since the spirits which the distillers produce are allowed to enfeeble the limbs, vitiate the blood, to pervert the heart, and obscure the intellect, that the number of distilleries should be no argument in their favor, for I never heard that a law against theft was repealed or delayed because thieves were numerous. It appears to me, my lords, that really if so formidable a body are confederated against the virtue or the lives of their fellow-citizens, it is time to put an end to the havoc, and to interpose while it is yet in our power, to stop the destruction."

PRESERVATION OF THE EYES.

We copy a portion of a well-written article from the Scalpel, a New York medical monthly, on the eyes. The eye is the most delicate organ of the human body, and also one of the most indispensable, and its preservation is, therefore, of great interest and importance. We submit the article to the perusal of our readers:

There is a tradition at least as old as the Talmud, that the eyes are strengthened by drawing the fingers across the eyelids in a horizontal direction. Ex-President Adams, who was affected with an obstruction of the tear-passage, used this method to get rid of the accumulating fluid, and the ancient practice was brought into greater notice by the example of the illustrious statesman. The obsolete theory that the anterior surface of the eye-ball becomes flattened as age advances, was again revived, and it became a business instruction for kneading the organ into shape with the fingers!

It cannot be expected that operations founded on a false theory can be safe in practice. It is untrue that the outer surface of the eye becomes flatter with advancing age; and therefore manipulations to restore what is not wanting, in an organ so delicate in structure that a rude push may be followed by perpetual darkness, should be avoided.

The principal lens of the eye is situated behind the pupil, and kept in proper position by membranes finer than the finest gold-beater's skin. These delicate membranes are liable to be ruptured by blows, falls or other causes, and the lens, which is naturally clear as crystal, becomes white and opaque. Opacity of the lens, or what is called cataract, may be produced without laceration of the membranes, by merely interfering with the circulation of the vessels which supply it. The writer was lately called to visit an aged female who had been suffering acutely for months after submitting, while in health, to the manipulations of a rejuvenating itinerant. The lens was dislocated and pressed on the sensitive nerves at the margin of the pupil. The pain occasioned by pressure of this kind may be compared to that produced by pressing the exposed nerve of a tooth with a toothpick, but in the former case the pain is continuous, and not so easily removed as the latter. Other cases of injury attributed to manipulation, such as cross-eyes, double-vision, etc., have come under the writer's notice. Last month, in presence of the editor, he operated for cataract in the case of the lady, whose vision, with the aid of spectacles, was perfect till she was induced by plausible advertisements to pay for a course of lessons. After the third lesson vision became indistinct, and blindness ultimately followed. Beer was called to examine a gentleman who had always excellent sight, till it was lost in a moment; the patient had been at a party of friends, when a person stepped suddenly behind him, and covering both eyes with the hands, wishing him to guess who it was. The former, without speaking a word, endeavored to escape from the pressure, and when the eyelids were opened, he was entirely bereft of sight. Although there was not the least appearance of injury, the sufferer remained hopelessly blind. From this melancholy example, Beer concludes that the eyes are liable to injury even from moderate pressure.

There is a popular notion, sanctioned even by medical men who ought to know better, that the eyes are preserved by opening them every morning in a basin of cold water. Some of the worst cases of petergium or film on the surface of the eye have been witnessed in those who boasted of this practice. When a drop of water gets into the windpipe, the nostril, or the ear, irritation is produced, and when the eyes are opened under water, the sensation is anything but agreeable. The eye is lubricated by a secretion admirably adapted to facilitate the motions of the lid over its surface, and as this secretion is partially soluble in water, it is as inconsistent with common sense to wash it away, as it is to remove the oil from the wheels of machinery. It is unquestionably important that the cleanliness of the organ be maintained; yet this may be accomplished in the usual manner, without opening the lubricating surfaces. When the secretion is vitiated by cold or other causes, quince-seed tea, or milk and water, are preferable, for ablution, to water alone. Avoid eye-waters, many of which contain lead, as there are ten chances to one they will produce an incurable film. To make this clear, dissolve a little sugar of lead in water, and pour the transparent solution in a wine-glass containing a watery solution of common salt. When the fluids are mixed a white precipitate of chlorid of lead falls to the bottom of the glass. When eye-waters containing lead are permitted to pass to the surface of the eye, the tears furnish common salt, and the lead is precipitated. The transparent portion of the eye is sometimes extensively tatooed with this white leaden powder, and vision becomes indistinct or even destroyed.

When the general health is robust it is astonishing what an amount of labor the organs of vision will endure; yet when it is depressed, especially by mental disturbance during a periodical function, they are easily deranged by too close application to business. When they have become weak, much of their preservation depends on the proper management of the light to which they are exposed. When the light is in excess it should be diminished; and when it is deficient labor should be discontinued. The light blue of the sky and the verdure of the fields are the colors to which the organ of vision is naturally adapted, and which it will endure with most ease. The flame of a good oil lamp is more regular than that of gas or candles, and is, therefore, to be preferred. The intermitting flickering of gas is particularly injurious, as it produces constant contractions and dilations of the pupil, and undue exercise of the whole organ. By placing a shade of light blue tissue-paper over the lamp the light is ameliorated; for artificial light contains an superabundance of the yellow and red rays, but is deficient in the violet. By allowing it pass through the bluish medium it approaches nearer to the light of day and is better adapted for continued application of the organs of vision.

The gist of the whole matter is just this: Let your eyes alone, and they may serve you all your days. Should they become out of order, apply to that very important personages, your family physician, and he will instruct you how to "mind your eyes."

CHESTERFIELD and WILBERFORCE.

A CONTRAST.

The most polished Englishman of the last century was Philip Dormer Stanhope, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield. High-born and well-bred, clever, eloquent and witty, and endowed with a large amount of natural amenity, he was bent on distinction. To dazzle his contemporaries was the business of his life. He was a man who made his own model. From the speeches of Cicero, from the epigrams of Martial, from the saloons of Paris and Versailles, he gleaned the several ingredients of classic grace and modern refinement, and sought to combine them in the courtier, the statesman and orator. He had no God. In the shrine where the Most High should be, there was a dim outline which looked very like a colossal Stanhope carrying a young Chesterfield in its arms; but, unless this mixture of self-idolatry and son-worship deserve the name, there was no religion in the man. He had his reward. At a levee, or in a drawing-room, he moved "the admired of all admirers." Few made such formidable speeches in Parliament. None uttered so many brilliant sayings in society. He got ribbons, plaudits, diplomatic appointments, the smiles of the fair, the envy of his peers; everything except true human affection; everything except the approbation of God. Should any one wish to repeat the man, the mould *is still* extant. It will be found in Lord Chesterfield's "Lettere to his Son"—a book of which our great moralist said, in effect, that "it inculcates the morals of a profligate with the manners of a dancing-master." But before taking more trouble, it is well to know the result. At the close he confessed that his life had been as joyless as it had been selfish and hollow: "I have recently read Solomon with a kind of sympathetic feeling. I have been as wicked and as vain, though not as wise as he; but now I am old enough to feel the truth of his reflection: 'All is vanity and vexation of spirit.'" Repartees sparkled on his dying lips, but all was dreary within, all was darkness ahead. The fame for which he lived expired before himself; and now truth declines to write his epitaph, and virtue has no garland for his grave.

Still a boy, while this old worldling lay dying, William Wilberforce soon grew up, and the grace of God made him a Christian. That is, it taught him to live not to himself, but to the glory of God. It taught him to worship. It showed him that he was not his own proprietor; that he had no right to make his own enjoyment his chief pursuit; and that he must put all his faculties at God's disposal. In the Bible he found the model on which God would have him form his character. He studied it. He prayed over it. He watched himself and struggled with his evil tendencies. God's spirit strengthened him, and gave him wonderful self-conquest. Retaining all his natural elasticity, his wit, his bright fancy, his melodious voice and fluent speech, his random hilarity was exchanged for conscientious kindness, and all his gifts of mind and station were devoutly laid at the feet of his Redeemer. With his pen he expounded to the highest classes that system of vital piety which Whitefield and Wesley had already preached to the populace; and carrying it to the dinner tables of Clapham, and the evening assemblies of Piccadilly, many who fancied religion too severe in the sermons of Bishop Porteus or the strictures of Hannah More, confessed to its lovelines in the life of Mr. Wilberforce. Then, in his public career—keeping himself on purpose 'pure'—avoiding office, never using for personal ends the vast ascendancy over others which his fascinating goodness gave him, any more than the *prestige* of his mighty Yorkshire constituency; alike on the floor of St. Stephen's and on the platform of Freemasons' Tavern, he consecrated to every humane and Christian cause "a persuasive and pathetic eloquence, chastened by a pure taste, varied by extensive information, enriched by classical allusion, sometimes elevated by the more sublime topics of Holy Writ—the thoughts and the spirit

"That touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire."

How much the individual advocacy of one so loved and honored effected for Missionary and Bible Societies, it would be difficult to tell; but it is hardly metaphor to say that Africa wept when he died. His country will never forget him; for although poets, warriors and statesmen in numbers repose under the roof of the Abbey, England recognises no originality more illustrious, no heroism more patriotic, than his who led the campaign of humanity so long, and who achieved the abolition of the slave trade. [Rev. Jas. Hamilton, D. D.

A LEAF OF MEMORY LOST.—An old man's memory is a queer place. Indeed, it resembles an old-fashioned garret, full of relics and souvenirs of the past; the rubbish of to-day, but the riches of yesterday.

In conversation yesterday with an old man, who has passed a long and useful life, and with whom now it is Indian summer, we were impressed with a remark he incidentally made. He had seen the opening of near seventy springs; at first, the winters came and went, but by and by, unmelted snow-flakes lingered in his hair, and he saw them drift over the graves of one after another, whose feet with his, had brushed the morning dews together. At last, they whitened over his old wife's last resting place—over her who knew him when the shadows fell to the westward and "the day was before" them both—who never thought him old, though all the world pronounced him so. Everybody said when she died, "It is a terrible blow for the old man," and a few did all they could to make him forget, but there was no need of that, "for," said he, "they didn't seem to know where the blow fell, they so deplored—they didn't think *how much I missed somebody to help me remember!*"

Those few words, indeed, contain a world of meaning. He *did* miss *the other leaf* from memory's tablet. Two pairs of eyes had but one rainbow; but one pair beheld it now. Two hearts had lived over again the past; but one remembered it—and imperfectly now. Who would have life's little thread extended 'till he, too, should be compelled to take up the words and say, "I miss somebody to help me remember!" [N. Y. Tribune.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.—Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talent of its editor, by the editorial matter it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one wishy-washy everlasting flood, and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. But what is the toil of such a man who displays his leaded matter largely, to that imposed on a judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of his responsibilities and duties, and devotes himself to the conducting of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician on a patient, without regard to show or display. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a newspaper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better known by his selections than any thing else, and that, we all know, is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated in the general conduct of his paper, its tone, its temper, its uniform, consistent course, its principles and aims, its manliness, its dignity and propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervison of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the most wonder is how they find time to write at all. [National Intelligencer.

THE HUNGARIAN GIPSIES.—The social life of this outlawed race, now numbering about 4000, bears the impress of great moral depravity. Under a tent, or a narrow hut, containing one single room, a whole family lives, however numerous, without any furniture, even without a bed. In the middle of this room, a fire, their never-failing companion, burns alike in winter and summer, over which hangs the large soup kettle on two forked sticks. Into it they throw pell-mell all the eatables they procure during the day, consisting of the most curious medley of gipsy dainties—from a rotten egg to a dead cat.

As soon as the boy enters manhood, he seeks for a companion amongst the swarthy beauties of his tribe, and after a short courtship makes his proposals to the object of his choice, the consent of parents being not much cared for by either of the parties. On the wedding day, the bridegroom and bride don their best apparel—the former's consisting of a hussar-cloak, probably older than himself, of a red or green color, furred and braided, and on which, if the owner be wealthy, glitter large zinc or silver buttons. The bride wears a red petticoat of many folds, and a white skirt with short, full sleeves, her hair and neck adorned with copper coins. If they are not compelled to go to church, the matrimonial ceremony is performed in a hut by the chief, or the oldest father in the band, the bridegroom pledging his faith in the following manner: "I take thee for my hut companion as long as thou canst carry the *szaytor*"—a sort of basket—that is to say, till death; for a gipsy woman is never without her *szaytor*, in which she collects all the odds and ends she picks up during her rambles. Then comes feasting and dancing, in which each member of the tribe shares. On the third day, the merry-making terminates, and the newly-wedded couple build a hut, procure the implements for forging, and commence their domestic life, with all its piquant daily occurrences of begging, pilfering, idling, etc.

OLD MAIDS IN PARIS.—Old maids are scarcely known in French society. Young girls do not appear without their mothers, and maidens of two or three score years may not have mothers able to chaperone them. Hence those who from lack of fortunes, (the one thing needful in a French marriage,) cannot contract a suitable alliance in her youth—slip into blue stockings, or slide behind the curtains of a Convent, Hospital, Pension or Charity School. They are said to coif St. Catherine at 25, and each year afterward of single life, adds a new fold to her cap. It is pleasant to see with what zeal they emulate the virtues of their martyred sisters, and, instead of growing viragoish and whisen-visaged, in contemplating sour grapes, they rejoice in the glorious examples of the milk-veined troop who have gone up before them—from great tribulations, clothed in the white garments of righteousness, and warm their hearts with Platonic love for saints ascended—and sing and talk of sacred loves and heavenly unions in rapturous strains, that Solomon himself would have exulted in. Thanks to the faith of Mme Guyon and the Dames of St. Cyr, for the comfortable mantle it has dropped on the hearts of French spinsters!

The Sisters of Charity and Sisters of the Sacred Heart are models of immaculate virtues, which no one dare assail. During the last revolution they were the only persons safe in the streets. They passed as angels of mercy to succor the wounded and the poor, and tend the sick. Now, they are assiduous in Hospitals and Schools for free instruction. They wear by their side a long tinkling chatelaine of praying beads, blessed relics, crosses, scissors and thimble. On the head a white-winged bonnet, like the dove of the Holy Spirit. Their dresses are of gray woolen cloth with large straight sleeves, into which, when in the street, they slip their bare hands as into a muff; the length of the skirt is pressed into plaits, which they never derange, for when they want to sit down they kneel.

PRETTY LITTLE THOUGHT.—The Squirrel jumps from branch to branch, the Flirt from beau to beau.

SELF-RELIANCE.—There is a time in every man's education, when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that the wide universe is full of [illegible] corn can come to him [illegible] but he knows when [illegible] that plot of ground [illegible] power which resides in [illegible] but he knows what [illegible] know until he [illegible] character, one [illegible] another zone.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 21.

BURIAL REGISTER.—The enterprising proprietor of the True Delta, 103 St. Charles street, has published the cemetery returns of this city from last May to October. It shows in alphabetical order every name of persons buried and the burial place, and of what disease. An elaborate essay on yellow fever, by Dr. McFarland, accompanies it. *Pamphlet form*, 50 cents.

☞Rev. Peter Cartwright, the eccentric but talented veteran minister, of the M. E. Church, died in Illinois on the 16th ult.

CHARTER FUND.—The Trustees of this fund in Philadelphia have agreed to the claims of the Church, South. The principles of settlement, and the legality of the act, were examined and approved by the Supreme Court Judges, in Washington City, and will be incorporated by Judge McLean into the decree of Judge Nelson on the New York property case. The amount coming to the Southern Church by this arrangement is about $20,000.

☞The Rev. Dr. Aldor, formerly one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was ordained to the ministry of the Church of England, by the Bishop of Gibraltar, on Sunday, Nov. 20th, in the cathodral of that city. The event is a matter of surprise to those who are aware of the circumstances under which the doctor withdrew from the Wesleyan ministry.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

This body met at Huntsville, Texas, 21st Dec. adjourned 27th. Bishop Andrew presiding.

Six preachers were admitted on trial and two transfers received. A considerable increase of membership in every District. Nearly $4000 missionary collection. The Conference resolved, in view of the wants of Germans, and to promote its influence among this growing class of citizens, to recommend a religious weekly newspaper in that language, and Rev. Peter Mœlling was authorized to bring out a prospectus.

J. W. Phillips, J. W. Whipple and F. A. McShan were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature to pass a law similar to the Maine Law.

Delegates to General Conference are instructed to vote for the removal of the Ninth Section from our book of Discipline.

N. A. Cravens being transferred to the Louisiana Conference the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep regret that we part with our much beloved brother and fellow-laborer, Rev. N. A. Cravens, who transfers to the Louisiana Conference, and that we follow him with commendations and prayers, and should he, in the Providence of God, return to our conference, we will receive him with open arms.

Texas is bound to be an Empire State. Methodism is spreading over those prairies. The increase of membership past year in East Texas was over 2000; in West Texas nearly 2000.

The following figures on ministerial support. For all the preachers—

Quarterage claim	$9,480 00
Table expenses	7,077 00
Total claim	$16,557 00

RECEIPTS.

Quarterage claim	$8,113 39
Table expenses	5,410 75
Total receipts	$13,524 14
Leaving a deficiency on the quarterage claim of	$1,366 61
Table expenses of	1,666 25
Total deficiency	$3,032 86

Delegates to General Conference.—R. Alexander, J. W. Whipple, H. S. Thrall.

Reserves.—W. A. Smith, W. C. Lewis.

APPOINTMENTS.

GALVESTON DISTRICT.

R. W. Kennon, P. E.; Galveston station, Garrett L Patton; Galveston Ger. mis., Peter Moelling; Houston station, J E Ferguson; Africa mis., to be sup.; Lynchburg, John W Addison; Columbia and Brazoria, Ivy H Cox; Oyster Creek African mis., D W Tuly; Brazoria African mis., to be sup.; Richmond and African mis., James W Cooley; San Felipe and African mis., A M Box, J H Davidson, supernumerary; Matagorda, Wm F Kidd; Old Caney African mis., to be supplied.

RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT.

James M. Weston, P. E.; Rutersville and LaGrange, Joshua H Shapard, 1 to be sup.; Navidad mis., Geo Tittle; Columbus, Geo H Gatewood; Brenham, W C Lewis; Wheelock, W G Foote; Caldwell, W G Nelme; Cameron, R Y King; Caldwell African mis., John W Devilbiss; Egypt, A C Delaplain; H S Thrall, agent of the American Bible Society.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

R. Alexander, P. E., and Agent of the Chappell Hill Institute and the Andrew Female College, at Huntsville; Cold Spring, to be sup.; Montgomery, P M Yell; Trinity mis., to be sup.; Leona, W. Williams; Anderson, B D Durheill; Retreat, J W Leadbetter; Rock Island, B F Peel; Washington, T. Wooldridge; Chappell Hill, to be sup., by J H Walsh; Andrew Female College, J M Follansbee, Principal.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

M. Yell, P. E.; Springfield, W F Hubert, F P Ray; Waxahatchie, S S Yarborough; Cedar Hill, J J Wright; Waco, J H Addison; [illegible] mis., J W Chalk, [illegible] T G Gilmair; Centerville, M D Hubard.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

J. W. Whipple, P. E., and Agent of the Bastrop Academy; Austin, John W Phillips; Austin circuit, W A Smith; Bastrop station, F A McShen; Bastrop circuit, I G John; Bastrop col. mis., to be sup.; Seguin, J S M'Gee; San Marcos, W P Reed; Sun Antonio station, W H Seat; Medina mis., R H Belvin; Georgetown mis., T F Windson; Fredericksburg Ger. mis., C Grote; Braunfels German mis., H P Young; Gold Diggings mis., to be supplied.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Daniel Morse, P. E., Victoria, to be sup., by C F Spencer; Goliad, A B F Kerr, and Agent of Paine Female Institute; Lavaca and Indianola, to be sup., Lavaca circuit, T F Cook; Giholo, to be sup., (by R H Tiell;) Gonzales, Danl Carl; Texana, J H D Moore; Colletto, A C Fuirmnn; Victoria Ger. mis., E Schneider: Corpus Christi mis., H. S Lafferty; Brownsville mis., O M Addison.

J G Johnson and F Smock left without appointments, on account of ill health.

N A Cravens transferred to Louisiana Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Chappell Hill.

METHODIST PRESS.

THE EPISCOPACY.—The Richmond Advocate thinks that the hurried action and the abrupt termination of the session of 1850, will develve a large amount of "unfinished business" upon the session of 1854, besides the multitude of minor matters always superinduced by the changing circumstances and local necessities of the Church. With this view of the approaching General Conference our contemporary cuts up and dries a few leading points that must come before it. In discussing the Episcopacy, as to *strengthening* it:

That this will be done, we presume no one will donht. But to what extent is the question of interest to the church. Among the various propositions to meet this exigency, the following are prominent: 1. Such an addition to the present number of Bishops as will allow one for each Annual Conference. 2. A division of the work into Conference districts consisting of from three to five Conferences, and appointing a Bishop to each district to preside over it for periods of four years. 3. An increase of from three to six new Bishops, and distributing the work among them, with smaller annual circuits, upon the present plan of operations. We cannot now discuss the relative merits of these different plans; and there is no necessity for it: as, with whatever favor either the first or second might be considered, or whatever the advantages either might offer, the approaching General Conference is almost shut up to the necessity, if not of deciding against them, at least of postponing action upon them until the removal of constitutional difficulties. The obligation imposed on the General Conference to maintain "an itinerant general superintendency," in the present position of the subject compels a resort to the third plan to meet the case. But what number of new Bishops shall be created? It seems to us that three is the very least number that ought to be thought of; and there are valid reasons for adopting a higher number. The church may get along with three: it can scarcely do so, and derive benefit—mercy and not sacrifice—from the Episcopacy. From all we can learn there is so general a concurrence in the opinion that three new Bishops will be ample for the present demands of the church, that we will not now press a higher number upon the consideration of our readers.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Those remarks will meet a general response as to age:

The extremes of early manhood and declining years should be alike avoided. The one is defective in experience, the other incompetent for service, i. e. such active and continued service as the office demands and the church requires, to accredit the wisdom of the selection and repay the expense of maintaining it. The office ought not to be regarded as a reward for long service or services of any kind, but as a distinction of merit conferred upon the most worthy, who may possess qualities promising the longest and most efficient service. The human mind is generally matured and the character formed at about the age of thirty. Under this time of life it would be scarcely prudent to select a man for the office. All things considered, it would be better if suitable men could be found, not to go a great deal beyond it. Yet there are exceptional cases. Generally we would prefer one about forty—the prime of life—but, with a good constitution, we would not regard fifty too old. A great deal of active life, enterprise and endurance is found in persons of this age; and the church might show her wisdom and be amply compensated in selecting those thus advanced. Advancing beyond this period, we should think very little, beside confering an honor, could be aimed at in the selection or hoped for from it.

The following reasons for elevating to the Episcopacy one who possesses besides safety of character and administrative talent, *high pulpit qualifications* are so much to our mind we add them to these already long extracts:

Aside from all the reasons growing out of the eminency of the office, its power and usefulness, it is beyond contradiction that 'those who are without," as St. Paul says, will form their estimate of the intellectual standing of the church from the character of the preaching of these head men of the fraternity. Besides, the entire ministry of the church will be enhanced or disparaged, according as our Bishops are weak or strong in the pulpit. Other churches select their strongest men for the Episcopal office; and comparisons are and always will be instituted between men of the same class in different churches, and the comparison will always enure to the damage of those whose Bishops are deemed wanting in pulpit ability. The decision also depreciates the character, and injures the popular usefulness of the body of ministers thus adjudged. There is yet a stronger reason for the exercise of "a sound mind" in the selection of these officers. It grows out of their relations to and influence over our junior ministers, who are excited to emulate the highest endowments of the ministry, or are satisfied with a floundering mediocrity, as these chief shepherds are eminent or mediocre, strong or feeble in the pulpit. Conference occasions and Bishops' sermons and addresses are excellent and powerful for stimulating or repressing the intellects of young preachers. An uniutellectual Bishop would scarcely think of using it for such a purpose, and if he did, he possibly might provoke a smile while seeking to rouse a dormant energy; and in the depths of many a heart might be born the thought, 'physician heal thyself.' A right kind of Bishop's sermon is powerful as a means of edification to the church. A sermon of sound doctrine, fulness of thought, a flowing style, bearing on its broad surface the treasures of a cultivated mind, uttered, too, in "sound speech that cannot be condemned;" these, not disjointed fragments of truth, a hurly-hurley of thoughts, a medley of fact and fiction, antiquated anecdotes and fabulous cases, are what the pulpit of the age demands, and the food with which the Bishops should feed the flock of God.

A LOCAL HABITATION.—Dr. Lee thinks these General Superintendents ought to have a local habitation, and proposes a distribution:

Our present Bishops reside all of them along the Southern line of the church, as in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. Leaving the whole Northern line without the local presence and influence of any member of the Episcopacy. Now if the office is one of influence and usefulness to the church, as it undoubtedly is, it ought to be more generally distributed. They ought to be ranged along the Northern line, or in the centre, as well as in the South. We think, therefore, that regard should be had to this necessity in the selection of Bishops by the next General Conference. There ought to be a distribution of the Episcopacy on some such plan as the following: A Bishop ought to reside either in Virginia or North Carolina; one in Kentucky or Missouri, and one in Arkansas, Louisiana or Texas. Such an arrangement would be of great utility to the church, and well adapted to Episcopal exigencies in attending conferences. We do not insist that the conferences named must furnish the Bishops, though they are doubtless ready and willing to do so; but we insist that the arrangement ought to be made for the good of the entire body. Before the election comes on the General Conference ought to resolve that the Bishops shall have their "local habitation" at points selected by themselves within these limits. The trial will be made to secure it.

The Northern Advocate has talked very ugly about the settlement of the Property case—an event that praying and devout men rejoiced in. He must feel ashamed of this, when cool, for its openness to severe retort. After giving the figures—what has to be paid the Church, South, he says:

So much for the sin of fellowshipping "the sum of all villanies." Slavery is a costly iniquity. And if either Church or State can get rid of the abomination by parting with everything but life and the hope of heaven, we think the deliverance will be cheaply purchased. The rapacity which robs the colored man will be sure to rob the white man, if it can get a chance. There is no way to escape such troubles, but to do business hereafter with honest men—such as hate robbery and oppression. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." If we would save money or credit we must reject the slaveholder with that abhorrence which is so eminently due to his high crimes.

On the subject of forming denominational insurance companies—a project that is attracting attention among Northern Methodists—the Advocate says:

The suggestion is worthy of attention. Something of the kind might save to the church a vast amount of expense. We advise everybody to keep clear of the common insurance offices, particularly those got up on the mutual plan. Such companies are altogether the most expensive in the long run. But the best insurance companies are a moth. In this city there is probably fifty thousand dollars paid annually for insurance, and the yearly loss by fires is not over five thousand dollars. Thus the city actually loses forty-five thousand dollars every year. It is obvious, therefore, that the rates of insurance might be greatly reduced, if the business could be got out of the hands of speculators. We speak on this subject from painful experience.

BACK DIVIDENDS.—In the absence of the editor the *locum tenens* of the S. C. Advocate, (Dr. Summers) offers some plans and suggestions. Why not let the Bishops come before the living Churches, too, as well as other claimants? Chief pastors, they ought to feed from the altar as others. This would be a connexional bond. Do not remove the Bishops from the people. They love the Episcopacy and love to support the Bishops:

The question is frequently asked, What disposal shall be made of the back dividends and the proportion of the chartered fund coming to the Southern Methodist Church, amounting to near $100,000? Three plans have been suggested: 1. To divide the money between the annual conferences to be invested by them for the benefit of the superannuated preachers, widows, orphans, &c. 2. To invest the whole as a fund for the support of the Bishops. 3. To invest it with the principal in the Book Concern, so as to enable the agents to cheapen our publications, paying out no dividends except for the support of the Bishops. We incline to the third course, and the rather, as it embraces substantially the second. We apprehend the first suggestion would not meet with general favor. We do not favor it because it would not tend to strengthen our connexional bonds, which, we fear, are weaker than they formerly were. Besides, we would have the aforesaid claimants supported by the annual contributions of the church. This is but sheer justice; and we are happy to know that it is so considered by our members and friends generally. No collections meet so much popular favor as those for the parties in question; and when it is known that there are no dividends to fall back upon, and that no claims but theirs are to be met by those collections, it will not be difficult to secure their full disciplinary allowance.

REVIVAL.—Dr. Parsons, on the Louisville side of the N. and L. Advocate gives an encouraging account of the Church:

"The work is looking up throughout the city. Bethel has enjoyed a precious season of revival. Brook street has witnessed quite a number of conversions and additions, so, also, of Shelby street, 8th street and 12th. Third street is looking up. Hancock street is in a blaze of revival, the missions are prosperous and near one hundred have been added to the Walnut Street (old 4th) since conference. Altogether we never knew a more promising state of things among the churches in Louisville.

MINUTES OF 1853.—The Western Christian Advocate has been at some pains digesting the Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, for the last year, and presents this summary:

Members	648,680
Probationers	103,957
Total	752,637
Increase	23,937
Traveling preachers located this year,	70
Died	51
Preachers admitted on trial	544
Superannuated preachers	444
Supernumerary preachers	162
Effective preachers	4,497
Total traveling preachers	5,100
Local preachers	6,061
Amount raised for missions	$210,447
Average for each member 27 and 3-10th cents.	

The increase is 23,937 for the year, which is only 3 and 7-10ths of advance on the year 1852.

The *entire number* of members east of the mountains is 395,588, and west of the mountains is 356,823. This gives east of the mountains 38,765 members more than west of the mountains.

The amount of money raised east of the mountains for missions was $12,416, and west of the mountains $90,031. The average per member for missions in the whole church is 27 and 3-10th cents. The average per member for the east is 30 and 3-10th cents, while the average in the west is only 25 cents.

The amount of deficiency for quarterage alone, as reported at the conferences, is $157,359 12. The appropriations to meet these, from the fifth collection and the Chartered Fund is only $42,145 34, leaving a balance unpaid, and never to be paid of $115,-031 68. This refers to the quarterages alone. The deficiencies in house rent and table expenses must be equal at least to that on quarterage, so that the ministry, for the current year, is about $230,000 deficient of a moderate support.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

It is gratifying to publish the Temperance proceedings of Alabama. The cause must succeed when those who espouse it are among the most prominent and influential citizens of the State.

This body assembled in the hall of the Metropolitan Division, in the city of Montgomery, on the evening of Wednesday, the 4th inst., and was organized by the election of the following officers:

B. I. HARRISON, of Dallas, President.

N. B. Powell, of Macon,
W. B. Harrison, of Lowndes,
J. McCalsb Wiley, of Pike,
Price Williams, of Mobile,
A. B. Clitherall, of Pickens,
O. Dudley, of Barbour,
} Vice Presidents.

T. J. Russell, of Tallapoosa,
P. T. Graves, of Lowndes,
} Secretaries.

Wm. Poe, of Montgomery, Treasurer.

The convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of Montgomery.

On motion of Mr. T. Leake, of Autauga, a committee of five was appointed by the President to prepare business for the action of the convention. The committee consisted of Messrs. Leake, Williams, R. H. Powell, R. L. Haralson and Poe.

Messrs. Williams and Clitherall offered resolutions, which were referred to the above committee.

On motion of Mr. Williams, a committee of five was appointed to report a plan for a permanent State Association of the friends the Temperance Reform.

Said committee consists of Messrs. Williams, N. B. Powell, Pfister, E. S Norton, W. B. Haralson—and on motion, the President was added.

The convention then adjourned to meet in the Military Hall, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 5.—The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer from the Rev. Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Leake, from the committee to prepare business for the action of the convention, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, from the numerous resolutions of divers religious assemblages and organizations, as well as from memorials, numerously signed, presented to the General Assembly, it is evident that much dissatisfaction exists against the present mode of providing for licensing the retailing of vinous and spiritous liquors; and as many modifications of the existing laws have been proposed, to some of which constitutional objections have been raised. And, whereas, also the licensing of the retailing of intoxicating liquors is not deemed a proper subject of taxation for the purpose of raising revenue for the State. In order therefore to avoid all constitutional objections to sever the State from the traffic, and to give to communities which desire to have liquors retailed among them, the privilege of selecting the person who is to retail—therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this convention to present this preamble and resolution to the present General Assembly, and that this convention request said body to pass a law embracing the principles above set forth, requiring a majority of voters and heads of families in each city, ward, town, village or election precinct to recommend to the Probate Courts, the persons applying for license to retail.

The report was fully discussed by Mr. Price Williams, the Hons. D. G. Ligon, W. P. Chilton and John D. Phelan, of the Supreme Court, Messrs. R. H. Powell, Tichenor and Clitherall, each in support of the proposition. The report was unanimously concurred in.

Messrs. Price Williams, David G. Ligon, R. H. Powell, Tillman Leake and Alex. B. Clitherall, were appointed the committee raised under the above resolution.

And then the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 7 P. M.

Friday Evening, Jan. 6.—The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tichenor.

Mr. Price Williams, from the committee to report a plan for a permanent State organization, reported a series of resolutions setting forth the constitution of the "State Reform League," and recommending said League as the permanent organization. Also, recommending the officers of the League to call a meeting of the same to be held in Montgomery on the 31st day of May next, and that the friends of Temperance throughout the State to assemble in mass meeting on that occasion. Also, providing for a regular publication committee. Also, raising a committee of three to forward said resolutions to the President of the League and request their adoption by the said body, and that said committee have power to call a State Convention on said 31st of May at Montgomery, if the League fail to do so, and that said last committee act as the publication committee.

The convention was addressed by Messrs. Price Williams, Clitherall, Ferguson, R. L. Hanalson, James E. Belser, J. M. C. Wiley and P. T. Graves.

The report of the committee was unanimously concurred in.

Messrs. R. H. Powell, Price Williams and B. J. Harrison were appointed by the convention to constitute said committee.

The President then addressed the convention, and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

B. J. HARRISON, President.

T. J. Russell, P. T. Graves, Secretaries.

A lady given to tattle, says she never tells any thing except to two classes of people—those who ask her and those who don't.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

From the committee reports, published at length in the N. and L. Advocate, we condense the notice of this Conference on the various Church interests:

EDUCATION.

The committee proposed to Conference these pertinent remarks on turning the tide of patronage to our own schools. They must be brought before the public. If a minister of the gospel be in the line of duty teaching pupils, others cannot be out of it in sending them to him. It takes them all at work, in their various places, to control this matter answerably to their responsibility. Says the Conference, speaking by their committee:

The children of Methodist parents especially, being our heritage, ought to be educated at Methodist schools, under Methodist example and influence. Again, for emphasis, we say, the ministry, as prime movers, have this work to do; none too great, none too small, no circuit or station too poor: the primary steps may be taken in the piny-woods as well as in the city full. But say you, how is this work to be done? We answer, practically thus: Preach on the subject and importance of education, on the obligation to build up and support our schools and colleges, both by donations and patronage; and do this to parents and children, whether in the church or out of it, do it from the pulpit, at the table, and around the fireside. Circulate our catalogues, and the information they contain. When you find a young gentleman or young lady that can be educated, encourage parents to send such child to our schools. This our institutions merit; this the cause of education demands; and much can be done in this way, without cost to our preachers, to build up our schools, to establish others and to advance the cause of education amongst our people. Is not this work prescribed in the spirit of that excellent rule of discipline—instruct the children in every place. Strange as it may appear, there are circuits in the bounds of this conference in which the names of our schools are hardly known. Does not the fault, in part at least, lie with us? Could we not, by a little labor, have turned the attention of many a father or young man from a northern or a Catholic college to our own institutions, which are struggling for an existence, and which, while they gratuitously educate our children, only ask in return this cheap labor. We owe a debt, let us pay it; it is but justice, independent of the relation these schools sustain to our church and of our interest in and duty toward the rising generation.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all the institutions under the patronage and fostering care of this conference more regular and thorough religious and Biblical instruction.

Resolved, That we will patronize and recommend to our people Centenary College of Louisiana, Sharon Female College, Raymond Academy, Wesleyan Female Institute, and the other schools mentioned in the above report.

Resolved, That we recommend the Bishop of this conference to appoint a visiting committee to Centenary College, Sharon College and Raymond Academy, and that we recommend the appointment of Rev. E. R. Strickland as general agent for educational purposes.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the educational committee, appointed this year, to report to our next annual conference a plan of relation for this conference with church schools.

Our brother Strickland has a work that will fill his hands. The Conference has certainly been fortunate in its agent, and we doubt not the people and preachers will everywhere open the way for his important work and co-operate with him to a proportate extent.

ON THE BIBLE.

The adopted report concludes:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to appoint a suitable agent for Southern Mississippi, and that when such agent shall have been appointed and entered upon his work, we will each, as far as practicable, lend him our aid and co-operation.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each preacher in charge, at some time during the early part of the ensuing conference year to preach at least one sermon, and raise at least one collection in aid of the Bible cause.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Sunday School Visitor is highly spoken of and its circulation recommended. These figures are given:

We are under the painful and humiliating necessity of reporting to this body that within the limits of the Mississippi Conference, where there must be, as we suppose, not less than a hundred thousand children who ought to be under regular Sabbath School instruction, while we have to report the following menger numbers:

Number of Sabbath Schools	59
" " Superintendents	92
" " Teachers	540
" " Scholars	2256
" " Volumes in Library	9057
Money collected	$913
Number of Sunday School Visitors	676

We report, with regret, our delinquency in this regard. We hope the like may never occur again.

BOOK CONCERN.

The peculiar facilities of Methodism for scattering abroad our publications is strikingly and happily stated. Why are we not doing more in this colporteurage?

We should also duly appreciate the great advantage which we, as a Church, possess over all others in the sale and distribution of books. Our itinerant system gives us a universal agency, and an almost ubiquitous occupancy of our whole territory, the advantages of which, in the distribution of books and other printed matter, is incalculably great. Private publishing firms would willingly, if they could, give thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of dollars for the agency and patronage of our church in the sale of their books. They do now expend their thousands annually for agencies far less in value and influence than that which we already have, which costs us not one dollar. Shall we then use this agency for good, or shall we suffer it to lie idle? This is the question, and this question we must not only answer but are also reponsible for the manner in which we answer it.

The cheapening of our publications so as to remove the last obstacle (and the greatest) to their circulation seems to be everywhere called for. This is the position of Mississippi Conference:

It is also the belief of your committee that the principle of money-making should be entirely excluded from our publishing operations. We should open the doors to the press as wide and freely as we would open those which give access to the pulpit; and as we place the latter, so we should place the former, upon the principle of self-sustenance merely, bringing down the price of all printed matter to cost, with only such additional charges as will secure safety and solvency in the business.

Permanent location.

Resolved, That our delegates to the next General Conference be, and they are hereby instructed, in any question coming before that body respecting a permanent location of the Book Concern, to pursue such a course as they may deem likely to quiet sectional and geographical controversy and settle the mind of the church on some suitable place: and that they endeavor, as far as they can, to support the principles of the foregoing report.

PERIODICALS.

The Conference gives forth an opinion as to the conduct of Church papers that we like well:

Let our papers avoid strife between themselves, when there is no antagonism of interest and aim; let them exclude, as far as possible, from their column, long and bitter controversies, which gender animosities between brethren and sects; let the principle of money-making be excluded from our publishing operations, and the price of our periodicals be brought down to the standard of self-sustenance merely, and our ministry and laity will secure for them a circulation that will guarantee permanency and solvency.

The religious press receives encouraging and discriminating approbation:

We congratulate the friends of periodical literature on the high position our press has assumed, and on the happy influence it is wielding in the overthrow of error, the upbuilding of truth, and in its successful efforts to promote holiness amongst our people. Our press is alive to its responsibilities, and is adequate to the task of meeting them. The religious wants of our people—in so far as our papers are circuleted—are fully supplied. The errors, vices and bigotry of the age are rebuked, and the benevolent institutions and enterprises of our Church and age are vindicated, maintained and promoted. We may justly be proud of our Advocates, the Review, Companion, and Visitor. They merit and should receive our support. We would earnestly call the attention of ministry and laity to their claims. Let them be scattered broadcast over the land. Let them find their way into every family, and the Visitor into the hands of every child.

And now a resolution winds up this report that will do to wind up on. The New Orleans Christian Advocate comes in by a *special* clause, and we like it all the better. Rather not be "lumped." Brethren of Mississippi Conference, and laymen, too, send us down two thousand new subscribers this year. We *must* have the 10,000!!

Here follows the resolution:

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in our Review and Advocates, including the New Orleans Christian Advocate; and that we will do all we can to secure their circulation amongst our people, and the introduction of the Visitor into our Sabbath Schools.

Message of Governor Hebert.

Governor Hebert's first annual message to the Louisiana Legislature was delivered at Baton Rouge on Monday. It is a document of such length that we forbear publishing it entire. Below will be found a summary of its contents:

The message sets out with a fitting reference to the epidemic of the last year, and to those at home and abroad who regardless of danger or pecuniary loss, during the awful reign of the pestilence, contributed their consolation and aid to the sick and the needy. He then proceeds to call the attention of the Legislature to the sanitary condition of New Orleans, remarking that the subject is no longer one of local interest, but one in which the whole State is concerned, for in a few years when the chain of railroads which are to connect the remote parts of the State with the metropolis are completed, upon the health of New Orleans must depend the health of the whole State. The drainage of the swamps and morasses behind the city he considers extremely necessary, and recommends appropriations for that purpose.

The State debt proper, including the bonds issued for subscriptions of stock to the New Orleans and Jackson, the New Orleans and Opelousas, and the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad is $3,281,809 41.

Under the operation of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to provide for the deficiency of the State resources by a loan of $750,000, the receipts of the Treasury for the current year have amounted to $2.148,467 65. The expenditures for the same period, for the ordinary expenses of the Government and to meet the appropriations made by the last Legislature amount to $1,340,443 30, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $808,024 35.

Commissioners have been appointed in compliance with an act of the Legislature for the drainage of the swamp lands, and he calls upon the Legislature to clear away the obstacles to action which they now meet on account of the Auditor's refusing to allow them to draw upon the fund appropriated for that purpose.

He announces that in obedience to the act of the Legislature he has issued seventy-six bonds of one thousand dollars each, in favor of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad; on the 30th of July ensuing, another series of forty-five bonds of one thousand dollars each; and in October, sixteen others of the same denomination were executed and delivered to that company. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern line received, on the 18th of August, one hundred and sixty-five bonds of the State, of one thousand dollars each.

Of the railroad enterprises commenced within the State he says:

"Obstacles not contemplated, and against which no provision could be made, produced embarrassments in the management of these enterprises, which I am glad to inform you are not of a serious character. Soon after the State bonds were issued, the money markets of Europe and of our own country assumed a material change, the rate of interest increasing to a considerable amount. The bonds were, in consequence, rendered unsaleable for the time; but neither this event nor the prevalence of the pestilence in the city dampened the ardor of the directors. They have not, I believe, suspended operations at any time, and are now putting forth all their resources to meet the expectations of the public, and protect the interests of stockholders."

The Free Banking Law passed at the Legislature has gone into successful operation, and it is believed will realize the expectations of its projectors.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of State bonds have been sold at par to Corning & Co. for the relief of the Treasury.

The whole of the State's interest in the undivided surplus of the Union Bank has been sold to that institution for $62,000.

The inefficiency of the present system of internal improvements is noted, and the necessity of reform forced home strongly. He says:

"Many works of a local nature are ordered without any preliminary surveys, or examinations, and required to be finished in a given time, without any regard to their magnitude or importance. The natural consequence is, that the State hands after passing from Bayou to Bayou, and oscillating from point to point, leave no visible traces, or permanent improvement, behind them. The system has fallen in such disrepute, from its total failure to achieve the most insignificant results, that the fund itself, by which it is supported, is abandoned to the most unreasonable demands. Any drain upon it will receive the assent of the Legislature, either because experience has proved it to be valueless, or because many who do not live in the districts in which most of this fund is expended, suppose they have no interest in fostering or protecting it. It would be well, however, for all to reflect that when the sources from which this fund is derived shall have been exhausted, general taxation will have to be resorted to. From this there will be no escape. The fertile lands bordering upon the great net work of our Bayous, and streams, are daily receiving occupants, who will soon have the power of imposing upon the inhabitants of other parts of the State the penalty of their own improvidence. The Legislature will, it is hoped, apply a corrective. The internal improvement force of the State is too small to be divided: all human contrivances, looking to great ends, aim at the accumulation of power—the system now in force is based upon a contrary principle, it atomizes power. Besides no appropriation should receive the sanction of the Legislature before correct preliminary surveys have been made and a thorough conviction of the importance of the proposed improvement produced. The work should then be commenced and permanently completed, when a reasonable toll might be imposed for its maintenance."

"The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind has been in successful operation during the past year. The new buildings delayed somewhat by the prevalence of the epidemic, are now being vigorously prosecuted. The number of pupils has considerably increased and want of adequate accommodations is beginning to be seriously felt."

Additional appropriations are recommended for the completion of the building and for the current expenses of the school.

An addition of twenty thousand dollars to the usual annual appropriations to the Charity Hospital in this city; for the purpose of making repairs which are now absolutely necessary, is recommended. We learn that this Hospital is not only free from debt but has a surplus on hand.

The lease of the Penitentiary he says expires in October next, and it will then become the duty of the Legislature to decide upon the expediency of re-leasing it or of placing it under the exclusive and immediate management of the State. He suggests that the proper course might perhaps consist in selling the lease to the highest bidder and reserving to the State the appointment of the officers and wardens of the institution.

In conclusion, adverting to the recent events in the Island of Cuba, and to the indications of the intended policy of Spain with regard to the blocks upon that Island, he speaks at length as follows:

"I have thus endeavored, fellow-citizens, to sketch rapidly the administrative history of the State for the past year and to offer such suggestions as would, in my judgment, promote the interests of our common constituents. But my duty to you and to the State at large would be but partially and imperfectly accomplished, if, confining myself entirely to questions of internal policy, I did not call your attention to a subject which, although not within your immediate jurisdiction, is of too vital importance to this and to the other Southern States of our confederacy to be passed unnoticed. It is impossible to resist the conviction produced by a close scrutiny of the events now transpiring in the Island of Cuba—events which were foreshadowed by the appointment of the present Captain General of that colony—that Spain, urged on by the interested counsels of England and France and by that blind fanaticism of hatred which has often marked her political and social history, has determined to follow the example of her powerful allies and to add another State to the black empire which would then extend from the mouths of the Orinoko to the outlets of the Mississippi.

"Under the pretext of a compliance with her treaty obligations, she has already inaugurated the new policy, and she is preparing to consummate it by the introduction of what she terms free laborers to supply the place of still larger numbers of emancipated Africans. The interested and ambiguous contradictions of European diplomatists cannot diminish the significance of these facts, and of the quasi-official declarations of the organs of the Cuban Government. Neither are the inferences drawn from them fairly and satisfactorily met by the argument that such a course would be suicidal to Spanish interests. The question of emancipation will not be decided in Cuba, but in Madrid, in London and in Paris, where opinions, widely different from ours, are entertained upon this matter; and by philanthropists who will bear no part of the consequences of their gratuitous benevolence; the Cubans will have no voice—no representation—in these councils. The truth of this is fully attested by the history of the West India Islands. The French and Danish possessions were precipitated into the abyss of emancipation even when the warning voice of the English Colonies could be heard from the depths below; and Brazil, although an independent Empire, and vast as her interests are in the maintenance of her present system of labor, is gradually yielding to the threats of England and to the influences of her transatlantic affinities. But Spain has another—an European—interest which she must consult, and which, coming home to the prejudices and pride of her governing classes, may outweigh any mere pecuniary consideration she might attach to the preservation of the actual order of things in Cuba—an interest whose cohesive action has produced remarkable, although apparently unpremeditated, concert between the monarchical powers of the old world in every difficulty which has arisen of late years between any one of them and our government. Jealousy of our increasing power and prosperity, and fear of the influences of our example, are the bonds of this union—to thwart and impede our progress, is the common advantage, and must be the common aim. Besides, of all the States of Europe, Spain is least able to resist the machinations of that Government which has parsned not only the emancipation, but the actual Africanization of some of her finest colonies, to an extent and by means which would stagger the easiest credulity—had they not been avowed and published to the world by their very authors. With a meagre treasury to provide for a proverbially profligate administration and a constantly widening chasm between her receipts and expenditures, her indebtedness to English subjects amounts to upwards of 50,000,000 pounds sterling, upon which the unpaid interest has been accumulating for many years.

"Threatened as she is by internal dissensions, circumstances may easily be imagined in which the action of the causes above enumerated would prove irresistible. Will the Federal Government, charged with the international interests of States, anticipate the threatened peril, or patiently and quietly await the occurrence of it? The evil would then be irremediable. Confiding as we may justly be in the firmness, patriotism and truly national spirit of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, the deliberate expression of the sentiments of the people of Louisiana upon this all-important subject would at once sustain the watchfulness of the administration and strengthen their hands in executing any measure for our preservation which they might deem necessary to adopt.

SABLE ISLAND.—Since the fearful catastrophe in the destruction of the Stafordshire, off Sable Island, the locality has become invested with much interest. The Island is about thirty miles long, lies just off Cape Sable, the extreme southern portion of Nova Scotia, and 124 nautical miles from Halifax. It is a narrow, horse-shaped island, with a sand bank at each end, NE and SW, and high sand hills which can be seen a considerable distance at sea. The island is about 85 miles from the main land, and during the winter it is seldom that there can be any communication with the main land, so that shipwrecked mariners and passengers are thus sometimes kept on the Island four months; last year more than one hundred passengers were thus detained.

In this connection it is worthy to note that Miss Dix, the noble philanthropist, after having visited Sable Island and made herself acquainted with its wants, has succeeded in procuring five life-boats, a life-car, with all the necessary apparatus, hawsers, cables, ropes, ammunition, harnesses, and outfits complete for the use of the Life-saving Station already established on that Island, which has heretofore been entirely destitute of all these improved means of saving lives. It is not unfrequently the case that hundreds are thus confined on the Island for a whole winter. For the information and amusement of these unfortunates, Miss Dix has procured from Boston about 600 volumes for a library. [Boston Bee.

Washington Irving, who has returned to his seat on the Hudson, in excellent health, after spending the summer and autumn with his friend, the Hon. John P. Kennedy, in Virginia, is preparing, for immediate publication, the concluding volumes, 16th and 17th, of the revised and uniform edition of his works.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—By Rev. J. Pipes, on the 27th Dec., 1853, Mr. SUGAR J. MATHEWS to Miss ELIZABETH MCELROY, both of Desoto, La.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 2d inst., in Caddo parish, La., by the Rev. Wm. E. Doty, Rev. HAZAEL A. SUGG, of the Louisiana Conference, late of the Arkansas Conference, to Miss MOLLIE KATE COOKE, formerly of Shelby county, Tenn.

OBITUARY:

DIED—Near Livingston, Ala., on the 21st of Nov. FRANK, youngest son of A. A. and Malvina Coleman, aged 6 months and 12 days. Even these Christian parents falter at the words, "Thy will be done."

Yet when the first wild throb is past,
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eye of faith to heaven,
And think "*my child is there!*"

This best can dry the gushing tears
This yield the heart relief,
Until the Christian's pious hope
O'ercomes a parent's grief. E.

DIED—In Natchitoches parish, La., on the 13th Nov., 1853, Mrs. JANE B. CHILD, wife of Charles H. Child, aged 56 years.

She was a native of North Carolina, but for many years a citizen of Louisiana. She was about thirty years a member of the M. E. Church; her last end was peaceful and happy. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

JOEL SANDERS.

Departed this life on the 26th Nov., 1853, at Woodlawn, Arkansas, of Typhoid Pneumonia, Col. SAMUEL M. JOHNSON. He was born in Lancaster District, South Carolina, on 1st October, 1802.

Bro. Johnson attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the fall of 1832, and died in full assurance of the promises of the Gospel. His death has cast a long and deep shadow of sorrow over the home of his wife and six children, and the circle of relatives and friends. But they mourn not as those without hope, and rejoice in the confidence that their great loss is his gain. From his own lips under his illness they had assurance of his hope as an anchor to the soul, and they trust in the mercy of God, through the redemption that is in our Lord Jesus Christ, that they will once more be united with him in that glorious world to which he is gone.

☞ The Memphis Christian Advocate will please copy. W.

DIED—At her father's home, in Caddo parish, La., on the 31st of July, 1853, sister LOUISA ANN BUTLER, aged 23 years, wife of J. N. Butler and daughter of John and Esther Sullivan.

In January, 1838, her parents removed from Jackson county, Florida, to this parish. Preaching was then rare, and professors of religion few. She united with the M. E. Church in 1843, but did not experience her forgiven until 1845.

The united testimony of the Church and her worldly friends sustains her claims to Christian integrity. Just before her death she enjoyed the gracious presence of her Saviour, and a blest assurance of heaven. Just a year married, leaving a young babe of few weeks, and affectionate relatives, she yet felt "to depart and be with Christ is better." She sleeps in the grave waiting the voice of the Divine Master to bring her forth again; hence we sorrow not without hope.

CHAS. J. HALLBERG.

DIED—Of dropsy, on the 7th of November, 1853, in Shreveport, La., sister NANCY VANBIBER, aged 54 years.

She was the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Oak, of the M. E. Church, and was born in the district of Laurence, South Carolina, 1799. In 1817, was married to Bro. Henry Vanbiber. They afterwards moved to Georgia, at which place, in 1826, she embraced the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and united herself to the M. E. Church, of which she lived and died a devoted member. From Georgia they removed to Alabama, and from thence, ten or twelve years since, they emigrated to the town in which she died.

Sister Vanbiber by her kind, upright and social deportment had not only gained the confidence, respect and affection of her friends in the town where she lived, but had made many friends among the itinerants, whose hands on rending this will recur to the pleasant associations of other days, while enjoying the hospitality of her house. And particularly will many of our ministerial brethren, with their families, be reminded of past acts of kindness; for while her house has been emphatically the itinerant Methodist preacher's home, she has been a decided and devoted friend to him and his family.

During her illness, which lasted several weeks, her sufferings were intense, and were borne with much Christian fortitude and resignation. Sometimes during my visits she expressed anxiety for the time of her departure, but at all times seemed resigned to the will of God. She talked of dying a week before the time he calmly and with as much apparent composure as she would speak of taking a journey or of lying down to sleep. She requested me, in conjunction with Bro. Burrus, to attend to her funeral. I was deprived of the privilego of being with her in her last hours, but it is said by one, "Never saw a death-bed more triumphant; never was the sustaining power of the Christian's hope better illustrated. She could triumphantly exclaim with the apostle,

"O death, where is thy sting!
O grave, where is thy victory!"

J. A. IVEY.

Among the victims of the late epidemic which so fatally visited Lake Providence, La., many good and worthy citizens were stricken down, but none whose death caused so great a shock and was so universally mourned as that of Dr. NAPOLEON E. LARCHE, the subject of this memoir.

Dr. Larche was descended from an ancient and respectable French Creole family of Natchez; was born in the Parish of Concordia, 26th of May, 1804. In 1832, then arrived at manhood, he removed from the place of his nativity and settled in Carroll parish, on a new and sparsely inhabited portion of Ouachita. Here he lived to see this great and flourishing (as it was then) become extensive and valuable cotton plantations—the forest to fill up with a rich and intelligent population, and himself to be surrounded with a lovely and interesting family. Here in the midst of these happy affairs and eminently identified with them all, he departed this life, at his residence in this town, on the 6th day of Nov., 1853, not quite 50 years of age. It was in this parish that Dr. Larche applied himself to the study and practice of medicine, a profession to which he was enthusiastically devoted and for which he seemed by nature to have been peculiarly chosen, which he adorned, and in the successful prosecution of which he attained eminent distinction.

To a temper gentle and quiet, a mind of surpassing energy, a judgment rarely at fault, a soul filled with charity and replete with sympathies for other's woes was graciously added in the character of our beloved brother, one other yet brighter gem, the sublimity of religion. With these shining attributes of character it was no marvel that everybody loved Dr. Larche and everybody sorrowed for his death.

In 1834, God, for Jesus sake, granted unto him that absorbing want which his great soul desired—the pardon of his sins. He then connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at this place, through the Rev. Richard Kearney, and it is not saying too much when we add that since that time he has been a great pillar in Zion's edifice. Many toilworn ministers of Christ will mourn when they chance to see this notice of their departed brother. The Lord graciously permitted our friend the full powers of his mind until the last day of his life; during the time allotted him he was much engaged in prayer—frequently expressing himself happy and always calm. The bereavement of his beloved wife and orphaned children occupied his attention to some extent, especially as his two eldest daughters were absent at school, but then he would say affectionately, "God will take care of my wife and children," and thus resigned, and thus prepared, surrounded by family, friends, relatives and servants, God took him.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

M. DUBOSE.

DIED—On the 15th inst., in Lowndes co., Ala., Mrs. MARY H. WILSON, daughter of Edward and Mary Dudley, and wife of Rev. L. M. Wilson, of the Alabama Conference. Born in Putnam county, Ga., 29th May, 1837; united in marriage 21st Nov., 1852.

Sister Wilson had advantages of which many are deprived, that of early training in the principles of Christianity. She was taught in early life to remember her Creator, to observe strictly private and public devotion, which impressed her young mind so solemnly with the importance of religion, that at the age of eleven years, she united with the M. E. Church, South, and grew up a devoted lover of the Church, a lover of God, a consistent and devoted Christian, and a constant attendant upon the means of grace. In her intercourse with others she exhibited much kindness of heart; in her manner she was modest and unassuming, and in her life and character were shed forth those virtues and Christian graces which adorn the female character. Such was her love for the Church and cause of Christ, that at no time during the past year did she murmur or complain at the absence of her affectionate husband, when away from her on his circuit attending to the work (on Cedar Creek circuit) to which he had been appointed, but would always insist on his attending to the work, while she was willing and ready to assist him in any way that she could. It is only doing justice to her to say that she was truly an itinerant, well adapted in mind and feelings for the wife of an itinerant preacher; willing to go to any point where God in his providence might cast their lots. Nothing but the grace of God is calculated to enable feeble woman to forego all the pleasures of stationary life and submit to all the hardships, toils, and privations incident to an itinerant. This Sister W. enjoyed in an eminent degree. Her career in this relation, however, was short but useful, for scarcely had twelve months passed by, when lo! God said to her, "It is enough, come up higher." A few days before the convening of the Alabama Conference, at Tuscaloosa, she was taken sick, which prevented Bro. W. from attending. During an illness of nineteen days she evinced more prominently the genuineness of the principles of the religion she professed, than at any other period of her life. She was calm, quiet, patient and resigned, and as the disease advanced and hopes of her recovery grew more uncertain, the subject of her approaching end was frequently introduced, which did not alarm or dismay her in the least; and when asked by her doating father "if she felt Jesus precious to her," she replied, "O, yes, precious; He is precious." On one occasion she requested her weeping husband to pray for her, which was promptly done; she then said, "pray again;" her father then joined in prayer for her; after this, said she to her little brothers James and Henry, "ho good boys, I want to meet you in heaven, brother John and brother Edward, too, and all the family;" then prayed that God would bless the whole household. Sometime after this, Bro. Wilson asked her if she still felt her trust and confidence strong in God. She remarked, "At times I have had some doubts of my acceptance with God, but now I have the assurance that He is with me in this dying hour." These were about the last intelligible words she uttered. Thus lived and died our beloved Sister Wilson, leaving behind an afflicted and bereaved husband, a little infant, father, mother, brothers, sister and many friends to lament her loss.

A. C. RAMSEY.

Allenton, Ala., Dec. 19, 1853.

THE EXTINCT AMERICAN RACE.—Amidst the plains of North America, some powerful nation, which has disappeared, constructed circular, square, and octagonal fortifications; walls, 6000 toises in length; tumuli, from 700 to 800 feet in diameter, and 140 feet in height, sometimes round, sometimes with several stories, and containing thousands of skeletons. These skeletons are the remains of men less tender and more stunt than the present inhabitants of those countries. On a vast space of ground at the Lower Oregon, as well as on the banks of the Cusiquiare, and between the sources of the Essequibo and the Rio Branco, there are rocks of granite covered with symbolic figures. These sculptures denote that the extinct generations belonged to nations different from those which now inhabit the same region. [Humboldt's Travels.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME!"—The Great Britain, six-masted steamer, was stranded on the coast of Ireland. The Columbia, Cunard steamer, was wrecked on Sea Island, a barren rock down East, where "the sons of freedom" who happened to be on board her, (among others, Hon. Abbott Lawrence and family,) kept tent on the 4th of July, from scarcity of food. The Britannia steamer, bearing a name which should "rule the wave," was overruled by the waves of the German Ocean, whose she foundered one day; and The Great Republic has, like the Republics of Greece and Rome, perished. The Ocean Monarch and Anglo Saxon, haughty names, occupy their places in that mournful diary of Lloyd's, whose motto is—"Every Day a Ship is Lost." [Salem Gazette.

The Spanish Court and its Morals.

The London Times, in a recent article on the averse reception given to the Queen of Spain at the opera, takes occasion to point out the cause of it in this wise. We have italicised a few passages that the meaning may be more clear, though it will perhaps be clear enough without that device:

We are now witnessing the spectacle of the decay and extinction of Spanish loyalty. That which the imbecility of the Fourth Charles and the selfish brutality of Ferdinand VII. could not effect, has been accomplished by a young woman, and a Queen. The task of extinguishing so remarkable a feeling as that of the loyalty of the Spanish name, was no easy one. Misgovernment would not have done it. Queen Isabella might have laughed at law, order, justice and humanity, and her subjects would not have hissed her in her opera box, as they did the other day. It was on the 18th of the present month that a Spanish Queen endured this last indignity at the hands of her people. There had not of late been more than the usual amount of corruption in the various departments of Government. What has happened in the last few weeks had happened twenty times before; but at the bull-fight and the opera, at the Almeda and at the gates of her palace, the Queen had enjoyed immunity from censure—for censure was insult. So great had been her offense—so deeply had she wounded the *punto d'honbr* of the Spanish race—that they had no alternative but to remain silent, or blow away the loyal traditions of the past eight centuries with a breath.

The Queen entered the royal box with her consort—with the consort of Louis Phillippe's finding. She stood prepared for the usual loyal demonstrations. The splendor of the scene was mechanically suspended that the Royal March, according to custom, might give time and harmony to the glad acclamation of her subjects. But from all sides of the hall—of a hall crowded with the most illustrious personages of Spain—a cry of aversion resounded. There should be no march played. There should be no glad cry of welcome. Where the Queen of Spain looked for cheers, her ear was greeted with hisses and expressions of disgust: "*Basta; Basta, de eso.*" "We have had enough of this!" "*Que continue la opera!*" "Let the opera proceed!" Was it insensibility—was it scorn? The Queen did not change countenance. *Not so the husband of the Queen by registry and in name.* Not so another in that house, who at the present moment occupies a post at Madrid for which no name is given in the hierarchy of Spanish dignities, although a Spanish mulcteer would be at little loss to supply the requisite denomination. There stood the successor of Charles V., glancing down upon the people, who were cursing her in their hearts, and hissing at her with their lips, with no one to rely upon save the person who for the moment had succeeded to her favor. All this passed in Madrid on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th of the present month.

No single act of imprudence could have produced such a result. The loyalty of the Spaniard was so deeply seated that it could not be obliterated by a passing folly or a passing crime. *It was necessary to drag the Spanish crown very long through very miry spots, indeed*, before the nation would have risen against the repose of a private family. This is not the first time that the nation had witnessed the spectacle of notorious profligacy in the highest station. But, bad as have been the previous instances of self-disregard of all obligations, *no Spanish Queen has yet loved to exhibit a living proof of her successive acts of shame before the eyes of a nation.* Now, there is no poetry possible for the Heloise of many Abelards. What wonder, then, that the loyalty of the Spaniard, being such a passion as we have described it to be, should have been converted into its opposite by so shameful an exhibition! As the feeling was a personal one, so it is much to be feared the retribution may one day be. The conduct of the sovereign is felt as a personal disgrace by every Spaniard in the solitude of his own dwelling. Such is not quite the end of the "Spanish marriages"—of that politic scheme for the sake of which a great minister sacrificed his character for probity, and an able monarch one of the first crowns in Christendom.

THE DEAD IN ST. GILES'S CHURCH.—Two minutes scarcely elapsed after I rang the Sexton's bell at St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, before that personage ushered me urbanely into the aisle. The roof of the building is modern, but the dark carvings on pulpit and choir indicate an age of two centuries. I stood at the altar where Cromwell and Ben Johnson were married; marked the pavement beneath which Fox, the author of "The Book of Martyrs," is buried; and read the inscription on the Lucy vault—a family satirized in the character of Shallow, and which incarnates for everlasting ridicule the sapient Justice who would have proved Shakspeare a deer-stealer. I examined the quaint old tomb of the historian Speede; and from a window, looked upon a fragment of a Roman wall—the greatest antiquity of London, hard by the venerable Cripplegate. Over against a pew, a familiar hust marks the spot beneath which are the mortal remains of Milton; and his epitaph is grand in its simplicity, "The author of Paradise Lost." He and his father before him were intendents of this church. How sublime to the imagination is this otherwise not remarkable temple, where that beautiful head was bowed in prayer? I recalled his image as it lay in youthful beauty, one summer afternoon, on the green sward, under the classic trees of the college lawn, when a fair lady hung entranced above the sleeper, and left a scroll in his nerveless hand.

I saw him in his prime, conversing with Galileo, and looking forth, with all a poet's rapture, upon Val d'Arno from the wooded summit of Fiesole. I beheld him, when time had silvered his flowing hair, with sightless orbs uplifted, as his fingers ran over the organ keys, and the calm of devotion softened the lines of care and grief in that majestic countenance. The picture he bequeathed of Eden, fragrant and dewy as creation's morning, the forlorn glory of Satan, and the solemn cadence of the verse that embalmed, in perpetual music, the story of "man's first disobedience," came vividly back upon my heart beside his sepulchre. Stern Cromwell's rugged visage grew mild as his marriage response woke again from the silence of years, and blithely sounded the footsteps of rare old Ben, as he walked again with his beloved, in my vision, up that solitary nave. What a changed aspect bears the world since Roger Williams talked with Milton of the prospects of religious liberty in America, and the latter pleaded for the freedom of the press; and yet, with all the triumphs of science, the revelations of the hard have lost not a ray of their spiritual beauty; his "high argument" remains in all its original significance; his mighty song wakes the soul to-day as when first its eternal symphony burst forth; his intact career, unwavering faith, and sustained elevation, reproach the serdid, and win the brave forever.

NELL GWYNN.—Nell Gwyn was, at her first setting out in the world, a plebean of the lowest rank, and sold oranges at the play-house. Some affirm that she was born in a night-cellar; certain it is that she rambled from tavern to tavern, entertaining the company with her songs. As early as the year 1667, she was admitted in the Theatre Royal, and was mistress to Hart, to Lacy, and to Buckhurst. She became eminent in her profession as an actress, and performed the most spirited parts with admirable address. The pert prattle of the orange wench by degrees refined into a wit, which pleased Charles the Second. She ingratiated herself into her sovereign's affections, in which she retained a place to the time of her death. Dryden was very partial to her, and greatly assisted her in her rise at the theatre; in return, when possessed of the power, she distinguished the poet by particular marks of gratitude. Many benevolent actions are recorded of her; and, perhaps, she was the only one of the king's mistresses who was never guilty of any infidelity towards him. It is ludicrous, perhaps, but it is nevertheless true, that Madam Gwynn (for so she was latterly called) piqued herself upon her attachment to the Church of England. She was low in stature and careless in her dress; but her pictures represent her as handsome. She died in 1687.

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.—The Marchioness, Wellesley died on the 17th ult., at Hamptou Court after a short illness. She was a daughter of the late Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of Lady Wellesley's sisters is Mrs. Medavish; another is Duchess of Leeds; and another, the Downger Lady Stafford. Lady Wellesley's first husband was Robert Pattison, Esq. In 1825 she married the late Lord Wellesley, eldest brother of the famous Duke of Wellington. Her ladyship was for many years Lady of the Bed-chamber to Queen Adelaide

NOTICES.

Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery District

Salem Sition,	January 7—8
Tuskege,	" 14—15
Auburn,	" 21—22
Crawford Circuit,	" 28—29
S. Uchee and N Uchee Col. Miss.	" 28—29
Montgomery Circuit,	February 4—5
Montgomery Colored Mission,	" ....
Montgomery Station,	" 11—12
Montgomery Colored Charge,	" ....
Calumner olored Mission,	" ....
Tuskegee Circuit,	" 18—19
Andrew Colored Mission,	" ....
Hayneville,	" 25—26
Big Swamp Mission,	" ....
Orion Circuit,	March 4—5
Union Circuit,	" 11—12
Lafayette,	" 18—19

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

First round of Quarterly Meetings in Columbus District, Alabama Conference:

Eutaw, Jnuary 14 and 15,		1854.
Forkland and Pine Grove, Jan. 21 and 22,		"
Columbus Station, February 4 and 5,		"
Ahens Circuit,	" 11 and 12,	"
Mt. Zion Ireuit,	" 18 and 19,	"
Buttehatchie "	" 25 and 26,	"
Columbus Ireuit,	March, 4 and 5,	"
Pickens "	" 11 and 12,	"
Greene "	" 18 and 19,	"

Notice to Teachers.

THE PLAQUEMINE FEMALE SEMINARY is now closed in consequence of the removal of the late Principal, and it is desired to procure a suitable person to open and conduct Female School of a high order.

The buildings are large and commodious, capable of accommodating at least fifty boarding scholars.

The locality is one of the best in the State and will commend a good school if well managed.

Any gentleman wishing to embark in the business can get further information on this subject by addressing the undersigned, rewarding statement of qualifications and reference. EDWARD J. GAY.

Plaquemine Iberville Parish, La., Jan. 2, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will ergather be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, 6 months	10'00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library, which was opened in New York on the 9th, contains about 80,000 volumes. The following statement given by the New York Times show the number of works in each of the departments in which it is divided:

Theology	3,752
Jurisprudence	3,107
Medicine	1,751
Natural Sciences	4,249
Chemistry and Hyrics	5,000
Metaphysics and Ethics	1,500
Mathematics	5,000
Fine Arts	2,500
Works on Language	2,100
Greek and Latin literature	3,100
Spanish and Portuguese	673
Italian	1,761
French	3,100
German	1,400
Scandinavian, Scavonic	1,000
English Literature	3,400
Historical Works	20,350
Bibliography	4,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
Parliamentary Journals	2,000
Total	75,343

☞ The Library, say the Times, is clearly intended not so much for cursory readers, or for mere entertainment, as for the use of professional men and students, in the various branches of human knowledge. This course will commend itself to the judicious, though it will doubtless incur the censure of those who supposed that Mr. Astor intended to provide simply a very large popular circulating library for indiscriminate readers. The books are arranged in alcoves, each of which is placed a table for the accommodation of visitors. The books will be handed down by assistent librarians, and are not to be taken from the building. Arrangements are made, we believe, for the accommodation of ladies. The completion of this magnificent Library will render New York more than ever a desirable residence for students, authors, and literary persons generally.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF BALTIMORE.—The yearly statistics of trade and commerce made up by the Baltimore American show 1853 to have been one of the most prosperous that Baltimore has ever experienced. In all branches of trade, commerce and manufactures a steady and substantial increase is exhibited. Prominent among the articles of produce which this year sought a market at Baltimore, we may mention the following: Flour 1,234,748 barrels; wheat 1411:965 bushels; corn 3,906 494 bushels, 208,792 bags; only 400 of which now remain in first hands; leather, 305478 sides; sugar, 11,248 hogsheads New Orleans, 14 240 hogsheads West Indies, 11,400 bags Brazil; molasses, 2,900 hogsheads New Orleans, 4505 West Indies; tobacco, 48,667 hogsheads, of which 29,248 hogsheads were of Maryland growth. Of whisky, 146,500 barrels were sold during the year; many of the Southern States drawing their supplies from this market.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The Russian fleet consists of five divisions, of which three are stationed in the Baltic, and two in the Black Sea. In the last war with Turkey, Russia had 32 vessels of the line, 25 frigates, 20 corvettes and brigs, 7 brigantines, 6 cutters, 84 schooners, 20 galleys, 25 floating batteries, 12 gunboats, making a total of 464 sail, and carrying 6000 guns. Since that time a great activity has prevailed in the Russian docks, and the result is that at the present lay the Russian fleet consists of 60 vessels of the line, of from 76 to 120 guns, 37 frigates of from 40 to 60 guns, 70 corvettes, brigs and brigantines, 40 steamers, 200 gunboats and galleys, the whole manned by 42,000 sailors and 20,60 marines, with 9000 guns.

OUR GLORIOUS NAVY.—On the receipt of the intelligence of the loss of the steamer San Francisco, which was carrying troops to California, says the New York Herald, the Navy Department was at its wit's end for want of steamers to go to her assistance. The Secretary had not a vessel he could dispatch to the relief of the wreck. Such is the desolate condition of the American Navy. Such is the fruit of the indifference of Congress and the apathy of the Executive. All alike are too busy in dividing the spoils to think of the public interest.

AN EDITOR EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—Edmond C Kemble, editor of the Alta California, the leading paper of the State from which it takes its name, sailed for Europe in the Pacific, which sailed from New York on the 7th inst. Mr. Kemble is on his way to the Seat of War on the Danube, for the purpose of collecting information for the paper which he is conducting.

GENIUS.—"I know no such thing; as genius," said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper, "genius is nothing but labor and diligence." Sir Isaac Newton said of himself, that "if he had ever been able to do anything, he had effected it by patient thinking only."

SPEED OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—From a recapitulation of the trips of the Collins and Cunard lines of Liverpool steamers, during the past year, it appears that the average time of the Collins line in their Westward passages was 11 days, 18 hours and 33 minutes; average time of the Cunard line, 12 days, 18 hours and 11 minutes—in favor of the Collins line on each passage, 21 hours, 38 minutes. Average time of Eastern passages—Collins line, 11 days, 20 hours; Cunard line, 10 days, 22 hours, 46 minutes—in favor of the Cunard line on each passage, 1 hour, 43 minutes.

The quickest passage this year was that of the Arabia's August trip from Liverpool, which she accomplished in 9 days, 17 hours and 45 minutes. The longest one was that of the Asia's December trip of last year, occupying 13 days and 21 hours, she having to put into Halifax for coal. The Pacific also had a seventeen days' trip last December, from Liverpool, caused by very heavy weather. During the whole period there were but four passages under ten days, three of which were made by the Arabia—the Atlantic made the other one. [Baltimore American.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The land is filled with mourning. The disasters at sea with which the papers have been crowded, and under which the telegraphic wires have staggered, for the past fortnight, are fraught with more miseries than at first appear. In the centres of commerce, after the first shudder of sympathy is over, the value of the lost property is the remembered thing. But out along the sea coast, and farther back into the country than would be supposed are families sorrowing perpetually over the news that nestles in among our mail and marine items. These shrill winds that whistle around our corners and rattling our shutters heighten the enjoyments of home, sound out mournful melodies in the ears of many. Lost ships, men clinging to floating spars, dashed over by cruel waves, and uttering shrieks of despair—all are presented to the ears of the desolate, who, from one brief text—a "marine disaster"—are left to deduce endless chapters of domestic and heart-breaking misery. The past month and this are likely to be remembered as epochs of fresh sorrows around thousands of firesides for many years to come. [New York Times.

The schooner N. H. Gambrill, of Baltimore, brought to New York for being concerned in the slave trade, it is said, will be condemned. Her captain, and all but two of the crew, escaped. When captured, she was just preparing to receive her cargo. The bottom of the vessel was completely filled with water casks, which were all planked over. In addition to the regular stores for cooking provisions for the crew, a large galley had been put up the day previous. It is supposed that she would have received from 800 to 850 slaves in the narrow space between the deck and the planking over the water casks, a space in which a man could not stand erect.

Letter from Florence.

FLORENCE, Dec. 10, 1853.

The political intelligence which reaches this country from America is often the most astonishing compound of One would imagine, in reading it, that we were living in the age of Nebuchadnezzar, and that no such things as steamboats, railroads and telegraphs had ever been dreamed of. It was but a short time ago that the Italian public was startled by the intelligence gravely stated in the columns of the *Monitore Toscano*, the official paper of the Grand Duchy, that a serious difficulty had taken place in the American cabinet and that one of its most influential members, Mr. Bronson, had been summarily *expelled*. Not many days thereafter, under the head of important intelligence from America, it was stated that General Smith or General Jones or General Brown, I don't recollect which, had arrived safely in Washington. Doubtless the Grand Duke immediately called a Cabinet meeting to discuss the momentous question in all its bearings, and to deliberate whether it would not be best to send off a special courier to the Emperor of Austria for a reinforcement of troops. Italian newspapers are a mullity, and where is the wonder? Where there is no political independance there can be no independance of thought. The little Kingdom of Sardinia is, perhaps, as well governed and happy as any of the divisions of the Peninsula. The King, Victor Emanuel, has been on the throne but a short time, but he has already introduced many salutary reforms into the administration of the government, and seems inclined to profit by the example of his ill-starred miscreminding father, Charles Albert. One thing is certain, that he is very much loved by his subjects, and I do not wonder at it. But in Tuscany the case is altogether different. Three years ago there was not a more popular sovereign in Europe than the present Grand Duke. He equaled Augustus in his love of letters and his patronage of art. His subjects adored him and his munificence met more than his affability, and the unostentatious ease with which he was approached won him golden opinions from all men. The gloomy state-prison looking palace of the Pitti, the richest in the world in the number and excellence of its works of art, had never before thrown open its doors so easily, nor to more brilliant assemblages of beauty, wealth and talent. The old man frequently paraded, or rather walked, the streets of Florence, alone or attended by a single aid, and dressed in the most simple, unostentatious manner. Louis Napoleon, if is said, has also adopted this custom, and it is not long since he drove out to the Champs Elysie, unattended except by the Empress, lolloped round for an hour or so, and took occasion just when all eyes were turned upon him, and the sky being rent with cries of "*vive l'Empereur*," to draw out a cigar from his case and ask a ragged *blouse* near him if he would do him the favor to give him a light! You may imagine what a sensation this created. I overheard a groups of Frenchmen shortly after discussing the matter, and the spokesman of the party gave vent to the general feeling of admiration, by a sentence, short but brim-full of meaning: "*Oh c'est un bon bourgeois, ca!*" But Louis Napoleon knows that every time he thus walks out unattended he puts his life in imminent peril, and he must feel after such an excursion, if he has anything human in his composition, much like the performer on the tight rope after the performance by one of his most daring and terrible feats. But the Grand Duke of Tuscany at the time of which I speak, had no such cause of fear—in fact he had no cause of fear at all and his flight from his capital is one of the most unaccountable and, at the same time, one of the most ridiculous facts in history. It has entirely destroyed in the minds of his subjects the prestige of that majesty which is said to hedge round a throne, and the man who was formerly beloved not less than he was respected, is now neither the one nor the other. At present he never appears in the streets except in a carriage attended by a strong escort—a precaution entirely unnecessary, for I am persuaded that not one of his subjects would ever think of harming him. The Austrians with their white uniforms distinguishable everywhere in the streets, the cafés, and the theatres, are the only objects of implacable, well-digested, but necessarily disguised hatred. Their uniform is certainly the handsomest in the world; but this, I should think, would hardly reconcile the beauty-loving Tuscans to their hard lot.

About the only American papers seen in Europe are the Herald, Tribune and Times. But the Herald seems to bear away the palm—why, it is difficult to imagine, except that it perhaps contains as much news as any other, and has adopted a more efficient system for its circulation in the Old World. It is without any doubt the dirtiest, (I speak now of externals,) worst printed, ill-looking American sheet that ever finds its way across the Atlantic. It is with a well-printed, handsome newspaper, something as it is with a handsome woman: we pardon many things in both solely on account of their good looks; but this idea seems never to have drawled through the thin gray hairs of its nine times horse-whipped editor. Perhaps to take up my original figure, his paper might aptly figure the ragged, unwashed, unkempt harridan who stands at the corners of the streets and hesmears with a never-flagging discharge of obscene corruption every passer-by who refuses to solace her with a "few little shillings." Notwithstanding this, the Herald is more quoted by the European press than any other American journal, for the Times is as yet hardly known on this side of the water, and the Tribune, with its thousand and one crotchets, is by far too free-spoken and independent. Indeed it is amusing—perhaps disgusting would be the better word—to notice the implicit reliance placed by the European press upon the statements of what Mr. Greeley is pleased to denominate the "Satanic." Nor is a less high estimate placed upon its supposed high standing and authority at home. It is not many weeks since the whole Paris press was predicting the immediate downfall of President Pierce's Cabinet, because the New York Herald had at last, like Turkey, decided upon a declaration of war, and fulien upon Franklin accordingly. A newspaper has just been started in Paris under the singular heading of the *Mousquetaire*. It appears daily, and is of course edited by Alexandre Dumas. If is a purely literary paper, and will be filled for the most part with the long-winded but always interesting romances of its editor. He has adopted a new plan with regard to book and theatrical notices, which ought to be followed by every paper of the kind in Christendom. He informs publishers and theatrical managers that he shall never sell his criticisms—that he shall purchase his own books and his own tickets. The paper is furnished at two sous a number—just half the usual price of the Paris dailies. Though some of them are much more expensive. Galignani's Messenger, for instance, costs ten sous—or about two cents less than the great London dailies.

George Sand has just written a new drama entitled "Maupral," and it is now being performed at the Odeon, in Paris, with the greatest success. Dumas, who is a personal friend of the authoress, is unbounded in his admiration of this, her last production, and gives an amusing account in one of the last numbers of his new paper, of the manner in which the news of her triumph was conveyed to Madame Sand while she was sojourning at her country residence many leagues from the capital. If I had nothing better to write about, I will give you a translation of the piece in question. While I am upon literary topics, I may as well mention the new railroad library which has just been started in Paris by the enterprising publishing house of Hachatte & Co. These books are to be had in every station in the capital, and for ought I know, in France. They are elegantly printed and are furnished of the lowest possible price at which they can be afforded. They comprise works in every department of light literature, and as far as I have seen, the selections are for the most part judiciously made. I noticed and purchased in the collection a translation into French of two stories from the works of our greatest American literary genius, (so I rank him,) Edgar Allen Poe. The stories were the "Gold Bug" and "The Adventures of one Hans Pfaall." The translation was preceded by a short biography of the author, in which we are gravely informed after a long description of Poe's eccentricities, that he sat for the portrait of Francis Vivian in Bulwer's novel of "The Caxtons." This veracious piece of information is based entirely upon the fact that the translator, in looking over Griswold's biography of the poet, found some such expression as this, that "Poe *resembled* in many respects Francis Vivian," etc. An Italian translation of Poe's prose works is now being completed by a friend of mine in Florence, and is being published in the *feuilleton* of the *Belle Arte*. Poe has been accused (it must be said by men whom he had criticised perhaps a little too severely) of having borrowed the idea of his "Raven" from Mrs. Brownlug. Nothing can be more utterly absurd. At all events, I know that both the Brownings, who have been sojourning in Florence this winter and who have just left for Rome, speak in terms of eloquent admiration not only of the "Raven" but of all of Poe's writings, and consider him, very justly I think, not only as the most powerful but the most original literary genius that America has yet produced. H.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The New York Tribune is out in a recent lengthy and able article in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad route, and shows quite clearly that the late bill which has passed the Texas legislature quite knocks away all the props which have afforded a shadowy support to the friends of the Walker scheme. The Tribune adds that a company of really responsible men, most of them residents of New England, are about to organise and go ahead under the late act of Texas.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.—The Pensacola Gazette, in noticing the successful establishment of the semi-monthly mail steamship line between Savannah and Key West, via Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay, remarks that "the advantages resulting from this successful effort are being felt along the Gulf coast of Florida in encouraging a wealthy emigration from the sugar and cotton States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and securing a portion of the population that would otherwise be induced to go to Texas."

The steamship Empire City has been got off the rocks at Barnegat, and taken to New York for repairs, and will be ready to resume her usual trips in a few days.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the Louisiana we have received Galveston papers to the 13th. The Galveston News has the following items:

A BATTLE AT SAN PATRICIO—*Killed and Wounded on both Sides*.—A private letter from San Patricio to a gentleman of this city, says the Galveston News of the 13th instant, states that a great fight took place at the Round Lake, near the town of San Patricio, on the 30th ult. It seems that Patrick Hart had killed Henderson Miller in a fight in the month of September last, and a writ was issued for him. He at first evaded the civil authorities, but at length resisted them. The sheriff, having heard that Hart was at McFall's, (a brother-in-law,) where he was fortified, summoned fifteen men to go and take him; but when they arrived at the house of McFall, and ordered Hart to surrender, he replied, "Come and take me;" and then he and his friends fired their guns upon the sheriff's party, who retreated to a corral or pen, took a position there, and sent to town for supplies for a regular siege. Without effect, and after dark the house of McFall took fire, and the sheriff's party charged upon it when Hart and his friends fled, firing their guns upon the sheriff's party, who returned the fire, which killed McFall, severely wounded Buchanan, and slightly wounded Hart in the head, but who made his escape. Antonio Sanchez, one of the sheriff's party, was killed, and Sam Miller was slightly wounded. Miller and Hart are brothers-in-law.

Since writing the above we see a communication in the Victoria Advocate on the above affair differing in some important particulars from the above account. The writer of this says there were one killed and three wounded on Hart's side, and on the sheriff's side four Mexicans killed and four or five wounded. We have reason to believe that this is not exaggerated, as the above letter is from a gentleman of veracity and in a position to know all the facts.

Major E. J. McLean, one of the filibusters, on trial in the Federal Court, was acquitted on Wednesday, and left immediately on his return to the Rio Grande. The trial of the others is progressing.

We learn that the steamer Dr. Smith is now on the Trinity her on her way down with probably the last freight recovered from the steamer Jack Hays. The levee, we understand, is in a fair way to be raised. The entire loss cannot yet be ascertained.

The steamer J. H. Bell arrived from the Brazos on Monday evening last, with 121 hogsheads sugar, 158 barrels molasses, 237 bales cotton, 7 bales moss, 8 bales wool, hides, etc.

Hon. John Hemphill arrived in this city on Tuesday, and in conjunction with Judge Wheeler, opened the Supreme Court on Wednesday. Hon. Green, the clerk and other officers of the Court are present. Judge Ikpscomb is expected in a few days. This term of the Court is expected to continue till near April.

We have been told by a gentleman who ought to know, that three kegs of gunpowder were found in a box of dry goods on board of the Jack Hays, while her cargo was being taken out.

Hon. R. Cone, Representative from Brazoria county, writes to the Democrat of which he is editor, exp

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NICHOLAS'S DREAM.

I wandered in a rosy dream,
Where Danube's waters pour;
And there I saw the Crescent gleam
Upon the farther shore.

When lo! it seemed to pale and wane,
And through the sky go down;
Athwart the flood I leaped amain,
And clutched a Turkish Crown.

Oh! trust not visions, when, to fill,
Ambition they incline;
That Crescent bright the horns will fill,
Whilst I shall draw in mine! (Punch.

The Horrors of the Knout.

Of all punishments, the knout is the most severe and sanguinary, but it is seldom inflicted, except for crime of the deepest dye. Although it may appear to the casual observer to be little worse than our punishment of whipping petty offenders, yet its effects are greatly increased, and death frequently ensues in consequence of the pains taken by the judicial authorities in Russia to perfect the executioners in their horrid occupation. The knout is a heavy thong, as thick as a man's wrist, and weighing from two to three pounds; the lash of leather about the breadth of a broad tape, narrowing at the end, and the handle is about two feet long. The place usually chosen at St. Petersburg for the public infliction of the knout is an open muddy plain, near the river Neva, and the execution is always attended with a military guard of Cossacks and other troops. As soon as the culprit arrives at the platform, a paper is read aloud which contains a description of his crime, and the sentence of the court before which he has been tried. In ordinary cases, the criminals, each in their turn, are fastened to an inclined post, having a ring at the top, to which the head is so tightly fixed, by means of a rope, as to prevent the patient from crying out. The hands are then closely tied on either side, at the bottom the feet are secured by means of two rings; the back is then bared to the waist, and the executioner commences his duty. The Abbe Chappe d'Auteroche relates an execution of a female in the reign of Elizabeth. He states that Madame Lapukin, who was one of the most beautiful women belonging to the court of that empress, had been indiscreet enough to mention some of the endless amours of her imperial mistress, and was therefore condemned to undergo the knout. The beautiful culprit mounted the scaffold in an elegant undress. She was surrounded by the executioners, on whom she gazed with astonishment; and seemed to doubt that she was the object of such preparation. One of the executioners pulled off a cloak which covered her bosom; at which she modestly took alarm; she started back, turned pale, and burst into tears. Her clothes were soon stripped off, and she was naked to the waist, before the eager eyes of an immense concourse of people, profoundly silent. Two of the executioners then took her by the hands, and turning her half round, raised her on their backs, inclining forwards, and lifting her a little from the ground, upon which another executioner adjusted her on the backs of his coadjutors, and placed her in the most proper posture for receiving the punishment. He then retreated a few steps, measuring the proper distance with a steady eye, and leaning backwards, he gave a stroke with the knout so as to carry a piece of skin from the knee to the bottom of the back: striking his feet against the ground, he made a second blow, parallel to the former, and in a few minutes all the skin of the back was cut away in small slips, most of which remained hanging down; her tongue was cut out immediately after, and she was banished to Siberia. In the time of the early Czars, the performers of this horrid task were regarded with so much respect that they were admitted into the best society. Nay, it is even said that in those days, morchants, thinking it honorable thus to pass into ranks above them, paid large sums of money to be allowed to perform the murderous duty. When their ambition was satisfied, they re-sold the vocation at an enormous profit. So expert are the executioners of the present day that they can handle the knout with much more readiness than our coachmen their whips. As a proof of their dexterity, a wager was laid by two Russian noblemen relative to the professional talents of two of them, and an eye-witness relates the following to be the result. The person who won the bet gained it by the following feat: He placed his companion at arm's length from him, and undertook to strike two hundred times with his knout, though he should not touch or injure his person, at each blow he promised to bring away a narrow strip of his friend's shirt, which he actually performed without inflicting even the merest scratch on his body. By way of expressing his gratitude for the patience his companion had elicited when he had finished the specified number of blows, he tirsed up his weapon, and in a playful manner appeared to give a slight flip towards the man on whom his skill had been exhibited; he hardly seemed to touch his body, but on an inspection, a wound at least a foot and a half in length was perceived, bearing an exact resemblance to one which might have been given by a razor or other sharp instrument. The one who received the blow seemed to take it in good part as a joke, coolly remarking that he should not be long in embracing an opportunity of returning an equivalent to the favor received. The two men positively asserted that they could, without any remarkable effort on their part, kill the strongest man with only three blows of this simple though dreadful instrument—THE KNOUT.

The Natives of Australia.

A writer in Fraser's Magazine, who has been "prospecting" among the natives of New South Wales, gives some curious accounts of their habits and customs. After referring to their dexterity in throwing spears, he describes their agility in climbing trees, which they perform in the following novel manner: "The native strikes on the trunk of the tree with his tomahawk, just two strokes, one obliquely downwards, the other horizontal, so as to cut out a little wedge of the bark, and leave a *step* just large enough to admit the great toe. On this he stands, and reaching up five feet, cuts another step. It is wonderful to see how quickly he will in this way literally walk up the trunk of a high tree, without ever touching the branches. Tree-climbing is an essential accomplishment to an Australian native, as much of their subsistence is derived from opossums, who swarm in every gum tree forest."

After this, the writer describes a camp of natives he subsequently saw in the Government domain at Sydney. We give it in his own words: "They are inferior in stature and muscular development to the Maories, and their black skins and woolly heads mark them as of the negro family; but I was agreeably surprised at the neatness of their figures, and their graceful, active motions. They are particularly good horsemen, and exceedingly fond of being about horses. But in all moral and intellectual qualities, they are farther below the Polynesean races, than these latter are below Europeans. The Australian never learns any of the arts of industry and civilization; he never has been known to cultivate the ground, or to build a house, or to reside permanently on any spot; he never accumulates money, nor has he indeed any notion properly speaking of earning it. Those who are employed by the settlers receive no wages—only their board and clothing, with an occasional present of money to buy tobacco and spirits. Even the native police, who are stationed on the border to keep down the depredations of the wild blacks, get only nominal pay. They are delighted to serve for short periods for the pleasure of riding about in uniform; but they stick to nothing long. Various attempts have been made to attach and fix them, but all have failed. Like the gipsies, they are untameable. They travel about the country, sleeping always in the open air, and living on yams and other roots, kangaroos—when they can get them—but above all, on opossums, and never encamping long in one place. Each tribe has its hunting-ground, and a trespasser is invariably punished with death if caught. They hang about towns and stations for the sake of the offal, etc., and occasionally do little jobs to earn as a reward spirits or sugar or tobacco. Like the Maories, their numbers are rapidly diminishing, which is not, as in the Maories' case, surprising or unaccountable. There is one other difference which is worth remarking, namely, that the Australian blacks are not, and never can be in the slightest degree formidable, as a nation, to the settlers collectively; because they have not the least capacity, or even idea, of combination, and because they never possess the means of procuring fire-arms or ammunition. The New Zealanders, on the contrary, with few exceptions, well armed with muskets, while, though there is not anything like a national feeling embracing all the tribe, still there is ample capacity for forming such alliance; indeed, I have no doubt at all but that it would be formed, if they had a cause which enlisted general sympathy.

"It is remarkable that neither in New Zealand, nor in Australia, does the simple contrivances of bows and arrows appear to have been adopted before the introduction of fire-arms. The use of spears and tomahawks as missiles prevailed universally; but these are very defective in comparison. There are, I am told, a good number of half-breeds who are good-looking and intelligent, but I hear also that they almost invariably prefer the savage to the civilized mode of life. I have heard one instance of a full-blooded native settling down into respectability, as a shepherd, and what is more wonderful, getting an Englishwoman to marry him. I mention this the more particularly, as I never heard of any similar case, and I never knew an instance in New Zealand of a white woman either marrying, or having illicit intercourse with a native. All the half-castes are whites on the father's side.

The Wife of Blannerhassatt.

Let us turn, for a time, from the man, to contemplate and gaze upon the person and character of his companion. History affords but few instances where so much feminine beauty, physical endurance, and many social virtues, were embodied, with so brilliant a mind, in the person of a female.

Her stature was above the ordinary height of her sex; her form well proportioned and beautifully symmetrical; her manners of the most captivating gracefulness, with sufficient dignity to repel familiarity and command respect. Her dark-blue eyes, beaming with love and affection, and "sparkling with life and intelligence," looked forth from beneath the long brown lashes, which hung as curtains to conceal their charms. Features of Grecian mold, embellished by a complexion whose carnation hue, health, and the hand of nature, had painted. Her hair, which was of a dark brown color, was usually concealed beneath a head-dress of rich colored silk, worn after the manner of the Turkish turban.

Her mind was not less polished than her manners; and the fluency with which she wrote and spoke the French and Italian languages, indicated a high degree of cultivation, which few, even in this golden age of science and letters, have ever attained to. Her taste for dramatic composition led her to adopt, as a favorite pastime, the rehearsal of Shakespeare's plays. These were usually executed with an effect which would have done honor to more professed connoisseurs, and exhibited a talent which needed only cultivation to have won laurels of lasting freshness in the theatrical world. Her familiarity with various French and English authors rendered her an agreeable companion for the man of letters, and proved a valuable assistant to her husband in recalling to mind some opinion or expression of an author which had escaped his memory.

She cultivated, to some extent, a taste for poetry, and produced several pieces which are still in existence. But it is only in the every-day affairs of life that we can gain a perfect knowledge of the true character of individuals. It was in this peculiar sphere that Mrs. Blennerhassett exhibited an uncommon degree of excellence, and won the affection of all within her influence. She adapted her customs to the society around her, and joined in their amusements and festivities with all the spirit of one accustomed to frontier life from earliest infancy. Riding on horseback was a delightful and healthy exercise, in which she frequently participated. At such times she was usually habited in a fine cloth dress, of scarlet color, richly bespangled with gold and glittering buttons. From her downy hat waved "the graceful plume of the ostrich," and the rich folds of her drapery fell gayly over the flanks of her noble steed. Over hill and through dale, with the fleetness of the deer, she took her course, and seldom did her attendant get a glimpse of his sprightly charge until she checked her speed to await his coming.

That she was capable of extraordinary physical endurance, was frequently demonstrated by the long and speedy walks she performed, whether on business or visiting some favorite friend. She has been known to accomplish a pedestrian tour, of from ten to twenty miles, with as much ease as other ladies would make their usual calls among city or village acquaintances. Bounding over them with astonishing agility, she carelessly pursued her way, as though treading the more familiar paths of the wild woods.

Although she participated in the various amusements through the country, and was the ruling spirit of every assembly, she never neglected the ordinary duties of her household; every apartment received her personal attention, from the kitchen to the chambers, and was duly cleansed and arranged according to her direction. By her were the daily tasks of the servants assigned, while she performed with cheerfulness the duties devolving on herself. In short, like Shakspeare's Portia,

"She was, indeed, a rich-souled creature, in whom the first germs of womanhood had blossomed forth, without a weed to shock, or a chill to blight their growth."

BALZAC'S MARRIAGE.—M. Balzac, the French novelist, exhibits another example of eccentricity in matrimonial affairs. According to a Parisian correspondent of an English paper, the arrival of this celebrated author from Germany caused an immense sensation in certain circles, owing to the romantic circumstances connected with his marriage. When Balzac was at the zenith of his fame, he was traveling in Switzerland, and had arrived at the inn just at the very moment the Prince and Princess Hanski were leaving it. Balzac was ushered into the room they had just vacated, and was leaning from the window to observe their departure, when his attention was arrested by a soft voice at his elbow, asking for a book which had been left behind upon the window-seat. The lady was certainly fair, but appeared doubly so in the eyes of the poor author, when she intimated that the book she was in quest of was the pocket edition of his own works, adding that she never traveled without it, and that without it she could not exist! She drew the volume from beneath his elbow, and flew down stairs, obedient to the screaming summons of her husband—a pursy old gentleman who was already seated in the carriage, railing in a loud voice against dilatory habits of women in general, and his own spouse in particular: and the emblazoned vehicle drove off, leaving the novelist in a state of self-complacency the most enviable to be conceived.

This was the only occasion upon which Balzac and the princess Hanski had met, till his visit to Germany, when he presented himself as her accepted husband. During these long intervening fifteen years, however, a literary correspondence was steadily kept up between the parties, till at length, instead of a letter containing literary strictures upon his writings, a missive of another kind, having a still more directly personal tendency, reached him from the fair hand of the princess. It contained the announcement of the demise of her husband the prince—that he had bequeathed to her his domains and his great wealth, and consequently that she felt bound to requite him in some measure for his liberality, and had determined upon giving him a successor in the person of Balzac. It is needless to state that the delighted author needed not a second summons; they were forthwith united in wedlock, at her chateau on the Rhine, and a succession of splendid fetes celebrated the auspicious event.

GENOESE MATCH-MAKING.—Marriage is at Genoa a matter of calculation, perhaps more so than any where else; it is generally settled between the relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another; and it is only when everything else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony, that the future husband is introduced to his intended partner for life. Should he find fault with her figure or manners, he may break up the match, on condition of defraying the expenses incurred. But this is seldom the case; the principal object, that of interest, being once settled, the bride follows the portion as a matter of course, and is often scarcely minded. There are in Genoa marriage-brokers, who have pocket-books filled with the names of marriageable girls of different classes, with notes descriptive of their figures and their fortunes. These people go about endeavoring to arrange connections; if they succeed, they get a commission of two or three per cent. upon the portion. The contents of their memorandnus are often very curious.

THREE THINGS MODERN YOUNG MEN CULTIVATE.—The acquaintance of a young lady with plenty of money—shirt collars as high as a garden wall—and a moustache.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. SMITH.—It is supposed by the learned antiquarians, that the illustrious subject of this memoir was of Asiatic antediluvian origin. Whether, however, he is a descendant of the White or Black Smiths, is a point which it is impossible now to decide. Like many other equally important facts, a knowledge of it was lost in the dark vista of ages concerning which we have heard so much and know so very little. It may, however, be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that a Smith followed Alexander in his warlike expeditions; because, even now, in the world of letters, on the title-page of a beautiful book of poems, may be seen the words—Alexander Smith. That, also, a Smith talked with Plato; heard the Sermon on the Mount; licked up the spittle of Mahomet; came in with the conquerors; went out with the Crusaders; saw Shakspeare play the Ghost; heard him swear behind the scenes at the stupid personator of Hamlet; lighted a bonfire after the dismemberment of the Spanish Armada; made a muss during the "Great Rebellion;" was a Puritan martyr; fought with Charles XII.; fled with a great multitude of other generals; emigrated in the Mayflower; planted Pennsylvania; was saved from a sudden death by the bravery of Pocahontas; assisted Danton and Mirabeau in the composition of their speeches; had a hand in constructing every constitution in Christendom—all this and much more may, with perfect safety, be said. Enough of Smiths, who "have gone before." Our Mr. Smith was born all over—some say in the United States; but the English, with their characteristic impudence, insist that he is a British subject, and quote fifty folio pages of the smallest type of the London Directory to prove their assertion. Let the reader judge of this point for himself. He made considerable excitement in the political world by his first great book—the Wealth of Nations. Although this work is as witty a production as anything that Mr. Smith ever wrote, it was far too dry for our digestion. Whenever we feel inclined to laugh at an improper time, we think of it and grow grave again, instantly. His next feat was the capture of Acre; and at the same time when he was annoying Napoleon in Egypt, he wrote a series of satirical and humorous essays in the Edinburgh Review, which have since been collected into a volume. (Read it.) He then murdered a cockney peddler just by way of pastime, and in order to escape the pursuit of the police ascended Mount Blanc, on whose summit he wrote his greatly admired sonnets and other poems, which have recently been published in Scotland. We believe that on his return he engaged in the iron trade, and we have heard it said that he was regarded as an able Smith. The exercise he has made in the cause of suffering humanity have been almost superhuman. True, he did not sign the Declaration of Independence; but, then, he was before the illustrious Irish patriot himself in his endeavors to emancipate the Emerald Isle. Mr. O'Brien acknowledged this by invariably signing his own name after that of—*Smith*. His wife, we believe, (Mr. O. K.) is lecturing at N. O. on Woman's Rights and on Cleopatra's character. The last effort of Mr. Smith was the demolition of Little Knty's Biogrsphor, and we understand he is now engaged on a powerful drama designed to drive "Hot Corn" from the stage. On some other occasion we may follow the fortunes of this distinguished charsetor.

P. S.—I forgot to mention in the proper place that Mr. Smith was once unfortunately in love. He published his "Rejected Addresses;" and then, broken-hearted, and without further hope of happiness in this vale of tears or temple of cognets, emigrated to Australia, where he endeared himself to every friend of freedom by facilitating the escape of Mr. Mitchel. In sailing to California, he relieved the monotony of the voyage by writing a Mormon Bible. As soon as he landed at San Francisco, he started for Salt Valley, and founded a colony of Saint Smiths. His latest effort was a speech in the Broadway theatre at the Mitchel Banquet.

P. S. S.—In addition to his other enterprises, Mr. Smith carries on an extensive business in New York as the Great Metropolitan Bill-Sticker! [N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.

A PERFECT SPARTAN.—The Spartan women of Texas are not a few. The personal history and adventures of the few we know, were we permitted to relate them as given us by their own lips, would fill an octavo of a thousand pages with wild tales of truth, far more strange than fiction. The following clipped from one of our exchanges is a specimen:

A very interesting and romantic incident was related by Rev. Mr. Fontaine in one of his recent lectures at the Richmond Athenæum. Speaking of the early history of Texas, he gave an account of Gen. Long's effort to revolutionize that country in 1819. Gen. Long served under Gen. Jackson in the Seminole war, and at the battle of New Orleans. He married when 22 years of age, a celebrated beauty and heiress of Nashville, only 16 years old. When he formed the design to invade Texas, Mrs. Long entered fully into his plans, and placed at his disposal her immense wealth. With this he armed and equipped 300 men, entered the country, and was everywhere successful.

Near the Gulf coast he formed a fortification where he established his head-quarters. He was elected President of the Republic—a full Cabinet was appointed and a regular government organized. At that time Iturbide was overrunning Mexico with the design of making himself supreme ruler of that State. Being jealous of the success and power of Gen. Long, he proposed to him, through an agent, that they should unite their forces, which would enable them to strengthen and confirm their authority—the one over Mexico, the other over Texas.

Gen. Long unwisely heeded the traitorous proposition. Before leaving the fort he assigned to his wife seventy-five men, with directions to hold the place until his return. He soon after with the remainder of his small army, reached the head-quarters of Gen. Iturbide, who as soon as he got possession of his rival, caused him to be assassinated. Time passed on, Mrs. Long heard nothing of the sad fate of her husband. The seventy-five men under her charge became dissatisfied—provisions were well nigh exhausted, and they became clamorous to return to the "States." She told them that Gen. Long had directed her to remain until his return, and that she should do so, "dead or alive."

Every man deserted her to retrace their steps to their homes, leaving her with an infant and nurse, a young negro girl of twelve or fourteen years of age, the sole occupants of the fortification. She kept the flag of stars and stripes floating from the walls, fired the morning and evening gun and beat the daily reveille. The Mexicans and Indians thought the place was still garrisoned, and kept at a respectful distance. Time sped. A year elapsed, and still no tidings of her gallant husband reached her lonely abode. During all this space she had subsisted by gathering oysters from the beach and shooting birds which flew about the fort. In 1821 Gen. Austin invaded Texas, and seeing a flag floating from a fortification near the Gulf supposed the noted Lafitto had established himself there.

He sent in a flag of truce, and what was his surprise to find this place, in the midst of inimical Mexicans and savage Indians, *manned* by a solitary woman!

AN IMPERIAL BEDROOM.—The Paris correspondent of the Mirror of Fashion gives the following account of the bedroom of the Empress Eugenie, at the Tuileries, having seen it previous to her Majesty's recent return from Fontainbleau. We copy it by way of a suggestion for those who cultivate imperial splendor and luxury in the rich metropolis of the new world:

"The upholsterers have furnished it with a magnificent sky-blue silk *tenture* along the walls, which is fixed by gold frames, in the style of Louis XV. The arm chairs, chairs, sofas, and lounges, are of the same style and like silk. As for the bed, all made with gilt carved wood, it is covered with a *couvre pieds* of Malino lace, and the curtains, of blue silk lace, are hung down all around it, in the same manner as the old beds of our grandmothers. The carpet is also of a blue color, and so thick that one would take it for a bear skin. It was made at Aubusson, expressly for the place in which it lays. The ceiling of the room was painted by Mr. Bresson, and it represents a group of geninses throwing flowers from rich baskets. The painting is so well done that no one could believe that the figures are not alive. In short, this magnificent bedroom is the *non plus ultra* of riches and elegance. But what are the dreams under those laces?

THE HAPPIEST HUSBAND UNDER THE SUN.—Adam had one great advantage over all other married couples—an advantage which has been lost to us with Paradise—*he had no Mother-in-Law!!!*

Sinope or Sinoub, the Turkish port just entered by the Russians, is the birth-place of Diogenes.

OLD NEW YORK FAMILIES.—By a comparison of Valentine's History of the City of New York, in which all the families of the city in olden times (up to 1750) are given, with the Directory of the present year, we find less than 200 names which are no longer known. Many of these ancient citizens were men of note, in their day, but probably left no descendants to perpetuate their name. On the other hand, we find over 1,500 whose names are all found in the Directory. Since the times of the Knickerbockers, or the Dutch rule in this city, eight or ten generations have passed away, and of course the descendants of some of these ancient heroes are very numerous. The latest relic of the Dutch era was Vincent La Montagne, who was born in this city April 22, 1657, and died May 20, 1778, at the age of 116 years!

The Paris Charivari has an amusing hit at the American expedition to Japan. It represents a lean, lank, soap-looked, genteel, tobacco chewing Yankee, in a Panama hat and a turned down-collar, in the presence of the Emperor of Japan. "Mr. Emperor, here's lots of notions for you in return for your kindness in lettin' us in." "Letting you in—the devil! Come out from here—make yourself scarce—off with you and your presents!" "Oh, Mr. Emperor, how did I forget to say that if our cannon there are loaded with grapeshot, which we'll send you in case you send back our presents and refuse our company!" "Oh Americanne! if that is the case, come in, come in—I am delighted to see you."

THE ACTOR AND THE BISHOP.—Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1675 on an occasion when Betterton, the celebrated actor, was dining with him, said: "Pray, Mr. Betterton, inform me what is the reason you actors on the stage can affect your audience with speaking of things imaginary as if they were real, which our congregations only receive as if they were imaginary." "Why, my lord," replied Betterton, "with submission to your grace, the reason is very plain; all lies in the power of enthusiasm. We actors on the stage speak of things imaginary as if they were real, and you in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary."

THE GREAT REFORMER OF THE AGE.—To-morrow.

EDUCATION.

BARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

REV. A. A. MORRISON, A. M., *Principal.*

This institution is under the patronage of the Louisville Annual Conference, and is located in Bardstown, Ky. Bardstown is located on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, with a line of daily stages passing through, and is 30 miles south of the latter city. Bardstown is pleasantly located, and is proverbial for health. The Institute buildings are large and commodious, and the pleasure grounds attached pleasant and spacious.

The institution is furnished with a full Board of experienced and accomplished Teachers, and the course of study as select and thorough as can be found in any similar Institution in the land. The school is permanently established, and in point of healthiness of locality and facilities for a thorough Female Education, on reasonable terms—this Institution offers peculiar inducements to Southern Methodists and to the Southern community generally.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.
(Board payable in advance: Tuition at the close of the Session.)

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Junior Class	12 00
Middle Class	15 00
Senior Class	18 00
Music on Piano or Guitar	20 00
Vocal Music	4 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	50 00
For Fuel in school-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January next.

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. H. McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn; W. H. Hickpain, M. D., Rev. G. W. Hale, Bardstown, Ky; Rev. G. H. Parmele, Rev. E. Stevenson, Ky; Rev. E. W. Sehon, Rev. A. H. Redford, Louisville, Ky; and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan 5 1854—6t

Teachers Wanted.

A Gentleman and his Wife, or a Brother and Sister, (provided they will have homes,) thoroughly educated are wanted to take charge of a Public School, salary $1000, certain, and whatever else can be realized from Music and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the township. The last Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

Address, Rev. D. S. Goodloe, Irvington, Madison county, Miss. Postage paid. dec10

WANTED.

A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentleman who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Gainesville, Ala. Address, stating terms,

W. E. POINDEXTER,
Gainesville, Ala.

dec4-4t

EMORY and HENRY COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 12th January, 1854. There is, we believe no College in the South offering stronger inducements to young men desirous of a thorough course of collegiate instruction.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$25 00
Board " " "	31 50
Washing " " "	5 00
Fuel " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " "	1 25
	$54 75

With a location famous for health with ample Libraries and Apparatus, with a full and efficient Board of Instruction, and with a degree of cheapness unparalleled, any young man with limited means, fair abilities and proper energy can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post-office, Va.

jan6-8t

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

FACULTY:

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., President and Professor of the Natural Sciences and Belles-Letters.
REV. TORNER M. JONES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.
MONS. ERNEST JOOANNE, (of the College of Henri IV., Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.
THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music.
MISS N. JANE SPEER, Miss NANNIE T. SPEED and Miss LUCY McGEE, Assistants in the Literary Departments.
MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JOUANNE and Miss CAROLINE A. BLAKE Assistants in the Department of Music.
MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.
THOMAS O. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.
MRS. T. O. BLAKE, Governess.

This Institution is situated in a healthy part of Central North Carolina. It is under the charge of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the selection of the Faculty the Trustees have had reference first of all to superior qualifications, and so far as practicable have obtained ladies and gentlemen of *Southern birth and education.*

The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental; but as we all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons on morality are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts. Parents must make money in advance. All the expenditures of the students are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish; with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on the study by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Deems, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professors of French, Greek and Latin purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty picture" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute all culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole institution. The Faculty are working under the female: "We are striving to make not the largest but the best school in the Land."

TERMS:

$70 a session (of 21 weeks) for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, furnished rooms and attendance; $20 extra for music on the Piano or Guitar, or for Oil Painting; $5 for Drawing or French or Latin. The Trustees believe that no school of the South offers such advantages on such favorable terms.

For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 29, 1853. jn6-6t

FORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

INSTRUCTORS.

REV. A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. B.
REV. C. D. DECONEILL, Professor of Piano, Harp and Guitar.
MRS. S. C. EDGERTON, MRS. H. CONRAD.
MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN. MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks	$50
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do.	10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do.	5

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks	$15
" Second Division, do.	20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks	$25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do.	15
" French, Italian or German, do.	15
Stationery, in either class, do.	1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks	$30
Use of Piano, do.	5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting in Water Colors, do.	$10
Fancy Embroidery, do.	5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of over $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the females, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DECONEILL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Fort Gibson, Ct. 21, 1853. dec10-4t

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his care.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWES, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and winning manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skilful Teachers, and all that is valuable given in the arts and accomplishments that go to qualify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and most often only neglected class of Pupils.

The School session year is divided into Two Sessions of Forty Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Exhibition Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils receive at any time and charged to the end of the Session. Fractions of Sessions each week is counted one week in full.

The school is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only requirement is, embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department and will tenderly care for the health, manners and comfort of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved object of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful requisites of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals, (each)	1 00
LATIN included in the Regular Course.	
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month	10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. T. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. O. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John R. Pursell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Sciences.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONBURANT, English.
MISS PHEBE FOLLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. OLAIR, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges date from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimates does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial, and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a select collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior instrument of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath school facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year.

Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, T. B. WALK.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DORMAN. W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 52. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER, 156.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

FAST DAYS.

Pursuing the course of the almanac, we next come to the two fasts, observed one on the seventeenth of the fourth month, or *Tamus*, and the other on the ninth of the fifth month, or *Ab*. They both date back to the days of Zachariah, who in chapter viii, verse 19, says; "The fast of the *fourth* month, and the fast of the *fifth*, and the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the tenth, shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness and cheerful feasts."

Both these days as well as the intervening three weeks, are celebrated in commemoration of the commencement and siege of Jerusalem, and the final destruction of the first Temple by Nebuchadnezzar, in 588 B. C. The ninth of Ab, moreover, is the anniversary of the destruction of the second temple by Titus, A. D. 70. During these three weeks a general sadness and mourning prevails among the Jewish people. They are not allowed to cut off their beard, wear new clothes or manifest pleasure in any way whatever.

Nine days previous to the great or *black fast*, (as some call it, since it is much more rigorous in its requirements than the other fasts,) the degree of mourning increases, and neither wine nor flesh meat of any kind can be partaken of during these nine days, (Sabbath always excepted.) Ordinary fast-days require an abstinence from all food and drink from daylight until the appearance of the stars. Hence it is customary for them to rise before daybreak and take a hearty breakfast. But on this (and on the day of Atonement, hereafter to be described,) the season of fasting continues from about sunset of the eighth till dark on the evening of the ninth of Ab, making it about twenty-five or twenty-six hours.

In the evening (of the eighth) they go to the synagogue in old and even torn garments and without shoes: sit on sacks or sometimes on the bare floor. All ornaments are placed out of sight; "the veil of the temple," or synagogue, is taken down, and the aspect of the whole scene expresses deep sorrow, and a strong sense of desolation. The Hazan then recites the Book of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, in a very plaintive and doleful voice. After which various *Kinoth* (poetical 'dirges'—most generally apostrophizing Jerusalem the fallen, and bewailing with her)—are chanted by different members of the congregation, out of a liturgy compiled expressly for the use of this day.

Tradition forbids the use of water for the ordinary ablutions in the morning. So great should be the grief and concern of every true son of Jacob, that his toilet and other such trifling matters should receive no attention whatever on this day. But I am glad to be able to say that the genius of modern civilization has put in his veto against this and all similar practices, whence they are now generally abandoned. They proceed to the synagogue very early and deliver the daily prayer without, however, putting on the *Phylacteries*. *Kinoth* are then again recited, as on the evening previous, and about noon the congregation is dismissed. In the afternoon they usually visit *Keber Aboth*—"the tombs of the fathers"—which custom shall be described in my next.

The Talmud states that in the days of Messiah all the fasts will be changed into feasts, and the ninth of Ab, commemorating the double destruction of the Holy Temple, will at its restoration become the greatest festival of the year. This is an exegesis of the above quoted passage of Zechariah, which is sincerely believed by most pious Jews.

The season of the year corresponding to above-named fasts varies from the first of July to sometimes the tenth of August. Among the very pious, and particularly among the learned who revere antiquity for its own sake, (as what sage does not? the fifteenth of Ab is observed as a semi-festival, because on this day the virgins of Israel used to display their charms by dancing before the male youth, and thus seek to secure or captivate a husband! Not very romantic this, certainly.

Columbia, S. C. JOSEPHUS.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A WORD ON HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

MR. EDITOR:—I would respectfully call the attention of the Church to a subject that I regard of considerable importance to the cause of religion, which is the necessity of preparing our preaching houses for winter worship. The neglect of this is a source of much evil and calls for immediate and extensive reformation. There are very few of our churches that are at all prepared for worship in cold weather, and a large amount of the good accomplished by our revivals in the summer and fall is lost because of the long suspension of religious meetings, occasioned by the want of suitable places of worship during the winter.

Our people generally seem to have lost sight of this in the construction of houses of worship, and we scarcely ever see a Methodist church in the country prepared for the comfortable accommodation of a congregation in the winter. If a congregation assemblee they either have to adjourn to some school house hard by, where a fire can be made for the partial warming of the females, or a large fire must be built out of doors, to which the congregation resorts during the progress of the discourse, and perhaps a considerable proportion of them never leave it, preferring the chance of keeping their bodies warm to the prospect of having their souls benefitted while shivering under a discourse from the pulpit.

In consequence of this the congregations are greatly reduced, and often preaching has to be given up entirely. Class and prayer-meeting are suspended to the very great detriment of religion, and the Sabbath School falls a victim, and indeed, the whole of our operations are pretty much arrested. Were it not for a warm day occasionally the preacher might as well make himself comfortable at home and give up all efforts to accomplish any good until the opening of spring, and let the churches lay themselves down for an undisturbed nap of four or five months.

If our churches were so constructed as to keep out the wintry blasts, and supplied with good stoves, which would cost but little, all our church meetings might be kept up; congregations would not decline; and revivals of religion would be as common in winter as in summer and fall. Perhaps there is no season of the year in which it is more important that the meetings of the church should be kept up, because it succeeds the season for camp and protracted meetings, when the church realizes large ingatherings of young converts, who, in the first stage of their Christian career, need especial nursing and training. But how commonly is it the case that during the winter religious meetings are pretty much suspended, and for want of the means of grace and religious associations, these young Christians become cold and careless, or form habits of neglect and lukewarmness which follow them all through life, if they do not entirely backslide and give up religion altogether.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the time will soon arrive when no Methodist church will be considered fit for worship until it is ceiled or plastered, and provided with a good stove if it be a framed house, and if a log house, made close and comfortable and furnished with a stove, which any congregation could pay for; and if a stove can't be raised that there will at least be a chimney in which a good fire can be made for the comfort of the congregation. It is very true that "a stove in the pulpit" is an excellent thing to keep the church warm, but we need one in the congregation too.

Yours, GEO. SHAEFFER.

January 11, 1854.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PRESENT TIMES AND PAST TIMES.

THE PAY OF ITINERANTS—CAUSE AND EFFECT—RISE IN PROPERTY AND DEPRECIATION OF MONEY, ETC.

With the conviction that I have selected an important topic to discuss, I feel incumbent on me, as a layman, who has long and closely observed the fluctuating value of money, to throw my thoughts together, hoping the representatives to our next General Conference will give them something more than a passing notice. I am admonished of that deference due to age and experience, as well as the ability of those I am addressing, which brings me to the necessity of assuring them that it is no part of my intention to treat of any of the duties peculiar to the ministers of Christ; but simply to discuss the points that legitimately belong, in part, to the finances of the church.

I suppose there are but few, if any, that will at this day insist on $100 being sufficient to sustain the necessary expenses of clothing, horse and cut-fit for an itinerant; and there is no necessity of reasoning to sustain a settled plan. And yet many may conclude that this conclusion would at once settle the question in favor of raising the pay without looking to the farther bearings of the question. Not so with me, for the time was that the itinerant's allowance was but $60 or thereabouts, and at that very time a coat cost more money than the same article would now; and the Methodist Church flourished as well then as now, and perhaps the depth of piety was greater than it is at this time.

So far it would seem that the pay is ample, but far from it. There is a vast change in the times, and this change is far beyond the control of the church. Of old a $10 jeans coat was certainly as passable as a $20 cloth coat is at present, and a $60 as good as a $125 horse, and these differences which go far to show the difference in times and the difference in the value of money is but a moderate portion of the vast change in times. One of the greatest changes and one that bears heaviest on the itinerant, is the change in domestic management and its consequent economy. Time was when nearly all of man's wearing apparel, especially in the country, was manufactured entirely at home, and the preacher was remembered, and even his wants, or rather his necessities, consulted and furnished free of cost; and in many cases there were overflowing wardrobes without one cent cost.

But alas, those days of meek simplicity are gone never to return. It was then that if the faithful minister had presented to him a coat more than he needed, he could swap it for a saddle or something else to meet his wants. How different now. Money must be paid in exchange for everything.

A case in point. My parents, only thirty years since, with seven or eight children growing up, and with 35 slaves only required about $300 to pay for their annual wants, including everything that was bought with money; but everything was not bought with money; articles of domestic manufacture were exchanged for other articles of necessity, to the extent of from $150 to $250. How is it now with me! With the same sized family, and equally as plain now according to the times as they were for their times, my expenses run up from $1,200 to $1,500; and, without laboring any harder than they did, I make the money; and also make a corresponding surplus; (i. e.) with 3 to 4 times the expense, I still make 3 to 4 times the clear profit they did; and these facts are not the result of guess work or in recollection, for accounts of expenses and profits have been kept in both cases. How great the change, and yet how completely beyond the power of the church to recall those days of pristine purity!

Then, without hinting farther regrets for the past, let us not for the present, and meet the present wants of the Church, that cannot be supplied by the regulations framed some 30 to 40 years since; far behind the wants of the present times. Some 30 to 40 years since, common laborers could be employed from $75 to $125 per year: but now, from $125 to $200; and can there be a substantial reason given given why an unmarried itinerant's wages should be less than a common laborer's, while the itinerant has to furnish himself!

But there are some, and probably not a small number, who are looking for a reversion of times, or such a revulsion as will materially lower the price of living and clothing. If I am right in this conjecture, I would say to all such that they have not studied well and profitably the subject of cause and effect; for it is certain that effect will follow cause. This brings me to give my views, as to the cause of the rise in the price of almost every thing, and that the same cause will continue yet to act for at least some time to come. There was a heavy rise in property between 1832 and 1839, caused by over-banking, over-trading, and a too great extension of credit without a specie basis to sustain it.

Now what are the causes that are at work, threatening to operate so powerfully, as to authorize a considerable change in the wages of the itinerancy? About 3 or 4 years since, a few persons ventured to give the opinion that the golden era had commenced; the opening of the vast mines of California being the only foundation for the expected rise of property, or which means the same thing, the general depreciation of money; and the change that has followed has fully justified the opinion: and now, instead of the gold mines then discovered, failing, as some predicted, the fresh discoveries of Australia and elsewhere, have added immensely, not to the probability, but to the certainty, that we are in, not the full grown, but about the fair beginning of the golden era.

The whole trading world has fairly begun to feel its effects, and the grand cause of the rise of property, and fall in the value of money, begets additional causes, which come in for a share of the causes to stimulate yet higher prices; the increasing abundance of money invariably inspires confidence, and confidence invariably extends credit; and confidence and credit are the legitimate seeds of extended banking, and the rapid extension of banking for the last few years, is small, compared to what must be produced by the causes now at work.

Some of the aged will no doubt be ready to ask, can it be possible for a people so intelligent as the people of the United States, and so well taught by the reverses of '39 and '40, so far to forget themselves as to plunge once more, and that so soon, into extravagant banking? Yes, not only possible, but inevitable. Human nature is the same in all ages, prone to forget the past and look to present gain; and if admonished by the experience of the aged, the ready answer is and will be: "Oh, we have got the specie now, we are not like the fools of '37 and '38, that plunged headlong into banking, without specie to bank on; and we now have the true and substantial basis of all credit."

Such arguments as these will go on conquering and to conquer, until not a State will probably be left to tell the tale of well-balanced prudence, when the final revulsion, or stop to a wild career does come. That such a day will come, I hold as inevitable, though the time is yet distant and uncertain, and will be protracted or shortened by circumstances.

In the meantime, partial or short revulsions, accompanied with a temporary fall in prices, may wake up cautious thoughts and wise conclusions, which will tend much to keep off the final day of sad reckoning. That the rapidly-growing abundance of specie will sustain banking beyond its present limits, need not be doubted. Credit and extravagant overtrading is sure to go hand in hand with overbanking.

When then will this important, but dreaded day come? I think the angels do not know, and yet, I will venture to give an index: There are now those who are laying up their surplus, expecting soon to reap a golden harvest, by purchasing property at half its present price. All such are doomed to disappointment; for after hoarding their pile until it loses half its value by the price of property rising double, then this fact will so wake them up as to examine the natural workings of cause and effect; this will exhibit itself by their consulting their friends, and every one will go to confirm them of their error; and thus they are sure to grasp the other extreme, by trotting out their hoarded pile, and paying such prices as they had often declared they never would give. Whenever the spirit of *trotting out* seizes the miserly, it will turn loose an additional amount of capital, which will cause prices to rush higher and faster than ever, for a short time.

This is my index; look out, the time of bankruptcy and want is nigh. I have lived through one such scene, and expect, if I live 15 or 20 years longer, to live through another: but I have no idea of living to see property as low as I have seen it. But if I live a few years longer, I expect to see it sell about twice as high as now.

That the next General Conference will be disposed to raise the wages of her traveling preachers I have no doubt: yet there may be so great a difference of opinion about the details, that I apprehend more danger of a failure from this cause than any other; and I will venture a thought or two about the details. I believe it would take about 40 per cent. on the present allowance, to make out a bare competence, especially for single preachers, say for single preachers..$140 00

Married.....$240 00

And a like increase of per centage for children. Now, my lady readers, say not that I am unfair towards you, until you hear me a little further. It has been a complaint in our Church that her itinerants marry too young, and that their usefulness is much abridged thereby, and even the plea of justification has been urged that the pay of the married preachers is better than that of the single; and this plea is no doubt correct, where the Stewards perform their part well in providing table expenses. Then it is high time to nip the ungodly plea, that the Church may be no longer shorn of its jewels of usefulness by the plea of pinching necessity; for it is a stubborn fact, well known throughout the connection, that a very large number locate in a short time after marriage. Then, in order to retain them longer, their wages should be so arranged as to afford them no temptations, fortified by the plea of necessity, to take upon themselves such burdens as either drive them to or excuse them for locating.

Some of the foregoing remarks would indicate a greater increase in the wages than recommended; but it should be borne in mind that the General Conference will meet again in four years, and then will be the proper time to make farther provisions for wants, that now lie too far in the future, to be correctly provided for; and this subject should be handled with that caution which will insure its not resulting badly, by running too far to the other extreme, which might engender the idea, among the laity, (the purse-string holders) that an extravagant allowance had been made; and nothing could be more fatal than the apathy that might follow such a conclusion.

Up to this time, the Methodist Church has maintained one virtue that we can triumphantly point to as being unsurpassed by anything the history of the world affords, with a just comparison of circumstances: that is the extreme low rates that her lawmakers have named their own pay; and the highest authority are allowed no greater wages than the lowest! The world has indeed given instances of as great self-denial, but not in the money-making age and the same countries where all the laws of Methodism have been enacted. Let her maintain this virtue inviolate; then so long as this Church and the world stands, this Church can still be pointed to as the nursery of Holiness.

MODERATE LAYMAN.

Arkansas, Dec. 25, 1853.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

The Florida Conference met in Monticello Fla., on the 4th inst. Bishop Paine was prevented by family affliction from meeting with us. R. H. Howren was chosen President, and P. P. Smith Secretary. Most of the Preachers were in attendance.

J. W. Jackson, R. J. McCook, W. Peeler, B. McHan and A. Johnson were received on trial. C. Raiford, W. Hall and W. T. Harris we readmitted. R. S. Tupper and T. W. Cooper located. We have a nett increase of 1341 members, settled with deficient preachers' widows and orphans at 68 cents on the dollar. Missionary collection, over $3,000. being about 50 cents for each white member. Sunday Schools increasingly prosperous. "Fletcher Institute" and "East Florida Seminary" report themselves in a healthy and prosperous condition.

In all respects, this young Conference is in an improving condition; yet there is very much land to be possessed, and we could employ profitably 20 additional preachers in the conference district.

The Conference closed on Monday evening, the 9th inst., and the preachers have gone to their respective fields of labor in good spirits, but one of our number has fallen during the year. Herewith you have the appointments:

TALLAHASSEE DISTRICT, *S. P. Richardson, P. E.*

Tallahassee, R. McC. Tydings.
Quincy, W Cheice.
Leon, James Peeler.
Chalsers and Leon miss., W. T. Harrison.
Wakulla, to be supplied.
Gadsden, W. M. Kennedy.
Bainbridge, J. P. Richardson.
Albany Station, P. P. Smith.
Newton, to be supplied.
Blakely, J. H. M. Gardner.
Milford mis., J. B. Jackson.
South Gadsden miss., J. W. Mille.
Baker mis. to colored, to be supplied.
Agent A. B. Society, E. L. T. Blake.

MADISON DISTRICT, *R. H. Howren, P. E.*

Madisea, J. W. Rhodes.
Monticello, T. W. Cooper.
Thomasville Station, W. W. Griffin.
Thomasville Circuit, O. B. Stanley.
Tronprille, C. Raiford.
Hamilton, J. W. Carlton.
Columbia, J. M. N. Low, T. Taylor.
Newmansville, T. N. Gardner.
Newmansville miss., J. L. Jerry.
South Madison mis., to be supplied.
Suwannee, mis., to be supplied.
Santafee mis., to be supplied.
Aucilla mis. to colored, A. Peeler.
Principal F. Institute, R. H. Lackey.

ST. MARY'S DISTRICT, *F. E. Steward, P. E.*

St. Mary's, J. C. Ley.
Black Creek, Wm. Peeler.
Jacksonville, T. Gardner.
Brunswick, S. Woodberry.
Centerville, W. Hall.
Waresboro', S. G. Childs.
St John's mis, W K Turner.
Clinch mis, R J McCook.
Irwin mis, W Edwards.
Holmesville, P B Bedford.
Glynn mis to colored, to be supplied.
Satilla miss., J. J. Richards.

TAMPA DISTRICT, *G. W. Pratt, P. E.*

Tampa, T J Sealy.
Key West, J T Rivers.
Manatee, S A McCook.
Ocala, to be supplied.
Pilatka, A M Mellan.
Orange miss., to be supplied.
Sumpter, mis, to be supplied.
Hillsboro miss., T Allis.
Hernando miss., F Johnson.
J M Valentine, J Carraway, John Penny and G W Fagg left without appointments, on account of ill health.

SUPERANNUATED DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.—P P Smith, R H Howren, M Redell and F. Stewart.

RESERVED DELEGATE.—John Penny.

Next Conference to be held at Jacksonville, East Florida.

HAPPY DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.

A Christian lady of Mobile, who has taken an interest and done a work for the Sabbath School in one of its suburban villages, that can only be repaid by its own fruit, sends us an account of the happy death of one of her scholars. We should be untrue to the editorial instinct to let such an account pass out of our hands, even if we designed nothing further than making the Advocate interesting. But there is a lesson here, a deep and blessed philosophy. We durst not forbid this little one's testimony for Christ. We publish it for parents' sake and for their children.

Our correspondent writes:

Brother McTyeire.—If you are willing to put anything in the Advocate for children, do let me tell you something of the death of one of the finest little boys I ever knew—Manly McMorris. He was buried on the 28th August—not twelve years old, and the only son of his mother. His name was Manly, and it was a suitable name, for he was a manly boy: so obedient to his parents. R. [her son] went to school with him last winter, and often he and F. [his sister] would tell me of him. He dearly loved Sunday School, and to take his little hymn book about, to sing and read. They moved from town to get away from yellow fever, and in three days he was taken sick, and in a few more died. His sister, about thirteen, wrote off some of his expressions. His mother told me she had often read of happy deaths of young children, but thought it was exaggerated, but now she knows *a child* can die a happy Christian. I will copy just what I find of his sister's account, hoping you will tell it so as to encourage Sunday Schools, for his father thinks much he got by attending.

M. E. C.

We cannot "tell it" better for the end proposed than by copying the account:

Death-bed Scene of my Brother.

Though deeply written on my mind, yet fearing that time may remove some of the useful things that he taught me, I will commit a few of them to paper. He was taken ill on Monday night, and continued to grow worse until Thursday; he became speechless about 12 or 1 o'clock; mother said: "My son, do you know me? Speak one word of comfort to your mother." He answered with a look and a deep groan, and remained speechless for some hours. By the use of restoratives he revived. He was seen making an effort to turn over; he said: "Father, I cannot get upon my knees; will you not pray for me?" Father prayed as earnestly as he could. Mother said: "My son, God can hear you pray on your back as well as on your knees." A paroxysm of pain lasted a short time, then, with such an expression of countenance as I never saw before, he said: "God Almighty, have mercy on this poor little boy, for Jesus Christ's sake!" Then paroxysms of pain all day, with intervals of rest. During some of the moments of rest, he laid his dear little hands in mother's, and said: "Mother, you will not have these hands long."

He seemed engaged in prayer every moment of rest that he had. Though his sufferings were great, he never murmured or complained; he frequently entreated father and mother not to grieve for him; they never left his side for a moment, night or day; we thought he could not live through the night. Friday, we hoped he was better, but he soon grew worse; mother said in a whisper: "He cannot last long!" He replied: "Yes, mother, I have a long road to travel—many thousand miles. "When he was suffering the greatest agony, father or mother would say: "Remember Jesus!" He would calm down instantly and look peaceful. Once he said: "Remember, Lord, thy dying groans, and then remember me!" Frequently singing parts of hymns; said: "Perhaps tomorrow, I will be in heaven." One of the old servants came in; he said: "Aunt Lizzy, are you ready to die?" He told her God had heard his prayer; he said: "I have seen Jesus; he looked up with a heavenly smile and said: "That blessed face I see above!" He said: "O Lord, have mercy on my father and mother, my sisters and brother, (a half brother,) the poor blacks and all my friends; I want them all to follow me to heaven." His sufferings were great all Friday night; Saturday morning he told me the little Angels were around his bed, tried to point them out to us, but our poor sinful eyes could not behold them.

Mother said: "My son, how do you feel now?" He waved his little hands, and replied: "Glory to God! I feel like I was going to Heaven." Mother said: "Son, do you know what you are saying?" He said: "Yes, my mother. I do feel like I had a golden crown in my hand, and I was going to Christ to put it on me." Father said: "My son, to-day is Saturday." He replied: "My first day in Heaven will be Sunday, and I shall meet Jesus, as fresh as the lark in the field."

Six o'clock Saturday night he breathed his last. I have frequently read of happy deaths of children, but thought it fiction; but I never can doubt again a child may die a Christian. I am a child myself, but Oh, grant that I may die as bright a Christian as my little brother, is the prayer of his sister,

L. R. M.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that a seaman who was left on board the ship Chauncy Jerome, Jr., wrecked near Sandy Hook, drank to excess, became delirious, and killed a shipmate and a passenger. He also attempted the life of Capt. Cone.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WESLEYAN SOCIETY OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

At the late session of the Alabama Conference the junior members of that body organized themselves into a "Wesleyan Society," designed for their spiritual and intellectual improvement. To carry out the object of their association they requested Brothers Hamilton, Carter, and the undersigned, to make out a list of books for study, supplementary to the Conference Course. That committee has not yet been able to meet to confer together on the subject, but Brothers Hamilton and Carter have agreed to recommend for the present year's study—On the office and work of the ministry: Vinet's Pastoral Theology with Bungener's Preacher and the King. On Baptism: Taylor's Apostolic Baptism and Summers on Baptism. On Church Government: Coleman's Apostolical and Primitive Church and Stevens's Church Polity. These works are to be carefully studied, and examinations had on them at the next meeting of the society. The committee, at their earliest convenience, will endeavor to comply with the wishes of their brethren in regard to the general course of study which they wish them to indicate.

THOMAS O. SUMMERS.

The second Anniversary of the Alabama Bible Society held its meeting in the Presbyterian Church of this city on Sabbath evening last. An able report was read by the Secretary, which was listened to with great attention.

Inspiring and eloquent speeches were delivered by Hon. H. W. Hilliard, Hon. Wm. L. Yancey and Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D. D. This is a noble cause our citizens are engaged in, and may it well succeed. The Bible is the light of the world, let us put it into the hands of all in our reach.

The annual election of officers took place and resulted in the election of—

President, E. A. Holt.
Secretary, Richard Jones.
Treasurer, Wm. B. Bell.
Vice Presidents, H. W. Hilliard, Wm. L. Yancey, James H. Smith, Henry Lucas, Thos. M. Cowles.
Directors, Abner McGehee, Wm. Poe, Chas. T. Pollard, John Whiting, F. M. Gilmer, E. C. Hannon, I. W. Roberts, B. S. Bibb, Jack Thorington. [Montgomery Adv., 12th inst.

[From the Charleston Courier.

Florida and her Resources.

Welaka, (Fla.,) Dec. 15, 1853.—The frequent inquiries made relative to Florida, especially by South Carolinians, induces me to address you a letter containing some general information upon the subject, and if you think it will prove interesting or valuable to any who are directing their attention to our State, you are authorized to copy it into your paper.

It is an enigma to many who observe the topographical position of Florida, that with an area of 38,000,000 of acres, she had in 1850 but 349,000 acres of improved land, and a population of only 88,000; about 47,000 of that number whites.

A review of her history will explain it. For the last century Florida has not enjoyed repose under any government of twenty years' duration. In 1763, the Spaniards gave up the Floridas to England. In 1783-4, the English returned them to Spain, by which government they were held until 1821, a treaty having been made for their cession to the United States in 1819.

While these political changes were taking place, internal difficulties occasionally occurred with Indians, and invasions were made upon the provinces several times. In 1812 and 1818, East Florida was invaded by a body of quondam patriots, who were protected by the United States flag, under the pretence that it was a republican movement on the part of the inhabitants; but it was an arranged plan to obtain possession of the peninsula—our government apprehending its occupation by the English during the war then pending.

This invasion was most disastrous to East Florida. Every plantation in the district was devastated, either by the United States troops and patriots, who were together, or by a lawless handitti, who remained in the province after the troops left. The province did not recover from this, before the cession to the United States, and upon the change of flags in 1821, almost every Castilian departed for Cuba.

The chief reason why a wealthy and enterprising population did not at once follow our flag into Florida, was that titles to land were uncertain. Grants and donations having been made by England and Spain to their respective subjects, upon many of which conditions had been imposed, and no evidence could be readily obtained to show whether or not they had been complied with. In 1828, our Government appointed a Board of Commissioners to attend to the investigation of claims for grants and donations, and those were confirmed which were perfected. After this Board ceased to act, other claims of the same character were acted on by the U. S. Court. The most important grants were the Arredondo grant of 20 miles square, and that to the Duke of Allagon, of about 17,000,000 acres. The former was confirmed, and the latter rejected. Titles to land in Florida can now be easily ascertained.

The war with the Seminoles from 1835 to 1842, was a serious drawback upon the prosperity of the Territory generally, but more especially upon the Eastern District, it being the seat of war. Many sugar and cotton plantations were destroyed upon the Atlantic as well as in the interior, which were in beautiful operation. When the war ceased in 1842, a verbal understanding was had with the Indians, that they might remain undisturbed if they remained peaceful in certain boundaries assigned them. Their conduct has been such as to give confidence of their intention to be quiet, and the public mind generally is at rest respecting any hostile action by them. It is true that some are found who apprehend the State is unsafe while any remnant ever remains in it; but I am impressed fully with the belief that it is from mistaken views of policy, or from selfish motives, that any will advise hostilities against them at a time when the population and prosperity of the State is so rapidly increasing and advancing. Indeed, was it not referred to, it would not be known that there are any Indians in the State, as they never mingle with the whites; and with the exception of a few "outsiders," who straggle about to hunt, they remain continually within their boundary line.

Another objection to capitalists investing money in Florida, previous to her becoming a State, was that bonds had been issued by the Governor, (under authority of law,) to the amount of several millions of dollars, for certain banks in the Territory. The banks failed, and it was supposed that the inhabitants would be taxed to redeem this pledge of their Territory. The question, however, was definitely settled by a provision in the Constitution of the State, when she was admitted into the confederacy in 1845, which states distinctly that the people of the State shall not be taxed to pay them.

Thus have all serious difficulties been adjusted and confidence in the resources of Florida is shown by the tide of emigration which is now flowing within her limits.

The principal planting counties in East Florida are Columbia, Alachua, Marion, Sumter, Hernando and Levy. The three first named are the most populous and thriving.

Marion county, within the past 3 years, has added several thousand to her population from South Carolina alone, and the result of the planting interest generally has fully met the expectations of those engaged in it.

The settlers in the vicinity of Ocala and Micanopy, being chiefly from the "South State," that district is given the sobriquet of "New Carolina," and the number of wealthy and respectable planters there form a nucleus highly desirable for "annexation."

In this vicinity, the lands are fertile and in large bodies; but equally good lands may be found further south and west, at much lower prices than sales are made at there.

I think a moderate estimate of the wild land in East Florida fit for general cultivation is 2,500,000 acres—one-half of this first quality. At present the improved land in the State does not exceed 600,000 acres.

The products of the State are sugar, long and short staple cotton, tobacco, turpentine, and yellow pine, live oak, red cedar, and cypress timber.

The shipment of yellow pine lumber from the St. John's river the ensuing year will reach 50,000,000 feet. The value of which will be at the mills about $600,000. The ensuing crop of East Florida, which will pass out at the St. John's, will amount to about $750,000. More than half of this will come from Marion, Sumter, and the lower part of Alachua counties. The succeeding crop will be much increased, as lands are being opened to a large extent, and every steamer from Charleston is filled with emigrants and hands for the planting districts.

Within an area of twenty miles square around Micanopy there are prairie and swamp lands which could be reclaimed at an expense of from $80,000 to $100,000, sufficient to raise 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, and notwithstanding the cultivation of long cotton is so favorable, I believe that the principal crop of East Florida, before many years, will be sugar.

Of the towns in East Florida, Jacksonville is the most thriving. Population about 2,500. The business of the place is chiefly from the influence of fifteen steam saw mills, in its vicinity—their shipments amounting to about 40,000,000 feet. St. Augustine, about 2000 population, does but a small business. It is the most healthful city in the United States, both summer and winter. Middleburg, on Black Creek, is a small village, but ships a large quantity of cotton from Alachua and Columbia counties. Palatka is the county site of Putnam county, is the terminus of the steamers from Charleston and Savannah, and the depot for the produce and merchandise received and forwarded for the interior counties, and upper St. Johns. It is prospering. The population was about 150 a year since, it is now about 500. Welaka, about 25 miles above Palatka, is a place just springing up, which bids fair to become a depot for the produce from Oclawaha river, as it is situated immediately opposite the mouth of that stream, upon a high and pleasant bluff. Big Lake George and Anzie Island, lies 12 miles above Welaka, and about 80 miles further is Lake Munroe, upon which are situated Enterprise and Millerville. Ocala, the county site of Marion county, is in the interior, 55 miles from Palatka, and 30 miles from the celebrated Orange Springs. This is a business place of about 800 population. There is a seminary under good direction, with about 100 male and female pupils. Micanopy is a village of 150 population, surrounded by a very respectable planting community, and most fertile lands.

Upon the Oclawaha, Silver Spring is the head point of navigation, and ships the produce from the country around Ocala. For Brooke, on the Oclawaha, is of some importance, as it will be the shipping point of most of the produce raised in the vicinity of Orange Lake, Micanopy, and the Alachua prairie.

Newnansville, the late county site of Alachua county, is further interior, about seventy miles from Palatka, and forty-five from Middleburg. It is a town of some standing and trade, and ships her produce and receives merchandise at Middleburg.

Gainesville is the new county site of Alahua county, situated about fifteen miles Northwesterly from Micanopy, and is in the midst of the richest section of planting lands.

Lands in East Florida, but more particularly in Marion county, have advanced from one hundred to five hundred per cent. Some tracts of land sold at $8 per acre, three years since, have been lately sold at $15 to $20 per acre. There is much good land to be had now at from $6 to $5 per acre, but it must be hunted out. Land seekers should not trust to steamboats and stages when they want land, but bring with them their saddle horses and camping blankets.

Business capital is small in East Florida, compared with the amount of trade; but as the country is prospering, it suffices for ordinary purposes, there being no extensive operations in produce. There is not any bank in Florida, nor will there probably be any, as the banks of South Carolina and Georgia are in good standing, and can supply all the money facilities required for legitimate business transactions, and an agricultural country is better without banks.

The population of Florida increased from 1840 to 1850 fifty-six per cent. It will increase more than one hundred per cent. in the present term of ten years.

To refer to the climate of Florida would be superfluous, as it is so well known to be salubrious and healthy. The census of 1850 reports her as the most healthy State on the Atlantic and the fourth in the confederacy, including the new Western States, which are not on an equality, as their population is chiefly of a firmer character.

In my endeavor to be brief in this communication, and yet wishing to be general, I feel I have not done justice to Florida, nor, indeed, to myself; but it is so lengthy I must conclude it, and shall do so with a few comments.

There is no State in the Confederacy which presents greater *permanent* inducements to the emigrant or capitalist than does Florida at this time. Every one who is industrious, prudent and attentive to their business is prospering, no matter in what channel his energies are directed. Florida is yet but a wilderness—every day develops some new source of interest or profit. With a soil and climate adapted to the productions of most northern, as well as most tropical plants and fruits, the advantage over Cuba is a great one, because social relations are better, and the facility of communication with every place is easier.

The connection with the North, afforded by the elegant and safe steamers from Charleston and Savannah, is of great consideration, and the comforts they supply alone induce persons to visit Florida; and to see the noble St. John's, "The River of Lakes," flowing in its majestic tide from a source over 300 miles from its outlet, will well repay the voyager for the time expended.

To Charleston, East Florida is justly becoming a district of much commercial importance. The character of her produce is adapted to the Charleston market, and the sympathy between the two places is strong, from the circumstance of so many of Florida's best citizens being emigrants from South Carolina.

The internal improvements of Florida are not yet commenced, but she will not long be. The proposed railroad from C... on the Gulf of Mexico, to the ... will soon be carried on, ... highest advantage, not only to ... Florida, but to the ... the country at large. ... ing for the development ... eats as well as ...

With much respect, ...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 28.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.—By mistake the minutes of this Conference, as published by the Southern Advocate were worked off upon our first page. They differ from those we have received from the Secretary of the Conference, which will be found in another column.

In the first setting up there is a queer error—"*Superannuated Delegates to the General Conference.*" The thing is impossible of course, but the description of it a discovery. One of the names set down as a delegate should stand with the word "Superannuated" Brother M. Redell.

DIED.—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, the clerk of this office—the second one we have lost by death in six months.

Mr. McK. won upon all about him by his accommodating ways and his diligent attention to business. His disease was consumption; rapid, yet gradual enough to give him timely warning. The last few weeks he was often engaged in prayer, and there is reason to hope that the Lord saved him. He was about 27 years of age, and left a wife and little child to feel, in poverty, his long absence.

REV. DR. WINANS.—We learn that an addition of three sermons has been made to those already prepared by this able divine: one on Repentance, one on Salvation by Faith, and one on the General Judgment; and that the whole will form a 12mo. of 500 pages. Would not our book agent do well to secure this work, the result of the experience and labor of one so extensively and deservedly well known throughout the Methodist Church, both North and South?

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

A letter from the Rev. W. H. Watkins, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, informs us of the election of the Rev. H. C. Thweatt, to the Presidency of the Centenary College, in place of Rev. R. H. Rivers, who goes to a more northern climate in the hopes of restoring the health of his wife.

This election will give great satisfaction to the friends of Brother Thweatt, who have long known him as a scholar and an able and experienced teacher of youth.

The college has at present 180 students and more are coming in daily. Notwithstanding the detention at home of a number of its students and other drawbacks from the recent epidemic, which was worse everywhere in the State than at Jackson, the present term promises to be a very full one and as favorable to the reputation of the college as any preceding.

The following resolutions passed the Board unanimously. Will the Nashville and Louisville Advocate please copy:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees and Visitors have received with regret the resignation of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Rivers as President of the Centenary College.

That they part with him believing that his ability and devotion to the duties of his office, during the past five years, have greatly advanced the interests and the reputation of the college.

That they heartily sympathise with him in the family affliction which has made his removal to a colder climate necessary.

That their hearty wishes accompany him for his happiness and usefulness as President elect of Lagrange College, and assurances of their continued interest in him as a friend and educator of youth.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans and Nashville Christian Advocates, and in the Jackson Mirror.

W. H. WATKINS, Secretary.

WRITING PRAYERS.—A correspondent from Virginia sends us the following, with appropriate vouchings of its truth: "At the breaking of the ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad, at Lynchburg, the Rev. J. E——, by appointment, acted as chaplain on the occasion. At the time appointed for prayer the chaplain raised his hands and said: 'Let us pray.' In an instant all hats were doffed, and the chaplain commenced, slowly and solemnly, to read a very appropriate manuscript prayer, which he had previously prepared. During the reading of the prayer an old negro man, who had been engaged with his spade, was resting with one foot on the spade and his arms on the handle, looking very intently in the chaplain's face. At the conclusion of the prayer, the old negro, straightening himself, remarked audibly: 'Well, I recon dat's de fust time de Lord has ever been written to on de subject of railroads!'"

IRELAND.—The Dublin Nation remarks: "The Irish nation is fast dissolving, as the Jewish nation dissolved before the curse of God; as the Carthagenian nation dissolved before the Sword of Rome; as the red Indian race silently dissolves before the face of the white man. Ireland is ceasing to be a [illegible] Catholic nation." Priest Fitzgerald, in a recent speech, admits, "Our nation and our church are perishing." An organ of Romanism asks, "Shall the coupers and tract-distributers accomplish the work which all the force of England for three hundred years has been unable to effect?

[illegible] MISSION CONFERENCE.—*Delegates to the [illegible] Conference*—Revs. David B. Cumming, [illegible] Lt. McAllister. *Reserve*, [illegible] B. Rabb.

A METHODIST IN SEARCH OF A BISHOP.

"And so you never saw a Bishop?" "No, not a Methodist one. Have tried right hard too; crossed the track once or twice tolerable warm, but never saw a Methodist Bishop in my life."

This is a scrap of the conversation held last week with one—just come to town. To the inquiry whether or not one was now in the city, we replied, "No; that if he had only been a week or so before, he might have gratified his eyes with the sight of a live Bishop. One had passed through going East, but only spent an hour or two. Another was going West and took the first steamer leaving port after his arrival.

Our friend came into our sanctum to pay his subscription and have a chat, and as he was doomed never to set eyes on a Bishop, he would not die without sight of an—Editor; though, mayhap, they were some kin. His mistake was corrected at sight, and he accepted the assurance that Bishops and Editors stood at different ends of the ladder ecclesiastical. We condoled with him and got as much as possible into his views and history.

He had seen a good deal and lived Methodism with a loyalty it was refreshing to contemplate. A native of North Alabama, he had strayed on through Arkansas, and after living awhile there had gone on and lived as long in Texas. While in the last State he went some distance to attend a Conference, but the Bishop didn't come that time; and to use his own expressive phrase, "One of the Presiding Elders acted." Our friend was a plain, hard-sense man and joined the Church of his first love when twenty years of age. He did admit to have travelled more than was profitable for a man "that wasn't a speculating or anything so," and hinted something about the rolling stone. But all this had never brought him in sight of a Methodist Bishop. Rather curious for a member of a Church bearing upon its banner "EPISCOPAL."

How many there are among the thousands of Methodists to whom this distinctive and apostolical part of its economy is never brought near enough to be seen much less to be felt.

We regret to see some of our cotemporaries of the press (in the older States) who struck for a higher number, giving in "to a general concurrence in the opinion that *three* new Bishops will be ample for the present demands of the Church." The younger and frontier Conferences, that need most Episcopal superintendence, and have suffered most for the lack of it, will not fall to this lower figure so readily. Put off from General Conference to General Conference; we are of opinion they will take resolute stand in May next, to persist in this request, whether it be granted or not.

The distribution proposed by our cotemporary at Richmond and accepted by that at Charleston, that a Bishop have his domicil in one of the *two* old Conferences—say Virginia or North Carolina—and in one of the *three* new Conferences—say Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas—does not recognize a principle which stamps Methodist Episcopacy as a working office and not a sinecure to the man; a necessity and not a luxury to the Church. If there be any difference it ought to be in favor of the new Conferences—the expanding, forming population. In the old, affairs are in train. Experience and influence and precedence are there. Episcopal superintendence is good and useful, but its absence or temporary failure is a less serious calamity. Moreover, in the old, traveling facilities are greater. A Bishop could bestow more of his personal labors and presence throughout the two of the other Conferences, where railroads and stage lines and steamboats run from point to point with regularity and speed, than he could do in the same time in one of the new. And in these new Conferences, struggling to grasp the ever-receding frontier or supply the rapidly filling up population, and called to meet the varying exigencies of shifting enterprise—here is need for prospecting and the guidance of a controlling and riper wisdom.

Very much to our mind, and with slight adaptations, well suited to the condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in those new and fast settling up States, she is laboring to make spiritual provision for, are the words of the Edinburgh Review, of October. We quote from page 156. The writer detailing the causes of distraction and inefficiency in the Church of England of late times and the few saving measures that have counteracted them and promoted vitality and growth in the face of so much evil, comes to what we would call *strengthening* the Episcopacy:

"The movement for establishing Bishoprics in the Colonies has attracted greater public attention and has met with more unqualified success. In the last thirteen years fifteen new Bishoprics have been founded, and the complete organization of the Church transferred to as many nascent empires. We need not say that our satisfaction at this result springs not from our attributing any miraculous powers to the Episcopal office. We value it not as the source of thaumaturgic influence, but as an instrument of good government; not for its magical but for its moral energy. The superintendence of any central authority can do much by combining and harmonizing the isolated efforts of individuals; the superintendence of zealous and intelligent man can do more. Nor does he only render more efficient the labors of those amongst whom he comes to preside: *his presence attracts more laborers into the vineyard.* Those who would have shrunk from the isolation of independent action, now gladly go to work under a chief pastor, on whose wisdom they rely and on whose affectionate sympathy and encouragement they depend. That this is no mere theory is proved by the fact, that in thirteen years the number of clergy in these fifteen new Episcopates had increased from 274 to 503."

THE FOUR RICH MEN.

A thirst for great wealth is often abated in considerate minds by reflecting upon those who have been most fortunate in its ens pursuit. The conclusion comes unsought, in unison with the declaration of Him who knew all things, that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance which he hath. Life—real life—life that is something more than locomotion and lung motion is not compassed by any quantity of material things. See the rich going away as he came. He brought nothing into this world; he carries nothing out. What treasure after death is his must have been transferred in life to the heavens, in holy living and generous doing. Death comes and there is no defence. No bribe can buy delay. The rich man begins to give away, now here, now there, to this, to that object. Go it must.

This unsatisfying character of great wealth is enhanced in most cases by the absence of those domestic and family endearments that contribute to the most exquisite relish of being and test the finest emotions of the heart. The one great pursuit has swallowed up all else. Extremes meet. And the millionaire, like the pauper, dies unwept. Though dazzled by the power of such munificence as theirs, few can so deliberately abrogate their human nature as to envy their lot.

For fifty years, without a days absence, except when he was fighting in its defence, under Gen. Jackson, has New Orleans felt the quiet but sagacious energy of an Israelite—Judah Touro. The citizens of late days have been familiar with the noiseless footwalks of the old man in Canal street, about the neighborhood of the Synagogue. He died on the 20th inst.

Mr. Touro was the last of the four richest of our citizens who have died in this city during the last four years without families. John McDonogh, Joseph Fowler, Cornelius Paulding, were the other three. The combined fortunes of these four citizens reached the sum of nine millions, about one-eighth of the property of the whole city. They were all bachelors, and lived to an extreme old age. Mr. McDonogh died at seventy-two, Mr. Paulding at seventy, Mr. Fowler at sixty-five, and Mr. Touro at seventy-nine. They had all been constant residents of New Orleans, and enjoyed a remarkable degree of health and vigor. Except Mr. Fowler, the shortest lived of the four, none of them had ever left the city.

In another column is his will. We make no apology for devoting so much space to such a document. In many respects it is instructive and commendable—altogether interesting. The Alms-House provided for will be a substantial public benefit. The Charity Hospital receives the sick, but as yet there is no refuge for the starving. After they are dismissed from the hospital as cured, in such destitution and weakness as to be soon returned on the sick list. Unlike the will of McDonogh we judge this will go at once to its beneficiaries and not be eaten up by courts—a burlesque upon posthumous philanthropy. The personal bequests show a spirit of geniality in the solitary old man. The friend who picked him up, bleeding to death on the battle field, and bore him away to a place of safety at the risk of his own life, now receives half a million. This act of kindness was done thirty-eight years ago, to one then poor.

A SINGULAR INQUIRY.

"Whom can I call on to pray? Does Brother —— pray in congregation?" Such inquiries are familiar to every pastor on taking charge of or conducting service in a new congregation. To go into a prayer meeting without the knowledge elicited by the above inquiries would be a hazardous business. Nothing safer than going into the pulpit without a text. Worse: for a text will answer if called for; and if one wont another will.

But is not that a *singular* inquiry, common though it be? Why should it not be taken for granted that every one in that assembly of Christians can pray and will, if called on? Are any dumb—speaking an unknown tongue—or otherwise disabled? So the question would seem to imply. Is the gift of prayer a peculiar gift or special privilege, to be exercised by some and denied to others, that a stranger must be posted up with a list of names he can call upon?

A correspondent who has been exercised on this subject sends us this pithy paragraph. May He that heareth prayer bless it to His people's reproof and improvement:

"Common it is at present to hear Christians (or those professing to be such,) say they cannot pray aloud, and we know many children brought by the mercy of God into the church, who have never heard their professing parents pray. And at seasons of revivals, ministers dare not call on church members to offer prayer, without first inquiring if they can pray; for notwithstanding the assertion of an eminent divine 'that it is as natural for a believer to pray as it is for a child to cry,' it appears that to many of our latter day Christians the gift of prayer is not vouchsafed. A gift of criticism, however, seems common to all, for not only do we hear sermons criticised freely, but prayers also condemned or approved of, as if they were a performance got up to please the ear of a fellow being, instead of importunity with God for needed blessings.

JANE C.

We learn from the Trinity Advocate that an effort is being made for the formation of a new parish, to be called Trinity, out of territory belonging to the parishes of Concordia and Catahoula.

PROGRESS OF THE BIBLE HOUSE.

The most interesting *reunions* the Protestants of this city enjoy are such as take place at Odd Fellow's Hall. The New Orleans and South Western Bible Society meetings. The first was a year ago, at the same place. The address on that occasion and abstract of the Secretary's report were given our readers at that time. For reasons not necessary to mention our report of the meeting of the 13th instant has been delayed this long. Almost $1,600 were collected. The demonstration was massive and powerful. It was good to be there. No such congregations are ever assembled in New Orleans. The principal Protestant Churches being closed for that evening, the weather fair, the hall elegant and commodious, the programme tempting, the cause good, our readers may judge of the following.

Mr. Shepard, the Secretary, submitted those statistics:

The Depository.—The stock of Bibles kept on hand has been increased during the year, so as to range from $3,000 to $4,000. The Board acknowledges its almost entire dependence for this on the parent society at New York; but expresses the hope that the S. W. B. Society, instead of being dependent, will yet be able to sustain its own work and help the parent society also. Bibles and Testaments issued in 1853, 8,000, in eleven different languages, valued at $4,358; increase upon 1852, 1,700 copies, worth $1,721. More than 24,000 copies have been issued in the three and a half years of the society's existence.

Bible House.—This structure has not yet been commenced, owing partly to the late epidemic. The building fund is, however, in a very cheering condition, amounting to nearly $5,000; of which $3,500 is drawing eight per cent. interest on ample security; $1,500 is in the notes of doners, available whenever needed. Other subscriptions, deemed to be reliable, run the amount up to $6,000. For good reasons the amount required to erect the Bible House has been augmented from $8,000 to $10,000, so that $4,000 must yet be raised before the Board can feel justified in laying the foundation. Specifications and estimates have been procured from an architect, with a chaste and imposing plan; and the Board only wait the raising of the $4,000 to begin the house at once.

Colportage.—In the early part of the year only one colporteur was employed, and he only for three months, supplying 199 families. In November one was employed, able to speak several European languages, besides the English, to distribute the Bible among emigrants ne they land. Money is not so much wanted as faithful, devoted men, willing to engage in this description of service.

Gratuitous Distribution.—In this line of doing good, a wide door is opened in this city through our public societies, hotels, steamboats, hospitals, asylums, prisons and especially among the emigrants from Europe. In 1853, 1,141 Bibles were donated to the principal hotels, the fire department and the house of refuge.

Agencies.—There has been only one special agent employed the last year, Rev'd H. C. Thweatt, whose services are highly commended, especially his success in obtaining funds for the Bible House.

Auxiliaries.—The ladies of the Bible Society of New Orleans, are spoken of with praise, for their noble work of supplying the destitute with the Bible. Regular reports have been received also of the co-operation of the Ladies' Bible Society of Baton Rouge and the East Feliciana Bible Society; but, in view of the many facts of interest and encouragement which might be evolved, a regret is expressed that full reports have not been received from all the auxiliaries.

Finances.—Receipts on account of Bible House fund, $3,356 59; disbursements, none. Receipts on donation fund, $235 43; disbursements, $594 43, being an excess of expenditure over receipts of $359. General fund, receipts $915 95; expenditures, $967 01, an excess of expenditure over receipts of $48 94. Sales and donations, $4,358 56. Total disbursements, $5,720 22. The Board relies with confidence upon the sympathies and support of the christian public for an increase of donations for the supply of the destitute.

Conclusion.—The report concludes as follows:

"The land is full of vice, and drunkenness, and bloodshedding. How shall we stay these evils unless by lifting up a standard against them? And what one so potent as the banner of the cross? Besides, every breeze wafts to our shores a mighty tide of ignorance, superstition and infidelity, threatening to destroy the fair fabric of our religious freedom. We should present to this tide of emigration a holy, united front, meeting it at the very threshhold, and endeavering through the blessings of God, to leaven it with those principles of rational liberty and righteousness without which no nation can be truly great, and no people prosperous and happy."

APPOINTMENTS OF EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SAN AUGUSTIN DISTRICT, J. P. T. Irving, P. E. San Augustine circuit, H. D. Palmer. San Augustine Station, Alex. Henklo.

JASPER DISTRICT, J. C. Wollam, P. E. Shelbyville, M. D. Simpson. Panola, Edw. F. Thwing. Henderson, H. B. Hamilton. Henderson Station, William Craig. Salem circuit, Acten Young. Nacogdoches circuit, Noill Brown. Agent Fowler Institute, S. A. Williams.

MARSHALL DISTRICT, N. W. Burks, P. E. Marshall Station, J. B. Tullie. Marshall circuit, J. N. Hamill, A. C. McDougle. Jefferson circuit, J. R. Bellamy, W. Coons; Mt. F. Cole, Sup. Mount Pleasant circuit, Wm. McCarty. Gilmor circuit, Job M. Baker. Harrison county, African Mission, Preston W. Hobbs. Wood county Mission, to be supplied. Cypress Mission, to be supplied. Upshur Mission, Henry Fullingim.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT, A. N. Ross, P. E. Clarksville circuit, Samuel W. Robbins, C. Cock. Paris circuit, Samuel Lynch, J. S. Vann. Bonham circuit, M. C. Robinson, J. G. Hardin. Grunville circuit, N. S. Johnson. Dallas circuit, to be supplied. Grayson circuit, Andrew Cumming.

PALESTINE DISTRICT, O. Fisher, P. E. Palestine circuit, Jeff Shook, Johnson McMillen. Jacksonville circuit, William E. Georgs, J. Scruggs. Tyler circuit, J. K. Hawkins. Athens Mission, S. D. Sansom. Rusk circuit, S. C. Box, one to be supplied. Knoxville Mission, James Green. Milwood Mission, E. P. Chisolm.

WOODVILL DISTRICT, William K. Wilson, P. E. Woodville Mission, Bennet Elkins. Marion Mission, H. W. Cummings. Livingston circuit, A. W. Goodjion. Liberty station, David M. Stovall. Liberty circuit, to be supplied. Crockett circuit, A. L. Kavanaugh, John McMillon. Beaumont and Sabine Pass, H. C. McElroy. Madison circuit, Jarvis L. Angel. Indian Mission, William P. Janson. George West and Francis Wilson, superannuated.

J. Simpson left without an appointment, on account of pecuniary embarrassment.

The next conference to be held at Tyler, Smith county.

Delegates to General Conference—S. A. Williams, O. Fisher, Jefferson Shook. *Reserve Delegate*, N. W. Burks.

IT IS THE PREACHER, AND NOT THE CIRCUIT.

Mr. Editor.—As a privilege of the press is to expose error, and insist upon the claims of truth, I ask for this article a little place in your columns. The error of which I wish to speak, as well as the correction of it, was exhibited under the following circumstances, viz: Whilst the call was being made at the last session of the Alabama Conference, for the amount collected for missions, some surprise was manifested at the small sum reported from a certain circuit, which heretofore had sent up large collections. Various reasons were offered for the falling off, all of which charged the blame upon the circuit. But our very vigilant secretary remarked: "No, no, brethren: it is the preacher, not the circuit." And turning over the leaves of the large book containing the Conference minutes, continued: "By references to this book, it will be seen that the delinquency is very often properly chargeable upon the preacher rather than the circuit." As I was looking on, and listening with much interest, I waked up to some reflections which have not been unprofitable to me, and, as I believe, may be of some benefit to others, I present them. When I hear of a circuit failing to pay the preacher his quarterage, thinks I to myself: "It is the preacher, and not the circuit." When I hear of class meetings being abandoned, and a general opposition to them, says I: "It is the preacher, and not the members." When I hear of the Sunday school languishing, and no Visitors taken, I suspect the fault is in the pastor and not the society. When I hear of circuits having no parsonage, I am led to believe it is the fault of the preacher, and not the circuit. When I hear of a circuit which takes none or very few of our religious periodicals, especially the "New Orleans Christian Advocate," at $1,50 in advance, says I to myself: "It is the preacher, not the people." When I hear of a circuit which has had no revivals, when the country all around has been blessed with them, I cannot help but exclaim; "The fault is not in the gospel, but in the preacher." And thus I might mention a thousand minor errors, attributable to the preacher, which are charged upon the Church; and most of which that tell-tale book of the Secretary discloses. That book, that book, brethren! while it contains a record of our labors and success, with almost mathematical correctness, it not only shows us, but hands down to posterity our delinquencies. What a book! A vast mirror, which not only shows us as we now are, but as we used to be and have been, all through our itinerant career. Think of it, brethren, when you are trying how little labor you can get along with. Think of it, when you are making one sermon serve you all round your circuit. Think of it when you fail to fill your appointments. Think of it when you fail to talk to and chatechize the children. Think of it when you propose in a single instance to falter in the great duty of a traveling preacher. That book daguerreotypes all we do, whether we are away off in some piney-woods, obscure circuit, or important station. And besides this, it is not a sealed book—it is open to the gaze of the world. Now some of us may think with regard to many of our neglects and failures as an old brother told me once; said he, "I'll tell you what, I've thought and perhaps done many a thing that I would not have any one to know for the world; and nobody knows it but God and myself; and he'll never tell it, and I know I won't." But, brethren, his name was never in this book. Now, in this, the beginning of the conference year, let us bear in mind that, should we live, we'll see that book and hear it read in Talladega next winter, pointing out her errors. I desire not to conceal from those to whom this applies, that it is written by ONE OF YOU who has been in some degree

A DELINQUENT.

Ala., Dec. 23d, 1853.

GROANING AND CRYING.—The introduction of chloroform and ether, with a view to prevent the pain of surgical operations or blunt the effects of nervous diseases, is hailed every where as a great blessing to mankind! This view, however, is questioned by a French surgeon, who not long since published a dissertation, in which he takes the ground that the more groaning and crying during a painful surgical operation the better it is for the nervous system. From the benefit which hysterical and other nervous patients derive from groaning and crying, he supposes that by those processes of nature the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and the nervous system is thereby rendered calm, and even the circulation of the blood greatly diminished. He relates a case of a man who by means of crying and bawling reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty to fifty in the course of two hours! That some patients often have a great satisfaction in groaning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will deny. As to restless hypochondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical dietetic treatment, the French surgeon assures that they cannot do better than to groan all night and cry all day. By following this rule and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape disease and may prolong life to an incredible extent.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

The Florida Conference met in Monticello Fla., on the 4th inst. Bishop Pains was prevented by family affliction from meeting with us. R. H. Howren was chosen President, and P. P. Smith Secretary. Most of the Preachers were in attendance.

J. W. Jackson, R. J. McCook, W. Peeler, B. McHan and A. Johnson were received on trial. C. Raiford, W. Hall and W. T. Harris were re-admitted. R. S. Tucker and T. W. Cooper located: We have a nett increase of 1425 members, settled with deficient preachers' widows and orphans at 68 cents on the dollar. Missionary collection, over $3,000. being about 50 cents for each white member. Sunday Schools increasingly prosperous. "Fletcher Institute" and "East Florida Seminary" report themselves in a healthy and prosperous condition.

In all respects, this young Conference is in an improving condition; yet there is very much land to be possessed, and we could employ profitably 20 additional preachers in the conference district.

The Conference closed on Monday evening, the 9th inst., and the preachers have gone to their respective fields of labor in good spirits, but one of our number has fallen during the year. Herewith you have the appointments:

TALLAHASSEE DISTRICT, *S. P. Richardson, P. E.*
Tallahassee, R. McC. Tydings.
Quincy, W Choies.
Leon, James Peeler.
Chairs W. T. Harrison.
Wakulla, to be supplied.
Gadsden, W. M. Kennedy.
Bainbridge, J. P. Richardson.
Albany Station, P. P. Smith.
Newton, to be supplied.
Blakely, J. H. M. Gardner.
Milford mis., J. W. Jackson.
South Gadsden miss., J. W. Mills.
Baker mis. to colored, to be supplied.
Leon miss. to be supplied.
Agent A. B. Society, E. L. T. Blake.

MADISON DISTRICT, *R. H. Howren, P. E.*
Madison, J. W. Rhodes.
Monticello, S. Woodberry.
Thomasville Station, W. W. Griffin.
Thomasville Circuit, J. Slade.
Troupville, C. Raiford.
Hamilton, J. W. Carlton.
Columbia, J. M. N. Low.
Newnansville, T. N. Gardner.
Alachua miss., J. L. Jerry.
South Madison mis., to be supplied.
Suwannee, mis., to be supplied.
Santafee mis., to be supplied.
Acilla mis. to colored, A. Peeler.
Principal F. Institute, R. H. Luckey.
Agent E. F. Seminary, J. M. Hendry.

ST. MARY'S DISTRICT, *F. E. Stewart, P. E.*
St. Mary's, J. C. Ley.
Black Creek, O. B. Standley.
Jacksonville, T. Gardner.
Brunswick, W. Hall.
Centervillage, W. Peeler.
Waresboro', S. G. Childs.
St John's mis, W K Turner.
Clinch mis, R J McCook.
Irwin mis, W. Edwards.
Holmesvills, P B Bedford.
Glynn mis to colored, to be supplied.
St. Ills miss., J. J. Richards.

TAMPA DISTRICT, *G. W. Pratt, P. E.*
Tampa, J J Sealy.
Key West, J F Rivers.
Manatee, S A McCook.
Ocala, to be supplied.
Pilatka, B McHan.
Orange mise., to be supplied.
Sumpter; mis, to be supplied.
Hillsboro miss., F R C Ellis.
Hernando A Johnson.

J M Valentine, J Carraway, John Penny
G W Fragg and J Taylor left without appointments, on account of ill health.

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.—P P Smith, R H Howren, and F. Stewart.

RESERVED DELEGATE.—John Penry.

Next Conference to be held at Jacksonville, East Florida.

P. P. SMITH, *Sec.*

Will of the Late Judah Touro.

Be it known that on this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-eighth, at a quarter before ten o'clock A. M.

Before me, Thomas Layton, a Notary Public, in and for the city of New Orleans aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, and in presence of Messrs. Jonathan Montgomery, Henry Shepherd, Jr., and George Washington Lee, competent witnesses, residing in said city and hereto expressly required

Personally appeared Mr. Judath Toure, of this city, merchant, whom I, the said Notary, and said witnesses found sitting in a room, at his residence, No. 128 Canal street, sick of body, but sound in mind, memory and judgment, as did appear to me, the said Notary, and to said witnesses; and the said Mr. Judah Touro requested me, the Notary, to receive his last will or testament, which he dictated to me, Notary, as follows, to wit, and in presence of said witnesses:

1. I declare that I have no forced heirs.

2. I desire that my mortal remains be buried in the Jewish Cemetery, in Newport, Rhode Island, as soon as practicable after my decease.

3. I nominate and appoint my trusty and esteemed friend Reuen Davis Shepherd, of Virginia; Aaron Keppell Josephs, of New Orleans; Gershom Kursheedt, of New Orleans, and Pierre André Destrac Casenave, of New Orleans, my testamentary executors, and the detainers of my estate, making, however, the following distinction between my said executors, to wit: To the said Aaron Keppell Josephs, Gershom Kursheedt and Pierre Andre Destrac Casenave, I give and bequeath to each one separately the sum of ten thousand dollars, which legacies I intend respectively, not only as tokens of remembrance of those esteemed friends, but also as in consideration of all services they may have hitherto rendered me, and in lieu of the commission to which they would have been entitled hereafter in the capacity of testamentary executors as aforesaid. And as regards my other designated executor, my dear, old and devoted friend Reuin Davis Shepherd, to whom, under Divine Providence, I was greatly indebted for the preservation of my life when I was wounded on the 1st of January, 1815; I hereby appoint and institute him, the said Reuin Davis Shepherd, after the payment of my particular legacies and the debts of my succession, the universal legatee of the rest and residue of my estate, movable and immovable.

In case of the death, absence or inability to act of one or more of my said Executors, I hereby empower the remaining Executor or Executors to act in carrying out the provisions of this my last will; and in the event of the death, or default, of any one or more of my said Executors before my own demise; then and in that case, it is my intention that the heirs or legal representatives of those who may die, act this life before my own death, shall inherit in their stead the legacies herein above respectively made to them.

4. I desire that all leases of my property and which may be in force at the time of my demise, shall be faithfully executed until the same shall have expired.

5. I desire that all the Estate, Real, Personal and mixed, of which I may die possessed, shall be disposed of in the manner directed by this my last will or testament.

6. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation, the "Dispersed of Judah" of the city of New Orleans all that certain property situated in Bourbon street, immediately adjoining their Synagogue, being the present school-house, and the residence of the said Mr. Gershom Kursheedt, the same purchased by me from the Bank of Louisiana; and also to the said Hebrew Congregation, the two adjoining brick houses purchased from the heirs of David Urquhart, the revenue of said property to be applied to the founding and support of the Hebrew school connected with said Congregation, as well as to the defraying of the salary of their Rabbi or Minister, said property to be conveyed accordingly by said Executors to said Congregation with all necessary restrictions.

7. I give and bequeath to found the Hebraw Hospital of New Orleans the entire property purchased for me, at the succession sale of the late C. Paulding, upon which property the building now known as the "Touro Infirmary" is situated; the said contemplated Hospital to be organized according to law, as a charitable institution for the relief of the indigent sick, by my executors and such other persons as they may associate with them conformably with the laws of Louisiana.

8. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Benevolent Association of New Orleans five thousand dollars.

9. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation "Shangarai Chased" of New Orleans five thousand dollars.

10. I give and bequeath to the Ladies Benevolent Society of New Orleans the sum of five thousand dollars.

11. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Foreign Mission Society of New Orleans five thousand dollars.

12. I give and bequeath to the Orphans' Home Asylum of New Orleans the sum of five thousand dollars.

13. I give and bequeath to the Society of Destitute Orphan Boys in the Fourth District five thousand dollars.

14. I give and bequeath to the St. Armas Asylum for the relief of destitute females and children the sum of five thousand dollars.

15. I give and bequeath to the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Camp and Perdido streets, five thousand dollars.

16. I give and bequeath to the St. Mary's Catholic Boys' Asylum of which my old and esteemed friend, the Rev. Anthony Reech, is chairman of its Executive Committee, the sum of five thousand dollars.

17. I give and bequeath to the Milne Asylum of New Orleans five thousand dollars.

18. I give and bequeath to the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans five thousand dollars.

19. I give and bequeath to the Seamen's Home, in the First District of New Orleans, five thousand dollars.

20. I give and bequeath, for the purpose of establishing an Alms House, in the city of New Orleans, and with a view of contributing, as far as possible, to the prevention of mendicity in said city, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, (say $80,000) and I desire that the Alms House thus contemplated shall be organized according to law; and further, it is my desire that after my executors shall have legally organized and established said contemplated Alms House, and appointed proper persons to administer and control the direction of its affairs, then such persons legally so appointed and their successors in office, conjointly with the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and his successors in office, shall have the perpetual direction and control thereof.

21. I give and bequeath to the city of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, the sum of ten thousand dollars, on condition that the said sum be expended in the purchase and improvement of the property in said city, known as the Old Stone Mill, to be kept as a public park or pleasure ground.

22. I give and bequeath to the Redwood Library, in Newport, aforesaid, for books and repairs, three thousand dollars.

23. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew congregation, Obarley Shalome, of Boston, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

24. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation of Hartford, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.

25. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation of New Haven, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.

26. I give and bequeath to the North American Relief Society, for the Indigent Jews of Jerusalem, Palestine, the City and State of New York, (Sir Moses Montefiore, of London, their agent,) ten thousand dollars.

27. It being my earnest wish to co-operate with the benevolent Sir Moses Montefiore, of London, Great Britain, in his deserving to ameliorate the condition of our unfortunate Jewish brethren, in the Holy Land, and to secure to them the inestimable privilege of worshipping the Almighty according to our religion, without molestation, I, therefore, give and bequeath the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be paid, by my executors for said object, through the said Sir Moses Montefiore, in such manner as they may select as best calculated to promote the aforesaid objects; and in case of any legal or other difficulty or impediment in the way of carrying said bequest into effect, according to my intentions, then and in that case, I desire that the said sum of fifty thousand dollars be invested by my executors in the foundation of a Society in the City of New Orleans, similar in its objects to the North American Relief Society for the Indigent Jews of Jerusalem, Palestine, of the City of New York, to which I have before referred in this my last will.

28. It is my wish and desire that the Institutions which I have already alluded in making this will, as well as those to which in the further course of making this will, I shall refer, shall not be disqualified from inheriting my legacies to them respectively made, for reasons of not being incorporated, and thereby qualified to inherit by law; but on the contrary, I desire that the parties interested in such institutions and my Executors shall facilitate their organization as soon after my decease as possible, and thus render them duly qualified by law to inherit the premises according to my wishes.

29. I give and bequeath to the Jews' Hospital Society of the City and State of New York twenty thousand dollars.

30. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Benevolent Society Mashobat Nafesh of New York, five thousand dollars.

31. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Benevolent Society Gemeleet Chased, of New York, five thousand dollars.

32. I give and bequeath to the Talmath Tora School Fund attached to the Hebrew Congregation Shaareth Israel, of the City of New York, and to said Congregation, thirteen thousand dollars.

33. I give and bequeath to the Educational Institute of the Hebrew Congregation Bnai Jeshurum of the city of New York, the sum of three thousand dollars.

34. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Shangarai Tefila, of New York, three thousand dollars.

35. I give and bequeath to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the city of New York, the name of which is Richey Levy was a directress at the time of her death, and of which Mrs J. B. Kursheedt was first directress, 1850, three thousand dollars.

36. I give and bequeath to the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, (Miss Grate, Secretary) three thousand dollars.

37. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Education Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars.

38. I give to the United Hebrew Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, aforesaid, three thousand dollars.

39. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Ashaiat Israel, of Fell's Point, Baltimore, three thousand dollars.

40. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Beth Shalome, of Richmond, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

41. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Shaareth Israel, of Charleston, South Carolina, the sum of five thousand dollars.

42. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Shangarai Shamoyen, of Mobile, Alabama, two thousand dollars.

43. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Mikee Israel, of Savannah, Georgia, five thousand dollars.

44. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation of Montgomery, Alabama, two thousand dollars.

45. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation of Memphis, Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

46. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Adas Israel, of Louisville, Kentucky, three thousand dollars.

47. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Bnai Israel, of Cincinnati, Ohio, three thousand dollars.

48. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew School Talmud Yeladim of Cincinnati, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

49. I give and bequeath to the Jews' Hospital of Cincinnati, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

50. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Tiferath Israel, of Cleveland, Ohio, three thousand dollars.

51. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation, Bnai Eli, of St. Louis, Missouri, three thousand dollars.

52. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation of Beth El, of Buffalo, New York, three thousand dollars.

53. I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation of Beth El, of Albany, New York, three thousand dollars.

54. I give and bequeath to the three following Institutions named in the will of my greatly beloved brother, the late Abraham Touro, of Boston, the following sums:

First. To the Asylum of Orphan Boys, in Boston, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

Second. To the Female Orphan Asylum of Boston aforesaid, five thousand dollars.

Third. And to the Massachusetts Female Hospital, ten thousand dollars.

55. I give and bequeath ten thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the salary of a Recorder or Minister officiate in the Jewish Synagogue of Newport, Rhode Island, and to endow the Ministry of the same, as well as to keep in repair and embellish the Jewish Cemetery in Newport aforesaid; the said amount to be appropriated and paid, or invested for that purpose in such manner as my executors may determine concurrent with the approbation of Newport aforesaid, if necessary. And it is my wish and desire that David Gould and Nathan H. Gould, sons of my esteemed friend the late Isaac Gould, Esq. of Newport aforesaid, should continue to overseer the improvements in said Cemetery and direct the same; and as a testimony of my regard, and in consideration of services rendered by their said father, I give and bequeath the sum of two thousand dollars to be equally divided between them, the said David and the said Nathan H. Gould.

56. I give and bequeath five thousand dollars to His Catherine

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On Wednesday morning, 11th January, 1854 by Rev. J. E. Newman, Mr. R. J. GLENN, of Aulangn county, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Wm. Ware, Esq., of Perry county, Ala.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 16th instant, by Rev. R. J. Harp, Mr. CHARLES ARMITAGE to MRS. LUCY FOSTER, of Lafourche Interior.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 19th inst., by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Mr. MATTHEW ALLEN to Miss JANE DIAMOND.

OBITUARY:

ROBERT FOSTER FREEMAN was born in Georgia, in 1816. He emigrated to Texas in 1852, and died on the 22d of July, 1853, aged 37 years.

He professed religion at a camp-meeting held near Fayettville, Ala., in his 18th year, and lived a consistent member of the M. E. Church, acting as a Class-leader for some ten years. During his last illness, his confidence in God was unshaken; at times his soul rejoiced in the love of God; he delighted to hear his friends sing the praises of God and join in prayer. A short time before his departure he called his family, and relations, and friends around his bed and exhorted them to be faithful to the service of God. He assured them that the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ was sufficient to support us in the trying hour of death, and thus fell asleep.

* * *

DIED—Of consumption, Nov. 30th, 1853, in the Parish of Natchitoches, Miss LOUISIANA SMITH, in the 16th year of her age. She was the eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. and Sarah Smith, whose house for many years has been a home for the Methodist itinerant, and familiar to many of the Louisiana Conferences.

Among her earliest impressions was that of religion. With a high degree of intellectual training, her tastes and habits had been moulded into a perfect conformity to the principles of Christianity; serene and tranquil as a lake embosomed in the mountains, reflecting with twilight mildness a sweet and joyous light over her whole short life. It is high praise, but not too high to say that cheerfulness and goodness never found their dwelling within a lovelier form.

Notwithstanding her pious impressions in early life, she did not unite with the Church until about three months before she died, under the labors of Rev. Wm. Manly. From that time her leading thoughts were of Heaven; her absorbing desire that she might be prepared for its enjoyments. As her symptoms grew worse, she was called to reflect upon their issue; and that she might depart in perfect peace. She prayed her parents to forgive her, if in anything she had ever been disobedient. Of course this was done with all the gratitude of their hearts. A short time before she closed her eyes in death, she expressed an entire resignation to the will of God, and felt no ties of earth stronger than those of Heaven. True, she loved her parents dearly, but she comforted them by a reasonable hope in Christ, that their loss was her gain. As a last token of tenderest regard, she requested the whole family separately to meet her in Heaven. And while the graces of the spirit dwelt upon her lips, she closed her eyes. The sweet expressive features evinced that she had only "fallen asleep in Christ."

T. N. M.

☞ Natchitoches Chroniole please copy.

DIED, At the residence of her father, Rev. M. D. Thomason, Toulminville, Ala., on the 13th Jan., 1854, Miss JULIETTE A. THOMASON, aged 24 years and 6 days.

She was, in a very peculiar and forcible sense, the subject of affliction. A severe illness in early childhood, came near depriving her of the power of speech, and left, as a legacy to the unfortunate, a weak and enfeebled constitution for life. When only nine years old, God converted her soul and sustained her through all the trials of life. A short time before she died, she told me she was not conscious of any intentional or criminal backslidings: that the presence of God in her heart had kept her in continued peace.

The preaching of the word, prayer meetings, class meetings, love feasts and the holy sacrament, she paid strict attention to. Her associate teachers and the scholars can well attest the regularity and punctuality of her attendance upon the Toulminville Sabbath School. Her ministrations around the couches of the sick and dying were unceasing, and of the kindest character. During the prevalence of the dreadful epidemic last season, she was more than a Sister of Charity—she was an angel of mercy. In this work of love, self was entirely lost sight of, so absorbed was she in promoting the comfort of others. While thus engaged, the fever laid hold on her delicate frame, and for nearly four months has she been called to battle with the destroyer. Her many friends—and who was not her friend?—engaged hands and hearts to comfort the afflicted. I frequently visited her and engaged in devotional services in her room. To me it proved that "it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting."

When the final conflict came, she was as calm as a summer evening, and undaunted she met the last enemy. Fully equipped with the whole armor of God, she entered the dark valley grappling with the foe, and ascending from the shores of time, she sent back to her anxious friends a note of victory in her last words: "All right!"

T. W. MATTHEWS.

☞ Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate please copy.

DR. YOUNG.—Whipple, the lecturer, says that Dr. Young, the author of Night Thoughts, was in society a brisk, lively man; that his main theme was the nothingness of worldly things, but that his favorite pursuit was rank and riches. From this and other illustrations which his cites, he concludes that a man of letters is often a man with two natures—one a book nature, and the other a human nature; for Seneca wrote in praise of poverty on a table made of solid gold, with two millions of pounds let out at usury.

MELANCHOLY COINCIDENCE.—The ill-fated steamer San Francisco cleared from New York December 17th, and we find on examining the Shipping List, that on the same day the following ships cleared, all of which have met a similar fate: Ships Commerce, Singapoore and Borneo, besides ship Saxony disabled, and put into Halifax.

NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, QUARTERLY MEETING.

Felicity street; Sacrament Jan. 27, L. Feast 30, Q. Conf. 31.

New Orleans Circuit: Feb. 5, at Algiers, L. F. 3 P. M., Q. C. 4th, 5 P. M.

McGehee: Feb. 12, L. F. 13th, Q. C. 7th.

Germon Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4: Feb. 19, at Piety street, L. F. 3 P. M., Q. C. 17th, at Dryades street.

Thibodeaux: Feb. 25th and 26th.

Wesley, Soule and Wiams Chapels: Q. C. Feb. 10, L. F. 12th, 3 P. M.

Lafourche and Bayou Black Circuit and Mission: March 4th and 5th, at Donaldsonville.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee: March 11th and 12th, at Plequemine, also Protracted Meeting at Pointe Coupee March 25th and 26th.

Baton Rouge: March 18th and 19th.

Moreau street: April 2, L. F. 3d, Q. C. March 30th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery District:

Salem Station,	Jenuery 7—8	
Tuskegee,	"	14—15
Auburn,	"	21—22
Crawford Circuit,	"	28—29
S. Uchee and N Uchee Cel. Miss.	"	28—29
Montgomery Circuit,	February	4—5
Montgomery Colored Mission,	"	....
Montgomery Station,	"	11-12
Montgomery Colored Charge,	"	....
Catomen Colored Mission,	"	....
Tuskegee Circuit,	"	18—19
Andrew Colored Mission,	"	....
Hayneville,	"	25—26
Big Swamp Mission,	"	....
Orion Circuit,	March	4—5
Union Circuit,	"	11-12
Lafayette,	"	18—19

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

First round of Quarterly Meetings in Columbus District, Alabama Conference:

Eutaw, January 14 and 15,		1854.
Forkland and Pine Grove, Jan. 21 and 22,		"
Columbus Station, February 4 and 5,		"
Ahens Circuit,	" 11 and 12,	"
Mt. Zion Circuit,	" 18 and 19,	"
Buttahatchie	" 25 and 26,	"
Columbus Circuit, March, 4 and 5,		"
Pickens	" 11 and 12,	"
Greene	" 18 and 19,	"

Notice to Teachers.

THE PLAQUEMINE FEMALE SEMINARY is now closed in consequence of the removal of the late Principal, and it is desired to procure a suitable person to open and conduct a Female School of a high order.

The buildings are large and commodious, capable of accommodating at least fifty boarding scholars.

The location is one of the best in the State and will command a good school if well managed.

Any gentleman wishing to embark in the business can get further information on the subject by addressing the undersigned, forwarding statement of qualifications and reference. EDWARD J. GAY.

Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La., Jan. 2, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Squnre first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE FLORIDA REEF.—Twenty-eight vessels, it appears from a record kept at Key West, were wrecked on the Florida reef during the last year, and twenty-nine arrived at Key West in distress. The estimated value of these vessels and their cargoes was $2,082,850, of which only about $330,000 was the loss of underwriters. The amount paid for salvage was $17,350, and for repairing, etc., $155,750.

RIVERS RISING.—We understand from several late arrivals that all the upper tributaries are rising, and that there is much improvement in the lower. The Yazoo and the Wabash are both filling their channels and making ready for the freights which await their rise.

GEORGIA U. S. SENATOR.—A dispatch from the Savannah Georgian, dated Milledgeville, says:

The balloting for United States Senator was resumed this morning with the following result in the 12th ballot: McDonald, 30; Dawson, 98; McAllister, 99

McDonald's chances for the Senatorship are improving, although the friends of Dawson are confident of his success. Cobb's defeat is certain.

SUBSTITUTE FOR METROPOLITAN HALL.—The new Opera House at New York will have a magnificent room designed as a ball-room, of capacity exceeding that of the hall just burnt. Its dimensions will be 107 by 93 feet, and it will have three galleries, or are more than Metropolitan Hall. The latter would seat but 4000 persons, whereas the Opera House concert-room will accommodate 4500 with seats, and admit an audience of 5000 persons, crowded. The room will be superbly decorated. The floor will oscillate on pivots in the centre, by simply removing blocks at the sides, and all the seats may be removed or replaced in a short time by adjusting screws in the bottoms. The Opera House will cost about $25,000, exclusive of the ground.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate*—William Crosby, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Talcahuano, in Chili. Thomas Rainey, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the Republic of Bolivia.

A REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The yacht schooner Pride of the Seas, of New York, made the trip from that port to Melbourne in eighty-six days. Her passage from the Cape to Melbourne was two days the shortest of any on record.

IMMENSE FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—The New York Times states that it has been ascertained that several reputable merchants in that city have lately perpetrated immense frauds on the government by smuggling costly goods from Europe; and that on the 13th inst. a custom house officer obtained a search-warrant for the store of Messrs. Lovejoy & Bro., and made a seizure of diamond stones, watches, pearls and other costly foreign articles of jewelry, claimed to be smuggled through during the late voyages of the steamships Africa, Asia and Arabia, of the Cunard line. The property thus secured is valued at about $90,000. Another seizure was made in Jersey City, and consisted of nearly one hundred fine watches, a double handfull of diamonds and some other minteriuls of great value. The amount of the frauds, it is said, exceed $200,000.

Diamonds to the value of $60,000 were also seized on board the steamer Rattle the same day.

The steamer Alps has been under seizure, but was permitted to sail. Her steward, who was charged with smuggling, has absconded.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the Perseverance we have received late papers from Texas.

The Galveston News of the 20th has the following items:

The firmas is still very low with no appearance of rise, and the water is perfectly clear and transparent, the reddish turbid character having entirely disappeared. This is quite a rare phenomenon in the Brazos and one that has seldom been witnessed by the earliest settlers. We have never heard any satisfactory answer assigned for it.

Late accounts represent the Trinity river as rising at some points. The recent unsettled weather here affords some ground to hope there may have been some rain up the country, which may render our rivers navigable.

From an extra of the San Antonio Western Texan, of the 15th, we copy the following intelligence from El Paso:

The mail from Santa Fe and El Paso arrived here about noon. With it come Lieut. Thomas, formerly of the U. S. Army, who goes to Austin for the purpose of delivering to Gov. Pease important communications from Gen. Merriwether, of New Mexico, in relation to Indian affairs in that territory. We are not officially informed of the precise nature of the mission of Mr. Thomas, but it is not a far fetched supposition that the object is to effect a co-operation between this State and the territory of New Mexico in case of serious difficulties with the Comanche Indians—difficulties which, under the present aspect of affairs, may be anticipated at any moment.

Gen. Garland is at El Paso. He is bringing the troops stationed in New Mexico around him in such a manner as to be able, within four or five days, to concentrate them at any point for any emergency—either to repel or make an attack.

It is generally believed in that section of the country that another war between Mexico and the United States is inevitable.

Everything is at present quiet in the Mesilla Valley. It is the understanding between the two Governments that no troops shall be stationed there while negotiations are pending.

Mr. Gadsden, our Minister in Mexico, has addressed five several communications to Gen Garland, using the Mexican mails for their transmission. Four out of the five had been broken and resealed when they reached the General, who has intimated to the Minister to send all future communications of importance by special express.

Latter from Mexico.

By the arrival of the schooner Red Fox at this port, from Vera Cruz, we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 7th of January.

Senor Anne publishes a decree by which the pay given to the Deputies and Senators ceased as soon as the General Congress of the State legislature ceased to exist. Judicial cases which were pending before the late changes in the Courts will be transferred to corresponding ones under the new system.

By another decree, it is ordered that the Governors of the Departments shall preserve the title of "Excellency;" the Prefects of Districts and the political Chiefs of Territories that of "Signori," the members of the Municipal Assemblies of Mexico, and of Vera Cruz shall be entitled "Excellency;" those of the Departments and Territories that of "Very illustrious," and those of inferior towns, "Illustrious."

The old District of Aguascallentes has been re-erected into a Department.

Another decree establishes a new Commissariat of Imports, direct and indirect, and organizes completely all the branches of that service.

Another decree regulates the national tax upon playing-cards, and the service and organization of the government manufactories of these small libraries of the devil.

An order of the Secretary of War forbids all dismissal of soldiers except where they have become disabled or their term of service has expired.

The *Siglo* of the 4th says that it is understood that his Serene Highness the President is about to make a journey to the Department of Vera Cruz; and that he will reside, for some days at one of his country seats, accompanied by two of his Ministers, the other four remaining in the capital. The *Siglo*, however, cautiously adds that it personally knows nothing about the matter.

The *Eco del Commercio* of Vera Cruz recommends a project for a canal between Vera Cruz and Alvarado. The work would be of great importance. Its cost is estimated by Senor Iberri, the engineer, at $143,000.

The office of Secretary of War still remains vacant, various candidates are spoken of, among whom is General Le Vega.

It is proposed to erect another column in honor of Santa Anna, in place of the not very admirable monument of 1842. It is proposed that it shall be an obelisk standing on a pedestal adorned with inscriptions, trophies and allegorical designs. The cost of the proposed work would be $76,000.

The *Orden* says, under date of the 28th of December, "We have seen a letter from Coloye which says that as a party consisting of two ladies and a gentleman, Marie Antonio, Marie Tapen and Jose Maria Manoyed, were passing from that place to the house of Donna Margaretta Melino De Castro, aunt of the two first, a body of robbers fell upon them firing six times at them. Donna Maria Antonia and Don Jose Maria were badly wounded, and Donna Marie Tapen was killed on the spot."

The *Universal* publishes the following:

"*Indemnities claimed of the United States for Damages done by the Indians.* With this important object has been established in this capital, under the auspices of the Supreme Government, an agency destined to facilitate the means which may be most effective for the above purpose. It will be represented by sub-agents in the departments of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora and Zacatecas. It will communicate with the North American Government through the Mexican Legation at Washington. Don Jose Cristobal Remeltas, and Don Vicent Lenches Vergara, Counsellors of State, will be at the head of the establishment.

"The sub-agents will collect of the planters and other persons who may have claims of this nature, the documentary evidence necessary to support them, making them first acquainted with the forms and terms required by the United States, in proof of injuries or losses inflicted by the Indians; these will afterwards be delivered to the agency in order that it may have offered to the papers the attestations necessary to authenticate papers that are to go abroad.

"There needs no commentary on these reasons. Heretofore the efforts made by a few claimants have been very costly and one of a doubtful success. Nor have the greater part of those who have been injured been able to make applications. The agency, on the contrary, reacts no advances, and, aided by the influence of the Government and our Legation at Washington, counts on greater probabilities of success.

"The Government will speedily publish notices designating the sub-agents in the departments which have sus-red."

Notice of political amnesties extended to various offenders is published in the *Siglo* and other papers. The newspapers continued to call for other like pardons; which, indeed, Santa Anna seems seldom to refuse.

Speaking of the Mesilla Valley and of the new treaty, the *Trait d'Union* says the Convention concluded between Mexico and the United States, cedes to the latter the Valley of Mesilla; and further, contends for a compensation the eleventh Article of the treaty of Guadaloupe, which imposes on the United States the duty of repressing Indian ravages upon our population." The *Trait d'Union* adds, that it cannot state the exact amount of the sum which the United States are to pay, but that it is reported at from $18,000,000 to $26,000,000.

The official journal of New Leon gives notice of the annual fair at Sluces, extending from the 22d of February to the 1st of March. During all that time there will be daily "bull fights of the best cattle, fireworks, solemn worship in the church of our lady of Guadaloupe and other disgusting shows."

An order of the 28th December was issued to the Departments, except those of Puebla, Jalisco Oaxaca and Vera Cruz to establish electric telegraphs, communicating with the line already in existence. We believe that line extends through the Departments just mentioned.

European Intelligence.

By the mails of yesterday we received the foreign news brought to New York by the Europe. From the New York papers we copy the following intelligence:

GREAT BRITAIN.—Letters have been received in Dublin from Mr. Smith O'Brien, written at New Norfolk, bearing date the 18th of September, three days later than the date assigned for his escape. The reports of his escape, emanating from Limerick, are therefore destitute of foundation.

The London Times has commenced a series of elaborate papers on the seventh census of the United States.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 3d of January until Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1854, and a proclamation was at the same time issued, summoning both Houses to meet on that day, "for the dispatch of public business."

On the 25th of December, the waters of St. James's Park were so strongly frozen over that four thousand persons were skating and otherwise amusing themselves upon the ice. On the Serpentine, about 3,000; on the "Long Water," Kensington Gardens, 800; on the "Round Pond," 1250, while on the Regent's Park the ice swarmed with partakers in these pastimes.

On the 23th of December, the screw steamer Era, from Greenock to Ameriet, founders, about fifteen miles from Lambey, on the Irish coast. Only seven of the crew were saved. The captain, his wife, and her sister, the second mate and five seamen were drowned.

Alexander Smith, the newly discovered poet, author of "A Life Drama, etc.," is a candidate for the Secretaryship of Edinburgh University.

Charles Dickens read his "Christmas Carol" and "Cricket on the Hearth," in the Townhall at Birmingham, on the 28th ult., in aid of the fund of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

A petition is in progress for a Charter of Incorporation of the Central American Steam Navigation Company.

Two railway accidents are recorded during the week. The first happened on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, between Liverpool and Manchester, where an express ran into a passenger train, and smashed several of the cars, but without throwing them off the track. One young lady was killed and several other persons were wounded. The other casualty occurred on the Taff Vale Railway, Wales, where the rope that drew the cars up an inclined place broke, and the whole train fell back, and running over the embankment, plunged into the river Taff. Several persons were injured, but strange to say, only two were killed.

Col. Brownlow Villiers, formerly Member of Parliament for Carlow, Ireland, committed suicide at Dublin, on the 27th ult., by cutting his throat. Verdict, temporary insanity.

The New Quarterly Review has a long and able article in favor of continuing the search for Sir John Franklin and his men. Everything (says the article) indicates that they will be found by prosecuting the search of Wellington Channel.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the restrictions imposed by the rescript of the 8th of February, 1826, on raw cotton imported into France from Great Britain and the British possessions in Europe. According to the said rescript the produce of Asia, Africa and America, sent from England and her European possessions into French ports, was to be admitted for re-exportation only.

The Emperor has expressed to the Mayor of St. Germains his intention of restoring the palace of St. Germains.

The following seditious placard we found posted on Christmas night in several parts of Pera: "The tyrant, to amuse public opinion, which is manifesting itself against him, is preparing a *coup de police*. Let ill-good citizens be on their guard."

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 24 inst. state that the Queen's confinement was daily expected.

Napoleon III. has conferred the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honor on S. Calderon de la Barca, on the occasion of the conclusion of the literary treaty with France. This treaty is limited among other things, to stop the American trade in Spanish books via Paris.

RUSSIA.—Gen. Radowitz died at Berlin, at noon on Christmas day. He has left a very large circle of loving friends, and the whole German public has long been accustomed to regard him as one of the celebrities of the Times.

Count Pourtales, formerly Prussian minister at Constantinople, is in London on a special mission relative to the Eastern question.

ITALY.—There has been a threatening riot at Barge, Piedmont. It does not appear to have had a political origin, but was connected with the high price of corn. The rioters seized several sacks of maize in the market, but they were finally dispersed by the military.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—*Stockholm, Dec 16*—King Oscar has invited the Diet to nominate a small number of its members possessing its entire confidence, to whom, as a secret committee, the Government may make an important communication.

It is believed that the Government wishes, in this unceremonious manner, to bring some momentous facts connected with foreign affairs to the knowledge of the Diet.

The King has re-organized the Admiralty department of the military and naval administration, with a view to securing greater unity and efficiency in the event of hostilities.

Berlin, Dec 24—Diplomatic negotiations are pending between the Governments of Sweden and Denmark, having for their object the conclusion of an league, offensive and defensive, between the two States. Sweden is arming by sea and land, and Denmark will immediately fortify her coasts and place Copenhagen in a state of defense.

There are eleven daily newspapers in San Francisco.

Arrival of the Steamship United States.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

IMPORTANT FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA

LATER FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The steamship United States, Capt. Lucas, from Aspinwall on the 18th, arrived at this port on last Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, having made the river in five days and twenty hours. She brings one hundred passengers and $51,000 in treasure.

The Ohio was to sail for New York the succeeding day with three hundred passengers and $1,000,000.

The sloop of war Albany, Capt. Berry, arrived at Aspinwall on the 14th and sailed on the 17th for San Juan.

The United States brings the mails received at Panama the 17th, by the Oregon from San Francisco the 1st.

Advices had been received from Walker's party to the 16th December. The accounts received are very contradictory. All agree, however, in saying that the Filibusters were besieged in the adobe house by about one hundred Mexicans and Indians from the 5th to the night of the 14th, when they being a cold rain falling the party of the Filibusters attacked the chilled and drowsy besiegers, who fled, leaving arms, horses, a brass field piece and all their camp equipages. The Filibusters deny having robbed and pillaged the natives. The Anita had not arrived; she was seen off San Pedro on the 21st, and would probably arrive at Ensenada about the 25th. It was expected that immediately upon their arrival a descent would be made upon San Tomas.

A rumor was current in San Diego that after the events above mentioned, Walker's command had been captured by an overpowering force of the regular Mexican army, which had been recently landed in Lower California, and were being conducted as prisoners to Sonora, when the force under Col. Watkins, comprising 280 men, opportunately arrived at Ensenada, and engaged the Mexicans utterly routing them, capturing much of their baggage some guns, making prisoner of the Mexican General, and liberating Col. Walker's party.

The Alta California of the 31st ult. has the following

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The politicians are busy in speculating upon the course of the Legislature, which will meet on the 2d, in regard to the Senatorial question, removal of the Capital, Stamp Act, Extension, and some other proposed measures very interesting to individuals. In Klamath Valley there is a pretty strong feeling for the formation of a new State, to reach from the Umpqua to Cape Mendocino. We believe that the people south of the Umpqua Valley prefer to remain under the present government; and this movement for a new State is looked upon as premature. It will be proper enough when the proposed territory shall possess sufficient territory to become a State. The present population may be 10,000.

There is some excitement prevailing on the subject of the land speculating practiced under the School Land Warrants issued by this State, and memorials will be addressed to Congress on the subject.

The Stockton Journal appeared as a daily on the 28th, and two other dailies are to be established within this week. A week ago the only papers were two tri-weeklies. With these the total number of daily papers in the State will be twenty.

The Sacramento prostitute, Ida Brower, who murdered Mary Bee, has been tried and acquitted in the face of all law and evidence, to the general surprise and indignation. The papers are passing round the names of the jurymen.

A paper is to be started at Crescent City. A newtown has been laid out on the coast about fifteen miles above that place.

The farmers are sowing a great deal of wheat, particularly in the southern portion of the State, which is now beginning to prosper as a farming country.

Superintendent Beale is at the Tejon Reserve, and has his Indians busy putting in large fields in grain and small vegetables. He has 30 plows going. The Indians pretend to be highly pleased with the home chosen for them and the treatment they receive. Lieut. Beale treated them to a great *fiesta*, or celebration, which was attended by several thousand Indians from all the tribes in the South of the State.

The people of San Diego began on the 8th to celebrate for two weeks the day of the [illegible] with bull fights, ceremonies, balls, &c. [illegible] seriously brought into requisition.

It is reported that [illegible] filibusters are in the course of formation [illegible] points in the interior.

A singular mortality is raging [illegible] birds and beasts. Many sea gulls, pelicans, chickens, [illegible], dogs and cats, have been taken sick and have died; the deaths among the sea birds being very numerous.

The surveying party sent out by the Railroad Convention, which examined the Sierra Nevada at the head of the Stanislaus, have reported that there is a practicable pass there.

All the Pacific Railroad surveying parties have arrived. The engineers speak highly of the southern route, and the general opinion in the State is in its favor. Lieut. Parke has started overland by the Gila for Washington.

The has been some difficulty with the Four Creek Indians. One of them committed a crime, and the chief have been arrested until they deliver over the offender. In taking the chiefs several Indians were killed.

THE MINES.

The weather has been delightful during the fortnight, with the exception of one or two days of rain. The miners are very much dissatisfied at there being far from enough water to fill the canals or to permit washing in the small gulches. The dry weather, however, has driven the miners to work in the banks, which in some places have been found to be very productive. Tunneling is coming more and more into practice. In several cases, by punching with the ancient bed of rivers and gulches have been discovered under the hills, and have been found to be very rich.

The news from the Klamath mines is very favorable.

New diggins have been found on one of the eastern head branches of the Sacramento.

The Tuolumne Hydralic Company is involved in an apparently endless lawsuit.

The Quartz Creek Canal, a work some twenty miles in length, which is intended to furnish water to some of the richest and most extensive dry diggins in the State, is progressing rapidly and will soon be completed.

Great numbers of Chilooneu have gone to Chasta, and the miners are talking of rising to expel them.

There is a growing feeling that some legislation will be necessary to define more clearly the rights of miners and mining companies.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The city has been lively during the fortnight.

On the 17th news arrived that the Filibusters still, managed to maintain themselves at Ensenada. A good deal of excitement prevailed, but there has been no aid sent to them since the affair left. Reports are in circulation that another vessel is being fitted out, but it is doubtful; since public opinion and the press are disposed to consider the expedition and its objects as criminal, not by the letter of the law only, but likewise by the spirit.

The exports of gold for the year as manifested in the Custom-house, was $67,878,505. The total product of the mines during the five years ten months and a half, since the discovery, is estimated at $250,000 000

The arrivals of passengers by sea during the year, as shown by the Custom-house records, have been 35,185 and the departures 30,316; the population having thus increased 4,869.

During the year 1028 vessels, of 555 794 tons, entered this harbor, and 1,091, of 635,489 tons cleared, being an increase of 22 per cent. on last year. San Francisco claims to be the second commercial city in the Union.

A couple of very large auction sales of water property belonging to the city and State were made on the 28th and 29th. The property brought about 1,500,000. It plainly showed that the confidence of the people in the future prosperity of the city is higher than ever.

A new license ordinance was passed on the 28th by the Council. It does not tax merchants or bankers.

A German Society to encourage immigration has been formed.

On the 19th an election was held for Senator in place of Brannan, resigned. D. S. Mahoney was elected by about 3040 majority.

Peter Gilgrass, a Frenchman, was shot in a row at the Mission, on the 20th. Three persons, one of them a policeman, are bound over for trial.

On the 23d Henry Smith was sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary for robbery. It appeared by the testimony that he was in the habit of watching at the Intelligence offices, and of taking persons in search of employment out of the city as pretenses of giving them work, and when out in the hills or brush he would knock them down and take their money. The verdict has been received with much satisfaction.

The works for the fortification of the harbor have been commenced on Alcatraz Island and Fort Point. The former position will have 40 heavy guns, the latter 160. Another appropriation is wanted for the completion of the fortifications. The works on Lime Point, opposite Fort Point, have not been commenced.

The Welsh Presbyterians are about to build a church in which the services may be conducted in their own language.

OREGON.

Dates to the 24th December are received from Oregon. The Oregon papers of the 24th say that sufficient snow was on the ground to give it a white covering.

The New England celebration, on the 22d November, at Portland, was an interesting reunion, according to the Oregonian.

The Season.—The exceeding mildness of the winter so far has been of great advantage to the grain of fall sowing. Wheat everywhere, we are told, looks remarkably well. [Spectator.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The total population of Washington territory, as reported by the United States Marshal, Col. Anderson, is 3,965, including this year's emigration.

Gen. Stevenson has recently issued his proclamation through the columns of the Pioneer. The day for the election of members of the Legislature and the first delegate for the Territory is to take place on the 29th of January, 1854, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. The Council will be composed of 9 members, and the House of Representatives of 18 members.

Political parties are being organized in Washington Territory, previous to the election in January. Col. J. P. Anderson, Mr. Chenoweth and Hon. William Strong are candidates for the position of Congressional Delegate.

Later from South America, Australia and the Isthmus of Panama.

By the arrival of the United States on Tuesday, we have received Panama papers of the 17th inst. and Valparaiso of the 15th December, which contain later news from South America and Australia.

PERU.—The principal items of interest from South America are from Peru. Four provincial districts have proclaimed for one Linares against Echeedique, the acting President, who had left the Seat of Government for the suppression of the movement.

Don Domingo Elias had collected nearly 2,000 men, had seized government arms and ammunition, and had been reinforced by a considerable number of government troops who had gone over to him. Some $500,000 had been sent on board a vessel at Callao, by the government, and it was generally believed that it would all be handed over to Elias. Elias is said to have declared that he did not want the Presidency. Gen. Castilla and Gen. Ducetus are among those spoken of for the Presidency.

The feeling of those who act is so strong against the government—and that of those who do not, so indifferent—that it is believed it will be deposed with but a very slight struggle.

Peru has done nothing against Bolivia as yet, at least nothing open.

No news of importance from Chili.

Ecuador.—The Ecuadorian Congress has gone so far as ready to destroy the agreement with British holders of Peruvian bonds.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the British steamer Regota at Panama, from Valparaiso, the Herald of that place of the 1st November I.

The journals are occupied in discussing the new constitution. In the meantime Executive should [illegible] of Victoria. It is proposed that the united respectively, the one of two Chambers to be designated Senate. A correspondent says the House of Representatives and the Senate, "the American model and the Sydney Morning Herald than the British."

Capt. Cadell's expedition has successfully navigated the Murray river to one hundred miles beyond the Swan Hill.

Port Phillip gold is quoted at £3 15s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d. New South Wales £3 14s 9d to £3 15s.

Great excitement was caused at the Ovens diggings, by reported large finds at the Buffalo Ranges, and numbers had left for that place. The weather was such as to prevent extended operations at the diggings.

A monster petition had been sent to the Governor for the Queen, against the new constitution, to which she had given no decisive answer.

The legislative council had strongly expressed itself against the supplementary expenditures.

The gold regulations are highly satisfactory to the diggers generally. There are some districts, however, where the police had to arrest unlicensed diggers.

THE FIELD.—The general report from the mines is unfavorable, but there are few exceptions.

Labor still continues to demand and the agricultural districts. The rush to the mines causes a complete drain. Good mechanics and domestic servants in great request.

The Sydney Herald of the 1st of November has the following paragraphs:

NEW CALEDONIA.—The French have taken possession of this beautiful group. On the 23d of September, the French war steamer *Phoque* arrived there from Tahiti. The vessel is understood to be under orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the South Pacific Station. The John Fort Jackson yesterday, has brought up two French officers; one of them an officer belonging to the Administration, and the other attached to the above French war Steamer, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the new French settlements. The American vessel which has been chartered for the purpose, and is only ten days from New Caledonia, will return in mediately.

The increase of the revenue of New South Wales, for the quarter ending September 30, is £91,018.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The transit from Aspinwall to Panama is now made in seven hours.

The ship Ben Nevis arrived at Aspinwall, says the Courier, on the 8th instant, from Cork, after a fine run of thirty days. She had on board 360 Irish laborers for the Panama Railroad, all of whom were in perfect health.

The Aspinwall Courier learns that the U. S. sloop of war Cyane was to leave Carthagena in a few days for Port Escocos, with the Corps of Engineers and other agent to explore the route for an Oceanic Canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

A Masonic Lodge is soon to be opened in Aspinwall.

The Panama Herald has dates from Bogota to the 24th of Dec. It says:

Gen. Cerbeleon Pinzon has been named Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Gen. O'Leary, the British Minister, has returned to Bogota to resume his official duties.

Mr. Orton, Charge d'Affairs from the United States Government, presented his credentials on the 10th, and on the 20th the *exequatur* was granted for the appointment of Col. Thomas W. Ward, as United States Consul at Panama, and George W. Fletcher, as Consul at Aspinwall.

Col. Cadwalader with 200 soldiers and 50 pioneers, has been ordered to join the Darien expedition, and will leave Carthagene by the next steamer.

The Aspinwall Courier of the 17th has the following items:

We are authorised to say that Mr Fletcher, the U. S. Consul at this place, has received his Exequator from the Department of State of New Granada.

The first steamer of the Australian Pacific Mail Steam Pocket Company is appointed to be dispatched on the 16th of January. On arrival at Sydney she will take up her position on the Pacific to open the Panama line.

The Panama Railroad is progressing more rapidly than ever before—the best employees of the Company are outdoing themselves, and surpassing their own promises or expectation. Instead of twenty-four miles, the train is running with regularity daily thirty miles. There is no sickness among the laborers. This fact, the recent large accessions of horses and the alacrity and tact with which all portions of the road under work are now advancing, give us every confidence of its completion during the coming autumn.

By a new law of the New Granada Congress, which came into effect on the 1st inst., the owners or consignees of vessels carrying passengers to or from the port of Aspinwall, are taxed ten per cent on their estimated profits. The steamships have all ceded to, or rather paid this tax since its imposition, both here and at Panama. This will secure a considerable annual income to the New Grenadine Government, to the amount of some $50 000.

The taxes of our city have been raised from the ratio of last year, and we hear it rumored that our City Council intend to impose several additional heavy impositions, and that the Railroad Company will come in for a share.

The rents of buildings in our city have been reduced very much during the past season, and justly too, for they were formerly exorbitant indeed. We recommend our friends among the owners to reduce still more, if necessary to secure occupancy, for they must bear in mind that their rapid decay will scarcely permit much in be made of them by the time their lease runs out, and they decay more when empty than with even an ordinarily careful occupant.

The Panama Herald says that by the British mail steamship which left that port on the 7th inst for Caltao, [illegible] proceeded with the intention [illegible] going to the Amazon for exploring [illegible] districts, which the Peruvian papers give so favorable a [illegible] stunt.

From the Panama Herald of the 17th, we learn that dispatches received there the day previous from Com. Pawcet, of H. M.'s ship Virago, dated Jan. 7, state, that the boat four men, three of whom had been murdered by the Indians—and one was missing. Com. P. with twenty men, having explored to the Cordilleras, found on his return three dead bodies near a provision depot, where he had stationed four men. He has cut a good road and well marked twelve stations.

The Virago was to sail immediately for Valparaiso.

Don Jose Maria Urrutia Anino entered on his duties as Governor of the Province of Panama on the 1st inst.

From the New York Herald of the 14th.

Loss of the Steamship San Francisco.

Full particulars of the Disaster—Nearly Two Hundred Lives Lost—Noble conduct of a British and two American Captains.

After a painful suspense of several days we have received news of the fate of the steamship San Francisco, and those who left this port in her for California. The British ship Three Bells, Capt. Creighton, arrived last night, with the sad intelligence of the total loss of the San Francisco, with about two hundred lives, and the joyful news of the saving of over five hundred—officers of the crew, their wives, passengers, soldiers, and officers and crew of the steamer.

The details of the terrible disaster are given in the following:

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT WINDER, U. S. ARMY.

SHE TAKES FIRE. At 8 o'clock, Friday Jan. 6, 1854 the steamer San Francisco, as you are aware, sailed from New York on the 22d of December, with United States troops, bound for California. The day was beautiful, and every thing promised a pleasant and prosperous voyage. The ship was well provided with every thing which could render us comfortable, and every luxury that could be procured was placed on board. All these things, together with the gentlemanly and efficient officers of the ship, and pleasant company in the cabin, served to render

The New Orleans Christian Advocate

...By Joseph Holman Dashe.

...to their sight,
...sion of very there,
...ge of the lake,
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...born glorious morn;
...ge trance,
...vengeance from the glance,
...the battle shroud,
...and fall
...of death on midnight's pall!
...my master glances glow,
...then shall shrines below
...of death...to!

On ocean's wave
...and home!
...Pilgrim
...to valor given;
...lift the welkin dome,
...were born in heaven.
...that standard sheet!
...ather the foe but falls before us,
...God beneath our feet,
...Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

...nteresting About Newspapers.

...manage things strangely about news-...in London, and by reason of this man-...t get the Times daily, for little or noth-...The *modus operandi* is thus described: ...ou subscribe at a newspaper hall for it to be left for you at nine o'clock—for, say one hour. Punctually at ten, the person of whom you hire it calls, and furnishes the same number to some other customer who wants it at that hour. At eleven o'clock, another gets it, and so on, frequently until twelve or one, and even as late as two or so. You can have it furnished thus by the week, month, quarter or year. It is left promptly at the hour bargained for, and you must expect to give it up on "sight call." Perhaps you are in the middle of the Paris correspondence, or the debates, or late foreign intelligence. It makes no difference; you must stop when your hour is out, or buy an extra copy.

...the city readers are through with the ... it is mailed off to the country. You are ...to cut the paper, and if it becomes defaced must pay for it. In Liverpool, well-to-do people will climb for one copy of the daily Times, and a phlegmatic John Bull will read the paper the day after his neighbor, for years, perfectly satisfied to exist one day behind the ...

America every man has, or ought to have, his own paper. It must come to him fresh and untouched. He reads it thoroughly, and it becomes part of his existence. He talks about ...s news, and is proud of its success. ...field of competition is created. A ... of merit and enterprise is sure of success, ... advertiser is a living, talking, walking advertisement and special agent.

A man never values a paper he gets for nothing. There is something in the fact of having paid for it which gives it particular attraction in his eyes. He regards it as his property, looks upon the editor as merely a person serving his (the subscriber's) business.

...is a great deal in the well-known face ... A man who is devoted to a journal ... read for years ceases to prize it if ... proprietor changes its appearance.

The editor himself may die or change; the ...oprietors may pass away, but the ... if it is still taken; its sentiments re...ed; its words listened to, and its news re...ed. A ... with a thousand subscribers ... ten thousand ... can revolutionize England is at the mercy ... In the United States, no one ... such way, but any paper, however ... if in the right, can crush any influence, ... powerful, if in the wrong.

...—The name of Garibaldi, whose ...ging the siege of Rome were so famous, ... more familiar in men's months, as if, ... storms are gathering in the horizon, ... great agitators carried with them some ... strange charm. The poor, and most unquestionably brave, fellow appears, since he left the gates of the Eternal City, to have led a life of romantic wandership. It seems that after the ... he collected some four or five thousand followers, and attempted to fight his way to the Adriatic, thus hoping, by sea, to reach Venice, where still lingered the last ray of Italian independence. Watched and dogged by the Austrians, he contrived to make his way to the little republic of San Marino, where many of his followers resigned their arms; the republic stooping to make terms for them with the Austrians. Terms were made only to be broken. The men were rendered prisoners, many of them shot, others flogged and sent to Mantua. Garibaldi himself, with about 300 followers, reached the shore, and, by the aid of some fishing boats, made for Venice. The night befriended them, ... whooping dawned, the wind fell, and two ... steamers were seen. Escape was ... possible; some of the boats were taken, ... ; only two reached Romini, in one ... which were Garibaldi and his wife, whom ... entreaties could induce to leave her husband. ... little band separated for better protection, ... the fatigue and sickness of Garibaldi's wife ... him to ask for water at the door of a ... cottage; his request was granted, but ... he lifted the draught to her lips she ex... Both he and the remnant of his band ... hunted through the forest like wild ... and few survived to tell the tale. Garibaldi himself, under innumerable disguises, ... his way through the Austrians, and ... arrived at Genoa, the place of his birth, ... these escaped to the United States. Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

...Sir Isaac Newton.—The following has appeared in the English journals:

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have signified their intention of subscribing £100 toward the erection of a monument to Grantham, in memory of Newton. The town of Grantham has raised £600 for this purpose."

The erection of the monument in memory of the immortal author of the Principia, did such a memory need a monument, is somewhat late, it seems to us. Her Majesty and Prince Albert might have made a better use of their money, by giving it to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; but still the object of the donation is one that cannot be disapproved, notwithstanding the fame of the man to be honored with a monument is far above, and far beyond, any possibility of being increased by brass or marble; for Newton might have said with at least as much—perhaps more—truth than Horace,

"Exegi monumentum
Resilientius ære."

His fame will endure as long as the world probably; while it may happen that the Horace may one day go out of fashion, ... of it depends upon circumstances. ... may be variable. Not so with the ... Hers is based upon the discovery ... important truths—truths which will ... have stirred up the people of Grantham to the ... movement to Newton at this ... and thirty-five years ... appear. Perhaps they ... their neighbors, the Normans, ... a year or two ago to ... between seven and eight ... his death. We may next ... been erected at Athens to ... or some one of his many ... wished more than two thousand ... Washington Globe.

...Leather.—Russian Hides ... Oscar Pasha & Co., Exporters ... Molde-Wallachia.

Capabilities and Resources of Sonora.

The province of Sonora is bounded on the north by the river Gila, on the south by the river Majo, on the east by the province of Chihuahua, and on the west by the Gulf of California; its length being about seven hundred miles north and south, and in breadth about two hundred miles. It is covered by six streams, which are the principal ones only—all others being but mere arroyos, and losing themselves in the more arid districts, or entirely drying up during the summer season. A large portion of the coast lands are dry, barren, and rocky, with districts of several miles extent, entirely covered by sand or dry gravel. Farther in the interior, the soil becomes more arable; but land suitable for cultivation will not be found to any extent until some sixty to ninety miles from the coast; in the northern portion of the State, and commencing near the thirtieth parallel of north latitude, there is scarcely an acre of ground suited to agricultural purposes, except in some few isolated sections. After leaving Altar, traveling north, water becomes exceedingly scarce, and at the distance of one hundred miles north of that place, it is scarcely met with in a day's travel.

South of thirty degrees north latitude, and sixty or eighty miles from the coast, the land is the least favored with water is extremely fertile, and the plains and rolling grounds have an excellent supply of timber, the most of which is oak, with some varieties of the palm tribe intermingled, while the trees that skirt the streams are for the most part the cottonwood and willow. The oak predominates mostly upon the more elevated regions towards the mountains; and among them a variety occurs, the fruit of which is pleasant and agreeable, having much the flavor of the chesnut when ripe, and is often found for sale in the markets on both sides of the mountains. The Yanqui valley is by far the most valuable portion of Sonora, in an agricultural point of view, and is capable of producing all the varieties of fruits and grains that are grown in any part of the world.

This valley is about 130 miles in length, and with the lower hills at the base of the mountains is near seventy miles in breadth, but is used for scarcely any other purpose than that of grazing. The inhabitants generally cultivate but little more than is necessary for their immediate wants, and consequently have very little for sale; this consisting mostly of a small quantity of barley and corn, and, occasionally, wheat. In some of the gardens, the pear, olive, fig, and some few dates and tamarinde, are cultivated. Notwithstanding the natural capabilities of the indigenous trees of the country in producing fruits, but little attention is paid to their cultivation.

The mineral resources of the province are, perhaps, unequaled by any other part of Mexico; it contained the central, western and northern portions of that extensive series of metallic veins for which the republic of Mexico has been so truthfully noted in the history of the world; the product from these mines of silver alone amounting to about *sixteen million* dollars.

The extent of this mineral district will be better understood when it is stated that its length is not far from eight hundred miles, and about ninety-five in breadth; and follows the mountainous districts to their base, and in some instances into the plains. A line drawn through Pfombea, Villa Fuerta and extended to Culiacan on the south, and through Nacori, to Tucson on the north, will very nearly include the sections in which silver and gold is found. On the coast line of hills, large quantities of the ores of copper are known to abound, and many localities produce the native copper. The population of the province comprises about 55,000 persons. [San Francisco Traescript.

...The Canton River.—Of all the extraordinary scenes which can be witnessed, nothing can be more surprising or astounding to an European, than the appearance of the Canton river; for let him have traveled "far and wide," nought can give him an idea of the scene but ocular demonstration. Myriads of boats float on the waters, some devoted to handicraftmen of all descriptions; others to retailers of edibles, cooked and uncooked; boats laden with chests of tea piled one upon the other, tier above tier, until the eido of the boat is level with the water's edge; mandarin boats forcing their way authoritatively through the crowd; war junks at anchor; while here and there is an European boat, manned by sailors who give vent to their excited feelings by attering dry and divers ejaculations, not particularly complimentary to the good seamanship of the natives, or expressive of kindly feelings toward them. Flower boats, and others belonging to artisans, venders of food, peddlers, merchants, poultry and sand-pans, are wedged together in one solid mass, apparently impenetrable; while the air is filled, and the ears stunned with the deafening sounds of gongs and wind instruments, discouring most unearthly music, accompanied by the yelling, screaming, gabbling, and clamor of hundreds of thousands of human tongues, producing a hodge-podge of sonnde, unrivaled and uncqualed since the building of the Tower of Babel. As there is no part of the world so densely populated as Chiea, so there is no part of China so thickly populated as Canton; the population of the city of Canton and its suburbs being estimated at above one million; and the denizens of the river, who habitually reside in their boats, are said to exceed two hundred thousand.

...Signs for Marriageable Ladies.—"If a man wipes his feet on the door-mat before coming into the room, you may be sure he will make a good domestic husband. If a man, in snuffing the candlee, snuffs them ont, you may be sure he will make a stupid husband. If a man puts his handkerchief on his knee whilet taking his tea, you may be eure he will be a prudent husband. In the eame way, always mistrust the man who will not take the last piece of toast of Sally Lunn; but prefere waiting for the next warm batch. It is not unlikely he will make a greedy, selfish husebend, with whom you will enjoy no "brown" at dinner, no orust at tea, no peace whatever at home. The man, my dears, who wears goloshee, and is careful abont wrapping himself up well before venturing into the night air, not unfrequently makes a good invalid husband that mostly stops at home, and is easily comforted with slops. The man who watches the kettle, and prevents it boiling over, will not fail, my dears, in the married state, in exercising the same oare in always keeping the pot boiling. The man who doesn't take tea, ill treats the cat, takes snuff, and etands with his back to the fire, is a bruts whom I would not advise you my dears, to marry upon any copeidgeration, either for love or money, but decidedly not for love. But the man who, when the tea is over, is discovered to have had none, is sure to make the best husband. Patience like hie deserves being rewarded with the best of wives, and the best of mothere-in-law. My dears, when you meet with such a man, do your utmost to marry him. In the severest winter he would not mind going to bed first. [Punch.

...Elopement of Arab Ladies.—Ben-Ayet, the wealthy ex-minister of the Bey of Tuels, writes a Paris correspondent, has been to Marseilles to fetch his three wives, and has brought them in triumph to Parie. These ladies have adopted the French costume and appear in Paris without veils. The Bey le furious. You are aware that he accuses Ben-Ayet of having plundered his treasnry to an immense amount. Since the minister's flight his widowed epouses have been detained as precious hostages by the Bey. The police never quitted the door of their house, and only a few women were allowed to visit them. It appears, however, that they whiled away the weary hours of captivity by trying on and learning to wear French dresses, and when they became perfect in tee art, they one day coolly walked past the sentinels, who mistook them for visitors. Once at large, they were enabled by the assistance of their friends to obtain a pacsport from the French Consulate, and with this they sailed for Marseilles. Tha rage and disappointmeut of the Bey, whose health has long been in an almost desperate condition, will, it is thought, bring on a fatal fit of apoplexy.

...Set Your Own Rate.—It le a maxim worthy of all acceptation, that a man may have that allowance he takes. Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men acquiesce. The world must be just. It leaves every man, with profound unconcern, to set his own rate. Herd or driveller, it meddlee not in the matter. It will certainly accept your own measure of your doleg and being, whether you sneak about and deny your own name, or whether you see your work produced to the compass sphere of the heavens, one with the revolution of the stars. [Emerson.

Louisiana Legislature.

The following are the committees of the House:

On Judiciary—Messrs. Davidson, Durard, McWhorter, Roberts of Orleans, Morrison, Heard, Becober, Ferrot, Villere, Phillips and Baker.

On Commerce—Messrs. Janes, Lawrence, Drummond, Summers, Richard, Thayer and Cronan.

On Finance—Messrs. Phillips, Pierce, Hardesty, McCormack, Davidson, Williams, Lawrence, Hotch and Chilton.

On Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Oliver, Smart, Floyd, Gardner, Crosst, Sentner and Lose.

On Parochial Affairs—Messrs. Robertson, Wempla, Brisaat, Vae Hook and Gill.

On Enrollment—Messrs. Rossier, Lose, Treme, Lacoul, Mary, Cyrille and Briant.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Trepagnier, Truxillo, Lagrone, Bains, Bertrand and Gauthier.

On Militia—Messrs. Crenan, Cooper, Weishcimer, Berlin and Gneory.

On Claims—Messrs. Nixen, Hardesty, Kimball, Tanner, Van Hook, Jones, Lagroue, Woods and Baker.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Olney, Millaudon, Newman, Sompyrac and Dejean.

On Public Education—Messrs. Pugh, Stephens, Welles, Dirmeyer, Bronssard, Renaldson, McDonald, Briant, Forge, Wemple and Cormier.

On Library—Messrs. Harrison, Welles and Williamson.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Caldwall, Brecher, McWhorter, Haralson, Summers, Dullard, Nixon, Campbell and Denner.

On Public Printing—Messrs. McCormack, Jordan, Kimball and Armitage.

On Amendments to the Constitution—Messrs. Pearce, Nixon, McWhorter, Heard, Campbell, Hatch and Morrison.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Wagner, Villere, Harang, Woods and Baker.

On the Penitentiary—Messrs. Phillips, Cooper, Miller, Corcoran, Tanner, Gardner, Williamson, Bethel and McDonald.

On Revival and UnOnished Business—Messrs. Robertson, Renaldson, Green, Deacon and McCullough.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Miller, Davidson, Jones, Waddill, Baird, Cronan and Lacroix.

On Elections—Messrs. Roberts of Orleans, Pugh, Grandmont, Brousserd and Favrot.

On Internal Improvements and Levees—Messrs. Campbell, Jones, McDonald, Smart, Morrie, Williams, Hardesty, Cormier, Richard, McCormack and Oliver.

On Charitable and Public Institutions—Messrs. Pearce, Corsoran, Boatner, Sueenaau, Stephens, Heard, Labat, Dirmeyer and Morrison

On Public Buildings—Messrs. McKeon, Jones, Boatner, Seales and Kearney.

Special Committee on Health—Messrs. Williamson, Suseneau, Kearney and Williams.

Congressional.

Senate.—*Washington*, Jan. 10.—The Presiding officer laid before the Senate several communications from the War Department, showing the expenditures of that department, the number of arms made at the national armories during the last fiscal year, etc.

Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution, calling upon the President of the United States for any correspondence that may have taken place between the Government of the United States and that of Mexico, respecting the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, not embraced in the communication made by President Fillmore to the Senate in July, 1852. Mr. B. briefly explained the reason of the resolution; and, at his request, it was considered and adopted.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the bill confirming certain land claims in Louisiana, in the Bastrop grant, reported it back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Albert G. Howell, praying the confirmation of the title to a certain tract of land to the legal representatives of William Weeks, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 102) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Weeks, which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benjamin from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Charles Derbigny and others, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 103) confirming a certain land claim in Louisiana, known as the Flourian claim, which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foot submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, in relation to the repeated detention of the mails between the cities of New York and Washington, calling upon the Postmaster General for information as to the causes of such detention, and whether any action of Congress was required in relation to the subject.

An Incident of the San Francisco Disaster.—Captain Creighton of the Three Bells was hailed by the San Francisco with the following question: "Will you charter your ship? We are loaded with men, women and children. Name your price." He reply was with the true Scotch accent: "What does the man mean? It's not money that I am after—I am stoppling for humanity's sake." On the third day in reply to another question he again responded: "I will stand by you if I sink."

As has already been stated, measures are being taken to present a national testimonial to this whole-souled seaman. So far, in reply to the cordial greetings of the country are showering upon him the numerous marks of their consideration, responds, with quiet composure: "What have I done but my simple duty?"

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce also suggests "that as a suitable testimonial Capt. Creighton be presented with a ship (an American ship)—a present worthy so noble a sailor. New ships can be bought, but such would be an appropriate present from New Yorkers, and show to the world that they are not insensible to true valor and disinterested philanthropy when it has been so prominent as in this instance."

Capt. Rober. Creighton is a genuine Scotchman. His age is thirty-two years. He was born at Port Glasgow, about twenty miles from the city. He has a wife and one child in Scotland. He has been seventeen years engaged in trade and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the boundary line. For two years Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

Address, Rev. D. S. Goodloe, Livingston, Madison county, Miss. Postage paid. dec10

Recorded Death of Ma. Soule.—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle writing on December 26, says: "It has been very currently reported to-day that a telegraphic dispatch has been received from Madrid, announcing that a third duel has taken place in consequence of the unhappy affair at M. de Turgot's ball. The principals on this occasion were the Duke of Alba and Mr. Soule, the father of the combatant in the first duel. The dispatch is said to state that Mr. Sule is killed. I was in hopes that there was no truth in the report, as I had seen a gentleman who had spoken to Mr. Mercier (Mr. Soulo's brother-in-law,) this morning, who had said nothing on the subject, and who certainly would have done so if he had been in possession of any such intelligence. But, alas! I have just learnt that, at a dinner party given at the Palace of the Tuileries last evening, the Emperor himself stated to the Grand Duchess of Baden that he had received a dispatch to that effect. It is still to be hoped that the report may turn out to be incorrect, and I only mention it because the subject has obtained a great deal too much notriety. I therefore give the reports as they have reached me.

How willful ie that judgment which shute the door against Love, and opens it to his rival. The affectione lap modesty, as always distrusting themselves, and fearing to obtrude. But hypocrisy is never without pretension, and we too frequently yield to audacity what is only due to prayer. Love may be likened to the humble mendicant, who looks his unworthiness while he entreats your bounty. It is passion and selfishness only, which, assuming his name, assail you on the highway, with their "Stand and deliver!" claiming as their right, the boon which is only precious as a charity. [Egeria.

Remarkable Preservation from Death.—The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion says:

As Mrs. John Richer was riding home from Hopewell Church, in this county, on Sunday last, a large Black-Jack tree fell athwart the road, striking her horse centrally on the back, and forcing him to the ground. Fortunately, the lady noticed the first inclination of the tree, and promptly leaned forward—a movement which saved her life. The horse was killed.

The Importation of Iron in France, in 1852, was forty million pounds of ore, ninety million pounds of unwrought metal, and sixteen million pounds of bare, sheets, etc.

During the year 1853, thirty-three steamboats were built at Cincinnati.

Mr. Ericsson states in the New York Express that every thing seems favorable to the complete success of his new caloric ship.

The construction of a ship, exactly like the Great Republic, lately destroyed by fire, has been commenced in Boston.

Efforts are making at Norfolk Va., to establish a manual labor school, for which a farm costing $10,000 is to be purchased.

Another California steamship, called the Orizaba, of 2,000 tons, built by Howland & Aspinwall, was launched at New York on the 14th.

Jenny Lied's baby, in which all creation takes an interest, begins to manifest signs of musical capacity. So says the Musical World.

Ancient Hymns.—St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, is said to have been the first who composed hymne to be sung in churches. The Greek hymns, attributed to Homer, are the oldest known, addressed to the pagan deities. They were enconiastic, and recited the supposed virtues of the gods and goddesses, to whom they were especially addressed. The oldest sacred hymns addressed to the trus God, of which we have any knowledge, are the Psalms of David and certain passages in the book of Job.

Cromwell.—A person in England, lately rummaging among his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first regarded as a hoax, but on digging in the spot an iron pot came to light, containing fifteen thousand guineas, and a scrap of parchment much decayed, on which was written: "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

Boudoir.—This word is a derivation of the word "bouder," i. e. to pout. There was a time when ladies, dissatisfied with themselves or others, used to indulge in that amiable failbleese, inale "nous avons changé tout cela." We have changed all that, for ladies do not conceal that weakness now, but inflict that enjoyment sometimes on their friends without concealment. Boudoir, therefore, meane pouting-room, the door of which is not, as in days of old, hermetically sealed against intruders.

The Song of Spring.... By Eliza Logan.

In the grove where the orange and citron are blooming,
And scenling with perfume the balm-breathing air,
My ardent relation, Dame Summer's assuming
The tasks which, unfinished, I left to her care.

As my light step is bounding o'er valley and mead,
The harebell and daisy peep up from the sod;
For they feel that their delicate bosome are freed
From the earth, which I lose with my magical rod.

I breathe in the forest—it's life I renew—
The blood of the oak rushes up thro' its veins;
And the robe it puts on bears the very same hue
As that which I lavishly spread o'er the plains.

Its voice to the ice-fettered brook I restore,
And send its freed waters rejoicing along;
The grove, into se silent, is tuneless no more,
For I've taught every feather-clad warbler a song.

The brief be my life, yet, unlike fragile mortals,
Decay to my heart no destruction can bring;
Even flow'ret can bud, I throw open death's portals,
And start from the tomb—a new, glorious Spring.

Education.

Bardstown Female Institute.

Rev. A. A. Morrison, A. M., *Principal.*

This Institution is under the patronage of the Louisville Annual Conference, and is located in Bardstown, Ky. Bardstown is located on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, with a line of daily stages passing through, and is 30 miles south of the latter city. Bardstown is pleasantly located, and is proverbial for health. The Institute buildings are large and commodious, and the pleasure grounds attached pleasant and spacious.

The Institution is furnished with a full Board of experienced and accomplished Teachers, and the course of study as select and thorough as can be found in any similar Institution in the land. The school is permanently established, and in point of healthiness of locality and facilities for a thorough Female Education, on reasonable terms—this Institution offers peculiar inducements to Southern Methodists and to the Southern community generally.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

(Board payable in advance; Tuition at close of the Session.)

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Junior Class	12 00
Middle Class	15 00
Senior Class	18 00
Music on Piano or Guitar	20 00
Vocal Music	6 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	40 00
For Fuel in school-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January inst.

References:

Rev J D McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn.; W H Hickman, M D; Hon G W Hills, Bardstown, Ky; Rev O H Parsons, Rev E Stevenson, Rev E W Sehon, Rev A H Redford, Louisville, Ky; and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan. 5, 1854.—6t

Teachers Wanted.

A Gentleman, his Wife, or a Brother and Sister, (provided the [illegible] house) thoroughly educated, are wanted to take charge of our Public School. Salary, $1000, certain, and whatever else can be realised from the music and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the town and county. The last Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

Address, Rev. D. S. Goodloe, Livingston, Madison county, Miss. Postage paid. dec10

Wanted.

A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentleman who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Gainesville, Ala. Address, stating terms,

W. R. POINDEXTER,
Gainesville, Ala.

dec4-4t

Emory and Henry College.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 12th January, 1854. There is we believe no College in the South offering stronger inducements to young men desirous of a thorough course of collegiate instruction.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months		$16 00
Board	" "	31 50
Washing	" "	5 00
Fuel	" "	2 00
Contingent charge	" "	1 25
		$54 75

With a location famous for health, with ample Library and Apparatus, with a full and efficient Board of Instruction, and with a degree of cheapness unparalleled, any young man with limited means, fair abilities and proper energy can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post-office, Va

jan5-6t

Greensboro' Female College,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

FACULTY:

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., President and Professor of the Natural Sciences and Belles-Lettere.
REV. TURNER M. JONES, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.
MONS. ERNEST JOUANNE, (of the College of Henri IV., Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.
THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music.
MISS N. JANE SPEER, Miss NANNIE T. SPEED and Miss LUCY McGEE, Assistants in the Literary Departments.
MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JOUANNE and Miss CAROLINE A. DLAKE Assistants in the Department of Music.
MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.
THOMAS C. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.
MRS. T. O. DLAKE, Governess.

This Institution is situated in a healthy part of Central North Carolina. It is under the charge of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the selection of the Faculty the Trustees have had reference first of all to superior qualifications, and as far as practicable have obtained ladies and gentlemen of *Southern birth and education.*

The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental: but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts. Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar Institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instrumente being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jones, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty picture" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole Institution. The Faculty are working under this formula: "We are striving to make not the largest but the best school in the land."

TERMS:

$70 a session (of 21 weeks) for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, furnished rooms and attendance; $20 extra for music on the Piano or Guitar, or for Oil Painting; $5 for Drawing or French or Latin. The Trustees believe that no school of its grade at the South offers such advantages on such favorable terms.

For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 23, 1853. ja5-6t

Port Gibson Collegiate Academy,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

INSTRUCTORS.

REV. A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. B.
REV. W. D. DeCOENIEL, Professor of Piano, Harp and Guitar.
MRS. E. C. EDGERTON. MRS. H. CONRAD.
MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN. MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks.....$50
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do. 10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do. 5

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks...$15
" Second Division, do. do. ... 20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks..$25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do. .. 15
" French, Italian or German, do. .. 15
Stationery, in either class, do. .. 1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $30
Use of Pianos, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting } do. ...$10
in Water Colors }
Fancy Embroidery ..... do. 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the inmates, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistents.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DeCOENIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Port Gibson, Oct. 21, 1850. dec10-4

Female Masonic Institute,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skilful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we designate attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife bare charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude: and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
[illegible]	[illegible]
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00

LATIN included in the Regular Course.

BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forbore to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. B. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John B. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. E. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Hard, Dayton.
Hon. J. N. McClenahan, Shelby County.
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

Marion Female Seminary.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Sciences.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS HERR FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This Institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of his position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department. One hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The Institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestrial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The Institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year.

Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, when doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The want of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All p

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. WARNER, J. H. WELLER }

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

{ HAMILTON, D.D., T. O. SUMMERS(?), HUBBARD } Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.

VOL. IV. NO. 1. — NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1854. — WHOLE NO. 157.

(For the N. O. Christian Advocate.)

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

NEW YEAR.

[illegible]

(For the N. O. Christian Advocate.)

SOUTHERN METHODIST BISHOPS.

[illegible]

(For the N. O. Christian Advocate.)

CHOCTAW COUNCIL AND SPEECHES.

[illegible]

THE "MAINE LAW" PROJECT.

[illegible]

traordinary mismanagement can the same difficulties be imported into the present question. The principle is perfectly clear, and there need be no infringement of private liberty or dictation to private conscience in its advocacy.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The statistics of the New Orleans Bible Society, given last week, were compiled by our neighbor of the Creole and should have been so credited then.

MAILS.—Never before have we seen in our exchanges such complaint of the mails. The press of all parties and no party is down upon the Post-office Department. If the subscribers of the Advocate have not suffered with others, they have a remarkable exemption, for which we are as thankful to look as they will be. But this would be supposing too much. Though they do not complain a great deal, we dare say they suffer in the general derangement. But they take it kindly. We hope for better mail times.

HARPER FOR JANUARY.—The noble Harpers are again out with their superior MONTHLY. The "cuts" being absent are the only sign of fire. We have it through McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street.

RELIEF.—We have been informed that $1281 have been collected for and distributed among those who are sufferers by the burning of the steamboat Georgia, at the Lake, on Saturday night.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PER CENT.—It was resolved by the Louisiana Conference that this should be FIVE PER CENT. for 1854.

The per cent. is to be estimated upon the gross salaries of the preacher: that is, if he is to receive $700, all told, to that sum the Stewards are requested by the Conference to add $35; which is to be paid by the preacher to the Conference in place of the usual Conference collection. And please remember that if the Stewards do not pay it to the preacher yet the preacher will pay it to the Conference; for our Widows and Orphans and Worn-out preachers MUST BE SUPPORTED.

NOT DEAD.—A Western exchange says:—The rumor in reference to the death of Dr. Peter Cartwright, Dec. 16th, is without any foundation in truth, so far as we can gather. The Central Christian Advocate, edited by the Doctor's son-in-law, makes no allusion to any such event.

PROHIBITORY LAW.—It has been said to their prejudice, that no movement for liquor prohibition, or total abstinence, could calculate upon the sympathy or aid of the English Wesleyans. The able article on the Maine Law, republished from the London Watchman, not only vindicates that large body of Christians, whose organ it is, but presents the argument with much force and clearness.

MULATTO.—A case of large damages is now pending in our city courts, wherein the question is raised as to the *status* of plaintiff. One of the able counsel gives this piece of curious knowledge:

"Judge Larue then recapitulated the facts of the case, as set forth in the petition, commenting on them as he proceeded. He stated that they could trace this family back to 1707; when there were no negro slaves in Louisiana; that negroes were only thus introduced in 1721; that, in 1712, throughout the vast extent of Louisiana, there were but twelve negroes. Judge Larue showed that the word 'mulatto,' or 'mestisoes,' meant a cross of races; that it originated in the intermarriage of Moors and Spaniards, and meant as well the offspring of Indians and whites as of negroes and whites. It was synonymous with mule."

INDIAN SPEECH.

Our friend Lewis fulfils his promise to give some sketches of the *chief* characters of the Council. Pounds and inches enter into this estimates of men—"out West." He is one of the Washington Commissioners. The Nation has not in it a more straightforward and trusty man: of capability too. He will do its cause credit—a full-blooded Choctaw and Methodist preacher.

We give in another column the speech delivered before the Choctaw Council, at its late session, by Thompson McKinney, a full-blood Choctaw, and an intelligent gentleman. The subject is upon the propriety of appointing a delegation to proceed to Washington to make a final settlement of all matters between the government and the Choctaws, growing out of their removal West. It is a strange thing to us that the United States have so long neglected these matters, and have suffered a generation to pass away, and not yet settled with them, after *forcing*—we cannot use a better word—the Indians to leave their ancient homes, under the most solemn promises of Gen. Jackson, then President, that they should be fully satisfied and paid for their lands. These lands lie in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, the richest and most productive lands in the Union, [illegible] been sold and the money in the [illegible] many years ago. Let the government [illegible] justice and [illegible] speedily.

"PROGRESS."

We beg pardon for mentioning the subject again to those readers who, during the course of the year have attended a college commencement or a political hustings; we have not escaped ourselves, but, with them, came off glad that the chloroform administered on the occasion was rather more than the sheet-lightning, and so only left us slightly quivering upon those "magic wires" of "this wonderful age in which we live." We are in the same category with the most of our "Young America" friends who have tried the word in every position, on every key, and with uncommon variations, and, overpowered with thought, have sunk down more than ever convinced that "there are cords in the human heart," and eagle flights of mind which language is not adequate to tell. It is because the undefined meaning of this word so greatly exceeds its defined that we have determined to pass it over to its friends forever. The thing which it represents we understand to be, a vague desire to be doing something—an earthquake of improvement-zeal which in its great throes has no expression, not even the "*ridiculus mus*." A writer in the Edinburgh Review of last April gives a paragraph which may at some day have an application to those who have adopted our heading as their cry:

"When the 'Young England' party were in the zenith of their short-lived celebrity, we endeavored to form an accurate estimate of their alledged vocation, their merits, and their pretensions. Declining to concede to them the full measure of intellectual pre-eminence which they arrogated, we gave them ample credit for generous aspirations, and for energy and capacity enough to develop and reduce into definite shape their somewhat dreamy schemes for the regeneration of society. We saw, or thought we saw, the germs of future excellence in the best of their juvenile productions; and we still think they exercised a wholesome influence on their immediate contemporaries, by freshening and elevating the tone of political discussion, as well as by suggesting some new and useful trains of sentiment and thought. 'It is not always necessary,' observes Goethe, 'for truth to embody itself: enough if it float spiritually about and induce agreement—if like the deep friendly sound of a bell it undulates through the air.' But, on the whole we must admit that experience has shown the vanity of our more flattering anticipations; for 'Young England' has literally left nothing by which its corporate or collective existence can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of an inquisitive posterity, except the recollection of its having been Mr. [John Smith's] first stepping-stone to fame."

It is said of Lord Bacon that he was a reformer not an innovator. That his desire was to proceed not "in aliud" but "in melius." He was a *cautious* reformer. "Use Argus's hundred eyes before you raise one of Briareus's hundred hands," was his maxim. He was a *gradual* reformer. He thought that reform ought to be like the advancee of nature, scarce discernible in its motion but only visible in its issue. He was a *permanent* reformer, saying, "Si quid moves a principio moveas." As a statesman his first wish was, in the true spirit of his philosophy, to preserve; the next, to improve the constitution in Church and State.

There can be little doubt that the wonderful discoveries of science within the last quarter of a century have suggested that there should be a corresponding improvement in religion, in morals and in government. With the last named we have at present nothing to do; but this fever of reform, which regards the Church of God and the Book of God as superannuated and "ready to vanish away," no doubt has its exciting cause in this suggestion. The fallacy which lies at the bottom of such views has been well set forth by the same great mind, and what he says must surely weight with all reformers; for, always excepting Jesus of Nazareth, what reformer can he mentioned with Francis Bacon; who, in the confidence of his reform, said: "I have held up a light in the obscurity of philosophy, which will be seen centuries after I am dead!" What he has here said of civil affairs may be yet more aptly said of church affairs:

"It is good not to try experiments in States except the necessity be urgent or the utility evident: and well to beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not desire of change that pretendeth the reformation; that novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be always suspected; and as the Scripture saith, 'that we make a stand upon the ancient way, and then look about us, and discover what is the straight and right way, and so walk in it; always remembering that there is a difference in innovation between art and civil affairs. In civil affairs a change, even for the better, is to be suspected, through fear of disturbance: because they depend upon authority, consent, reputation and opinion, and not upon demonstration; but arts and sciences should be like mines resounding on all sides, with new works and further progress."

DEFICIENT.—The present Theological Seminary system is evidently deficient in supplying the wants of the Church that waits on it. The Old School Presbyterian Church has six theological seminaries under its care, having 240 students in attendance. On the supposition that one-third of these go out annually, 80 young ministers will be supplied each year; to these add 20 who study privately, making the whole number 100, for the supply of Churches vacant by death, of those long destitute and feeble, and of those newly formed. One thousand instead of 100 would not more than meet the usual calls of Providence.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Treasurr, in account with the Missionary Society of Louisiana Conference:

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

Feb. 1853.		Dr.
Felicity st., per L Parker	$ 360 50	
" " Sabbath Sch. Miss Society.	73 00—433 50	
Carondelet st. per J R Walker		246 26
Moreau st. per H N McTyeire	30 00	
" " Sab Sch Miss	70 00—100 00	
1st German Mission, per J Pauley	96 18	
" " Sab Sch	10 00—106 18	
2nd German mission, per J H Hofer		40 00
3rd " " per M Maas		40 25
4th " " per U Busman		21 50
New Orleans Circuit, per J C Keener, P E		10 00
Donaldsonville, " "		70 00
Thibodaux, per R J Harp		17 50
Napoleonville, per L Reed		19 55
Plaquemine and Orme Tois, per H A Morse		154 80
Baton Rouge, per A K Goodwyn	110 00	
" " Sab Sch to Con. Rev A E Goodwyn, L M of Par Miss Soc.	20 00—130 00	
Lafourche Co'd Miss., per L A Reed		466 00
		$1834 84

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

Franklin and Pattersonville, per R H Read	16 50
Alexandria and Cotile, per T J Lacy	38 00
New Iberia, per P M Goodwyn, P E	9 00
" Sab Sch. Miss. Soc.	10—11 10
Chicot, per P M Goodwyn, P E	2 80
Rapids colored mission, per D Kinnear	145 00
	$204 60

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

Caddo, per C J Hallberg	7 00
Mansfield, per J Pipes	104 35
Red River, per W A Smyth	100 00
(Contributed by Daniel Brown to constitute his daughters, Mary Ward, Margaret Elizabeth, Mary Amanda and Eliza Adeline Brown, and his youngest son, Jonathan Jefferson, L M's of Par. Soc.)	
	$291 35

MONROE DISTRICT.

Bastrop, per R Trippett	356 00
" col'd miss.	36 00—392 00
Bœuf River, per E W Griswold	3 00
North Bossier, per S O Goodgion	13 95
Minden, per D S Watkins	48 15
Jackson, per R Randle	201 25
($50 of which, contributed at Sparta Quarterage, to constitute Rev R Randle, L M)	
Castor, per S J Graves	6 00
Munroe col'd miss., per W H Rogers	160 00
Columbia per W H Turnley	103 50
($20 to constitute Mrs Emeline Mayo and Mrs Sarah V. Taw, L Ms of La. Conf. Miss. Soc.) $40, Mrs Rosina S. Miller and James M Stewart L M's of Par. Soc.)	
Farmersville, per J Saunders, P E	6 00
Homer, " "	60 20
Trinity, " "	33 65
Bonpff Prairie, " "	9 80
	$1059 70

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

Anniversary at Mansfield	261 80
Annual Subscription of members	27 00
Gift of R Randle's children	5 00
" J M Mofett's "	1 50
" Mrs Hawes "	10 00
" Chas W Mills	25 00
	$329 50

Aggregate of Collections	3829 80
Feb. 1853, balance on hand at last report	1730 12—5559 81

1853. CR.

Paid drafts of Bishop Andrew in favor of T Thompson, P E, to support missions in his District	25 00
" " " " " "	25 00
" " " " " "	25 00
" " " " " "	25 00
Paid draft of Bishop Andrew in favor of W H Doty to support missions in his District	250 00
Paid drafts of Bishop Andrew in favor of P M Goodwyn, P E, to support missions in his District	50 00
" " " " " "	50 00
" " " " " "	50 00
" " " " " "	50 00
Paid draft of Bishop Andrew in favor H. Kinnear, missionary	125 00
Paid drafts of Bishop Andrew in favor of J C Keener, P E, to support col'd missions and German missions in his District	100 00
" " " " " "	825 00
Paid draft of Bishop Andrew in favor of O Fisher, P E	81 25
Paid draft of President of East Texas Conf. in favor of A M Ross	76 25
1854—Paid draft of President of La. Conf. in favor of P M Goodwyn, P E, for missions in his District	131 25
Paid draft of Presd. La. Conf. in favor of J Sanders, P E, for missions in his District	144 37
Paid draft of Presd. La. Conf. in favor of J Keener, P E, for missions in his District	696 00
	$2623 12

SPECIAL DISBURSEMENTS.

For Minutes of Conference	80 00
For packing and sending of	3 00
For Bank Book	1 00
Discount and loss on uncurrent money	24 10
	$86 10

Aggregate receipts	$2714 22
Feb. 1854, balance on hand	2845 59
	$5559 81

CITY CHARTER.

The City Council has approved the amendments recommended to be made in the City Charter, and they will now be laid before the Legislature. They are as follows

The reduction of the four Recorders to two.

The consolidation of the public schools.

The abolition of the Street Commissioner.

The investment of the Mayor with the powers of Chief Executive officer and Superintendent of the Police.

Some of these reforms we like. The division of the city into two Recorders' jurisdictions, making Canal street the dividing line, is one. The proposed investment of the Mayor will give efficiency to our police system. But the consolidation of the Public Schools is a measure fraught with so many and with such serious evils we hope our citizens will oppose it, before the Legislature, by memorial and otherwise in such style of unanimity and earnestness as to insure its defeat.

Tampering with the Public Schools at this time especially, ought to awake suspicions. There are those behind the scenes who would work to carry *all* those amendments for sake of this one. A certain tyrant, weary with individual strangling and decapitation, wished that all the heads had one neck, that he might do the work at a stroke.

The School Boards of each District can now manage their charges and superintendents visit them. There may be a generous rivalry. If one District lags behind, it is rebuked by the example of the others; and the people have a chance for education. The politicians and what is equally to be dreaded *the priests*, cannot corrupt or defeat Free School Education totally, as at present administered.

The saving proposed is very doubtful even in figures. Here is not the point for niggardly economy to begin.

Bring all the Schools under one Board—a Board made up from and representing various sections. Their opposition and checking and jealousy would soon work damage to this tender charge. The Council so constituted shews this. Measures of the most obvious utility are frequently delayed, crippled or defeated by this spirit. They can hardly open a street, lest one section should get the advantage of another. A street question may stand it, but the schools having subtle and bitter enemies, would languish and die under such administration

Again: we refer to him who would have all heads on one neck—for economy! That would have been an economy of flesh and blood and breathing. But was it his economy?

METHODIST PRESS.

HOW IT WORKS.—The California Christian Advocate tells us how the law is likely to work that the priests got out of the Legislature, by which the Public School Fund is to be drawn upon to support sectarian schools:

It works the money of American freemen into the support of Jesuit schools: and may yet turn all schools into Sectarian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist schools. It is an anti-American law, brought about by Jesuit intrigues, to destroy our free school system. We understand that the Fathers in this city and at the Mission Dolores, have got returns for their sectarian schools as common schools. It is presumed that it is so at San Jose.

The game was tried at Santa Clara, in a way to show their character. There is a Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic school in that favored place, and a common school properly organized. This common school is a free school and without sectarian control or usage of any kind. But the Catholics wish a Marshal appointed to number their scholars and a certificate as a common school that they might get the public money. It was refused. It was sought by art and stratagem. It was still refused. Mr. Bryan, a lawyer of this city, called on the commissioners and instructed them in their duty.

They replied, the teacher has never been examined. The school is sectarian. (The Romanists have no other.) They gave the proof. The lawyer came home. Considerable effort was made to bring the commissioners to terms but in vain.

The law takes effect the first of January, and on that very day should be repealed. Who wants to see our common school fund divided among different denominations? We hope the Legislature will repeal this law and arrest the sectarian appropriation of every dollar of school money.

THE LAYMEN.—The Missionery Anniversary held by the M. E. Church, North, at Cincinnati, in December, was a strong and well arranged demonstration. Our Northern friends do well in making these anniversaries itinerate. It helps the funds and diffuses at the several main points in the Church information and interest. The Western Advocate in noticing the Cincinnati meeting, alludes with regret that none of the speakers and counsellors furnished by the laity of Methodism were on the platform. This draws from the Secretary, Dr. Durbin, the following:

In this view you very warmly express your regret that no *laymen* took part in the platform exercises of the great missionary meeting. In this you have done well. But it is not clear whether you think the committee of arrangements to blame or not in this matter. I write this brief letter to say, to my certain knowledge, the committee made all reasonable efforts to obtain laymen to participate in the public exercises of the late anniversary; the Board at New York made efforts also. Yet no laymen consented. I regretted this at the time. I still regret it. I believe there is at present in the church a body of laymen of intelligence and piety, who ought to be brought more actively into the more responsible public service of the Church. The time has come for this; and the wants of the church will indicate in what relations and capacities they ought to act more prominently, and the wisdom and prudence of the church ought to acknowledge those indications, and accept the various and important services which the laity can and of right ought to render, as the church may require in the fulfilment of her great mission.

You express regret at the absence of lay speakers at our late great anniversary in Cincinnati, because, as you say, you wished them present, "in order to give a fair exhibit of the talents of our laymen, when the subject of lay delegation is now up before the annual and General Conferences." It would, indeed, have been a good occasion to have shown their ability to render larger and more important service than they now do; and this would have attracted attention to the question, How can they be brought into wider and more fruitful action in the Church? In searching for the proper answer to this weighty question, there ought not to be any hot controversy nor any personal criminations, but a calm inquiry, in the fear of the Lord, with a view to ascertain what further service the Church needs of the large body of intelligent and pious laymen now in her communion; and in what relations and in what manner can they best render this service! If this inquiry is prosecuted with moderation and wisdom it will not be long before the various parts of the sacramental hosts of God, under the present external and internal condition of the Church, will find their proper places and spheres of action in the general body, and all work together, keeping the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace.

FRATERNIZATION.—Two Northern exchanges—those of Boston and Cincinnati—taking up a suggestion of one of our Southern contemporaries—a suggestion solitary, unofficial and upon individual responsibility only—are making themselves quite uneasy and ridiculous about fraternizing the Church, South. The Nashville Advocate thus alludes to their predicament:

"It is not our wish to enter into this controversy or to stir up the old strifes, that we would gladly see forever buried; but it is very remarkable to witness the course pursued by some of our brethren North. Non-fellowship with the South because of "its present position in regard to slavery," and at the same time as deeply involved in slavery as the Church South—and striving all the time to get more slaveholders into their Church. If Dr. Elliott will not fraternize with the Southern Church, because of its connection with slavery, how does he retain hundreds of large slaveholders in his own Church, communo with them as brethren beloved! Be it known to all the world that in the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, there are hundreds, yea, we doubt not, thousands of slaveholders in good standing—some of them preachers of the gospel, and yet Dr. Elliott refuses to fraternize with the South, because of her position in reference to slavery."

The Richmond Advocate thinks it time to go to publishing and that on a scale commensurate with the wants of the Church. The Agency is to be done away and a publishing house to be put up, with well supplied depositories. Dr. Lee's views of policy, in this, will meet with many and able opponents. But his views of location are so large-minded and liberal, they will materially decrease the points of opposition. We give them in part and are glad to find (what was to be expected here) such absorption of sectionalism in Connectionalism:

Assuming, as we think may be safely done, that there will be only one publishing establishment, the question as to its location becomes one of great interest to all concerned, in its settlement. If it be possible, mere personal and local considerations ought not to enter into the reasons for determining this question. It is not only to constitute it a self-supporting and profitable concern, but to affect the vital interests and energies of the Church for all time. Broad, enlightened and liberal views are only proper to the subject and the occasion: selfish, local and contracted opinions and feelings ought to find no place in the breast of those who are to settle it. The question of locating the Book Concern is to be considered in connexion with the questions of territory, population, facilities for procuring materials and converting them into books, readiness of transportation, especially to the more distant outposts of the Church, and nearness to the markets requiring the largest supplies and promising the largest sales. Wherever these are grouped together or there is a preponderance in favor of the greater number of these more important ones, there is, in our judgment, the place for locating the Book Concern.

What we suggest for the government of others, on this subject, we propose to adopt for ourself. We have endeavored to survey all its aspects, to weigh all its interests, to comprehend all its relations to the present of the Church and the future both of the Church and the country, and the result of long, patient and earnest reflection has produced the conviction that the valley of the Mississippi is the great field of our publishing operations, if we are true to the insistence of a sound policy, and the demands of the aggressive and undying spirit of Christianity. The West, with its magnificent rivers, growing cities, and endlessly multiplying rural population, with its railroads threading every vale like colored lines on a map, growing within it "people of every nation, kindred and tongue," embracing them in its broad arms, and feeding them from its maternal breasts, on whose fertile fields millions unnumbered are to live and learn, toil and rejoice, suffer and die, where the great battles of truth end error, religion and scepticism, Protestantism and Popery are to be fought, here, if Methodism is wise and farseeing, she will concentrate her greatest strength and build her strongest bulwarks.

Dr. Lee seeing the tide that steadily flows westward and southward, and having his farseeing eye on the Isthmus and all between, and shaking hands with old fogyism, is feeling after the real centre of Southern Methodism for the times present and coming

That centre is somewhere in the valley of the Mississippi. A city whose position is on, or within easy reach of the greater routes of trade and travel, whose permanency is settled, whose prosperity is in the rapidly ascending scale, whose population, constantly augmenting in number, increasing in all the elements of trade, growing in wealth, education and refinement, gives no promise of soon becoming fixed and fleshed—in such a place, whatever its name, or longitude, for we have more regard for the longitude than the latitude of this question, is the place for our Book Concern. In the view we are taking of this subject, and speaking for the whole Church and its whole future, so far as we can comprise them, in our conceptions, we do not think that city lies east of the Alleghanies. If selfish feelings or local considerations governed us, we should say Richmond is the place from which to supply the Church with her literature. But we have overcome these considerations, and are governed by better and larger views. The depositories now existing in this division of the Church are ample for all the demands of society on the subject. But they are too remote from the most populous and important portions of our ecclesiastical confederacy to be made the centre of our operations. We should desire, if we can approximate with any accuracy to the selection, to locate our principal publishing establishment, near what will be the centre of population in the valley of the Mississippi at the close of the century, if that centre is within our territorial limits.

The Northern Advocate cannot get over that "settlement." Our cotemporary is a fit leader among the Abolitionists. With them 'business is business and religion is religion' It is characteristic that this Abolitionist print, *par excellence*, shows itself the most oblivions of the rules of common honesty. Philanthropy is an abstraction—paying debts is not. Referring to the opening left for the commissioners of the Western Book Concern to become parties to the settlement, the Northern reminds one of extracting teeth with ent chloroform:

"If those book agents and commissioners under such circumstances, assume the responsibility of dividing the property with the South, they will deserve the severest censure that the Church has power to inflict upon them. It would be the betrayal of a sacred trust. They are the agents of the General Conference, and had that body been disposed to compromise with the South in such a manner, unequivocal directions for so doing would no doubt, have been given. We look to the West for an example of firmness in this hour of trial.

"The trustees of the Chartered Fund have surrendered at discretion. The division—if any must be made—is equitable enough; but we think it would have been better had the trustees of that fund waited till the suit against the property at New York was finally decided.

"As to the settlement proper—that is, the New York Book Concern settlement, we have not been able to see it in any favorable light. So far as we can now perceive, it must have a most unhappy effect upon that establishment, and upon the Church, at large. The fault lies not simply in the fact that the South gets a share of the property; for had it taken all and gone, or had a fire burned the whole, as in 1836, the damage would not have been irretrievable. But a steady dole for ten long years to pro-slaveryism, will produce a state of things not anticipated by those who adjusted the details of the settlement."

We are glad to sound another note on the "settlement." Dr. Bond has at length spoken out. There was some curiosity to know what *he* had to say, and also what wires he pulled while this settlement was on foot. His silence was considered ominous. How far his position, at length taken, and his speaking out, are due to the stand made by the Hosmerites, we pretend not to say. The following, from his last editorial will stagger some people's impressions:

"We congratulate the whole M. E. Church and the M. E. Church, South, on the amicable adjustment of this vexed question, which has been one of the many evils growing out of the causeless division of the Church.

"It was natural, pending the controversy on the subject of dividing the stock of the Book Concern, for those who were impatient to get possession of what they considered their rightful claims to say hard things of those who withheld them, and to endeavor to enlist public opinion and sentiment in their favor; and accordingly very hard things were said and published, and the reputation of the M. E. Church suffered greatly in the conflict, because the public, and even a large portion of the membership, could not be made to understand the real causes of delay, and attributed it to mercenary motives.

"Having from the first openly advocated an equitable division of this property between the two churches, both through the Christian Advocate and Journal, and in the General Conference of 1848, we cannot be thought to take too favorable a view of the delay on the part of the M. E. Church to make the division: but we confidently believe that there has been no time since the General Conference of 1844, when the contingent plan of seperation was passed, when there has existed an intention to finally withhold from the Southern Church the *pro rata* proportion of the property to which it was entitled under the plan of separation."

Dr. B. hopes the Western business will soon be settled, in like manner. He was on hand and tells how it was done at Mulberry street:

"A proposition was offered by one party, and accepted by the other, and was settled. With respect to the settlement of the claims of the South on the Charter Fund we know nothing; but we have had ample opportunity and have taken some pains to ascertain the whole affair of the New York Book Concern, and are happy to say all appears fair and equitable. The Church, South, have obtained their fair proportion of the property—nothing more and nothing less—and thus this reproach of the Churches is rolled away. The Churches will rejoice, and those 'without' will be compelled to acknowledge that Christian people are not like other people; they act on principles unknown to the world."

ANNUAL STATE REPORTS.

We are indebted to W. Deacon, Esq., for three State pamphlets—the reports of Engineer, Treasurer and Librarian.

The able report of Mr. Morse, State Engineer, shows that he has been busily engaged for 1853, improving the internal navigation and projecting improvements. He complains of the small force at his disposal and suggests increase:

"If the works of improvement are to be carried forward as contemplated, there is not the least doubt in my mind that the best mode of doing it, is by the labor of the blacks. Its cost is not more than about one half of that of white labor, as I am prepared from the records of this office to show. It is much more certain, and really much more effective with the forces equal, and as each and all of your honorable body know, less liable to the injurious effects of our climate."

EXPENSES.—The expenditures of this department from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 1st of January, 1854, are as follows:

Internal Improvement service,	$15,815 54
Salary of State Engineer and incidental expenses of his department	10,968 48
For construction of State boats,	4,828 29
Barrataria and Lafourche Canal	5,663 13
Contingent Fund	190 67
	$37,466 11

The State Librarian's Report shows an increase of that department of 760 volumes.

The Treasurer has some items we copy:

Purchase of books for State Library	$10.000 00
Support of free public schools,	282,406 65

It will be seen that the Romanists make a very considerable draw upon the State Treasury for the support of their institutions. They ought to be satisfied:

Appropriation to Female Orphan Asylum	$5,000
Appropriation to St. Mary's Boys' Asylum	4,000
Appropriation to St. Vincent's Hospital	1,000
Appropriation to Les Dames de la Providence	2,000
Appropriation to Indigent Paupers, Third District	2,000

LECTURES AND LECTURERS.—If the purpose of the popular lectures of these modern times be to disseminate information, increase knowledge, and improve the heart and the intellect, these lectures do not fulfill their destiny, and are consequently the veriest HUMBUGS. None but our philosophers, poets and *literateurs* of established reputation can make a lecture tour successful and profitable. The business, *the trade*, is therefore confined to this class alone. They usurp the field, and walk wherever they choose, trampling on all the pigmies that have no fame, no name on the earth, and are therefore unable to compete with the more highly favored few. How do the popular lecturers prepare their lectures? The winter season is their harvest—their honey time. In summer they hive and house themselves, and, being men of elegant leisure, lie dormant. They choose a subject, read extensively on it, and calmly, quietly, slowly as the coral-insect, they put together a production, which is, of course, magnificent. The lecture season arrives. Our *literateur* has opened correspondence with all the "cat's paws" (beg pardon, we should have said Library Societies,) in the large cities, and made his appointments. Forth he sallies, reading the same lecture in a dozen cities, pocketing in each $50 or $60, and finally going home with a clear profit of $600 to $800. This is humbug.

But this is not the worst humbug about the matter. It is supposed that when we attend a lecture that we shall be profited; for it is said the aim of the lecturer should always be the mental good of his hearers. We are told that the lecture is one of the great moral engines of the age by which to reach the minds of the people. What, now, are the facts of the matter? In nineteen cases out of twenty, go into the lecture room, and you will hear a mere literary performance; a cluster of diamonds, a string of pearls, a collection of brilliancies, that charm and please and fascinate for a moment, and then are lost forever from sight, like the corruscations of a burning watch spring. Is it not humbug to pay fifty cents for listening to a splendid piece of composition, when we can stay at home and find infinitely more profitable reading in our libraries? Occasionally our popular lecturer takes a practical turn, and here, too, humbug is apparent. Your scientific man (in nine cases out of ten) addresses an audience as if they were all *savans* like himself. He employs the most complicated technical phrases, and having concluded, his hearers are in a mist. An hour's perusal of an elementary philosophy or chemistry would have profited them, not befogged them.

One or two things can be said in favor of the lectures of the day. It gives the public some acquaintance with the *personelle* of our country's distinguished men, especially those distinguished in literature. But it must be remembered that our *most* noted men do not make "travelling shows" of themselves. The time will soon be at hand when lecturing will either be abolished or very essentially modified. Men will begin to discover that they have been hamboozled, and will cease to allow the wool to be pulled over their eyes any longer. The whole such humbug are numbered with the dead, better. [Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MEANING OF HOMERIC NAMES.—Homer's idea of what contributes to a woman's praise, is indicated in the names by which his heroines are designated. These names are no given to them alive a grandmother's memory; nor because they are musical or fashionable; nor because novelists have clothed them with a certain charm; but for the sake of their significance. Andromache, when interpreted, means "the hero's battle-prize;" Theano, "the, the high-minded;" Arete, "the sought for;" Callianeira, "ruling by beauty;" Hecamede, "the far-thoughted;" Eurycles, "the widely-renowned;" Iphimedea, "the strong-thinker;" Polydamna, "the very hospitable;" Nausicaa, "the ship-galted," (in allusion to her easy and graceful movements;) Penelope, "the web-unravelled," and thereby hangs a proverb. "The web of Penelope's web" is, at this day, a proverbial phrase for the doing of a deed that is never finished. Penelope was pressed to select a second husband from the many princely suitors for her hand. She promised to think of the matter, after she had woven a shroud for her aged hero, Laertes. Her trick to prolong the weaving of the shroud is thus described by herself: "During the day I wove the large web, but by night, when the torches were lit, I unravelled it. Thus, for three years, I kept off the importunity of the suitors; but when the fourth year came they found me out, through the connivance of my maid-servants—careless creatures! for they gave me a scolding. Then I finished the shroud, though against my will, and by compulsion."

THE WINTERS IN CALIFORNIA.—Winter in California resembles spring more than winter in the East. Strictly speaking, there are but two seasons on this coast—the wet and the dry. The first rains have fallen, and the green grass already begins to appear upon the hills around San Francisco. During the next four months vegetation of all kinds will receive its first impetus, and precisely at that period of the year when everything is buried in gloom and desolation on the Atlantic seaboard, and when the trees are free of every leaf, the fields of all verdure, and all the little streams choked by the fetters, in this favored clime the flowers begin to start from their "root-bed of fibrous feathers," the grains to swell and shoot forth, and the forest to don its deepest garment of green. January is the April of the West, and the hills look brightest, and the valleys look gayest, the gloomiest months on the east of the Rocky Mountains. Now we are enjoying the "season of singing rains of the young year," whilst the "zero leaf" and the snow-mantled landscape are preaching their sermons of death and desolation to our friends in our early home.

True, we miss the merry jingle of the sleigh bells, and the graceful gait of the accomplished skater. But we are, at the same time, free from frozen noses and frost-bitten toes; from shivering in the early morning, and trembling between the cold sheets at night; from coughs and catarrhs, pleurisies and consumption. We have, in exchange for these winter comforts, some rain—that we can't deny. But when we remember that the same puddle which swamps our boat [illegible] our mining friends to [illegible] half [illegible] of gold, and that the [illegible] shower [illegible] vertinal commerce [illegible] and south [illegible] streets, [illegible] El Dorado and [illegible] with ingots, we are [illegible] comfort from our [illegible] thanks to heaven [illegible] we are [illegible] Yankeedom New England [illegible] cousins, [illegible] noses blacken north winds and frosts [illegible] San Francisco Herald.

ANIMAL TENACITY OF LIFE.—Among the lower animals tenacity of life is the most remarkable in the polypi: they may be pounded in a mortar, split up, turned inside out like a glove, and divided into parts, without injury to life; fire alone is fatal to them. It is now about a hundred years since Trembly made us acquainted with these animals, and first discovered their indestructibility. It had subsequently been taken up by other natural historians, who had followed up these experiments, and have even gone so far as to produce monsters by grafting. If they be turned inside out, they attempt to replace themselves, and if unsuccessfully, the outer surface assumes the properties and powers of the inner, and the reverse. If the effort be partially successful only, the part turned back disappears in twenty-four hours, and that part of the body embraces it in such a manner that the arms which projected behind are now fixed in the centre of the body; the original opening disappears, and in the room of feelers a circular mouth is formed, to which now feelers attach themselves, and this new mouth feeds immediately. The healed extremity elongates itself into a tail, of which the animal has now two. If two polypi be passed into one another like tubes, and pierced through with a bristle, the inner one works its way through the other, and comes forth in a few days; in some instances, however, they grow together, and then a double row of feelers surround the mouth. If they be mutilated, the divided parts grow together again, and even pieces of two seperate individuals will unite into one.

An American Woman among the Savages of the Plains.

The San Antonia Western Texan of the 19th ult. gives the particulars of the captivity of Mrs. Jane Wilson, who was taken prisoner while on her way from Camanche, Texas about a year since by the Camanches, who at the same time murdered her husband and his father.

Mrs. Wilson says that she is the daughter of a Mr. Smith, formerly of Alton, Ill., where she was born. Her father removed from thence to Missouri, and several years since to Texas; that she is seventeen years of age, and in February last was married to a man named James Wilson, and resided near the town of Greenville, in Hunt county, Texas; that last summer her husband, accompanied by herself, his father and mother, and three little boys, the brothers of her husband, joined a train of emigrants destined for California, but when near El Paso this party, together with several others, determined to return to Texas; that within a few days after their leaving the main party, on their return, they were attacked by Indians, supposed to be Camanches, and her husband and his father were both killed.

The party still continued their journey, until within a very short distance of the settlements, where they supposed all danger was over. At a time when all the men except the driver of the wagon were absent, a small party of Camanche Indians charged upon them, killed the driver and made prisoners of herself and two of the boys, one aged twelve and the other seven years. They travelled with their prisoners a short distance to where a much larger number of Indians were encamped. She was stripped of her clothes and subjected to the most brutal and inhuman treatment which has ever fallen to the lot of poor defenceless woman to endure. She continued with these savages twenty-five days, during the whole of which time she was subjected to the same barbarous treatment. At the end of this time she fortunately made her escape. She wandered about without clothes or any other food except the wild fruit and berries which she could find, for twelve days, and when life was almost extinct, fortunately fell in with a small party of Mexicans from the territory of New Mexico, who were going to trade with the Camanches.

After having relieved her wants in every possible manner in which they could, and clothed her in man's apparel—for they had no other—and having remained with her until she had partially recovered from the effects of ill-treatment, starvation and fatigue, the traders determined to open a trade with this band of Indians, and, if possible, recover the two boys. Knowing, however, that to take this poor woman with them would be fatal to her as well as their object of recovering the boys, they found a hollow tree in which she could conceal herself. They supplied her with provisions, and left her alone to await their return. In this place of concealment Mrs. Wilson remained for eight days longer, not knowing at what hour she might be discovered by the savages or destroyed by the wolves. At the end of eight days, the traders returned. They supplied her with a horse to ride, treated her kindly, and finally brought her to the house of a man who could speak the English language, about twenty-five miles from Santa Fe, and there left her, because she could travel no further in her delicate situation.

She apprised the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of her condition, who dispatched his son to see that she was properly cared for, and after resting a few days he brought her to the commissioner, where she now remains under his care, and is fast recovering from the effects of her cruel ordeal. Mrs. Wilson appears to be a remarkably intelligent and modest lady, of fine personal appearance, and will become a mother in a few weeks. Her peculiar situation, her sufferings and lady-like deportment, have strongly excited the sympathies of all those who have seen her. When she was found by the traders, hunger, thirst and suffering had reduced her to a mere skeleton. And she could not have survived many days longer. Efforts are now making, which, it is hoped, will effect the release of the two boys, who are still with the Indians. The latter were, when last heard from, near a place called the South Hills.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Douglas, of the Senate Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad, has proposed the following plan for the adoption of the committee: That three routes be surveyed, one Northern, one Southern, and one located over the best route between the two. That the Government shall advance no money for either,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

It i fallen to my lot to record the death of one of the most lavely and exemplary christians whom it has ever been my happiness meet.

Thubject of this notice, Sister JULIA Will wns bern in Union Dist, S. C. At the ey ige of 11, she professed religion, and ied the M. E. Church. She moved with parents to Noxubee Co., and from hento Leake, Miss., whore she expired at, he idence of her father, on the 3d day of Octe last, of congestive fever, after a short but iful illness of eight days, aged 24 year

Crity for the honored dead often mantles and emblazons virtues forth—here are onto shadow—surrounded by a large ir of devoted friends and relatives, she e beloved of all, confiding and self-arcing as a friend, meek, and of a lowly pir she followed as a Christian the foot-tepof her blessed Savior.

I have thought on hearing of her many exelbeies, she was the only one I have ever non at peace with God and all the world, and the world with her. Like a bright eor she has passed away from us and gone ir reward.

Ashort time previous to her death her oler expressed a wish to see her pious brotiowho had expired a few months before in egrill triumph of a glorious immortality, boldly replied, "I am determined by the ge of God to live in such a manner that hn I die I will see him."

On the day of her death, as weeping friends arelatives would crowd the room to listen r peaceful, and unearthly counsel, eyes e scarcely ever wept and hearts unknown no sweet consoling influences of religion, o completely melted—no one could pray ldd. At a camp-meeting a month previ- studoring a powerful display of the presnce of God, she remarked: "This is good, but, what is it in comparison to what we shall see if we can get to heaven?" She roided those around her of the time, saying hewas now going to try the realities of that lessed home in heaven; exhorted all present to double their diligonco and live the life of aChristian, and with astonishing strength efore she expired, threw her arms around r father's neck and obtained his promise to and meet her in heaven. May God help keep it.

In the language of our immortal Bascom, the vicissitudes of earthly trial are exchanged for heavenly recompense, and sublie in the rewards of eternal fruition; to her is known that the noblest lessons of Christan virtue are to be learned amid the clouds nd storms of life, and that the loveliest owers that bloom in the paradise of God re watered by tears upon earth." W

NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, QUARTERLY MEETING.

Felicity street; Sacrament Jan. 27, L. easst 30, Q. Conf. 31.

New Orleans Circuit: Feb. 5, at Algiers, L. F. 3 P.M., Q. C. 4th, 5 P. M.

McGehee: Feb. 12, L. F. 13th, Q. C. 7th.

German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4: Feb. 19, at Piety street, L. F. 3 P.M., Q. C. 17th, at Bryades street.

Thibodeaux: Feh. 25th and 26th.

Welley, Soule and Winans Chapels: Q. C. Feb. 10, L. F. 12th, 3 P. M.

Lafourche and Bayou Black Circuit and Mission: March 4th and 5th, at Donaldsonville

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee: March 11th and 12th, at Plaquomine, also Protracted Meeting at Pointe Coupee March 25th and 26th.

Baton Rouge: March 18th and 19th.

Moreau street: April 2, L. F. 3d, Q. C. March 30th. J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice to Teachers.

THE PLAQUEMINE FEMALE SEMINARY is now closed in consequence of the removal of the late Principal, and it is desired to procure a suitable person to open and conduct a Female School of a high order.

The buildings are large and commodious, capable of accommodating at least fifty boarding scholars.

The location is one of the best in the State and will command a good school if well managed.

Any gentleman wishing to embark in the business can get further information on the subject by addressing the undersigned, forwarding statement of qualifications and reference. EDWARD J. GAY.

Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La., Jan. 2, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The reports from all the cemeteries of the city, except two, for the week ending Sunday morning, show that there have been buried in these cemeteries, during the week, one hundred and fifteen persons. We doubt if any city in the Union, with the population of New Orleans, can exhibit, in its report, a better state of health than this.

COLD WEATHER.—The weather was extremely cold at St. Louis on the 19th inst., and the river was frozen over so that teams crossed it safely. About 200 boats were waiting at Cairo for the river to open, and a large number of emigrants were there in a destitute condition.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GUANO.—The agents of the Peruvian Government at Baltimore have been instructed to advance the price of Peruvian guano consigned to them from the Chincha islands $4 per ton, and also to make hereafter no sales less than fifty tons, so that the general sale of the article will be by the commission merchants and regular dealers

WILD PIGEONS.—The innumerable quantities of these birds which have visited this section during the winter, says the Anderson (S. C.) Gazette, has afforded some rare sport to hunters. At a roost a short distance from Pendleton, about 900 were killed during the evening. At Centreville, 700 were killed in the same length of time, and in sundry other places we have heard of three and four hundred having been killed.

A CENTENARIAN.—Daniel Johnson, a revolutionary hero, aged 102 years, died in Copiah county, Miss., on the 16th ult. He was a native of South Carolina and served under Gen. Marion, and afterwards fought under Capt. Barber to Georgia. He was also engaged in the Creek war.

COAL ON ITS WAY TO NEW ORLEANS.—The Pittsburg Dispatch of the 21st says:

"On careful inquiry we are prepared to say that about one hundred and seventy-five (probably one hundred and eighty) pair of loaded coal boats have passed up to-day through the first lock on the Monongahela. Some twenty pair loaded below the locks may be added to this number. Besides, the tow-boats have taken down a number of barges not included in the estimate. Of this fleet the losses so far known, were thirteen pair, but very many more will no doubt go down before they reach their place of destination—which for a large portion, as we learn, is New Orleans—two thousand miles distant, with hidden dangers in every bend and reach of that long water journey—in addition to the ice-surroundings through much of the way, and the greater peril of high winds and waves. Only a few inches of pine plank above the surface of the water, and the same pine plank for sides and bottoms of barges, which are loaded to six feet, or about that average boats, which are loaded to six feet, or about that average boats, which are loaded to six feet, or about that average boats

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE THREE BELLS....A SHIP FOR CAPTAIN CREIGHTON....By William Ross Wallace.

Yes, a gallant ship for Caucasus! one whose keel should leave our strand,
With a Nation's benediction, from a Nation's mighty hands!
Would ye give a private guerdon unto him whose fearless form
Plucked for a Nation's treasure, with the Titans of the storm.

Bullet-hail, and windy, noisy—shouting from his reeling deck—
Rainbow words of Hope and Comfort o'er the doomed Franconia's wreck;
No!—a Nation is the debtor—let the *Nation* payment make,
'Mid the flash of stormy banners, for its own majestic sake!

Never shone a grander vision to the Bard's or Sisters Nine's eye,
Than a ship like this by Castle Isle, and Narrows sailing by;
Pleading o'er the smiling ocean, up the British Channel, where
Memories of Great Blake and Nelson diadem the wondering air.

As if plays around a masthead where two banners are entwined,
Star and Red Cross twined prophetic of a Peace encircling world.
Where the best beloved of heroes shall be Him, who serves Him,
With a calm, unqualified fearlessness, and the elemental strife!
There a gallant ship for Caucasus!—one whose keel should leave our strand,
With a Nation's benediction from a Nation's mighty hands.

Interesting Reminiscences of Henry Clay.

Amongst the most agreeable reminiscences of this year are the visits of Henry Clay. We were fulfilling an engagement in New Orleans when he first called upon me. It chanced that my history was well known to him. He took a deep interest in my professional exertions, and his encouragement was not sparingly bestowed. One day he gave me a glowing description of Miss O'Neil Juliet, especially of the *naiveté* and fervor of her balcony scene. But when he attempted to quote the passages which had impressed him, I could not help laughing involuntarily at his odd deviations from the text.

"I dare say I am *misquoting*," he remarked, apologetically. "I never could remember a line of poetry."

I had to admit that his version of Juliet differed considerably from the one which popular prejudice had adopted—one could I flatter him by saying that he improved upon Shakspeare.

He then told me that it was a singular fact, and one which had been a subject of regret through his whole life, that he could not by any effort retain verse in his memory. Even if he studied a poem by rote, in a few days the lines would be wholly effaced from the mental tablet on which they had been laboriously written. He related to me an anecdote in painful illustration of this peculiarity. He was making some public address—I think it was a Fourth of July oration—during the course of which he purposed quoting the well-known lines,

"Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Declaiming warmly, he gave enthusiastic utterance to the line—

"Lives there a man with soul so dead"—

but the poetic page suddenly became a blank—he could not remember another word. He paused—then repeated the line with more patriotic ardor than before. He thought the second line would "come to him" by means of the repetition—but it came not. He put his hand to his forehead, trying to think *what* the man did "whose soul was so dead"—but the evidence of that individual's torpid essence would not develop itself in metre. For the third time he asked the question emphatically, not to say despairingly.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead"—

and must have buried misery in his query, had not a voice from the audience continued, in a stage whisper—

"Who never to himself hath said."

The oblivious statesman caught the words, and thankfully finished his quotation. He determined, in future, to ornament his orations with few of those slippery gems of the poet.

Our next engagement took us to Vicksburg, but at its close we rejoined Henry Clay on board of the Alexander Scott. We passed five days in this floating palace on our way to Louisville. Henry Clay was cheered wherever we stopped, and answering cheers were sent back from the boat. To these the ladies now and then joined.

I was standing beside him when we arrived at Memphis. He turned to me, and said, "Have you ever appeared here?"

I replied in the negative.

He remarked, "This western Memphis makes more gigantic progress than any town I know. She will be the queen city of the west by and by. Never pass here again without appearing."

I remembered that I would not. It was six years before I saw Memphis once more; but I kept my word. My appearance was rendered a brief one through sudden indisposition. I remember with regret the improbability that I shall ever stand before a genial Memphis audience again.

Henry Clay passed a large portion of his time in the ladies' saloon. The bearing of our lofty-minded statesman, though always dignified, was characterized by extreme courtesy—courtesy to the ladies at all as the highest. He conversed freely upon all subjects, and with the fluency for which he was distinguished.

"Aged ears played truant with his tales,
And younger hearings were quite ravished
With his discourse."

We were one day discussing Lafayette's visit to this country. Some jocular estimate was made of the number of ladies whom he had affectionately saluted. Clay remarked, that "kissing was like the Presidency; it was not to be sought, and not to be *declined*." The natural inference from this remark was, that he would not oppose the wishes of his party if they again offered his name as a presidential candidate. The conclusion did not prove erroneous.

He recounted to me a number of anecdotes illustrative of the manner in which his friends demonstrated their grief at the great whig defeat. Some of the most pathetic of these stories had still a touch of the ludicrous; but he seemed to feel most deeply the manifestations of attachment of which he was the object.

Many of the passengers exerted themselves to entertain a fellow-traveler whom every one seemed to treat as his own particular and honored guest; but none contributed so largely to his amusement as Mr. Davenport. He sang comic, patriotic, and sentimental songs, and recited humorous sketches, in which five or six different characters were personated. One evening he entered the saloon disguised as a "down-east" Yankee. I must say, by way of parenthesis, that his Yankee was a *stage* representation of Yankee land—a broad but telling caricature of the reality. He wore a red whig, striped pantaloons that maintained a respectable distance from his ancles, a short jacket, and a flame-colored cravat. He carried his hands deeply thrust in his pockets, as though they had an evident inclination to approach his knees. His "jog-along" gait could only have originated in New England.

He was not recognized when he entered the cabin. The passengers supposed him to be some person who had just come on board. He commenced talking, with a nasal intonation, in a loud and familiar manner, and asking "oceans of questions." He gave Mr. Mowatt (who was in the secret) a nudge, and accosted him with "Stranger, I hear that's Harry Clay: I guess I'll scrape acquaintance with him, if you'll do the polite thing."

Mr. Mowatt presented the Yankee gentleman to Mr. Clay. The impudent speeches of the "downeaster" to the "best representative of republican royalty," as the Yankee designated the statesman, convulsed the passengers with laughter. Mr. Clay joined in the contagious merriment. Dreading that these personalities might give offense, I took occasion to whisper to him the Yankee's history, and the name which he inherited from his father. Mr. Clay heartily lent himself to the joke.

On the day that we reached Louisville, the passengers requested me to present our eminent countryman with some poetical tribute in commemoration of our journey. I wrote an impromptu song, which was set to music by Mr. Davenport, and sung by him when the passengers assembled in the cabin to take farewell of the statesman.

Mr. Clay made a point of publicly and very graciously thanking Mr. Davenport for the genuine diversion his talents had afforded us all. He wrote in his pocket-book a few kind and complimentary lines, of which the grateful actor will be proud

[illegible] and said, "These just lines [illegible] You know the owners and [illegible] for me or my [illegible] party. I don't know when a trifling circumstance has moved me so much." The tears were standing in his eyes as he spoke.

I received two visits from him during the day we were in Louisville. He then traveled to Lexington, and we took the steamboat to Cincinnati. We exchanged several letters after this, and I had many evidences that his interest remained unabated; but we never met again. The next time I visited Louisville, my drawing-room window in the hotel was decked in remembrance of Henry Clay; for his funeral procession was passing through the streets.—[Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography.

Miss Mitford.

We left the rail, and took an open carriage at Reading, a quaint old place, containing some venerable abbey ruins. "Three Mile Cross," the immortal "Our Village" of the sketches, is some miles from this town, but the poetess does not reside there, having removed to a simple little cottage at Swallowfield, a mile or two away. We drove through "Our Village" however, and passed her old home; and every field, and lane, and house, and shop, was familiar to my eye. The birds in the trees seemed singing her name over and over, and the wild roses in the hedges were breathing of her. I gazed down her favorite walks, half cheating myself with the hope that I should see her strolling under the green shadows with her lovely little friend Lucy, and her beautiful grey hound Mayflower. I looked longingly over towards Aberleigh, and sighed, that she who had made those lovely rural scenes the haunts of charmed fancy, and places of quiet delight, and refreshment, for thousands, could herself roam over them and rejoice in them no more.

I knew when we were near Miss Mitford's home, by our encountering a group of her picturesque protégés, the gipsies, who were lounging on the turf at the entrance of a lane, spinning themselves—a carelessly, lazy-looking set of vagabonds, who scarcely deigned to turn their faces towards us as we passed; though one dusky damsel fired up at us with her gleaming eyes, from the ambush of her black, straggling locks.

We were pained to find Miss Mitford, who has been in a feeble state of health for some years past, suffering from an attack of Asthma more than usually severe. Yet she did not look ill; her fine expressive face was lit with pleasant smiles, and she retained her kind sympathetic manner, and cheerful, charming spirits to the full. Miss Mitford talks delightfully, with graphic description of places and persons, free dashes at character, and a rich, delicious humor, which you relish like a dainty flavor. She has the joyous, outgushing laugh of a child, and her kindly eyes flash from under her noble brow and snowy, soft hair, with all the vivacity of girlhood.

An complaining could have been half so touching as her cheerful resignation when she was told that she must not go with me to drive, a pleasure to which she had been looking forward. Feeling that she had ever exerted herself in conversation, we left her for an hour or two, while we visited Strathfield-Saye, the noble country seat of the Duke of Wellington, and drove through the extensive and beautiful grounds. The park is one of the finest in England, but the house is neither grand nor picturesque.

It was with real sorrow at my heart that I parted with Miss Mitford that evening. The excitement of the morning had worn off, and she looked pale and sad. I grieved to leave her with only her maid and man servant, devoted though they be—feeling that she, whose heart was so rich in tenderest affections, should have the near love and anxious care of at least a sister or brother ever about her steps. My lips quivered painfully under her parting kiss, though receiving it was the benediction of one of God's angels. I never shall forget the deep melodious flavor of her "God bless you!" bestowed on her well beloved friend Mr. F——; nor her last smile cast on me both, as she stood in her door, looking after me as we drove away. Yet I was much comforted in my sadness by the thought, that ever, while England boasts a pure literature, and a virtuous people, while her quiet country lanes stretch out their lovely vistas of greenery, while her hawthorn hedges blossom through the pleasant land, will the name of Mary Russell Mitford be cherished and revered.—[Grace Greenwood's "Hops and Mishaps."

MRS. MOWATT.—Mrs. Mowatt was born in Bordeaux, during a temporary residence of her parents in that city. Her earliest recollections date from a charming country residence in the vicinity of Bordeaux, where she remained for the greater part of the time until her seventh year. The family then embarked for New York, but the vessel was wrecked on the passage, and after enduring great perils they at length arrived in another ship. During her school days, the precocious child exhibited uncommon vivacity of intellect, with a decided turn for poetry. Her passion for reading led her to devour every book on which she could lay her hands. Before she was ten years old she had read the whole of Shakspeare's plays many times over, besides a very promiscuous course of general literature, both in French and English. She was not yet in her teens before she set up as a poetess, while her success in private theatricals won the applause of a large social circle.

In her thirteenth year she became acquainted with Mr. Mowatt, at that time "a young barrister of education and fortune," who had taken a fancy to one of her married sisters, whom he met at a watering place, supposing her to be a young widow. He did not discover his jealousy blunder until he began to express his admiration openly. When informed that he was addressing a married woman he took the disappointment so much to heart that she undertook to console his chagrin by inviting him to visit the family, promising to introduce him to plenty of young sisters, one of whom was much like herself. Mr. Mowatt lost no time in accepting the invitation. He fell in love with Anna at first sight. From that moment he determined to educate her according to his own ideas, and as soon as she had attained a marriageable age to make her his child-wife. He would follow on her way to Madame Chegary's school, of which she was a pupil, carrying her books and slate; he questioned her about her studies, directed her reading, kept her supplied with an endless profusion of flowers, while she, finding it grand to have such a devoted lover, played the juvenile tyranness to her heart's content. Before she was fifteen he made the offer of his heart and hand. The little damsel was frightened at the proposal, and in her distress made a confidant of her eldest sister. After coquetting for some time with her eccentric lover, and positively refusing his addresses, her reluctance was at length overcome, and she consented to a clandestine marriage. This was celebrated just after she was turned of fifteen, in the most melodramatic style. Soon after the honey-moon the enthusiastic couple retired to a delightful residence on Long Island, where they passed a strange, idyllic life, which is minutely described by her in her autobiography recently published.—[New York Tribune.

A DOLLAR.—If you want to know precisely how much a dollar is worth, just try to borrow that amount from your most intimate friends. Perhaps you will get it, and then again perhaps you won't. If you have no occasion to ask you can easily obtain it, but if the world honestly believes you need a dollar to save you from actual starvation, you will stand a remarkably good chance for Potter's Field before the dimes are forthcoming. Try the experiment.

"PLEASE ACCEPT THE INDIAN NOTE EDITORIAL HEAD."—A California editor recently received a number of documents from the Secretary of some corporation at Sacramento with a polite request that he would give the same a few insertions under his editorial head. He complied with the request literally by inserting the whole package for three weeks between the pillows under his head, when he went to bed and rose between the insertion will give satisfaction. He gives notice that others who wish their business advertised 'gratis' will be accommodated in the same way.

WHAT ARE "CONSOLS?"—They are a three per cent. English stock, which had its origin in an act of the British Parliament consolidating (hence the name) several separate Government stocks, called in the act "Consolidated Annuities," and commonly quoted for brevity, as "Consols." This stock, from its amount and the immense number of its holders, is more sensitive to financial influence than any other, and is therefore the favorite stock for the operation of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semi-annually.

THE CUMBERLAND.—The Nashville Whig of the 23d says, "The Cumberland was still rising on Saturday at the rate of two inches an hour. The weather was progressively cold freezing in the shade during the entire day, with a strong and biting north wind. The business at the wharf was quite active, there being several large boats receiving freight."

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The number of soldiers furnished to the Continental army during the revolutionary war, by each of the thirteen States, were as follows:

New Hampshire	12,497	Delaware	2,386
Massachusetts	67,907	Maryland	13,912
Rhode Island	5,908	Virginia	26,678
Connecticut	31,939	North Carolina	7,263
New York	17,781	South Carolina	6,417
New Jersey	10,726	Georgia	2,679
Pennsylvania	25,678		
Total			231,791

Of these it has been ascertained that there are less than fourteen hundred now remaining. It is computed that in eighteen years they will all have been swept off, or, if any remain at that time, they will have attained the age of at least 107 to 110 years.

MISS LUCY STONE.—Miss Lucy Stone was recently at Alton on her way to Chicago. The Alton Telegraph, in speaking of her transit through that town, is responsible for the following:

"The gentlemanly clerk of the Brunette politely assisted her to the depot, carrying her carpet-sack, satchel, etc., and with no little pains selected for her the most comfortable seat in the cars. When duly announced, however, instead of thanking him for his attentions, she very coolly opened her purse and offered him a *dollar!* We don't know what his "feelings" were, but it is said he very quietly bowed himself out. Miss Lucy certainly has not yet learned that in the West, at least, politeness is a bountiful gift, offered without price, and is return for which gentlemen ask only the merest acknowledgments.

THE EAST INDIA AND PACIFIC TRADE.—During 1853, there arrived at ports in the United States from the East Indies 193 vessels, and there cleared for the East Indies 83 vessels. The year previous the arrivals were 151, and the clearances 100. There also arrived from the Pacific, including California, 136 vessels, and cleared 47.—The year previous there were 181 arrivals and 137 clearances.

BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.—The Intelligencer of the 11th inst. says: "One solitary steamer is now carrying on all the transportation for this great and growing city. That craft is the Brunette, plying as a regular packet between this city and Alton. From this some idea may be formed of the extent of receipts and shipments, as well as the general appearance of the business thoroughfares of a city dependant for trade altogether upon her river navigation. The St. Louis Levee never presented a more desolate and forlorn appearance than it does at the present time."

THE END OF KOSSTA.—We understand that the far-famed Martin Kossta, is now in this city in a state of utter destitution. An application has been made to us on the behalf by a friend of his for a yearly pension in one establishment, worth five dollars a week. We are sorry to say that we have no vacancies; but surely the great Commodore Ingraham, who obtained a medal and over so much glory, and Sir Morey, who procured a ready-made reputation as a statesman, solely and entirely out of Kossta, something might be done for the poor fellow. He has raised two men to a pinnacle of fame—they by her could have traveled without him. Let us be left to starve himself? Who wouldn't be a patriot.—[N. Y. Herald.

OUTRAGE.—We learn that the steamer Hunterville put a man off at Yucatan wood-yard, about six miles above Grand Gulf, and after he was landed the mate and some of the deck hands fell upon him, and beat him in such a manner that he died in a few hours after. The officers and passengers of the Huntsville were witnesses to this brutality. An inquest was held over the body on Friday last, and the jury rendered a verdict of "*Died by violence on part of the officers of the steamer Huntsville.*" This poor man had no doubt, by some petty offence, incurred the wrath of the mate, and was hurried into eternity as a penalty. Brutality may be a virtue on the Western waters, but the strong arm of the law should interfere, and draw the perpetrators of the outrage we record to the bar of justice.—[Port Gibson (Miss.) Ravelle, Jan 25.

DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE OF FEVER.—A New York correspondent of the Louisville Journal, alluding to the enfilade in store for the poor working-women of that city, during the winter we have now entered upon, states this pitiable fact: The owners of one of the newly invented sewing machines, lately advertised for two girls to work on one of them, only for two weeks. The advertisement was out in one morning paper, the Tribune, and before 1 o'clock in the day, he received more than four hundred applications. He was obliged to close his office in a sort of horror at the suffering thus presented to his observation.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The steamer Alabama passed down yesterday morning with an immense load of passengers emigrating to Louisiana and Texas. The tide of emigration seems unabated; indeed, we think it is increasing, and if Texas don't become a great country it will not be for the want of intelligent, genteel emigrants crowding thither from our own and sister States.—[Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.

Montesquieu says, "I never listen to calumnies, because if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they be true, of hating persons not worth thinking about."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
FOR JANUARY.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE are compelled to solicit public indulgence for the entire absence of Pictorial Illustrations, and for other defects in the typographical appearance of the present number. The entire destruction of their printing-presses and types on the 10th of December, and the impossibility of replacing them immediately, deprived them the facilities which have usually contributed, in no slight degree, to the excellence of its mechanical execution, and compelled them to resort to other establishments less completely furnished. The very large edition, moreover, required of their Magazine, and the comparatively small number of presses which they have been able to procure for working it, have caused the delay of a few days in its delivery.

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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, now in the Twenty-first Volume, is published on the first day of each month. Each number contains one hundred and forty-four pages of reading, and numerous Illustrations, forming two volumes annually of nearly one thousand pages.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers at HARPER'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, Cliff-street, New York.

The Terms of Subscription are Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months. Subscriptions may commence with any number. Single numbers, Twenty-five Cents each. Bound Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and sold at Two Dollars each. Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Seven Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Three Cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

Fire! Fire!!

It is night, and yet the heavens are lurid with long lines of reflected light shooting upward like the streamers of the Aurora Borealis, spreading, widening, deepening and growing more and yet more strikingly visible. In a few moments the fact and the occasion are heralded through the streets of the city by a hundred noisy voices and as many deep-toned bells. The watchmen wake from drowsiness and wind their rattles, shouting "Fire—Fire!" Somewhere in the bounds of the city property is being destroyed and perhaps life endangered. Some men feels and sees slipping, irrelievably, through his fingers the earnings of long years, and looks forward to trouble, perhaps to suffering, perhaps to want. One family is growing poorer, and yet nobody is benefited. Incredibly soon the deserted streets begin to be crowded—the quiet night becomes noisy. Engines come thundering over the pavement, drawn by great horses, whose severe labor shows itself in every sinewy step they take. Hose carriages whirl by, with bells ringing a still wilder alarum, followed by other carriages weighed down with ladders, hooks, ropes and poles. Young America, too, has taken the field, half dressed, but laboring under the greatest excitement, and rushes bare-headed towards the scene, as though life depended upon speed. Firemen called out by duty, and citizens attracted by curiosity, add to the procession, rushing towards the fire, and make a panorama which can neither be painted or described. The bells continue to ring, the dogs to bark, the crowd to run up one street and down another, until the fire is finally reached.

But the scenery of a great fire is a thing separate and by itself—not to be thoughtlessly touched or lightly attempted. It is for the time being more attractive and engrossing than anything else, and is almost invariably set off by some incidents which are more or less notable.

The fire over, the excitement ends. A curtain of smoke has enveloped the heavens, and obliterated all trace of the towering pinnacles of light which writhed and struggled together an hour ago. A few curious vagabonds continue to poke among the ashes and charred remnants, but the engines can be heard lumbering over the pavements full two squares away, and the crowd has dispersed, either for rest or fresh excitement. Young America has disappeared as mysteriously as he rose, and no trace can be found of him until the morning papers summon him again into existence. The repose of some quiet streets is disturbed by the waves of returning excitement, which roll through them. A few nervous gentlemen are astonished at the crowds they meet. The coffee-houses prolong a profitable existence of a few hours, and close—and the grants of the fire are ended.

No—not yet. Long after the last spectator had gone to sleep, forgetful of the fire and its incidents, a man sits sleepless, counting up the amount of his loss. It may be that his regrets are chiefly for his wife and children—still happily ignorant of what has occurred. It may be the loss is lightened by such consolations as a wife only can give. It may be it is heightened by seeing horse, into a still greater distance, the recollection of near and dear hopes. It may be a fortune is unlocked and destroyed. Who can tell what it may be, or how serious shall be the results circling out from any cry that may be heard of "Fire!"

PRICE OF GAS.—The following are the prices of gas, per cubic foot, when sold to private individuals in the following cities:

New Orleans	$4 50	Louisville	$3 00
Baltimore	4 00	Pittsburgh	1 90
New York	3 60	Philadelphia	2 00
Boston	2 50	Columbus	3 00
Augusta, Ge	7 00	Washington, D. C	4 00
Evansville, Ind	3 00		

EDUCATION.

Teachers Wanted.

A Gentleman and his Wife, or a Brother and Sister, (provided they will keep house,) thoroughly educated, are wanted to take charge of our Public School. Salary, $1000, certain, and whatever else can be realized from Music and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the township. The last Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

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MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN. MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

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" in Water Colors. }
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No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the inmates, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The scenery of Sindy will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DeCOENIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Port Gibson, Oct. 21, 1850. dec10-4t

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

FACULTY:

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., President and Professor of the Natural Sciences and Belles-Letters.
REV. TURNER M. JONES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.
MONS. ERNEST JOUANNE, (of the College of Henri IV., Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.
THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music.
MISS N. JANE SPEER, Miss NANNIE T. SPEED and Miss LUCY McGEE, Assistants in the Literary Departments.
MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JOUANNE and Miss CAROLINE A. BLAKE Assistants in the Department of Music.
MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.
THOMAS C. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.
MRS. T. C. BLAKE, Governess.

This Institution is situated in a healthy part of Central North Carolina. It is under the charge of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the selection of the Faculty the Trustees have had reference first of all to superior qualifications, and as far as practicable have obtained ladies and gentlemen of *Southern birth and education.*

The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental; but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts. Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar institution of its numbers has the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jouve, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had in purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give but pupils simply a "pretty picture" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole Institution. The Faculty are working under this formula; We are striving to make not the largest but the best school in the land.

TERMS:

$70 a session (of 21 weeks) for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, furnished rooms and attendance; $20 extra for music on the Piano or Guitar or for Oil Painting; $5 for Drawing or French or Latin. The Trustees believe that no school of its grade at the South offers such advantages on such favorable terms.

For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 28, 1853. jan8-6t

BARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.
REV. A. A. MORRISON, A. M., *Principal.*

This Institution is under the patronage of the Louisville Annual Conference, and is located in Bardstown, Ky. Bardstown is located on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, with a line of daily stages passing through, and is 30 miles south of the latter city. Bardstown is pleasantly located, and is proverbial for health. The Institute buildings are large and commodious, and the pleasure grounds attached pleasant and spacious.

The Institution is furnished with a full Board of experienced and accomplished Teachers, and the course of study as select and thorough as can be found in any similar Institution in the land. The school is permanently established, and in point of healthiness of locality and facilities for a thorough Female Education, on reasonable terms—this Institution offers peculiar inducements to Southern Methodists and to the Southern community generally.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.
(Board payable in advance: Tuition at the close of the Session.)

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Junior Class	12 00
Middle Class	15 00
Senior Class	18 00
Music on Piano or Guitar	20 00
Vocal Music	10 00
Drawing and Painting	6 00
Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	40 00
For Board in School-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January inst.

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn; W. H. Hickman, M. D., Hon. G. W. Hite, Bardstown, Ky; Rev. C. R. Parsons, Rev. E. Stevenson, Rev. E. W. Sehon, Rev. A. H. Redford, Louisville, Ky, and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan. 5, 1854.—6t

EMORY and HENRY COLLEGE.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 12th January, 1854. There is, we believe, no College in the South offering stronger inducements to young men desirous of a thorough course of collegiate instruction.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$15 00
Board " " "	11 50
Washing " " "	5 00
Fuel " " "	3 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$34 75

With a location famous for health, with ample Libraries and Apparatus, with a full and efficient Board of Instruction, and with a degree of cheapness unparalleled, any young man with limited means, fair abilities and proper energy can here acquire a superior, liberal and business education. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President.
Emory Post-Office, Va.

jan6-6t

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.
Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the ornamental accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the greater sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a chaste and gifted lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examinations Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible. The Principal and his lady have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

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CLEVER AND DULL BOYS.

From our English Correspondent.]

There is a rage for cleverness in these days. Clever people are admired. They "get on" in life, and make people talk about them, both of which are pleasant things. Clever children are petted and admired, and sometimes they are made prodigies and show-things of, at which foolish parents are delighted. The clever boy's clever sayings are cited for admiring visitors, and the clever girl is perched on a music-stool to play a sonnet of Beethoven. It is doubtless very wonderful, but sometimes it is also very lamentable.

Cleverness may be dear-bought—in the young especially so. The pearl is a serious matter for the oyster, its production being the result of disease. And so cleverness in the young is very often achieved at the cost of their physical and even their mental health.

It is well that this should be known at a time when books are written about the boyhood of great men, with the object of furnishing illustrious examples for the imitation of children, and of exalting them to greater ardor in the cultivation of their tender little intellects. Cleverness is unnatural in a child, and is achieved at the expense of nature. The proper food of the child is not to be found on book-sellers' shelves as many people now seem to suppose. The milk-woman and the baker are more to be depended on.

Boswell once asked of Johnson the curious question. "What would you do with a child if shut up in a castle with him alone?" Fancy the gruff but honest and outspoken old ogre with a child for company! Johnson's first impulse was to answer, "Sir, I should not mush like my company." But this did not satisfy Boswell; the pertinacious fellow must still press his question. "Would you take the trouble of rearing it?" "Why, yes, sir," said Johnson, "I would, but I must have all conveniences. If I had no garden I would make a shed on the roof, and take it there for fresh air. I should feed it, and wash it much, and with warm water to please it, not with cold water to give it pain. But I would not nobble the child." Boswell at him again —"Would you teach the child, that I have furnished you with, anything?" Johnson—"No, I should not be apt to teach it." Boswell—"Would not you have a pleasure in teaching it?" Johnson—"No, sir, I should *not* have a pleasure in teaching it." Right, worthy old Samuel Johnson!

For the child are needed, first, fresh air, cleanliness and wholesome food: then, in addition to these, play, romps and physical exercise, by which its bodily powers may be strengthened; then, moral discipline and good example, for training its habits, temper and disposition; and last of all, literary culture and scholastic exercises. But to begin with teaching or to set a child to tasks at an early age, is to interfere with the order of nature, and to risk the production of deformity and disease, instead of the "sound mind in the sound body."

In early years the human being merely requires abundant opportunities to grow. It does not thrive with "coddling," either bodily or mental. The brain, which is, in some mysterious way or other that cannot be explained, connected with the production of thought, is, of all other organs, the most delicate in childhood. The nervous system, which is the source of all vital energy, predominates over the other systems of youth, and if it be over-exercised, then it is certain to be at the expense of the other parts of the body, at the time when the highest vital powers are required, and when nature is endeavoring to perfect the physical system.

By early mental culture it is quite possible to make any child "clever," as it is called, and to cram its little head with knowledge, which is in the child quite out of place. But your precocious children—your prodigies of infantile wisdom—are rarely long-lived; and if the strength of their constitution should bear them through, very often it is with a shattered frame and an enfeebled intellect.

It is true, many poets have been precocious, though possibly most of the wonderful things recorded of such have been discovered or greatly embellished by biographers, after their fame has been established. Tasso's childhood was distinguished by signs and wonders. The peasants pointed out to strangers "the marvellous boy whom the wood pigeons covered with leaves, and the black viper and prowling bear had left unharmed." Ere six months had passed over the infant Tasso, he began, says Manso, "not merely to move his tongue, but to speak clearly and fluently." When put to school at an early age his progress in learning was extraordinary, his ardor and diligence being almost incredible. He would rise and study in the night, and the day never surprised him in bed. At eighteen he produced his first epic poem; and he went on writing until he became mad and died in that state at the age of 32, after a long and lamentable confinement in a dungeon.

Keats was a clever boy at school; he was so devoted a student there, that his master had frequently to force him into the open air for his health, and then he would walk out with a book in his hand. Having precociously "beat his music out," he died at the early age of 25. Kirk White's was a similar melancholy case. Southey and Moore were also clever and sensitive children, born as they were with the true temperament of poets. And, perhaps, poets generally attain these peculiar powers, contingent, as they mainly are, upon an exceeding sensitiveness, almost amounting to a disease, before they are distinguished in other departments of literature, art or science. Yet many of our greatest poets have displayed no precocity in youth; happily for them, they have in nothing differed from the run of ordinary boys. Others have been kept away from school on account of ill health, and only acquired learning after their physical system had become mature and strengthened. This was the case with Sir Walter Scott. He was not, however, an actual "dunce," as some of his biographers have stated. In childhood he was attacked by a disease in his right leg, which rendered it necessary for him to be removed into the country, where he remained for several years at Sandy Hook, merely vegetating. The limb affected became shrunk and contracted, and remained so all his life; but his general health was greatly strengthened by free exposure to the air and by his boyish sports there, so that, speaking of it himself in his autobiography, he says, "I, who, in a city, had probably been condemned to hopeless and helpless decrepitude, was now (in the sixth year) a healthy high spirited, and, my lameness apart, a sturdy lad." He was not taught to read until he had reached his seventh year, and then it was at a dame-school at Bath. Afterwards he went to the high school at Edinburgh, but there, he says, "I did not make any great figure." He was careless about his tasks, and often disgusted his kind master by his negligence and frivolity. If there was any "bicker," however, or fight with the boys of other schools, be sure that Watty Scott was in the midst of the fray, and generally the ring-leader there. He confesses himself, while at school, to have been "an incorrigible idle imp," and even at Edinburg University, where his father afterwards entered him, he succeeded no better. There he went by the nick name of "the great blockhead," and Professor Dalzell, he says, "pronounced upon me the severe sentence, that dunce I was and dunce was to remain." He had, nevertheless, been reading very extensively, though in a desultory manner; and he had strengthened his frame by roaming about the hills, until he acquired the physique of a ploughman: he could spear a salmon with the best fisher on the Tweed; and he could ride a wild horse with any hunter of Yarrow. Such was the rough discipline through which this distinguished man passed, and by which he, nevertheless, acquired the rare combination of qualifications for enjoying existence and achieving the highest fame. He who at school had been nick-named "the great blockhead," and during the chief part of his life was "The Great Unknown," died full of honors and glory, "the great Sir Walter Scott."

Take Chatterton next, the so-called "boy of genius." Yet so far from being a boy of genius, when sent to school he either could not or would not learn, and he was returned on his mother's hands as "a *fool* of whom nothing could be made." His mother then tried to teach him, but she also failed. Yet the boy afterwards learned fast enough when he began to educate himself, and obtained a stimulus to the acquisition of learning.

Burns also, perhaps a greater genius than either of the two last named poets, was by no means a precocious youth. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, speaking of him, and his brother Gilbert, says: "Burns was put to school in his seventh year along with his brother Gilbert, who must then have only been in his fifth. The two boys were both apt learners, Gilbert rather the better, as well as the better tempered and more cheerful of the two. Robert appears to have been a sour, sulky creature, his intense jealousy of all superiority probably even then keeping him unhappy and melancholy. Mr. Murdock, their master, says he tried to teach them a little sacred music, but found this impracticable, they being no music in either of their souls. As for Robert, his ear was so completely dull that he could not distinguish one tune from another, and his voice was so untunable that he could not frame a note, and was left behind by all the boys and girls in the school."

Up to the years of his manhood Burns spent his vacant hours chiefly in leaping, dancing, wrestling, *putting* (or throwing the stone) and in feats of physical prowess, by which his bodily powers were thoroughly matured and developed; and it was not till after he had fallen many times head over ears in love that he began to write verses.

Dryden displayed no evidences of more than ordinary intelligence until he reached mature manhood, and Johnson says of Goldsmith that he was "a plant that flowered late." Schiller was a very idle scholar, and much fonder of ball and leap-frog than of books. The most interesting thing told of him as a child by his biographers is, that once, in the midst of a storm of thunder and lightning, he climbed a tree, and when asked by his parents why he did so, replied, whispering, "that the lightning was very beautiful and he wished to see where it was coming from." This story, if correct, furnishes an illustration of the manner in which the young mind delights to seek information for itself in its own way.

Perhaps a still more characteristic anecdote is that told of Sheuston, the architect of the Eddystone Lighthouse, who, when a boy in petticoats, was one day discovered on the top of his father's house in the act of fixing the model of a windmill which he had constructed.

But the great majority of the most distinguished men—especially of those distinguished for their power—have been altogether undistinguished in their boyhood. Sir Isaac Newton, perhaps the *greatest* man, stood very low in his class at school, and was a very inattentive scholar, though he was fond of mechanical pursuits and of drawing various natural objects. Sir David Brewster says of him that, when he arrived at Trinity College he brought with him a more slender portion of science than falls to the lot of ordinary scholars; but this state of his acquirements (continues his biographers) was perhaps not unfavorable to the development of his mental powers. Unexhausted by premature youth, and invigorated by healthful repose, his mind was the better fitted to make those vigorous and rapid shoots which soon covered with foliage and with fruit the genial soil to which it had been transferred.

The distinguished Sir Humphrey Davy said of himself "I consider it fortunate that I was left so much to myself when a child, and put on no particular plan of study, and that I enjoyed so much idleness at Mr Dougion's school. I perhaps owe to these circumstances the little talents that I have, and their peculiar application. What I am I have made myself. I say this without vanity and in pure simplicity of heart." And it is so in fact. Every man who achieves greatness does so not through his acquirements under teachers when a boy, but through his self-education after he has become a man.

We might adduce an immense number of instances of positively stupid boys who have become distinguished and highly useful men. For instance, Isaac Barrow, the great divine, was in his boyhood chiefly distinguished by his propensity for fighting, in which he got many a bloody nose; and his father used to say that if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, who was the least promising of them all. And that prodigy of learning, Dr. Adam Clarke, when a boy, was never happier than when "rolling large stones about," caring nothing for learning or reading of any sort. But at this kind of work he became uncommonly hardy, though his father proclaimed him to be a most "grievous dunce." Thanks to Adam Clarke's power of rolling about the large stones in his boyhood, he was afterwards able to roll about large thoughts in his manhood.

Napoleon and Wellington were both dull boys. The former is described by the Duchess of Abrantes, who knew him intimately when a child, as "having good health, and in other respects he was like other boys:" and she adds: "My uncles have a thousand times assured me that Napoleon, in his boyhood, had none of that singularity of character attributed to him.

We have, indeed, an aversion to infantile prodigies of any sort. They are things out of keeping with nature—*lusus naturæ*. Very often your prodigy is but a disease and ought no more to be admired than a wen or a crooked back. And what is the end of your young Rosenises? Utter feebleness, if not cut short by death—the frequent penalty of premature excitement of the brain.

Parents need not be in any hurry to see their children's talents developed. Their best policy is to watch and wait; wait, and let good example and quiet training do their work. Give the child a stock of physical health: set the boy fairly on the road of self-culture, and as he grows older, if there be the right stuff in him the man will cultivate himself.

THE JEWS IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of the London Youth's Magazine, who appears to be employed as a missionary among the Jewish population in France, gives, in the October number of that periodical, a brief sketch of their history and present state:

"History begins to notice the Jews in France in the sixth century. In 540 they established themselves at Paris and the neighboring towns. Childebert issued a decree that no Jew was to appear in the streets of Paris from the Holy Thursday till after Easter, fearing that the extra devotion of the people during that period might lead them to avenge the death of the Saviour on the descendants of his crucifiers; or that while the streets were deserted, the people being in church, the Jews might form a conspiracy. In 540, the same decree was proclaimed in the Council of Orleans. A great number of Jews were found in the diocese of Bishop Yzes, who greatly encouraged them, and sought their conversion. He was called to Paris, to justify himself before the king for his kind dealing toward the Jews. For fear of losing his bishopric, on his return he banished all that community from his diocese. Avitus, bishop of Clermont, also sought to convert the Jews, but by violence and persecution. The Jews became so irritated that on Ascension Day, when a new convert was led through the streets dressed in white, a Jew poured boiling oil on his head. The Christians in their turn fell on the Jews, massacred a great number and burned their synagogues. The bishop wrote to the Jews that he was opposed to violence, but, like a good shepherd, he cared for the sheep, and wished to seek out the strayed ones. He, therefore, exhorted them to believe as he did or else to quit the town. Some, tired of fleeing from city to city, embraced Christianity; others did not send in their confession of faith till they were threatened to be put to death; while others fled to Marseilles. King Chilperic also forced the Jews to be baptised, but privately they strictly adhered to Judaism.

"In 675, Wamb, king of the Goths, wished to banish the Jews, but the bishop of Magnimlone and the Count of Toulouse took them under their protection, put them under arms, and pillaged the country as far as Nismes. Count Paul was sent by the king to put down the rebels, but instead of fighting against them, he joined them, took Narbonne, and was crowned king. Paul was at last captured, and the Jews expelled from Narbonne.

St. Louis, very zealous for the Catholic religion, instituted the institution against the Jews: and on good Friday, at Paris and other towns, nearly 3,000 were put to death, under pretence that they used Christian blood on the feast of the Passover. The persecution rose to such a pitch, that the Pope at last interfered in their favor.

"In the twelfth century, the famous Jewish academies were established at Lunel, noted not only for learning, but also for their charity, for they fed and clothed their scholars, as well as instructed them. Under the reign of Dagobert, a decree was issued that they should all be banished, unless they embraced Christianity. Some who had just fled from Spain with the hope of finding refuge in France, preferred dissimulation to exile, while the greater number, refusing to be baptised, were banished. In 1272 they were recalled by Philip le Hardi.

"The last persecution took place in 1327. During the reign of Charles VI. they were accused at Paris of having killed a Jew that had embraced Christianity; many were hanged, and two years after, all the rest were banished.

"In 1670 they were finally recalled by an order issued at the Council of St. Germain. Besides these frequent persecutions under the cloak of Christianity, a great many were put to death for the crime of usury, which they practiced to an awful extent. The Council of Lyons was the first that instituted capital punishment against usurers, and the other towns soon adopted the decree. In 1807, usury was finally suppressed by the decree of Napoleon, and they began to cultivate the arts and sciences. Since that period they have become the first statesmen and excelled in science and literature. They have also become famous for commerce. In Lyons, as throughout the whole of France, the largest shops are kept by Jews. At Bayonne the principal bankers are Jews. They enjoy now all the privileges of their Gentile countrymen: their rabbis and schoolmasters are paid by government. The French Jew does not feel that he is 'a curse and a by-word among the nations:' and to avoid even being called a Jew, they conform to all the outward rites of their Catholic neighbors. Their spiritual condition is indeed deplorable. They have shaken off Rabbinical Judaism, and with it the belief in Moses and the Prophets. The rabbi of Lyons lately complained to a Christian friend of the narrow-mindedness of Christians, that they are tied down to certain dogmas from which they dare not swerve: while he, as a rational being, reads the Bible rationally, and accounts for those astounding facts, which people call miracles, in a reasonable way; and declared that neither Moses nor any of the prophets ever performed a real miracle. A few days ago I met at Mr. C.'s the newly appointed rabbi of Toulon. As Mr. C. was anxious to introduce the subject of Christianity, he asked the rabbi's opinion of Genesis xlix, 10 which even according to Jarchi, refers to the Messiah. 'Who cares what Jarchi says?' was his reply; 'and as for the verse itself, no one would be so simple as to lay any stress on the fantastical expressions of poetry.' If this is the belief, or rather the unbelief, of the teachers of the people, you can easily perceive what must be the condition of those that are taught.

"The true statistics of the Jews in France it is almost impossible to ascertain; as there are a great many who never give themselves out as Jews, but live, as is usually termed, 'a Christian life.' By this is meant that they eat the meat killed by a Gentile butcher, and the animals forbidden in the law of Moses.

To visit the synagogues on a Saturday, one would be apt to suppose that there were a mere handful of Jews in France. In Lyons, for instance, where there are between two and three thousand, no more than about sixty are found in the synagogue. Besides Lyons and Paris, there are other towns where the Jewish population is considerable; such as Marseilles, Toulouse, Bayonne, (about 2,000 expelled from Spain) Bordeaux, Metz, Colmar, Strasbourg, Besancon, etc. The general estimate of the Jews in France is 100,000.

"On my journey to the South I visited the schools of every town through which I passed. They are generally well conducted, and their masters well-educated men. The boys are publicly examined once a year, together with all other government schools; when the mayor or other authorities distribute prizes for the different branches of study, very few Jewish children go home without one. I have examined some of the boys, and was very much surprised to find them not only versed in Old Testament history, but many, also, well acquainted with the history of Christ. This, at first, puzzled me; but I found that many families buy for their children, as a text book for Bible history, a book called 'The Bible,' which contains all the historical parts of the New as well as of the Old Testament. These schools are only attended by the children of the poor and middle classes, while those of the rich are generally educated in Roman Catholic establishments. The synagogues are clean and nicely decorated, the copies of the law richly ornamented, and now there is an organ in almost every synagogue, played by a Gentile. The office of the rabbi is an easy one. He reads every Saturday the prayer for the emperor, and preaches about four times a year. Once a year the boys and girls, reaching the age of thirteen, have to repeat to the rabbi, after the afternoon service, the thirteen articles of faith, and give an account of all the Jewish festivals; after which the rabbi addresses both parents and children. This is called "the first communion." I asked several Jews the meaning of that term—to what communion they were admitted? The only explanation they could give me was, that it is the same as among the Christians; evidently a ceremony copied from the Roman Catholics.

"The great difficulty with the French Jews is, not opposition to Christianity, but indifference to religion of any kind. He does not dispute what the missionary says: he listens with politeness but without feeling any interest in what is said. At St. Etienne I visited a rich Jewish merchant, and was received with every mark of respect. He and his brother listened for above two hours while I expounded to them the scheme of redemption as wrought out by Jesus Christ. When I had finished, they thanked me for the information I had imparted to them. I asked them what they thought on this subject. "As for thinking," they replied, "that is quite out of the question: we never think about it all. It is very nice for those who have a taste for such matters, but we have too much to think about already." I often meet on Saturday from ten to fifteen Jews, and if there is one that raises any objection, it is always a foreign Jew. This is their general character, while there are some who are seriously inquiring their way to Zion others who have testified that they have found the gospel to be the power of God unto salvation and some who have not as yet publicly confessed the Savior, but who, I believe, will be found in the kingdom of heaven with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." E. B. F.

HYGIENICS OF TEMPERANCE.

BY S. A. CARTWRIGHT, M. D.

Whether water or alcohol be the better health-preserving agent is a question to be determined by observation. Some accounts of the effects of each on a member of the Æsculapic themselves is herewith respectfully presented to that profession whose office is to keep in tune the curious harp of man's body, and to take cognizance of everything which preserves or disturbs its harmony. Nothing tends more to preserve or disturb its harmony than water or alcohol. Thence the members of the medical profession, who may take side in the temperance controversy now agitating the people of every State in the Union, are not to be regarded as out of their province, but in the field properly belonging to them; where, instead of being viewed as intruders or intermeddlers, they are, by virtue of their calling, entitled to rank as chiefs.

The writer is one of three physicians who located in Natchez thirty years ago; the new comers found only one practitioner in the city belonging to the same temperance school with themselves. The country and villages within fifteen miles around afforded only three more. All the rest believed in the hygienic virtues of alcoholic drinks, and taught the doctrine by precept and example.

Besides the practising physicians, there were ten others in the city and adjacent country who had retired from the profession. They were all temperate. Thus, including the new comers, the total number of temperate physician, in and near Natchez 30 years ago, consisted of 17. Of these five have died; Dr. Henry Tuoley, aged about 75 years; Dr. Andrew McCreary, aged 70; Dr. J. Kerr, 60; Dr. James A. McPheeters, 46—in 1822; the average ages of the 17 was about 34 years. According to the Carlisle tables of mortality, and those of the Equitable Insurance Company of London, 7 instead of 5 would have been the ratio of mortality in England.

Those at present living are Drs. D. Lattimore, W. Wren, Stephen Duncan, F Young, F. G. Elliot, Prof. A. P. Merrill and the writer. On the other hand, every physician of Natchez and its vicinity, 30 years ago, whether practicing or retired, who was in the habit of 'tippling,' as the practice of drinking alcoholic beverage is called, has long been numbered with the dead. Only two of them who were comparatively temperate lived to be gray. Their average term of life did not exceed 35 years. In less than ten years after they commenced practice, the most of them died, and the whole of them have subsequently fallen, leaving not one behind in the city, country village, within twenty miles around.

To fill the places of those who died or retired from the profession, sixty-two medical men settled in Natchez and its vicinity between the years 1824 and 1835, embracing a period of ten years: not counting those of 1823 already mentioned. Of the sixty-two new comers, thirty-seven were temperate, and twenty-five used alcoholic beverages between meals, though not often to the extent of producing intoxication. Of the thirty-seven who trusted to the hygienic virtues of nature's beverage—plain uneducated water—nine have died, and twenty-eight are living. Of the twenty-five who trusted to the supposed hygienic virtues of ardent spirits, all are dead except three, and they have removed to distant parts of the country. Peace be to their ashes! Though mostly noble fellows, misled by the deceitful syren, singing the praises of alcoholic drinks, to live too fast, and to be cut off in the midst of useful manhood, it is to be hoped they have not lived in vain; as by their sacrifice, science has gained additional proof of the fallacy of the theory which attributes health-preserving properties in a southern clime to alcoholic beverages in any shape or form.

While referred to in the mass, to corrupt a popular delusion, it would be unnecessary and improper to drag their names before the public. Not so, however, with those who owe life, fortune and reputation to advoiding the shoals upon which their brethren were wrecked. The public have a right to know who they are, and the cause of temperance is justly entitled to all the influence attached to their names.

According to Carlisle table, and those of the Equitable Insurance Company of London, thirty-seven individuals at the average age of twenty-five years (which was about the average age of the new comers who settled in Natchez) would, in a quarter of a century, lose nine of their number, whereas of the thirty-seven temperance doctors, nine only have died in twenty-eight years! Of these, Drs. W. P. Foster, Cornell and Furguson fell by the yellow fever in 1828; Dr. John Bell came to the South with Phthisis Pulmonalis, from New Hampshire, and was the son of the governor; Dr. H. Farrine, of quinine notoriety, was killed by the Indians in the Florida war; Dr. E. Johnson returned to Kentucky and died; Dr. Ogden fell a victim to some chronic ailment; Dr. J. W. Monette, always a dyspeptic, died after he finished his history of the Valley of the Mississippi, and had made a handsome fortune by his practice; and Dr. Thomas Davis was cut off by the yellow fever in 1839; making nine in all. The remaining twenty-eight are still living, or were when last heard from.

Dr. Campbell removed to London, where he was preaching at last advices: Dr. J. Thistle, a year ago, removed to Davenport, Iowa; Dr. W. M. Gwin is at present a U. S. Senator from California: Drs. Stewart, Walker, Pollard, French, Hubbard, Page, Sidney Smith and E. C. Hyde, removed to Louisiana, and are all engaged in the planting business except the last three: Drs. Freiott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. J. Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois, the remainder are still in Natchez or its neighborhood. They are Drs. F. A. W. Davis, Harpour, the two Leggets, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Absercrombie.

If the property of all the temperance doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away and those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823 and all who came up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share.

Temperance, in that portion of the South, at least, is not only hygienic but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names going before that public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians at the North the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith as to be led to believe, on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating drink to make it healthful. The weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question.

Facts are better than theory to enable not only physicians but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance; to have their proper weight, they should be well authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (30 years ago) in Natchez and its vicinity, more than two-thirds are still living in 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of 37 temperate and 25 intemperate physicians who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth that a temperate, upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

Many young medical men, as well as others, coming South, mistake the noise of barrooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country; hence they are too apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion that water is unwholesome mixed with stimulants, and that it is moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business: "When in Rome to do as Rome does." The error lies in mistaking the purlieus for the true Rome of the South, and in the erroneous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure, unadulterated water alone possesses. It was not by dram-drinking that the above-named medical men preserved their health. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places that they succeed in business, and come into the inheritance of the fat of the land.

[From the Friend of India.

INFANTICIDE IN THE PUNJAB.

Another chapter in the black history of Indian crime. It is not the least among the many obstacles in the path of the Indian government that it is called upon to contend with crimes which have become almost national customs. Founded, like Suttee, upon superstition, like infanticide, upon a social prejudice, or like Thuggee, upon the mere love of plunder, they have spread in the course of years over whole races, and have become part of the daily life of organized communities. It is not that the strength of the government is unable to cope with them on account of their magnitude, for government could have exterminated the Thugs in a twelvemonth. The difficulty is the utter impotence of the ordinary aids to authority. It receives no information, for the entire people is guilty. It can gain nothing by treachery among the criminals, for, in the people's idea there is nothing to betray. Its European experience is of no value, for the European theory supposes that natural affections are stronger than social prejudices. Its European agents are at fault, for the proofs of good character and of heinous crime are often united in the same person. The respectable, well born, intelligent Rajpoot who governs his own estates with an ability which extorts the admiration of the collector has murdered his female children, and would have assisted to burn his mother alive but for the law. The wife who would kill herself rather than allow a European to see her face, and towards whom her sons express the deepest respect and affection, has consented to the slaughter of her own children. The manner in which a native retains occasionally, amid great virtues, a criminal side to his character might form one of the most curious chapters in psychology.

We make these observations, which many of our Indian readers will consider somewhat trite, because it is the dogged adherence to English ideas which renders our system so unintelligible in England. To proceed to facts: Late in the year of 1851, Major Lake, Commissioner of Goordaspore, in the Punjab, became aware of the existence of infanticide among a class in his own district. He reported the facts to the Board of Administration, and inquiries were immediately commenced. All the commissioners received orders to report upon the prevalence of the crime within their respective jurisdictions, and to suggest, measures for its removal. Considerable delay appears to have occurred in collecting the information required, but at last it was obtained in a form which enabled the Judicial Commissioner to report upon it. It was found to prevail more or less in the Umballa, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Hooshearpore, Lahore, Mooltan, Jhelum and Leia districts—in fact, over a tract of country as large as an Enropean kingdom. It was not, however practiced by all the inhabitants. It is confined chiefly to the Ledees or descendants of Nanuk Gooroo, men generally of great wealth and influence, and to the Rajpoots, generally poor, but among whom the custom is one of immemorial antiquity. The Kheotrees, however, some Brahmins, and even several of the Musulman tribes, maintain the practice, and the higher the rank the more certain are the female branches of destruction. It is believed, also, by the most experienced officers, to have infected all classes in a greater or less degree, and we may readily imagine that even where the motives which influence the highest class were absent, the lower orders would acquire from their example a degree of carelessness for their children's lives.

The motive for the crime differs among the different classes. With the Rajpoots of the Punjab, as among the Rajpoots everywhere else, it is simply pride. They must marry them to their equals. This is occasionally difficult, and they slay them to avoid the inconvenience. Then, even if they find bridegrooms, they must give a dower more than proportioned to their means. Their extravagance sometimes reaches a point which is almost incredible among a parsimonious people. One chief gave his daughter seventeen lacs of rupees, another expended ten lacs, and a third gave a lac to his niece married to a poor Brahmin of the plains. Their insane pride, to which that of the Highland chief is almost humility, forbids them to diminish its amount. It is a question, as Major Edwardes has observed, between the father's wealth and the daughter's life, that the life is taken and the wealth retained. Then, again, in some instances, it is regarded simply as a means of proving the purity of their race, a mere habit of imitating the upper classes. The Munha Rajpoots, for instance, when in the hills, are the lowest of their tribe, and their children are consequently safe. But in the plains they become the highest, and, in order to prove that they are such, they slay their children. Yet the Rajpoots are the noblest of the Indian races.

The same causes are in operation among the Musselmans. The highest tribes, jealous of the purity of their lineage, are jealous also of their wealth, and the female children are sacrificed to save them from an unequal marriage and their fathers from too liberal donations. Added to all this, the principle of consanguinity is pushed to the wildest extreme. Almost every Rajpoot is the relative of every other; all who are descended from one common ancestor consider themselves blood relations after the lapse of centuries, and, down to the last degree, marriage is forbidden. Every Rajpoot Campbell considers himself not only the kinsman of the Duke of Argyll, but within the forbidden degrees. It is among the Bedees only that a different set of motives appears to come into operation. They are the descendants of Dhurn Chund, the grandson of the great Nanuk Gooroo, and considered themselves of the priestly caste—the Levites of the Punjab. They murder on the strength of tradition, and add occasionally a mocking ceremony to the crime. The child is buried; a piece of coarse sugar is put between its lips, and a hank of cotton in its hand, and the father cries—

"Eat your goor and spin you thread,
But go and send a boy instead."

Be the motives what they may, it is certain that in hundreds of families in the Punjab there has been no daughter born for generations. It is certain that in thousands infanticide is a custom, to which no member of them probably would hesitate to allude; that all over the Punjab there is a disproportion in the number of female births not to be accounted for by ordinary causes, and that in certain districts this disproportion rises to a height which implies the extinction of the female sex. They are utterly opposed to English ideas. A London magistrate would redouble the vigilance of the police, and, if possible, increase the certainty of punishment. Such measures by themselves would be useless in India. It is the social police in England prevents crime, and we have no social police.

The authorities, guided, we imagine, by Mr. Raikes, whose success at Mynpoorie has given him an European reputation, have attempted to strike the evil at its root. They have taken advantage of the dawning abhorrence of the crime among the people themselves, and have endeavored to induce them to remove the temptations to it. The people are to be distinctly informed that the practice is regarded by their new rulers as a crime; a census is to be drawn up, distinguishing the male and female children; and lastly, a great meeting has been called of the chiefs of districts, aided by the Commissioners of the Jullander, Lahore and Cis-Sublej divisions, and presided over by the Chief Commissioner. The meeting is to take place on the 29th and 31st of October, in the holy city of the Sikhs, and can scarcely fail to produce the result intended—viz: an unanimous declaration of opinion against the practice. That every effort has been made to secure a favorable result we need scarcely affirm, and the interest taken in the matter by the Governor General is sufficiently manifested by the following sentences from a minute dated the 7th September.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Resignation.—Rev. H. C. Thweatt has declined accepting the Presidency of Centenary College, to which he was recently elected. The state of his health precluding sedentary life. The Trustees have called meeting on the 9th inst., for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

The Southern School Journal.—This is the organ of the "Georgia State Teachers' Association," whose object is to ascertain the educational wants of the State and as far as may be supply them. The Rev. E. H. Myers has been recently elected its editor. It is published monthly at Macon; price, *one dollar*. The second volume commences with this month. We commend it to teachers throughout the South as a valuable aid to the cause of Education.

New Englanders.—Among the curiosities of the last Census is, that while Americans are very intermigratory, the natives of New England do not much affect the Southern States. In thirteen of these States only 16,000 are found, and of that number one-fourth (4000) are in the city of New Orleans. Until we fell upon this statement a short time since, we were unable to account for certain social phenomena observable in our population.

DER DEUTSCHE REFORMATOR.

At the recent session of the Texas Conference, measures were adopted to secure, if possible, the publication of a religious paper in the German language. Rev. Peter Moelling was appointed to bring out a specimen number. Sure enough, here it is, in clean type, folio form, and all in Dutch. Brother Moelling calls it, in his "leader," a cherub: "*und Bruder Cravens nannte seinen namen.*" We have no doubt that the youngster will be received with open arms by all the friends of the German cause in the Church South. Such a paper is needed, for we hear from good authority that the Cincinnati German paper takes occasion frequently to distil abolition sentiments. The subscription price is $1 50 per annum. Persons wishing it please address Rev. P. Moelling, Galveston, Texas. Should a list of subscribers sufficiently large be obtained between this and the General Conference, and that body approve, it will forthwith be published.

Class-Meetings.—The Christian Advocate and Journal has an excellent article on this all important part of Methodist economy. The editor argues—

First. Is our itinerant mode of ministration sanctioned by the Scriptures? and, if so,

Secondly. Is it specially our calling, as a Church or religious community? and,

Thirdly. Is class-meeting essential to the perpetuation and success of an itinerant ministry?

In regard to the first question, we allege that, although our Lord and his apostles do not lay down any particular plan of Church government, or mode of ministration, as of perpetual obligation in the Church, and, therefore, we cannot plead Scriptural authority exclusively for itinerancy; neither can such authority be alleged in favor of a settled ministry exclusively. The Scriptures have left this an open subject, to be determined upon principles of expediency, according to the various circumstances in which believers may find themselves providentially placed. The only indispensable requirement is conscientiously to 'do all to the glory of God.'"

He connects and maintains his firstly and thirdly as follows:

"We have seen that the oversight of the Church is not a matter of choice or discretion on the part of the ministry, but a duty enjoined by Him who hath called them to preach the gospel, and 'to edify,' that is to build up 'the body of Christ,' 'the church of the living God.' And it must be admitted that an itinerant ministry cannot, adequately, fulfil this requirement themselves. They must, therefore, do it in part by sub-pastors, and such are our class-leaders. On the part of the laity it is clearly inferable, from the command to the ministry to take the oversight of the church, as those who are to give an account to God, that those over whom the ministry are to take this oversight, are bound to place themselves in such a relation to their pastors as to enable them to discharge their duty, and consequently, if under the economy of the church they require the aid of sub-pastors, to comply with the arrangement as a duty to God and to their own souls. They have voluntarily chosen to belong to a church which operates by an itinerant ministry, and while they still prefer it, believing it most conducive to their own spiritual interests, and to 'the spread of Scriptural holiness,' they are bound by their duty to God to meet in class as an arrangement essentially necessary to a due exercise of pastoral oversight, by the ministry they have chosen. To make class-meeting a condition of membership in the M. E. Church is, therefore, only to require our members to submit to pastoral oversight—a requirement which is surely as Scriptural as ministerial oversight itself. Brethren, 'let us walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing,' which has been our peculiar blessing from the beginning—only let us do it more faithfully and look for still greater blessings."

German correspondent of the New Daughter reports that the new post- [illegible] improves a postage of 12½ cents per

GREEK A LIVING LANGUAGE.

The November number of the *North British Review* treats the language and literature of Modern Greece in an interesting and practical article. The head of the wool-gathering student, as he thumbs the Exercise book, must be lightened on learning that there is "a short and easy method:" that the Greeks are living and if not at the door, yet accessible; and they are speaking and writing too, the language of Homer! Urchins today are taking it in the natural way: and while playing at ball and cricket they use that "deep tongue" more fluently than the graduates of any of the colleges may hope to attain to. So it is. The opinion that the language now in use at Athens is a vulgar *patois*, a degraded and hardly recognizable dialect of the divine Greek language, about as much like the speech of Socrates as that of Italy is like the speech of Virgil, is disappearing before—facts.

The death of Henry Clay, whose voice was raised in behalf of the Greek Revolution in 1821, produced demonstrations of grief in Athens, and a newspaper published there contained a column or more of eulogium, in a style of pure classicality. The easy and unstudied newspaper effusion couched in Greek—good Greek! That is tantalizing to some who shall read this, toiling over lexicon and text and notes, at snail's pace.

The Review presents a passage of a speech made by a member of the parliament of the Ionian Islands, 4th September, 1852. It is in favor of the liberty of the press. The length of the extract would make one fair lesson for a Sophomore, and in it "not a single word occurs that is not pure classic Greek, or formed, according to the known analogy of the language, out of pure classical elements." In the run of the speech and contemporaneous literature among the same educated classes, the only modern peculiarities discoverable are a few turns of syntax, some new particles, the general disuse of the optative mood of verbs and substitution of the accusative with the preposition, for the dative case of nouns.

That this language which is allowed to possess such value in literary and religious culture—a language of high organic structure, should have been preserved for 2000 years is remarkable. While the Latin has literally gone to pieces, and with various importations, admixtures and corruptions, formed several Western languages, the language of St. Paul and the New Testament keeps its integrity. Under all revolutions—the Byzantine empire—the Turkish despotism, it is not dead but liveth: is not another but itself; a pure formation and not a conglomerate. "There is as much difference," says the best authority on this subject, "between the language of Homer and the New Testament, as between that of the New Testament and a modern Greek Review." King Otho of to-day and King Alexander that was, might talk together as familliarly as one of our "down Easters" with a Southerner: that is, if the pronunciation has not been too much changed, and then they would have to pass notes.

The strong nationality of the Greeks, their intellectual superiority over brutal conquerors, and a lack of social and religious sympathy—these combined—with the high linguistic genius of the people, are given as the means of this preservation. There have been tendencies in the uneducated classes and in the masses under mediæval oppression and neglect, to corruption: but soon as an impulse to education was given, it was first in the direction of grammatical accuracy. The standards were in view and veneration. The bow of steel though bent, sprung back under the slightest release from barbaric intrusion. There was a powerful instinct of self-preservation in the language, throwing off foreign elements and recovering from temporary declension. 'A history and characteristics of language, apart from its literature, that entitle it to the eminent place it holds in the narrowest curriculum of education.

The bearing of these facts on "a short and easy method" is evident and will be appreciated in these labor-saving times.

"So long," says the Review, "as Greek is the language of the New Testament and of Homer, and the armory also from which we draw the formidable array of the nomenclature of modern science, it will always form an important element in the education of a Christian and conservative nation. If so, 'twere well those who learn it should do so in the most expeditious way; and an expeditious way it certainly is not to learn as a dead language, by a system of mere rules and abstractions, what, in fact, is as much a living form of speech as the English language itself, propagated from the days of Chaucer until now. All who have made the experiment know that a living language, even the most difficult, such as German, can be learned in the country where it is spoken, fluently and thoroughly, in a tenth part of the time necessary to master the same tongue by the common appliances of grammar, dictionary and exercise books, used as our classical teachers of the dead languages, are in the habit of using them."

Then it is cheaper. The University of Athens—which had last year 39 professors and 590 students—is open for eight months in the year and lectures free. A four years' course at Yale or Centenary would cost a thousand or two: to say nothing of long and wearisome preparatory studies under this and that schoolmaster. And then, as one has well said, the Bachelor of Arts would starve to death before he could ask for a peice of bread and butter in passable Greek. Whereas the poor and ambitious student may take a Mediterranean bound ship, see the world on the way, transport himself to the city of Pericles, and there "with the glorious pillared ranges of the Parthenon before him submit his ears to a regular training in the living speech of Greece, from the voice of living Greeks." A few hundred dollars will do the whole business.

METHODIST PRESS.

General Conference Work.—The Nashville side of the N. and L. Advocate gives a running summary of the work of the approaching General Conference:

"The approaching General Conference will be one of interest and vast importance to Southern Methodism. As is usual at these great quadrennial meetings of the Methodists, the character, work and administration of our Bishops will undergo a critical examination, and the future work of the general superintendents will be surveyed and provided for, and, if need be, the 'episcopacy will be strengthened,' by adding to their number.

"The great field occupied by the itinerant and local ministry, will be carefully surveyed, and measures will be taken to supply, if possible, every portion of the work with efficient laborers, so that not only the regular charges shall be fully supplied with the institutions of the gospel and the sacraments of the church; but that the missionary ground may be more thoroughly cultivated and new and uncultivated fields added to this interesting portion of the work of the church.

"The proceedings of each Annual Conference will be carefully examined, and it will be determined whether or not a strict adherence to the constitution and laws of the church have been duly observed everywhere. The great itinerant plan will be scrutinized and strict inquiry will be made into its operations, and whether innovations have been made upon its time-honored and efficient provisions.

"The moral and intellectual education of the youth of the church, and of the country, will receive special attention; hence Sabbath Schools and the literary institutions under the patronage of the church will be carefully looked to, and such plans will be devised and recommended as shall enlarge the sphere of their usefulness.

"The literature of the church, including her periodical publications, and the publication and distribution of tracts and religious books, will be one of the most important subjects that will demand the attention of the General Conference.

"In addition to these, the financial interests of the church may be mentioned. The ways and means of supporting the gospel and sustaining the varied departments of our common Zion, will all require careful revision and perhaps some modifications and improvements.

"These embrace the most important topics that will be discussed and acted upon by the body.

A Resident Episcopacy.—A correspondent of the same paper answers that part of Dr. Lee's article on Episcopacy, which proposes a certain distribution of our Bishops:

"If three Bishops should be wanting at the next General Conference, and the three most eligible men for the place are all residents of Virginia, I would, were I a member of that body, give them my suffrages freely, expecting them to be sent wherever the interests of the work might require their labors.

"The idea of deriving large benefits from the 'local presence' of a Bishop within an area of say 400, or 500, or 600 miles square, appear to me highly illusory and unreal.

"Take an example: for eight or nine years past the venerable Bishop Soule has resided in Tennessee, and his presence and society are highly prized. But how much of his society and labors has Tennessee at large enjoyed? Probably not one in every fifty of the membership has even so much as seen him during his residence in the State. Within the last year I think he has not spent more than three or four weeks in Tennessee; and within that period I suppose the people on the Pacific coast have enjoyed more of his services than the people of Tennessee have in eight years past."

An "Hour of Trial."—The Zion's Herald agrees with the Northern Christian Advocate in his view of the recent settlement of the Church suit. The Northern had said, "We look to the West for an example of firmness in this "hour of trial." The Herald adds:

"We unite with the Northern in the hope that the Western agents and commissioners will not submit to any compromises; but that they will carry the question vigorously thro' the Supreme Court, to which the Southern commissioners have appealed. We hope they will do this for two reasons. First, we do not believe they have any disciplinary right to settle by compromise. Until a legal decision severs the chain, they are as much bound by the restrictive rule as was the General Conference which appointed them. For the legal issue at New York does not, so far as we can see, affect them in the least. Secondly, we are strongly inclined to believe that the Supreme Court will decide against the South; or, if not, it would reach a conclusion unfavorable to the M. E. Church by some clearer process of reasoning than that of Judge Nelson's. That gentleman did not untie the knot. He only cut it. And if his premises and arguments are sound, whatever funds the M. E. Church may hereafter accumulate will be at the mercy of any important body of malcontents which may spring up within her pale, secede and go to law. We should, therefore, like to see how the Supreme Court will treat the question, even, if after all, the South has to be fastened upon the Western Book Concern, as a huge leech to drain away its strength for years; as is the case with the New York Concern, which is crippled by the late decision, for 25 years at least. We say then to the West—be firm."

We have rarely seen a more striking contrast between loving everybody in general and paying debts in particular, than this writer affords in an article just going before; headed "*What the law of love forbids a Christian man to do.*"!—

"We think further, that the law of love forbids *speculations in the staple articles of human subsistence and comfort*, such as coal, flour, meat, fish, etc. Such speculations enrich the individual at the expense of a multitude of poor. How it can comport with the law of love, for a man of large resources to calculate that the relations of supply and demand are such, that by concentrating his capital in the purchase of a staple article, and by withholding that article from the market for a time, he can sell it at almost his own prices, we cannot see."

Now, here's theory for you and there's practice: here's the gnat, and there's the *camel*. A man that is too tender-hearted to speculate in coal or bacon; yet, ready to break a solemn contract with his brethren; to keep back from the widows and orphans of ministers and worn-out preachers of the South, funds, that were collected for their benefit!

Our Publishing Interests.—The Richmond Advocate continues to remark upon this subject and is in favor of a "Book Concern." The article is a long one; we give the two main features:

"A comparison between our present plan of a Book Agency, and the proposed one of a Book Concern must be instituted, and is deserving of consideration. At present our books are printed by contract; and in paying for the work done we have to pay the contractor a profit on the stock he supplies, and the printing he does. The same is also true of the binder. Out of these profits he pays for his real estate, and the implements of his trade, and grows rich. All this profit is lost to us, or if made, it is at the expense of those who purchase our books. Besides this, the books thus contracted for have to bear all the charges of transportation from the place of printing to the place of sale; and this, too, is to be added on to the price of the book before it reaches the purchaser."

The two plans are compared in detail; also, the advantages of the monopoly such an establishment would enjoy; and adds:

"But there is a point beyond this not to be overlooked, and of great importance to its settlement. It is the ease, certainty and promptness with which we could meet all the demands of trade by our own means of publishing. Ownership of the implements of trade would give us advantages in these respects which we could command, or rely on more implicitly than under a system of contracts. We might not under the pressure of exigencies that sometimes occur be able to make a satisfactory contract; or one that, as to time, could meet the instant demand for a work. But at our own establishment everything might be pressed into service to meet an emergency. With our own stereotype plates, too, we could easily and always regulate our issues by the laws of trade so as not to increase our sheet or bound stock beyond the legitimate demands of business; and the ability to do this would also lessen the necessity of enlarging or multiplying buildings for storing such stock, an evil we could not avoid under a system of contracts. And to this we must add the great risk, from loss or damage by fire, as we multiply buildings and increase our stock."

Mistake.—"At the late session of the Louisiana Conference four of the most talented and efficient members of the conference located, and it is hinted at that the cause was on account of *starving* salaries." [Western C. Advocate.

Not a bit of it! Three out of four are well to do in the world; and the fourth received not less than a thousand dollars allowance. The question of money had, we suppose, very little if anything to do in determining these brethren to ask for a location. It was but a temporary arrangement and we expect and hope to see them all back in the work before the close of the Russian war.

ITEMS FOR THE TIMES.

Gone at Last.—The telegraph gives the news of a welcome riddance: "Bodini positively sailed from this port (New York) on Saturday, Feb. 6, in the steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool."

We should say that the Cardinal went away with a "flea in his ear."

Ask no Questions.—Orestes A. Brownson refuses to accept a Protestant challenge in St. Louis, to a discussion of creed, on the ground that by so doing he would concede that the question between Catholicity and Protestantism was debatable, which would be compromising the rights of his religion. Like a doctor's prescription (says the New York Journal of Commerce) his religion must be taken with the eyes shut, and no questions asked.

Rumored Change in the Pontifical Administration.—A letter to the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated Rome, Dec. 16, says:

"Rumors are afloat of a change in the Pontifical Administration. Cardinal Antonelli, it is said, will shortly be displaced. You are doubtless aware that the two brothers of this personage are like himself, objects of great odium to the Roman people. Every act of oppression is ascribed in the popular mind to one or the other of this illustrious triumvirate. One of the brothers has control of the Roman Bank; and to him we owe it that, in order to gain by the exchange, all the bills of a denomination less than five scudi (five dollars) have been recalled. The effect of this and the great scarcity of silver, is that nine-tenths of the retail business of the city it carried on by the use of copper; and that to pay a bill of four dollars you must carry a weight of four hundred cents in your pockets; to obtain which, meanwhile, you have had to pay five per cent. for exchange. The same gentleman to whom we owe this convenience, by which he is making a vast fortune, is now endeavoring to get possession of the tobacco monopoly, hitherto in the hands of the banker Torlonia. It has become necessary, however, to satisfy the popular detestation, that these brothers be removed; not improbably their dismissal will be followed by the more important change above referred to."

Chili.—By the arrival of the British steamship Santiago, the Panama papers have advices from Valparaiso to Jan. 1, and Lima to Jan. 12. The Star furnishes a full summary of the news from which we gather the following:

"A case of rare munificence is chronicled. Senora Antonia Arevado de Navarro, as executrix and trustee of her late husband, Senor Navarro, has made over in favor of the hospital of Valparaiso, the very considerable sum of $25,778, which amount had been devised in Senor Navarro's will to the Church, in favor of his soul, but which, his widow, endowed with true philanthropical sentiments, has given another and more laudable destination, wisely considering that alleviating the distresses of poor suffering humanity is an act more praiseworthy in the eyes of the Almighty than thousands upon thousands of masses, however well sung or said.

A considerable excitement had been got up at Copiapo, on account of an order received there from the Archbishop, directing the faithful of the Catholic Church to keep their eyes on dissenters and be at all times prepared to denounce them to his reverence. On receipt of the edict, an indignation meeting was called, with the avowed purpose of publicly burning the Archepiscopal edict. At the time the steamer left Copiapo the police had been doubled.

It is strongly recommended that a Foundling Asylum be established in Valparaiso, as it is said that the want of it causes a large amount of infanticide."

Part of the Solemnities.—The late news from Mexico contains a characteristic item. Religion, with its gawdy parade, is on the bill. It is one of the diversions. The priestly managers cater well. The cathedral is a baptized theatre:

"The official journal of New Leon gives notice of the annual fair at Linares, extending from the 12th of February to the 1st of March. During all that time there will be daily 'bull fights of the best cattle, fireworks, solemn worship in the church of our lady of Guadaloupe and other diversions."

Jesuits Suppressed in France.—The N. York Journal of Commerce has the following:

"A private letter from St. Etienne, France, states that the Emperor has suppressed the establishment of the Jesuits in the Commune of Montaud, in the suburbs of that city; that the proceeding had produced great commotion, and that the popular feeling was favorable to the Emperor. St. Etienne is, like Lyons, an important manufacturing place, the principal articles of production being ribbons and fire-arms; and the government has there one of its most important armories. The population is largely composed of working people, who, though Catholic, are opposed to the Jesuits, on account of the extensive influence of that Order with all the departments of business. A desire to conciliate these people is the motive imputed to the Emperor. The Jesuit institution suppressed was extensive and flourishing, and held a high rank among the educational establishments of France."

ACTION, REACTION AND OVERACTION.

The auspicious action in New Grenada for religious freedom is threatened with a disastrous reaction, in turn to be overacted; and so the right side will finally be up. Papal supremacy dies hard. A correspondent of the Independent, writing from Panama, the 27th December, ult., gives the following account of things:

"Although by the present laws all connection between Church and State is sundered: leaving the ecclesiastical powers to manage their own business in their own way, and freeing the State from all responsibility for their support—yet the consequences of former arrangements are by no means so easily got rid of, and it will not be strange if they yet lead to a revolution in both Church and State. Your readers will recollect that, for some years past, the Church was made by law completely dependent on the State; and that, because the bishops would not submit to this law, they were banished from the State. Of course, as they had numerous personal friends—and Spaniards are not remarkable for preferring public interests to private—a good many sore hearts were the fruits of this movement, and a good deal of revenge was stored up, to be kept with Spanish persistency, till a favorable opportunity. That opportunity begins to show itself.

"When the bishops were banished, new ones had to be provided, and such as would obey the laws of their country. These were generally chosen from the chief families that favored the new regime, *and they submitted to the laws of the State.* But, in doing so, they cast an implied reproach on those who had been banished for refusing to do the same, and in their estimation inflicted a grievous wound on the dignity of "Holy Catholic Church," and it seems to have been the resolution of these malcontents to make these submitting ones pay dearly for their fault, whenever it shall be in their power to inflict punishment. And now that the bishops are invited to return at their pleasure, and the State does not pretend to defend those who in obedience to it, dishonored their proud spiritual mother, they stand a very poor chance indeed, *unless their party in the church is strong enough to defend them against the church itself*—which remains to be proved. The bishops have not yet returned from their rustication in the outside world; but the ultramontane party in the church have assumed the reins, and are driving with a strong hand. Their avowed object is to undo all that has been done—to punish those whom they consider traitors, and to abrogate the laws of religious emancipation. It is very possible they may succeed in all their designs, and that sooner than most imagine; but if they do it will surely lead to another political revolution, in which the power of the papacy here will be crushed forever. It is impossible ever to bring this people again into such a bondage to Rome as they have once borne; and if the attempt is made to compress them into that slavery again, the reaction will be terrible to those that undertake such subjection.

"At present, this party are confident that, in the recent elections, they have returned a majority of their partisans to Congress, and if they calculate rightly, there will be serious trouble in the session just commencing; and perhaps this new constitution, which is really far in advance of the mass of mind in the State, will be abrogated. The opposite party charge the priests with having brought about this result, by working on the superstitious fears of the more ignorant of the people at the confessional, and by preaching in the churches; and from what we know of the interference of '*Holy* Church,' in our own elections in the United States, the charge does not seem likely to prove a slander."

THE OPIUM-EATER.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily Register, recently, in an article to that journal on opium and the opium-trade, drew this picture of the eater of opium:

Nothing under heaven can equal the apparent enjoyment of the opium-smoker. Look at that miserable, emaciated wretch, staggering from debility, his eyes nearly closed, while, trickling down his face, you perceive a watery discharge from the eyes and nose. He is about entering a hovel, having a mat suspended over the door. He who walks may read that he is an opiumist. With what anxiety do you see him collect the few cents—fruits of some robbery or murder—and receive from the proprietor of the shop, or den, a pipe and the allowance of opium. Follow him and you will soon see him reclining on a bench, his head on a bamboo pillow, a small lamp by his side, while his eyes begin to glisten as they watch each successive step and preparation, that is soon to waft his mind into oblivion. The pipe is filled and applied to the lamp; there is heard a slight noise, as with a full hearty pull he draws in all that opium and air can give; slowly is the inspiration relaxed, but not till all the opium in the pipe is consumed; then allowing the vapor impregnated with the narcotic influence to remain in his chest till nature compels him to expire, he gently allows it to escape, seeming to grudge the loss of each successive exit, till all is gone. Soothed by its effects he withdraws the pipe, and gives himself up to the first calming effects of the drug.

His next attempt confirms the comfort, and now no longer does he complain of racking limbs or aching bones. His second pipe being finished, he can now look round and gaze on what is going on; but his soul is still wrapped up in the bliss that is anticipated from what remains of his allowance; for not till the third or fourth whiff do the feelings of positive pleasure arise. Then is felt a lightness of head, a tingling in every limb, the eyes seem to be enlarged, and the ears sharpened to hearing, and elasticity, an inclination to mount on high is experienced, all pains are now gone, and pleasure reigns paramount, all weariness has left, and freshness takes its place. The loathing for food is changed for that which is piquant, and a great desire is felt for some particular dish. Whatever was secret is now opened; for the tongue is loosened and tells its tale of crimes committed. Still there is no excitement; but a calmness, soft, soothing and seductive. He dreams no dreams, nor thinks of the morrow; but, with a smile in his eye, he fills his last pipe. Slowly inhaling it he seems to brighten up; the smile that was sparkling in his eye extends to the other feature; his appearance is one of complete, yet placid enjoyment. Presently the pipe is slowly displaced or drops by his side; his head, if raised, now laid on the pillow; feature after feature gives up its smile; the eye becomes glazed. Now drops the upper eyelid and falls the chin with the lower lip; deeper and deeper inspiration follow; all perceptions gone. Objects may strike the eye, but no sights are seen; sounds may fall upon the ear, but no sensations are excited; and so he passes into sleep disturbed and broken, and from which he wakes to feel the full knowledge of the abject state of misery he is reduced to.

Woman's Perverted Influence.

A young man, of no ordinary promise, unhappily contracted habits of intemperance. His excesses spread anguish and shame thro' a large and most respectable circle. The earnest and kind remonstrance of friends, however, at length led him to desist; and feeling that for him to drink was to die, he came to a solemn resolution that he would abstain entirely for the rest of his days. Not long after he was invited to dine, with other young persons, at the house of a friend. Friend! did I say? Pardon me: he could hardly be a friend who would deliberately place on the table before one so lately lost, now so marvelously redeemed, the treacherous instrument of his downfall. But so it was. The wine was in their feasts. He withstood the fascination, however, until a young lady, whom he desired to please, challenged him to drink. He refused. With banter and ridicule she soon cheated him out of all his noble purposes, and her challenge was accepted. He no sooner drank than he felt the demon was still alive, and that from temporary sleep he was now awakening with tenfold strength. "Now," said he to a friend who sat next to him, "now I have tasted again, and I drink till I die."

The awful pledge was kept. Not ten days had passed before that ill-fated youth fell under the horrors of delirium tremens, and was borne to a grave of shame and dark despair. Who would envy the emotions with which that young lady, if not wholly dead to duty and to pity, retraced her part in a scene of gaiety, which smiled only to betray? [Dr. Potter.

Temperance.—There is no better or more forcible description of intemperance, than that given by St. Augustine, who calls it "A distemper of the head; a subversion of the senses; a tempest of the tongue; a storm in the body; a shipwreck of virtue; a loss of time; a wilful madness; a pleasant devil; a sugared poison; a sweet sin; which he that has it, has not himself; and he that commits it doth not only commit sin, but he himself is altogether sin."

"Intemperance has been aptly called," saith Flavel, "the devil's bridle, by which he turneth sinners which way he pleases; he that is overcome by it can overcome no other sin."

Among the heathen he was counted the best man who spent more oil in the lamp than wine in the bottle.

Tertullian says of the Primitive Christians: "They eat not down before they prayed; they eat no more than might suffice their hunger; they drank no more than was sufficient for temperate men; they did so eat and drink, as those that remembered that they must pray afterwards."

Papier Mache.—Two modes are adopted in the manufacture of papier mache. First, by gluing or pasting different thicknesses of paper together; and, second, by mixing the substance of the paper into a pulp, and pressing it into moulds. The first mode is adopted principally for those articles—such as trays, etc., in which a tolerably plain and flat surface is to be produced. Common mill board, such as forms the covers of books, may give some idea of this sort of manufacture. Sheets of strong paper are glued together, and then so powerfully pressed that the different strata become as one. Slight curvatures may be given to such pasteboard, when damp, by the use of presses and moulds. Papier mache, properly so called, however, is that which is pressed into moulds in the state of a pulp. This is either paper makers' pulp or is made of coarse paper cuttings, boiled in water and beaten in a mortar until they assume the consistency of a paste, which is boiled in a solution of gum arabic or glue to give it tenacity. The moulds are carved in the usual way, and the pulp pressed into them, a counter mould being employed to make the cast nothing more than a crust or shell, as in plaster cast.

The Nebraska Bill.

The following is the Nebraska Bill of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, as modified by himself:

All that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the summit of the highlands—the waters flowing into the Green river or Colorado of the West, from the Waters flowing into the Great Basin; thence northward on the said highlands to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the western boundary of the territory of Minnesota, thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the territory of Nebraska.

All that part of the territory of the United States included within the following, except such portions thereof as are hereafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the summit of the highlands, dividing the waters flowing into the Colorado of the West or Green river from the waters flowing into the Great Basin; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Kansas.

The section providing for the election of delegate is amended by adding to the words constitution and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as elsewhere in the United States, the following: "Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative."

Section 21. And be it further enacted, That in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following proposition and principles established by the compromise measures of 1850, to-wit: First, That all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and in the new States to be formed, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives. Second, That all cases involving title to slaves, and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Third, That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from justice, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized territories the same as in the States.

The Nebraska Territory.

The immense territory of Nebraska—the Indian name for the great river running through it under the French name of La Platte—has the States of Iowa and Missouri on its Eastern line, and on its Western the Rocky Mountain Ridge, which separates it from Utah. On its Northern limit is what is known as the Northwestern territory and a portion of Minnesota, and its Southern boundary is the same parallel of latitude as that of Missouri, 30 degrees, 30 minutes North. The territory is at its Eastern extremity about 350 miles from North to South—at the Western end, about 200 miles, and having an average width of about 240 miles.

It is estimated that there are about 12,000 Indians in the country. They are the Cherokees, (in part) the Osages, Cherokee Reserration, Wyandottes, Pattowatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas, Peorias and Keskaskine, Weers and Pinkashaws, Shawnees, Kenans, Delawares, Kickapoos, Iowas, Sacks and Foxes, Half Breeds Otoes and Missourias.

At Fort Leavensworth, on the Western side of the Missouri river, there is a reservation of nine square miles, belonging to the United States Government. Here is centred the entire white population of the territory, which varies according to the season of the year and the demands of the army. It comprises officers, soldiers, civilians in the service of the government, mechanics, farmers, teamsters, etc. The white population varies from four to twelve hundred persons, and ordinarily the number does not exceed six hundred. About seventy votes were polled last year for a delegate to Congress. None of these votes came from Fort Leavenworth, and most of the white residents did not vote at all

In regard to the physical character of the country, a recent writer, who speaks, we infer, from passages in his work, from personal observation, says the valley of the territory westward from the Missouri is a rich loam. The valley of the Platte, near the Northern boundary, is low, but for some two hundred and fifty miles is very fertile, when it changes into a deep sand. The two great ridges, between the Arkansas and Kansas, and the Kansas and the Platte, are a mixed loam and sand or gravel, which makes a delightful soil to till and returns heavy crops. The ridge, between the Kansas and Platte, is more beautiful and fertile than the other. The valleys are tolerably supplied with timber. There is also some timber along the Missouri river, and a slight growth is found along the small streams. Coal has been found of a superior quality at several locations, and they are indications that an abundant supply will be found for the whole territory.

The Osage orange is indigenous to the southern part of the country, and can be cultivated with the greatest ease in all the territory; so much so that, with tolerable attention, three years will produce hedges sufficient to turn any stock. The want of timber for fencing is thus readily supplied to the prairie land, and the expense of clearing timbered land, fencing and bringing it into cultivation, far exceed the trouble, time and labor of producing the finest hedged farms in the prairie districts.

The want of materials for buildings will be supplied by the pine brought across by the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, which can be sold by that route lower than that which is now used in Western Missouri, and brought up the river.

The want of lumber will also lead to the

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of brick, stone, and even beautiful free
e houses, as these materials can be abun-
tly obtained in various localities. Such is
nature of the country for some three hun-
d miles west; then there are fertile ridges,
ties rich prairies scattered over a country
some places almost barren.
It is also thought that, ere long, the cutting
sawing pine will become a heavy business
the James and Sioux rivers, which would
ce this country on an equality of prices, for
ber and shingles, with the States on the
ississippi.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 5th of Feb., 1854, by
Rev. J. A. Ivy, Mr. HENRY ELWELL, Jr.,
Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, both of New Or-
ns.

MARRIED—On the 10th January, by the
v. J. M. Wells, Mr. ROBERT LEWIS, of
en, Ala., to Miss E. V. A. ROSSER, of Tus-
loosa, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Donaldsonville, on the 6th Dec.,
53, after a protracted illness, Mrs. NANCY
LEN HANDWICH, aged 76 years.
The deceased was a native of Virginia; at
early period removed to South Carolina,
the age of 12 years united with the Meth-
st Episcopal Church, and at fifteen was
rried. Thence to Georgia, Kentucky, Ten-
ssee, Alabama, Mississippi and finally to
isiana, where her days were ended with
ope in her death."
Mother H. had been a member of the M.
Church 64 years, and was a thorough
ethodist—loved her own church and its
inisters—had discovered nothing that led
r to desire a change. Not one of the nu-
rous and kind friends of different persua-
ns who frequented her sick room and will-
ly waited around her bed-side doubted her
ly or unexpected her prospects.
There is, therefore, now no condemnation
them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk
t after the flesh but after the Spirit; with
ny such passages and evidences was her
n testimony. Generally quiet and compos-
, but occasionally a glow of heavenly rap-
re would swell her soul to ecstasy and ex-
tation at the thought of departing and be-
with Christ.
At length the messenger came. Leaving
lying request to her children and friends
meet her in heaven: propped up in an arm
air, calmly closed her eyes and the spirit
ok its flight.

"And now for joy she folds her wings,
And loud her lovely sonnet sings,
I'm safe at home."

ther youngest daughter and son-in-law,
m. H. Faquier, with whom she lived, have
cently united with the M. E. Church and
ofessed religion; since which time her lan-
age had been, "Now, Lord, lettoet thou
y servant depart in peace for mine eyes
ve seen thy salvation."
Jan. 18, 1854. SAMUEL HAWES.

DIED—On the 22d of Jan., 1854, WILLIAM
DREY, of Sumpter co., Ala., aged about
He was one of the pillars of the church.

NOTICES.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

First round of Quarterly Meetings,
ufaula District, Alabama Conference, 1854:
non and Chunnuggee, January, 7th and 8th.
ufaula Station, " 15 and 16th.
ariana, " 21 and 22.
ppalachicola, " 28 and 29.
eenwood cir., at Union Academy, Feb. 1
and 2.
ckson cir., at Andrew Chapel, February 4
and 5.
oodville, at Wadford's camp-ground, Feb.
7 and 8.
neva, at Claybank, Feb. 11 and 12.
enville, at Midway, " 18 and 19.
rbour, at Zion Chapel, Feb. 25 and 26.
yton, at Upworth, March 4 and 5.
bbeville, at Ebenoczer, " 7 and 8.
District Stewards' meeting at Eufaula,
arch 11 and 12.
Punctual attendance is earnestly solicited.
S. F. PILLEY, P. E.

Notice to Teachers.

THE PLAQUEMINE FEMALE SEMINARY is now
ed in consequence of the removal of the late Presi-
, and it is desired to procure a suitable person to open
d conduct a Female School of a high order.
The buildings are large and commodious, capable of ac-
mmodating at least fifty boarding scholars.
The location is one of the best in the State and will
mmend a good school if well managed.
Any gentleman wishing to embark in the business can
ply for further information on the subject by addressing the
dersigned, forwarding statement of qualifications and
ference. EDWARD J. GAY.
Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La., Jan. 2, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited
tent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans
Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
Two Squares, six months 10 00
Two Squares, one year 25 00

A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line.
No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence,

Particulars of the Great Steamboat Conflagration.

TWO SUBSEQUENT FIRES!

Our city appears at present to be suffering under the
st strokes of a new epidemic—a fire epidemic. The ter-
ble disaster to the Georgia, involving the loss of human
e, was yet fresh in our minds and almost before our eyes,
hen the painfully vivid impressions it produced were
most entirely swept away by another and similar ca-
lity, on a more extensive scale, so far as the destruction
properly is concerned.
The steamboat Charles Belcher, Capt. Carlysle, a large
nd magnificent boat, arrived at our wharf at 6 o'clock
Friday evening from Nashville, with a large cargo of
cotton, tobacco, and other produce, and about fifty
ssengers, most of whom chose to remain on board
until morning. Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock
fire broke out in the stern of the vessel, from some un-
xplained cause, and it progressed with such rapidity
hat by the time the crew and passengers were aroused all
hance of saving the boat were gone. Thick masses of
moke enveloped everything, and long wreaths of flame,
ke thing like serpents about the woodwork of the vessel,
ured into the cabin and out of the berth doors and
indows in cataracts, and the steamer Mohican, lying
longside, was soon in the same condition. The new
atchez, Lish Tuna, Crescent, and Saxon, and a large
aded with produce, were all in a short time blazing
rcely, the smoke and intense heat rendering fruitless all
forts to stop the progress of the fire. The Grand Turk
d Sultana both took fire, but managed to back out into
e river and extinguish it before much damage was done,
d this left a gap to the array of boats which stayed the
rther progress of the conflagration. The Grand Turk
as burned considerably about the stern, and the Sultana
ad her forward stairways charred and blackened. It
as a magnificent spectacle. The skies were illumined
y the broad wheels of flame, and their crimson and shift-
g light included in its immense circle the lines of ship-
ing extending up and down the river, and the opposite
hore, upon which minute objects could be seen with an
almost magical distinctness. The Cro communicated to
he freight piled upon the levee in rows and tiers of boxes,
ales, barrels and bags, and although the fire department
ad turned out in great force they had their hands full.
It is thought this disaster has been attended with con-
siderable loss of life, although many of those supposed at
the time to have been lost, have since been accounted for,
among others the brother of Captain Leathers, of the
Belcher, reported among the missing by the daily papers.
Several negroes and a few white persons are known to
have lost their lives, but as few of the boats saved even
their books and papers, who they were, or how many, it is
impossible to ascertain. A passenger or employee of the
Chas. Belcher, named Chas. R. Gibson, made frantic at-
tempts to plunge into the flames of the burning boat, ex-
claiming that his mother and sister were perishing in the
fire, but being withheld by several persons, he suddenly
stabbed himself in the breast in two places, being appa-
rently wrought up to a pitch of excitement bordering upon
insanity; he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, and
although severely wounded, it was thought he would re-
cover; we are happy to learn that his fears for the
safety of his relatives were not realized. The wife of
Captain Carlysle was sick in her state-room; her husband
took their little child in his arms and the pilot attempted
to carry away the lady; by some means he slipped and
fell—they were separated, and in attempting to rise he
fell over the railing to the lower deck. Mr. Packard, the
engineer, afterwards rescued Mrs. Carlysle, bearing her in
his arms from the burning boat while surrounded by the
most imminent dangers.
We take from the True Delta, of Saturday evening, an
estimate of the value of the boats and their cargoes, and
the amounts of insurance. It is not far from being cor-
rect:

The Saxon, Capt. Kercheval, was to have left for St.
Louis this evening. She was valued at $28,000; owned
by Frank Johnson and J. C. Shannon, of this city; in-
sured in Louisville for $14,500. Her cargo, principally dry
goods, was valued at $50,000.
The Charles Belcher cost $93,000; insured in St. Louis
for $60,000; owned by Cutter & Valentine, of St. Louis;
cargo valued at $200,000.
The Crescent, Captain Young, was to leave this after-
noon, for St. Louis; value $22,000; insured, in Cincin-
nati for $10,000; owned by the Captain. Her cargo was
valued at $35,000.
The new Natchez, (packet) Captain Leathers, valued
at $85,000; insured in Louisville and Cincinnati for
$30,000; owned by Captain Leathers and T. C. Holmes,
of this city. Four negroes, belonging to the captain,
were lost, together with the mate. Cargo worth $100,000.
The Lish Tuna, Captain Haygood, owned by Hewlit,
Rowe & Co., of St. Louis, and the Captain. Worth
$30,000. Insured in St. Louis for $20,000. Hooks and
papers saved. No cargo on board.
The Mohican, Captain Irwin, owned on Tennessee river,
valued at $20,000. No insurance. Cargo, pork and gro-
ceries, valued at $40,000.
The barge Ivanhoe, owned by Smith & Shotwell, of
Louisville—cargo consisting of country produce, was in-
sured in Louisville for $20,000.
The entire loss by this calamity will probably nearly or
quite reach the high figure of $500,000.
A little previous to 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fire
was discovered in an upper room of a three-story brick
house, used as a restaurant, on Main street, near the Meat
Market. The two upper stories were completely burned
out and nothing but the walls left standing; the furni-
ture below was pitched out into the street, and was prob-
ably as effectually ruined as it could have been by fire.
A few minutes after this the alarm was again given, and
the hat store of Albert & Tricon, on Chartres street, near
Customhouse, was found to be on fire. Engines were soon
upon the spot, but the flames, inclosed within brick walls,
were not easily reached, and soon burst through the upper
stories and through the roof, streaming out with the fury
and heat of a furnace, scattering showers of sparks and
cinders upon adjoining roofs, two of which, one on either
side, were soon in flames. The drug store of F. P. Du-
congé, next to the last store, took fire below and was en-
tirely consumed; the dry goods store of Wm. Aldige &
Co., importers of French goods, was consumed, together
with most of the stock, as was also the clothing store be-
neath it of Gueringer & Co. The jewelry store of W. W.
Rees & Co. was also consumed, but the stock was proba-
bly saved.
The activity and efficiency of the firemen prevented
the conflagration from extending farther.
The loss is probably in the neighborhood of $150,000,
mostly covered by insurance.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 6.—*Senate.*—Mr. McMurdo intro-
duced a bill to provide for the payment of the coupons of
interest attached to bonds issued by the State, which was
passed.
Mr. Clifton, from the Committee on the Banks, report-
ed on act to amend the charter of the Citizens' Bank, so
as to allow discounts, as other banks, which was made the
special order for Wednesday next. The several bills for a
Registry law in New Orleans were made the special order
for Thursday, the 16th instant. The time of the House
was consumed in discussing the bill to allow the City
Council to issue bonds, instead of the present tax, for sub-
scription to the Jackson and Northern and Opelousas
Railroads; the bill had been adopted to the fourth section
when the House adjourned.
The pending amendment is to allow only tax-payers to
vote in the action of the Council.
BATON ROUGE, Feb. 7.—*Senate.*—Resolutions were adopt-
ed asking for a daily mail between New Orleans and Bayou
Sara and intermediate points.
Mr. King introduced a bill in reference to reclaiming
the Swamp Lands, which was referred.
Mr. Trudeau introduced a bill, which was referred,
giving to front proprietors the privilege to purchase pub-
lic lands in the rear of their estates.
Mr. Wickliffe presented the memorial of citizens of
New Orleans against Mr. McKay's bill in regard to
Sheriffs' sales.
House.—The House voted to abolish the Board of Public
Works, provided for in articles 130, 132, 133, and 134 of
the Constitution.
The act allowing another Justice of the Peace for New
Orleans, was laid on the table indefinitely.
Mr. Roberts's amendment to Mr. Campbell's bill for
selling City Bonds, to be invested in Railroad stock, al-
lowing only property holders to vote on it, was voted
down, and the bill laid over, subject to call.
An act providing for a Revision of the Statutes of the
State was passed.

THE LATE S. S. PRENTISS.—In the House of Repre-
sentatives, on the 23d ult., Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, offer-
ed a resolution that the balance of seven hundred and
thirty-six dollars, due to Sergeant S. Prentiss, late of Mis-
sissippi, under a resolution of the House, passed February
8, 1838, providing for pay and mileage while contesting a
seat in the House, be paid to his wife. In the course of
his remarks in support of the resolution, Mr. Hunt made
the following eloquent allusion to the character of the
deceased:
Mr. Speaker, Mr. Prentiss was well known to many of
the members of this House. He was a man of extra-
ordinary abilities, of extensive and varied attainments,
and of many amiable and noble qualities. He was a
scholar, a poet, a wit, a lawyer, an orator, and a statesman
of respectable standing.
While a member of the House, he was one of its chief
ornaments—an attractive and fascinating public speaker—
sensible, full of knowledge, and with an imagination ever
teeming with bright images and apt illustrations. Indeed
sir, what Dr. Johnson happily said of Goldsmith may well
be applied to Mr. Prentiss: *Nihil non tetigit quod non
ornavit.* As a gentleman, he was the soul of honor, brave,
generous, kind-hearted, truthful, chivalric, affectionate,
true to his friends, and faithful to his country.
Like most of the sons of genius, he was careless about
money; and he died, as I am informed by the gentleman
who requested me to take charge of this matter, in strait-
ened circumstances. His wife and little children reside
in the district which I now have the honor to represent.
With these remarks I submit the resolution. Its adoption
will be an act of justice, and, I am sorry to believe, a
measure of needed relief.
The resolution was adopted.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEBRASKA BILL.—Large meetings
have been held at Cleveland and at Pittsburgh to protest
against the project now pending in the Senate of the
United States for the repeal of that section of the Missouri
Act which forever prohibits slavery in the territories lying
north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes.
A large meeting was also held at the Tabernacle, New
York, on the evening of the 30th, to oppose the violation
of the Missouri Compromise. At all of the above gather-
ings resolutions were passed and remonstrances prepared
to be sent to Washington. A manifesto has appeared at
Washington signed by Giddings, Hale, Sumpter and others
of the Freesoil party, expressing their determination to
oppose the proposed bill to the last. It seems the torch of
sectional strife which every good citizen hoped was extin-
guished, is again about to be lighted. Already the North-
west is in a blaze. The papers from Cincinnati, Cleveland,
Detroit and Pittsburgh come to us filled with accounts of
the sectional conflagration. Who will allay it?

THE EXPLOSION AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—By the
explosion at the cartridge factory at Ravenswood, L. I.,
thirteen persons were killed instantly and a large number
severely injured, four of which at last dates it was thought
could not recover.
The precise cause of the explosion no one remains to
explain. It is known, however, that the stove used for
warming the building was red hot, the day being very
cold; and from the highly combustible materials which
were used in close proximity to it, it may readily be ac-
counted for by supposing some particle ignited on the
floor, and communicating with the articles in various
stages of preparation, caused the explosion. The building
was a one-story wood building, twenty by twenty-five feet
square, which was blown into fragments, and not a single
stick could be found that a child could not lift.

THE RIVER.—The Little Rock Whig of the 26th say:
"The last week has been extremely cold. The river has
been frozen over at the Upper end of the city for several
days. Not sufficiently strong, however, for skating. Of
course the river has not risen, nor can it be expected, as
long as the weather continues cold and dry."
The river at Baton Rouge, says the Comet of Saturday,
is rising very rapidly.

Eight thousand copies of Alexander Smith's
poems have been sold in the United States.

Thomas Francis Meagher arrived at San
Francisco in the steamship Cortes, on the 18th ult.

Mr. Gordon, ex-Consul of the United States at
Pernambuco, died in that city on the 23d December.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

THE CUBA NEWS.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Baxter,
from New York January 27th and Havana the
3d inst., arrived last Monday.
The *Diario de la Marina* says: "According
to reliable statistics which are in our pos-
session, the growth of Tobacco has, during the
last eight years, increased enormously in the
Vuelta de Abajo. Compared with each other the
four years from 1850 to 1854 give an annual in-
crease of full 7½ per cent. upon those from 1846
to 1850. And this, too, in spite of the fact that
the crop of 1846 was remarkable—we might say
prodigious. We do not give the exact figures:
but the results which we state are unquestion-
able."
Among the passengers by the steamer Fer-
dinand the Catholic, just arrived at Havana,
had come Senor Don José y Sierra, a Topo-
graphical Engineer from the school, Villavicio-
sa, and one of its most distinguished pupils.
He has been appointed by Her Majesty's Gov-
ernment, in order to draw up, along with Don
Santiago Garoy, surveyor and a descriptive me-
moir of the mountains and forests of the island.
The *Hoja* of Sagua la Grande says: "We
hear that since his arrival at this port Senor
Cuevas, the Engineer of our Railway, has been
occupying himself in surveying, inspecting and
sounding, with the permission of the Captain of
of the Port, the bottom of our bay. Besides
this he does not loose a single moment in push-
ing forward the reconnoisance of the two banks
of the river; from which operations will result
the choice of the track fittest for the railroad
line about to be finished."
The town of Remedios is reported to be trans-
forming itself by rapid improvements; its clay
built and thatched houses giving place to
handsome and solid structures. At the same
time cultivated fields are stretching out around
it, industrial establishments are springing up
and an active trade promises to render the
place one of some importance on the general
map of the island.
It seems that it is proposed to continue from
Cardenas to Guachinango the railway already
existing, in order that from that point it may be
taken to Crocos, parallel with that of Cien-
fuegos, forming another along that of Labanillo
from Isabel to Macagua. The works for the
continuation of that of Jacnro to Cardenas are
already near completion, and those are contin-
ued with activity, which are to take it forward
in a short time from Bonaguises to Cifuentes,
parallel with the railroad from Sagua to Villa
Clara, passing through San José de los Ramos,
Labana Grande and the colony of Santa Do-
lunigo.
In an article on the trade between Cuba and
the United States the *Diario de la Marina* as-
sers, on the authority of the *Balanza*, that the
imports into the island from this country, in
1852, amounted to $6,552,585, and the exports
from the former to the United States to $12,-
076,408.
The *Diario* describes Havana as now exhibit-
ing, on all sides, the most active progress of
improvement and prosperity. It enumerates
the various new arts and trades lately intro-
duced there—among which are four or five
large steam saw-mills.
We observe, at various points through the
island, the celebration of the arrival of mili-
tary commandents, newly appointed to the com-
mand of the troops stationed at such places.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamer Perseverance
last evening we have received Galveston papers
of the 3d. The Galveston Journal says:
CHOLERA IN HOUSTON.—We learn by a gentle-
man from Houston that several cases of cholera
had occurred in that city. The state of the
weather, for some days, has been of that damp,
foggy and disagreeable character that is likely
to superinduce diseases of the cholera type; but
we trust the norther which swept the fog before
it, on Friday morning, and purified the air, has
had the effect of stopping the malady that has
visited Houston.
Dawson's Land bill was laid on the table in
the House, on the 26th ult., by a vote of 43
to 32.
The Loan bill was lost in the Senate by a
vote of 14 to 16.
The School bill has passed and become a law.
Sixteen sections of land have been appropriat-
ted to all railroads.
A bill supplementary to an act to encourage
the construction of railroads in Texas, by dona-
tions of land, has passed both Houses.
And also a bill to grant 64 sections of land,
of 640 acres each, to the Galveston and Brazos
Navigation Company.
We learn by the Houston Spirit of the Age
that on the 27th a man by the name of Justin
Dunn drowned himself in the bayou at that
place. The deceased was about fifty-six years
of age, and was a sober and industrious men,
and had worked at cabinet-making in Houston
for some five or six months previous. He has
friends residing at Madison, Indiana.
The Galveston News of the 2d says:
Capt. Jno. Delesdernier died this morning
after a sickness of about one week. We believe
his complaint was pneumonia. Capt. Delesder-
nier is one of our oldest citizens and his death
will be much regretted by all his numerous ac-
quaintances.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT WALKER.

Six Weeks Later from Sandwich Islands.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain
Womack, from San Juan the 31st ult., arrived
at this port Monday afternoon, bringing one
hundred and twenty-four passengers, and $13,-
000 in specie.
The Star of the West sailed from San Juan
for New York on the 31st ult., with three
hundred and fifty passengers and $1,000,000 in
treasure.
The Sierra Nevada sailed from San Fran-
cisco for San Juan, and the John L. Stephens
for Panama, on the noon of the 16th. They took
but a moderate number of passengers, and the
specie shipments were likewise below the usual
semi-monthly average.
The health of the Isthmus continues good.
The Chontales mines still continue to attract
great attention throughout the country. The
report on specimens sent to England for assay-
ing has been very favorable—the ore yielding,
in some cases, as high as one hundred and fifty
dollars to the pound. Mr. Borland, United
States Minister, is now on a tour of inspection
in this district, and his reports upon the sub-
ject will be looked forward to with interest.
Col. G. W. White, contractor for carrying
passengers across the twelve miles land route,
has arrived with sixty wagons, which will be in
readiness next trip to carry passengers and
baggage to San Juan del Sud from Virgin Bay.
Another iron steamer has been launched at
Vanderbilt Point, of light draft, to run to Cas-
tillo Rapids.
Further news had been received from Ensen-
ada, Walker's head quarters. On the 18th of
December Walker's party was augmented to
two hundred and seventy men, by the arrival
of the re-inforcements under command of Col.
Watkins, on board the bark Anita, Lieut. Mc-
Kibben had been killed by the military, and
Capt. C. H. Gilman, Privates Hamilton, Mat-
thews, Braypole, Wells, and one other, wounded.
In the different engagements the loss of the
Lower Californians was estimated at eighteen
or twenty killed, and as many wounded. The
fortified post has been named Fort McKibben.
Private Hernandez McCormack was also killed
when alone in the open country. After the
arrival of re-inforcements, Capt. Geo. R. David-
son, aided by Crocker and Douglass, was, on the
19th December, dispatched in command of an
expedition against San Tomas. Without firing
a gun, Capt. Davidson dispersed the hostile Cal-
ifornians, and immediately returned to a place
near Ensenada, called La Grulla, where his
company was stationed at the latest advices.
This is about the substance of the hostile opera-
tions, brought to San Francisco from San Diego
by the steamer Southerner. The same accounts
represent the country as quiet, Melendrez and
Negrete, the Chiefs of the Lower Californians,
both having fled—the former to the lower part
of the country, and the latter to San Diego,
where he has taken up his abode. The reports
of outrages having been committed by the
Expeditionists are contradicted, and the peace-
able inhabitants of the country are represented as
being entirely satisfied with the new order of
things, and as having solicited the friend-
ship and protection of President Walker. It is
also stated that some of the wealthiest and
most influential rancheros had come forward
and offered to furnish the Expeditionists with
horses, supplies and other aid, provided a suffi-
cient force could be placed in the country to
protect the inhabitants from any future emer-
gencies arising from such a course. President
Walker had declined receiving such assistance,
unless a remuneration was given. On Friday,
the 11th of January, the bark Anita re-
turned to San Francisco, bringing back Col.
Watkins, who had been appointed Vice Presi-
dent of the new Republic, under the new organ-
ization of the Government, which was made
after the arrival of the re-inforcements. The
object of Col. Watkin's visit was understood to
be to obtain additional re-inforcements, muni-
tions, etc. The news brought by this arrival is
a few days later than that of the Southerner,
and is confirmatory of it. Every thing re-
mained quiet, and the forces were in the same
position. Memorials from various residents of
Lower California, asking the protection of Capt.
Walker, are published, with the signatures an-
nexed, as well as another proclamation from
the new President, and a decree establishing
the pay of officers and soldiers. The residents
propose to remain neutral.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF LOWER CAL-
IFORNIA.—In entering this Territory of Lower
California, the force under my command had for
its object the amelioration of your social and po-
litical condition, and the improvement of the
country by all the arts which conduce to the
civilization of a people. We have witnessed the
drawbacks and disabilities under which you
labored while constituting a portion of the Mex-
ican Republic. We have seen you cursed with
a Government too weak to protect you in your
property, and yet strong enough to eat up a
very large proportion of the products of your
industry. It was to remedy these evils and re-
lieve you from the ills incident to your political
organization, that we came to your territory and
have established the existing Government of the
Republic. This is why we have declared the
State independent of Mexico, and have issued
decrees changing the entire policy of the coun-
try; and we are confident that with the means
at our disposal, we shall be able to attain the
ends at which we aim.
Above everything else we desire to establish
order and quiet where before all was anarchy
and confusion. We seek to render property se-
cure and to guarantee every man the possession
of what he earns by the sweat of his brow, and
therefore we shall endeavor to protect you from
the wandering robbers whom the Mexican Gov-
ernment has not only failed to punish, but has
actually recognized as its agents and accom-
plices. Under the new Republic, no bandit will
be permitted to disgrace our flag by placing it
at the head of his plundering band; and the se-
verest punishment will be reserved for those who
seek impunity for rapine and crime under the
pretences of royalty and patriotism.
Although war has been waged against us
without many of the restrictions imposed by
civilized nations, we shall not permit ourselves
to forget what we owe to the cause for which we
contend. Our enemies have attempted to poison
wells, have violated flags of truce and endeav-
ored by falsehood to arouse against us the reli-
gious feelings of the people. We shall use against
them only the means which honor warrants and
truth dictates. Nor do we doubt that with such
means we shall be able to conquer all the oppo-
sition that may be raised against us. We con-
fide in the justice of our conduct and rely on time
and experience to remove the prejudices which
evil-intentioned persons may excite against us.
Under the new Government all well-disposed
persons will be protected in liberty of person
and enjoyment of property. Religion will be
respected and all will be encouraged in their
reverence for and worship of the Great Being,
without whose aid all earthly purposes fail, and
under whose protection all national improve-
ments are accomplished. And we call upon you
as good citizens to assist us in carrying out the
principles we recognize as the foundation of all
our rights and all our means.

WILLIAM WALKER, Colonel,
President of Lower California.

REPUBLIC OF LOWER CALIFORNIA,
Department of War.

It is hereby decreed: That the pay of the offi-
cers and soldiers of the Republic aforesaid, shall
be as follows, to wit: 1. Colonels $10 per diem;
2. Lieut. Colonels, $10; 3. Majors, $9; 4. Cap-
tains of Companies, $8; 5. First Lieuts. of Com-
panies, $7; 6. Adjutants, $7; 7. Quartermas-
ter, $7; 8. Commissary, $7; 9. Paymaster, $7;
10. Surgeon of Regiment, $7; 11. Surgeon's As-
sistant, $6; 12. Commissary's Assistant, $6;
13. Quartermaster's Sergeant, $6; 14. Second
Lieuts. of Companies, $6; 15. First Sergeants,
$5; 16. Sergeants and Corporals, $4; 17. Pri-
vates, $4. By the President, WM. WALKER.
JOAN M. JARNAGIN, Secretary of War.
Seat of Government, Republic of Lower Califor-
nia, December 24, A. D. 1853.

MEMORIAL FROM RESIDENTS.—At a meeting
held at the ex-Mission of San Vincent of the
frontier of Lower California, on the 23d of De-
cember, of the year 1853, called by Messrs.
Santiago Arco, Miguel Osio, Guadalupe Merron,
Jose Maria Bermudes, Manuel Valencia, Fran-
cisco Diaz, Francisco Zazurta and Francisco
Zapata, the following resolutions were adopted:
That the parties assembled at this meeting
considering their persons, their families and
their interests endangered by the political state
in which this frontier is now placed, and wishing
to pursue the most prudent course in order to
protect their interests, have resolved to address
a representation to the Commander of the forces
now occupying the capital of said frontier,
soliciting from him full protection and guaranty
for our persons and properties; we, the memo-
rialists, binding ourselves in return, not to
take part in the present political affairs of the
said frontier.
It was likewise resolved that a person be
named to present the said representation to the
commander of the said forces, and to receive his
reply, with the conditions which may be stipu-
lated.
In virtue whereof we sign the present as a
resolution adopted by us in the ex-Mission of
San Vincent, the 23d day of December, 1853.
Santiago Domingo Arce; Francisco Zapata;
for Francisco Zuzuora, A. Horn; for Manuel
Valencia, A. Horn; Miguel Osio; Jose Maria
B. Lugo; Manuel Diaz; for Dona Marina Vidal,
Manuel Diez.

To Col. Don Wm. Walker, Santa Tomas:
SIR:—The undersigned, Mexican citizens, set-
tled on this frontier of Lower California, most
respectfully address themselves to you saying:
That considering our lives, our families and
our interests endangered by the present critical
state of this frontier, we solicit you as the com-
mander of the forces which have taken posses-
sion of this frontier, to grant us full protection
and guarantee for our persons and properties,
binding ourselves to you in return not to take
any part in the present political affairs of this
Territory.
The bearer of this memorial, Don Augustin
Horn, is empowered by us.
Santiago Domingo Arce; at the request of
Francisco Zazueta, A. Horn; Francisco Zapata;
at the request of Manuel Valenola, A. Horn;
Manuel Diaz; for Dona Marina Vidal, Manuel
Diaz; Jose Maria B. Lugo; Miguel Osio.
The San Francisco Picayune says: The Fili-
busters will doubtless hold on to their present
acquisitions until by reinforcements they feel
themselves competent to essay the consumma-
tion of their ulterior objects when they will en-
ter upon the real theatre of war and danger, by
making a descent on Senora. Meantime squads
of adventurers are constantly leaving this port
for the new Republic, and we hear rumors of the
intended embarkation of large reinforce-
ments within a few days. The presence of Col.
Watkins in this city, and other officers of the lit-
tle army, indicates that efforts are being made
to facilitate the designs of the invading forces.
What may be the ultimate result of the adven-
turers, of course, purely a matter of speculation.
The Legislature of California assembled at
Benecia on Monday, Jan. 2. The annual mes-
sage of Governor Bigler was delivered on the
7th. The actual amount of State indebtedness
Jan. 1st, 1854, is $3,001,455 70. The amount
of gold dust shipped from California in 1853, is
$82,300,399 42, more than half the total
amount of exports of all the other States of the
Union, the estimated amount from the other
States being, in 1852, $154,931,147. The Gov-
ernor recommends an amendment of the Con-
stitution and biennial sessions of the Legisla-
ture, and estimates the total saving to the State
of such a course, with the reduction of the
salaries, which he also recommends, at $371,700
annually.

[From the San Francisco Herald, 18th ult.

BUSINESS AND MINING PROSPECTS.—All kinds
of business and mining operations are extreme-
ly dull at this time. The want of rain was
never more sensibly felt in the interior. The
dry weather has not only retarded agricultural
operations, but has absolutely put a stop to
mining in many localities in which large expec-
tations were formed and extensive preparations
made with a view to the falling of the winter
rains. The result is a stagnation in business.
Rain has been falling for several hours with con-
siderable profusion, and should it continue for
several days activity and cheerfulness will be
diffused everywhere throughout the mining re-
gion. The dullness throughout the interior has
been reflected upon the city, and in connection
with the immense surplus of merchandise which
has been so inconsiderately poured in on us
from abroad, has produced a depression in trade
seldom before equaled. When the rains fall and
the shippers of goods on the Atlantic open their
eyes—not exactly to what is wanted—but rath-
er to what is not wanted in California, we may
expect an improvement in business, but not un-
til then.
LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL.—The State Leg-
islature is now in session and business has fair-
ly commenced. The body is regarded as one of
the most respectable ever assembled in the
State, and the accomplishment of much good is
expected at its hands. At present the question
of another removal to Sacramento is agitated.
The probability is, it will fail. The election for
a United States Senator this winter, one year in
advance of the regular time, is the engrossing
theme, and has been productive of an intense
excitement in political circles. One of the ad-
vocates of the measure, an influential banker
of this city, has been charged with having offer-
ed a bribe to a member of the Senate in order
to secure his vote. The matter will probably
be investigated at the Capitol, to-day.
LAW INTELLIGENCE.—The great case of Col.
Fremont, in which the vast tract of land known
as "Los Mariposas," was confirmed to him by
the Board of U. S. Land Commissioners, has
been decided by the U. S. District Court. The
decision of the Commissioners is reversed. An
appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of
the United States.
The Board of U. S. Land Commissioners, on
the Tuesday of each week, continue to render
decisions in cases which have been submitted to
them.
In the Supreme Court a number of decisions
of an important commercial character have
been rendered, among them one affirming the
validity of the tax imposed by the last Legisla-
ture upon consigned goods, and the license upon
Bankers and Auctioneers. These impositions
are regarded as not only onerous, but destruc-
tive of the commercial prosperity of the city.
A public meeting has been held in regard to the
means of avoiding them, and it has been resolved
to apply to the Legislature for a repeal of these
features of the law, and in case this fails, to
carry up the case to the Supreme Court of the
United States.
GENERAL ITEMS.—The mail steamer Ranger,
which runs across the Bay, was blown up a few
days since, scattering the fragments in different
directions. One person, a gentleman of our city,
was killed, and several injured.
Our harbor was visited by a "norther" on
the night of the 5th inst., which did some damage
to the shipping, but inflicted no serious injury
other than the sinking of one or two small ves-
sels.
Returns from exploring parties are still
coming in. Dr. Wozencraft, who has just come
back from Noble's Pass, in the North, reports
but little snow as far as he penetrated, and the
Pass highly favorable for the construction of a
railroad.
A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in
our city on Monday morning last, at about three
o'clock.
Crime in the city and throughout the State
is rather on the decline.
No important facts in relation to the move-
ments of the Indians have reached us.
Several more clippers have arrived, making
passages averaging about one hundred and
twenty-two days. This is the general average
of the season.
A great deal of real estate, in small lots, has
been recently sold at auction, in the city, re-
alizing handsome rates.
THREE MEN KILLED.—The Auburn Herald
learns that a land slide occurred in El Dorado
Canon, near the flats, on Thursday night last,
which covered a cabin, in which four miners
were sleeping at the time, to the depth of six
feet. Three of the men were instantly killed;
the fourth escaped. Two of the deceased were
named Smith; the third Mitchell. The unin-
jured man is named Jenkins.
DEPARTURE OF FILIBUSTERS.—We learn that
a company of filibusters from Stockton and
vicinity, left here last evening in the Goliah, *en
route* for Lower California.
The markeman who shot Captain Gilman
and McKibben, of Walker's command, is said to
have been an Indian. So at least say those
who have a right to know.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 16th ult.,
in its semi-monthly review of the market, says:
Since the departure of the last mail, 31st
ult., our market has been in a most depressed
and unsettled condition. Prices for nearly
every description of goods have greatly receded,
with a tendency still further to decline. The
demand for the interior having nearly ceased,
transactions for the past fortnight have been
confined to a local trade of little interest. The
greater portion of sales made were by auction.
The receipts of gold dust from the interior have
come in sparingly, and accounts from the
mining districts and country towns are of the
most unfavorable character. The continued
dry weather has put a stop to nearly all opera-
tions in the dry diggings, and the rise in the
rivers has produced a similar result with those
engaged in their beds. The heavy receipts of
almost every description of merchandise, and
the remarkable dullness of the season, together
with a scarcity of money seldom known in our
community, have had a tendency to destroy the
confidence that existed some time since in an
improvement in trade.
If consignors abroad will conform themselves
to the orders of our merchants, and not, as they
usually do, duplicate them for their own ac-
count, we may have some hope of extricating
our market from its present sluggish state. If
to the contrary, and our advices go unheeded,
the time will come, and perhaps it is not far
distant, when they may expect to see re-ship-
ments of entire cargoes of merchandise to the
ports whence they came.
Many of our merchants and capitalists who
were formerly very large operators in our mar-
kets, have now lost all confidence in such opera-
tions, and they are turning their attention and
interests to real estate, there being more surety
of compensation in this branch of business than
in the former.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The San Fran-
cisco Herald learns by an arrival at that port,
that the French Government have taken pos-
session of the New Hebrides, in the South Pa-
cific. Some resistance was made by the natives
to the French force, but without success.

[From the San Francisco Picayune.

Sandwich Islands.

Our news from the Sandwich Islands reaches
to the 20th December. The annexation ques-
tion is boldly discussed there, and there is, be-
yond question, a clear majority in favor of the
measure. That it will be adopted by the Hawai-
ian Government before another year, is almost
certain. Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, had
arrived and had entered upon the discharge of
his duties. The Government has granted to the
Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company, com-
posed mostly of citizens of San Francisco, the
exclusive privilege of inter-island steam navi-
gation; also of tugging in and out of the har-
bor of Honolulu, for ten years, with many
other privileges and exemptions. The com-
pany's steamer Akami, is now daily plying
among the islands; she leaves the wharves
crowded with passengers and loaded down with
freight. There is business enough now for at
least two additional steamers of a larger class
and greater capacity. The whaling fleet is all
in. The average "catchings" have not been
equal to last year. The quantity of oil shipped
to the United States this fall from this place is
31,000 gallons sperm, 1,060,423 gallons whale,
and 1,451,282 lbs. of bone. Freights are six 45
seven cents a gallon for oil and one cent a pound
for bone. Besides the above from this port, the
clipper ship Contest, Brewster, sailed for Tahiti,
having engaged some 200,000 gallons whale oil,
to be shipped at that port. The average
catchings of 130 ships, which have cruised in
the Arctic Ocean this season, is about 580
barrels. While the Ochotsk fleet give an aver-
age of about 1550 barrels this season, which
is a better average than was anticipated ear-
lier in the season. The average for the whole
fleet of right whalers this season is (estimat-
ing four-fifths of the oil and five-sixths of the
bone as taken during the season) 1190 barrels
whale oil and 11,728

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the New York Herald, February 1.

Later from Europe.

The Cunard mail steamer Asia, Capt. Lott, has arrived from Liverpool. She sailed at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 14th ult., and arrived at her wharf at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The news is full of interest.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady; breadstuffs had declined.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, London, on the evening of the 10th ult. All the Ministry were present, and the Council remained in session four hours.

A second council was held on the 12th. The public are never enlightened as to the subject of these conferences.

The new-born Princess of Spain died at Madrid 9th inst., after a day's illness. The circumstances, taken in connection with antecedent scandals, excites comment, as the child was spoken of as being of a particularly healthy constitution.

M. Armand Bertin, chief editor of the *Journal des Debats*, died on the morning of the 12th of January.

There was some little inquiry during the week for preferable United States securities held in the London market, but not much business was concluded. Prices, however, were steadily supported. D. Bell, Son & Co., report the following quotations for such stocks as business may be said to be really going on in, namely:

United States 6 per cent bonds, 1868	107½ to 108½
United States 6 per cent stock, 1867, 68	107½ to 108½
Pennsylvania 5 per cent bonds	65 to 67
Maryland 6 per cent bonds	93 to 95
Virginia 6 per cent bonds	93 to —
Montreal City 6 per cents	89 to 90
New Orleans City 6 per cent bonds	82 to 85
Penn. Central R.R. 6 per cent bonds	91¼ to 92½
N. Y. & Erie R.R. 7 per cent 1st mtg	104½ to 104½
N. Y. & Erie R.R. 7 per cent mortgage bds	81 to 86

THE TURKISH WAR.

It is difficult to arrive at anything like the truth, from the contradictory statements that follow each other from the East. Disregarding the positive announcement that, on the morning of the 29th December orders reached the fleet to weigh anchor instantly for the Black Sea, and that ere sunset only one vessel of each fleet was left in the Bosphorous, we turn to other accounts which appear more reliable. On December 29 or 30 the fleet did receive orders to enter the Euxine; but up to the 1st inst., (the date of the last direct letters,) they were still at anchor in Beicos Bay, owing to contrary winds and stress of weather. The telegraph further informs us, from Constantinople 3d ult., that the combined squadron entered the Black Sea on that day, together with the first division of the Turco-Egyptian fleet, leaving six vessels at Beicos to guard the entrance of the Bosphorus. The second division of the Ottoman fleet is anchored at Therapia. It was known at Constantinople on the 26th December that a Russian squadron of three sail of the line and several frigates had been cruising for several days near the entrance of the Black Sea. On the 24th they were seen at a distance of three or four miles from the entrance to the Bosphorus. The Russian commander-in-chief has already recalled all Russian ships of war in the Black Sea to rendezvous at Sebastopol. It was considered probable that Baltschik, north of Varna, is the first place at which the allied fleet will touch.

We have once more to report brilliant successes achieved by Omer Pacha on the Danube. For some days there had been flying rumors that the Turks had stormed and captured Kakrakel, and had put to flight, with great loss, the Russian division sent to its relief. As the communication from the seat of war to the commencement of the line of telegraph to Vienna is in the hands of the Russians, it was, of course, unlikely that any confirmation of the intelligence would reach us by that route. Direct advices have since come to hand giving details of another victory as brilliant as that of Oltenitza. The news had again elated the spirits of the Turks, and the disaster of Sinope is forgotten.

Full information is yet wanting, but, sifting as carefully as we can the accounts that are published, it would appear that on January 6 a Turkish division of 15,000 strong, with fifteen pieces of artillery, attacked the entrenched position of Citale, not far from Kalefat, and took it by storm. The Russians lost 2500 men. The Turks learning that a reinforcement of 18,000 Russians were on the march from Karaul, threw themselves in their way, and after a brief but sharp attack forced them to retrace their steps, leaving 250 dead on the field.

The above affairs took place on the 6th of January; but other and previous successes had been gained by the Turks under command of Omer. On January 1 the Minister of War officially intimated to the different embassadors at Constantinople that important advantages had been gained by the Ottoman troops at Kalefat. For several days previous Omer had attacked in succession the different Russian corps, with varying success. At length the Turks intentionally fell back on their centre, and thus lured on the Russians as far as Kalefat, a position now formidably entrenched, but which at a distance seemed to be abandoned. The Turkish batteries suddenly unmasked, causing great carnage among the Russians, while at the same time the Ottoman reserve, which had crossed the Danube by night and were masked behind a wood, took them in flank and compelled them to retreat with great loss. The inhabitants of Little Wallachia, who are day by day manifesting themselves more openly in favor of the Turks, contributed not a little to the success of these manœuvres.

The Russian version of the state of affairs gives a later date than the above, and says, *via* Vienna: "On the 7th or 8th ult., a battle was fought near Letati, when the Turks fell back upon Kalefat, with loss of six guns." It is suspicious that the date of a battle in which the enemy lost six guns should not be known to the victors more definitely than the 7th or 8th ultimo.

In view of the recent victories, it is rather inappropriate to speculate what the Turks would do in case of defeat. The Russian organ, however, assert that if Gen. Luders forces the passage of the Danube at Matschin, the Turks will fall back on Trajan's Wall, extending from Czernavoda to Kustendji, that line being very strongly fortified. They admit that in the meantime the Turkish commanders in Europe and Asia are ordered to prosecute the war with vigor.

Prince Menschikoff is making preparations at Odessa for the reception of the Emperor's son, the Archduke Constantine.

Lord Dudley Stuart was to leave Constantinople on the 15th ult., so as to be in England for the meeting of Parliament, when he will undoubtedly bring the whole Eastern question before the British people.

The latest accounts confirm the report of an insurrection among the peasants of Lesser Wallachia. The insurrection was extending and may cause the Russians serious trouble.

A report of the death of Prince Woronzoff was current at Jassy, but did not obtain much credit. Official accounts have been received there of the death of Admiral Osman Pacha, from his wounds at Sinope.

Mustapha Pacha, commanding the Sultan's imperial guard, had resigned.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Direct accounts from Constantinople mention that the steamer from Trebisonde brought intelligence on the 25th of December, confirming the statement that the Turks had been driven back from the Russian territory upon Kars with much loss. The Russians did not, however, venture to pursue them within Turkish territory.

These reverses are relieved by some gleams of success. The inhabitants of the Sandjak, of Pashkoff, Tchai, and those of Tchaldiji, on whom the Russians thought they could depend, have declared in favor of the Turks.

A convoy, carrying three thousand men to reinforce the army of Asia, was to set out for Batoum on the 3d inst. As the allied fleet is now supposed to hold the Black Sea, it ought to reach its destination in safety.

A letter from Trebisonde of the 20th of December, announces that three Turkish steam-frigates, despatched from Constantinople, with arms and ammunition for the Circassians, had completely succeeded in their object. The frigates had returned in safety to Constantinople. Schamyl had obtained the most brilliant success. He had reached Nukhiby, called likewise Nouka. He had destroyed the bazaar of the town, and dispersed the Russians who endeavored to defend it. Having arrived there, Schamyl was apprised of the advance of the Turks to Gumri; but the indolence and inexpacity of Abdi Pasha prevented their junction, and the Russians saw Schamyl return to his mountains. Selim Pasha, [illegible] of the armies of Batoum and [illegible] had received a dispatch from [illegible]'s lieutenants in Abasia, [illegible] he had taken possession of the arms and ammunition brought by the Turkish frigates, and that he was about to march to Soukoum Kale, where he should certainly meet a Russian division. News was impatiently expected at Trebisonde from that quarter. The Turkish defeats at Akhska and Alexandropol are confirmed. Abdi Pasha lost twenty-five pieces of artillery, 5,000 killed and 4,000 wounded. The courier who arrived on the 15th of December at Erzroum from Kars brought news to Trebisonde that the Russians were within six hours march of Kars. The Russian agents expected that they would march against that fortress; but it appears that the Russians did not enter the Turkish territory, either because they were not supplied with the means of conveying the artillery, or on account of the excessive cold and the heavy fall of snow. General Guyen, (Kerschid Pasha,) who distinguished himself in the Hungarian insurrection, had arrived at Kars, furnished with full authority, and he had immediately adopted measures to improve the organization of the army. The troops appeared to have full confidence in this General.

Another letter gives particulars respecting the situation of affairs in Asia, of which the *Patrie* guarantees the correctness. The reverses sustained at Akhska and Alexandropol are far from being of that importance that persons seem to attach to them. Since the appointment of a new commander-in-chief, and the adoption by the Divan of another plan for the campaign, every thing has changed. A few successes have already crowned the efforts of the Turks, and others are being prepared. Two other very important occurrences had taken place. A reinforcement of 15,000 men for the army in Asia was to be sent by transports to Batoum, if wind and weather permitted. This convoy, escorted by numerous forces, had nothing to fear from the Russian ships, no longer able to quit Sebastopol, either to attack the Turks or re-provision their army of Asia, that will soon find itself in a most unpleasant dilemma.

The second fact was the arrival at Constantinople of one Merid, sent by Schamyl, and who was the bearer of the most positive assurances of devotion to the Sultan and his rule, with sympathy for his cause. This great warrior, who, with resources very limited, has kept Russia so long a time in check, had lately been so badly off for powder and ball that he was obliged to be very sparing of it. Thus he had ordered his men not to fire at the common men, but to pick off the officers. He has now fortunately received, in spite of numerous difficulties, the ordnance and stores sent him by the Porte. He now thanks the Sultan, and assures his Highness that he may depend upon him and on his most strenuous efforts. The assistance of Schamyl and his gallant band is equivalent to an army.

Two Polish officers, (names not stated,) have been appointed Generals of brigade in Asia.

The London News complains that the English engineers who were on board the Turkish steamers, although they wore the uniform of officers, are treated by the Russians as common sailors, and are confined in prison on an allowance of six cents per day. Mr. Bell, the engineer of the Parvas Bahari, an Egyptian steamer that was taken by the Russians, was promised his liberty if he would take her to Sebastopol. He did so; but the steamer being badly damaged, sunk in the harbor, on which he was thrown into prison, where he still remains.

A violent storm had done much damage along the coast, near Smyrna. The custom-house at Smyrna was nearly destroyed.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, January 2, which probably expresses the matter more correctly. It says: "The Irade of the Sultan has been published, approving the decision of the Grand Council, which has authorized the ministry to open negotiations on the basis proposed by the four Powers." While negotiations are progressing military operations will be carried on with vigor, neither party being at all desirous of an armistice.

ENGLAND.

From Rotterdam, Jan. 7, comes information that the American ship Edward Fletcher was fallen in with Dec 20, in lat. 48, lon. 11, in a sinking state, with loss of second mate and two seamen, and with main and mizzenmasts overboard. All the survivors were taken off by the Schoonerdoo, arrived at Rotterdam from Tjitajap. The same vessel, Oct. 24, in lat. 47, lon. 11, fell in with the American ship Condor, dismasted, from which she took off the crew and passengers, twenty-eight in number, and landed them at Helvoet.

A crowded public meeting was held at Sheffield on the 8th inst. to memorialise Government to act with vigor against Russia.

A similar meeting was held at Chester.

The Preston strikes continue as far as ever from being settled.

A meeting of the holders of Peruvian bonds was held at London on the 12th ult, and a committee appointed to watch their interests, the holders being suspicious of the conduct of the Peruvian Government toward them.

The bread riots at Exeter, (already reported) were of no magnitude, the rioters being mostly women and children, who demanded that the bakers should give them bread. The Mayor called out 100 dragoons, at eight of whom the crowd dispersed.

FRANCE.

From France we have but a few scraps of news.

Armaments by land and sea are going on more actively than ever throughout France.

It was reported that the Bank had agreed to loan fifty millions of francs to the Government.

An ill effect was produced in Paris by the information that Austria had been supplying Russia with arms and stores. The Austrian Minister, on being applied to, stated that it was a mere commercial transaction—an explanation not deemed satisfactory.

On Sunday, 8th ult., the Emperor gave a reception to M. Lucio Pulido, Minister of Venezuela.

Count Peyronnet was buried with due honors at Montferrand, in the Gironde.

The persons already tried for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor at the Hippodrome were again placed on trial at Paris, 11th ult., on a charge of having been members of a secret society. These men are known as the conspirators in the so-called "Opera Comique" plot. Twenty-one of those originally accused, were condemned to different periods of imprisonment or exile, and the others were acquitted. But the Government, determined to get rid of them by some means or other, brought the whole twenty-seven again to trial, along with sixteen others, on various charges of concealing arms, circulating clandestine documents, etc., etc. The trial is not yet concluded.

A letter from Havre, of 11th ult., mentions that the Minister of Marine had ordered into active service all seamen who have not served four years, and who have been on leave more than a year.

It excited considerable small talk in Paris, that M. de Kisseloff, the Russian Minister, was omitted from the invitations to a select ball at the Tuileries, all the other diplomatists having been invited.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold is endeavoring to negotiate a marriage between his daughter and the young King of Portugal. Another Cohnrg match.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

THE NORTHERN LEAGUE.—It is proposed to invite Holland to join the league with Sweden and Denmark, Holland having already experienced in the American war how difficult it was to preserve an isolated neutrality.

SPAIN.

THE DUELS AT MADRID.—The fame of the Soulé duels has not yet died away.

The following letter from Lord Howden, the British Minister, is the latest official emanation on the subject:

BRITISH LEGATION, Madrid, Jan. 6, 1854.

I have been extremely pained, both for myself and others, in reading in several newspapers that a duel was about to take place between Count Esterhazy, Austrian Minister at this court, and myself.

I was perfectly at a loss to imagine the motive until I saw by chance in a German newspaper some assertions at which I am as surprised as indignant. There is a perfect plague in Madrid at this moment, eve ncoming all that is said, and investing all that is not said. I am reported to have refused Count Esterhazy a meeting in the unfortunate duel between M Turgot and M. Soulé in which I was a second, for reasons assigned in the grossest terms and in the most offensive manner. The reason for my declining Count Esterhazy applied equally to other members of the diplomatic body; as for personal reasons, which it is unnecessary to state. I made it a condition, without which I should have retired, that I should act with a Frenchman; and I certainly could have found more worthy or more agreeable than General Calliet. I feel happy to state that the best relations have always existed between Count Esterhazy and myself.

I never have had the remotest intention to say anything offensive to him, and I am happy to have an opportunity of showing my friendly feelings by requesting you to have the kindness to publish this letter in your estimable journal.

I remain, your obedient servant,

HOWDEN.

ITALY.

On the afternoon of 1st Jan., the principal streets of Rome were, for the first time, lighted with gas.

PRUSSIA.

The Second Prussian Chamber met in secret session on the 9th inst., to deliberate on a communication from Government relative to the acquisition by Prussia of a military port on the North Sea. The proposed site is near Jahde, not far from the mouth of the Weser, and upon ground at present belonging to the Grand Duchy of Oldenberg.

The entrance of the allied fleet into the Black Sea is understood not to make any change in the attitude of Prussia with respect to the Eastern question.

AUSTRIA.

Austrian officials have been committing another outrage on a subject of the United States—the Rev. James Cook Richmond, "presbyter of the Anglo-Catholic Church," and one of the correspondents of the Daily News. After setting the police to watch him, causing anonymous letters to be written to him, and, he believes, opening his correspondence, he was, on the 25th of December, waited on by the commander of the gendarmes at Recskemet, in Hungery, who intimated that he had orders from the highest authorities in Hungary to subject the whole of Mr. Richmond's personal effects to examination.

Mr. Richmond protested against this invasion of "the sacred private rights of an American citizen," and was then told that he must remain in custody until the official had telegraphed to Pesth for further orders. The result of these orders was, that between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 28th he was roused from his bed by a gendarme, who compelled him to leave Kecskemet in a jolty wagon, and, amidst a violent snow-storm, and over frozen roads, conveyed him to Felegheza. There he arrived two hours before the midday train, by which he had voluntarily promised to leave, but so exhausted that he could not continue his journey.

At night he hoped to rest; but three gendarmes burst into his room, and threatened to shoot him if he did not rise. He remonstrated, showed his passports, covered with signatures of Austrian Embassadors, and, pointing to the word "American," told them that the President of the United States had declared that the rights of an American citizen should not be violated with impunity; but, with brutal, coarse and disgusting minuteness, they searched him, took from him his papers and money, and told him he was under arrest. He was then taken to the guard-room, subjected to another search, and then left to sleep, if he could, amidst drinking, quarreling, and gambling gendarmes.

In the morning he asked permission to write the American Embassador in Vienna, but this was refused. At ten o'clock he was taken to the Rittmeister, who, having become alarmed at the possible consequence of these proceedings, offered to restore his passports and set him at liberty, if he would immediately depart. This offer was refused.

A detailed account of these proceedings has been forwarded to the United States; and Mr. Richmond donhts not that the President will "take immediate and decided steps" in this important matter.

EGYPT.

At Jeddeh, and along the coasts of the Red Sea, the Arabs are in arms against the authority of the Turks, and there is a mutinous feeling among the Sultan's troops, owing to their being in arrears of pay for a long period. The Sultan's treasury at Jeddah is quite exhausted, and the merchants there are creditors of the Government to the extent of £25,000.

A Turkish and an Egyptian steamer left for Constantinople last week, with about 800 artillerymen and 20,000 stand of arms, for the use of the Sultan's army.

On New Year's day, the weather being foggy, the French post-office steamer Emotas, on her way from Syria to the port, got on the rocks about a couple of miles to the eastward of the new harbor, and yesterday she went to pieces. No lives were lost, but the mails were saved only with difficulty, and most of her cargo, consisting of silks and tobacco, has been much damaged.

The stock of Mocha coffee is small, and prices are going up.

MARKETS—JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, Jan. 13, 1854.—*Provisions.*—New bacon meets a ready market at full prices; old is more sought after. There le more doing in beef and pork. Cheese keeps scarce.

Lard is 2s to 3s dearer and much wanted; none here.

Tallow has been excited, and reached 63s, but is now easier.

Cloverseed has been in better demand during the week, but no transactions have been reported.

Linseed Cake has advanced 10s per ton.

Breadstuffs.—The activity has moderated, and there are now pressing sellers at a decline, from the extreme rates of 1s to 1s 6d per barrel on flour; 3d to 4d per 70 lbs on wheat, and 1s on Indian corn.

Cotton.—Since the sailing of the Atlantic there is no particular change to notice in the market; the cottons direct from New Orleans, leaving a fair profit, are freely offered for sale; and the same course being very generally pursued with late seaports, some little irregularity occasionally exists in prices, but scarcely amounting to a quotation. There has been some increase of business in Manchester since Tuesday, and the market is very steady. Stock this day, 597,555 bags, of which 278,783 are American; do last year, 601,434, of which 362,288 are American. Sales this week, 39,040 bags, including 27,990 American; 3,820 bags being on speculation and 1,790 for export.

Havre Market, Jan. 11.—*Cotton.*—Sales of the week, 4,869 bales in port, and 2,000 afloat, at the rate of 89f for middling Orleans, and 92f to 93f for good middling. Stock, 31,000 bales.

Accounts from manufacturing districts unchanged, although severe weather has forced some demand for winter goods.

Ashes unchanged, 49f 50c for pots. Coffee in small supply, prices unchanged. Rice rather more active, but prices unchanged. Sugar—Not much business doing, but holders firm. Tallow and lard dull. Whale oil firm.

The Very Latest.

Paris, Friday evening, Jan. 13.—We have received a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, confirming the accounts current yesterday respecting the defeat of the Russians by the Turks before Kalefat, and adding that the contest was renewed on the 7th, neither side claiming the victory. On the morning of the 8th a fresh struggle was about to begin.

Bourse firm, with tendency to rise. Three per cents closing at 70f 70; and four and a half per cents at 99f.

Vienna, Thursday morning, Jan. 12, 1854.—Rumors of fresh successes by the Turkish army in Wallachia have alarmed Vienna to-day.

It is commonly believed that the Government is in possession of intelligence most unfavorable to Russia.

A note of the Porte, drawn up in conformity to the proposals of the Four Powers, received the sanction of the Sultan on the 31st December, and must have arrived at Vienna to-day.

The Afghan Envoy had left Teheran before the arrival of the new Russian Plenipotentiary, with a threat that if Persia formed an alliance with Russia the Afghans would invade Persia.

The rumors of the Russian defeat are fully confirmed.

It is also generally stated, though this seems unlikely, that the Emperor of Austria will leave Vienna for Warsaw this evening, in order to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Eastern question.

Constantinople, January 2, 1854.—The news that an important advantage had been won by the Ottomen army at Kalefat was officially announced to the representatives of the Powers. A convoy carrying 15,000 men to reinforce the army of Asia, will set ont for Batoum on the 3d inst. The weather is not so had now, and the wind is veering to the south.

Five Turkish ships accompany the combined fleets in the Black Sea.

Bucharest, January 4, 1854.—Since the 20th of December there have been 40,000 men of the corps under Osten-Sacken in Wallachia. In Bessarabia a new concentration of troops is going on. Near Kremanzoff and Charcow preparations are made for the establishment of two camps of cavalry. Each will be composed of 10,000 men. The park of artillery near Giurgevo is composed of 100 guns of large calibre; that of Galats consists of 120 guns. The construction of the intrenchments near Bucharest continues north and south. Two companies of engineers have arrived for that purpose from Guirgeve at Bucharest. The offensive movements of the Russians have commenced on a grand scale. The corps of Osten-Sacken advances in the midst of ice. The Russian forces in Lesser Wallachia advance in three columns. The corps which will operate against Kalefat is estimated at 22,000 men. The second marches through Karakal, and the third along the Aluta. The insurrection of the peasants in Lesser Wallachia may be considered as quelled.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4, 1854.—An extreme irritation against England and France prevails. The Czar has conferred the insignia of St. George, of the 12th Class, upon Gen. Bebontoff.

Belgrade, Jan. 10, 1854.—On the 6th of this month a division, 15,000 strong, with fifteen pieces of artillery, attacked the entrenched position of Citale, not far from Kalefat, and took it by storm. The Russians lost 2500 men. A reinforcement of 18,000 Russians, marching from Karaul, was forced to retire with a loss of 250 men.

Genoa, Jan. 9, 1854.—Numerous refugees have embarked for Constantinople.

THOMAS CARLYLE'S MOTHER.—It is our painful duty to record the demise of Mrs. Carlyle, the mother of the distinguished author, which took place at Scotshrig, on Christmas day. Her two sons, one of whom is a doctor, residing in London, and the author of various translations from the German, were present at the death bed of their venerable and beloved parent. The doctor had waited upon his mother for a month with the most exemplary and patient love. Thomas Carlyle arrived from his residence at Chelsea a few days before the last scene, and on the spot whom he was born witnessed the departure of a mother who had the satisfaction, many years before her death, of seeing her family rise to a proud and well merited distinction. [Glasgow Commonwealth.

A JACK OF ALL TRADES.—The editor of the Council Bluffs City (Iowa) Bugle says he has, at various times and under various circumstances, followed and carried on many and various kinds of business, enumerated below, viz: House building and painting, cabinet and chair making and turning, brick making and school teaching, saloon keeping, drug business, and an inventor of patent nostrums, farming, a public showman, merchandising, baking and manufacturing confectionaries, have twice been postmaster, notary public, trustee of an incorporated town, niderman, etc.; have carried on coopering, wagon making, clocksmithing, shoemaking, saddle and harness business, have had three stores in operation at once, carried on the degurrean business, been a sub-editor, and, to wind up, am now the unfortunate but not discouraged editor of the Council Bluffs Bugle, and expect in a few years to be as rich as we may wish; am thirty-five years old, have a better half and supposed to be the father of six children, three of whom are living; am six foot in high-heeled boots, and weigh one hundred and forty pounds.

FLORIDA SUGAR.—The Jacksonville News has seen samples of sugar made on Guit land in Florida: Forty-five acres of Rattoon cane, much of it of the third year's rattoon, made eighty-three tull hogsheads of one thousand pounds each, and twenty acres of plant cane made thirty-seven full hogsheads, besides seed for thirty acres reserved. This crop was cultivated by sixteen hands, who were tasked in taking it off for six weeks by twenty others. The planter claims that this crop was only one-half of what the same hands could have cultivated, with more seed and more open land. From the same cane seven thousand gallons of molasses were made. The sugar is of a quality equal to the St. Croix. Of the molasses we have seen no sample, but it is claimed to be very superior.

EDUCATION.

Teachers Wanted.

A Gentleman and his Wife, or a Brother and Sister, (provided they will keep house,) thoroughly educated, are wanted to take charge of our Public School. Salary, $1000, certain, and whatever else can be realised from Music and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the township. The last Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

Address, Rev. D. S. Ossedoe, Livingston, Madison county, Miss. Postage paid. dec10

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

INSTRUCTORS.

REV. A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. B.
REV. O. D. DeCOENIEL, Professor of Piano, Harp and Guitar.
MRS. S. O. EDGERTON. MRS. H. CONRAD.
MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN. MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks.....$60
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do. 10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do. 5

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks..$15
" Second Division, do. do. ..20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks..$25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do. ..15
" French, Italian or German, do. ..15
Stationery, in either class, do. ..1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $30
Use of Pianos, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting in Water Colors, } do. $10
Fancy Embroidery.....do. 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the inmates, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DeCOENIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

PORT GIBSON, Oct. 21, 1850. dec16-4t

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

FACULTY:

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., President and Professor of the Natural Sciences and Belles-Letters.
REV. TURNER M. JONES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.
MONS. ERNEST JOUANNE, (of the College of Henri IV., Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.
THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music.
MISS N. JANE SPEER, Miss NANNIE T. SPEED and Miss LUCY McGEE, Assistants in the Literary Departments.
MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JOUANNE and Miss CAROLINE A. BLAKE Assistants in the Department of Music.
MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.
THOMAS C. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.
MRS T. C. BLAKE, Governess.

This Institution is situated in a healthy part of Central North Carolina. It is under the charge of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the selection of the Faculty the Trustees have had reference first of all to superior qualifications, and as far as practicable have obtained ladies and gentlemen of *Southern birth and education.*

The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental: but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts. Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under the direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jones, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty picture" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole Institution. The Faculty are working under this formula: "We are striving to make not the largest but the best school in the land."

TERMS:

$70 a session (of 21 weeks) for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, furnished rooms and attendance; $20 extra for music on the Piano or Guitar, or for Oil Painting; $5 for Drawing or French or Latin. The Trustees believe that no school of its grade at the South offers such advantages on such favorable terms.

For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 28, 1853. jn6-6t

BARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

REV. A. A. MORRISON, A. M., *Principal.*

This Institution is under the patronage of the Louisville Annual Conference, and is located in Bardstown, Ky. Bardstown is located on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, with a line of daily stages passing through, and is 30 miles south of the latter city. Bardstown is pleasantly located, and is proverbial for health. The Institute buildings are large and commodious, and the pleasure grounds attached pleasant and spacious.

The Institution is furnished with a full Board of experienced and accomplished Teachers, and the course of study ar select and thorough as can be found in any similar Institution to the land. The school is permanently established, and in point of healthiness of locality and facilities for a thorough Female Education, on reasonable terms—this Institution offers peculiar inducements to Southern Methodists and to the Southern community generally.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

(Board payable in advance: Tuition at the close of the Session.)

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Junior Class	12 00
Middle Class	15 00
Senior Class	18 00
Music on Piano or Guitar	20 00
Vocal Music	4 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	40 00
For Fuel in school-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January inst.

REFERENCES:

Rev J B McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn.; W H Hickman, M D; Hon G W Hite, Bardstown, Ky; Rev O B Parsons, Rev E Stevenson, Rev E W Seben, Rev A tt Redford, Louisville, Ky; and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan. 5, 1854.—6t

EMORY and HENRY COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 12th January, 1854. There is, we believe no College in the South offering stronger inducements to young men desirous of a thorough course of collegiate instruction.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$15 00
Board " " "	31 50
Washing " " "	5 00
Fuel " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " "	1 25
	$54 75

With a location famous for health, with ample Libraries and Apparatus, with a full and efficient Board of Instruction, and with a degree of cheapness unparalleled any young man with limited means, fair abilities and proper energy can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post-office, Va.

jan5-6t

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.
Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his charge.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Library Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that godly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00

LATIN included in the Regular Course.

BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month..... 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of beneficence, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JADEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. M. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. G. Monette, May St. Louis.
Hon. S. D. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John R. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Boyton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS PHŒNE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This Institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secure to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges date from the beginning of the month in which they enter to

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

{ J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 3. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854. WHOLE NO. 159.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate,

"BACK DIVIDENDS."

MR. EDITOR: I find in your paper of Jan. 21, an extract from the S. C. Advocate under the above caption. It is stated that "the question is frequently asked, What disposal shall be made of the back dividends and the proportion of the chartered fund coming to the Southern Methodist Church," etc. The question might be asked, What are those "back dividends and the proportion of the chartered fund"? Are they "the produce of the Book Concern and charter fund" specified in those constitutional articles styled "limitations and restrictions"? If so, the "question frequently asked," may be solved by adverting to the sixth article in that well advised instrument, limiting and restricting the powers of the General Conference. The language of this article is plain and special: "6. They shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Charter Fund to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated and worn-out preachers, their wives widows and children." "Plans" may be "suggested," but "to the law and to the testimony"—a strict construction of constitutional [illegible] more safe than latitudinarian plans or suggestions. If those "back dividends" are the "produce of the Book Concern," etc, have their suspension for a few years changed their character, or annulled their purpose? I witnessed more than half a century ago, the anxious and untiring efforts of the justly venerated Asbury, to create funds for the relief of "worn-out" traveling preachers, etc.; he saw and knew in a smaller sphere of action the embarrassment and sufferings of eminently useful men, who were worn down by the onerous duties, incessant labors and hardships incident to an itinerant life in those days. He laid the foundation of the Book Fund, the Charter Fund, and what was then denominated the preachers' fund—which latter, I believe, was merged into the Book Concern. The prudent men who composed the General Conference of 1808, at the head of which was Jesse Lee, Wm. McKendrie, Phillip Bruce and others, understood well the purposes to, or for which the "produce" of those funds were to be appropriated; and in limiting and restricting the powers of the General Conference, they threw guards around this sacred deposit.

We are informed, in the article above alluded to, that "three plans have been suggested." The writer "inclines to the third course," because it "embraces substantially the second." Candor compels me to say frankly that both those plans contravene the sixth restrictive article, and the adoption of either, by the General Conference, would be a flagrant violation of constitutional law, and would divert those streams of charity from their originally intended course.

We have heard much about worn-out preachers, widows and orphans being robbed of their just rights, by withholding from the Church, South, those "back dividends," or "the produce of the Book Concern," etc. But what would be the degree of robbery or injustice "to invest the whole as a fund for the support of the Bishops," or to invest it "with the principal in the Book Concern," "paying out no dividends except for the support of the Bishops"? Who that has read the book of Discipline or has any knowledge of the history and charitable design of those funds, does not see the unconstitutionality, impolicy and injustice of such plans?

The patriotic men who achieved our liberties and established a free civil government, evinced wisdom, sound policy and forecast in limiting and restricting legislative and executive powers by a sound constitution—upon a strict construction and uniform adherence to which depends the perpetuity of our Union and free institutions. In like manner the fathers of itinerant Methodism in these United States, evinced wisdom, prudence and forecast in framing an instrument limiting and restricting the powers of the General Conference. Upon a strict construction of and cautious adherence to these prudent articles of association much depends; cast them in the shade or overleap their bounds, and where are we? "Out at sea without rudder or compass."

It it is true, that by a proviso, a mode is prescribed by which all those restrictive articles, except the first, may undergo alteration—but the prudent men of 1808 evinced their sense of the importance of those restrictions by making it difficult to make alterations: to obtain a two-third vote in the General Conference, and three-fourths of all the Annual Conferences is not so easy.

L. GARRETT.

Mississippi, February, 1854.

P. S. It is well known that the "produce" or profits of the Book Concern have been represented as a *charity*, affording relief to the deserving needy, and was offered as an inducement to the membership to patronize said Concern, but the second and third plan "suggested" and favored by Dr. Summers, would stop those streams of charity and put an end to this inducement. L. G.

HOW DOES HE CUT UP?—I shall never forget how this struck me, when, some years ago, I heard it applied to the settlement of a rich man's estate. It was not how much he was worth, how many thousand dollars has he left to his heirs, but, *How does he cut up?* As if he had been no more than a stalled fat ox, about whose weight there had been different estimates before he was slaughtered and brought to the block, and quartered and his tallow taken out. And what comparison would be more appropriate where men have devoted all their lives and powers to making money, from a supreme love of it, to the neglect of every higher object?

It is said that a pendulum, to vibrate once an hour, must be 85 miles longer than the diameter of the earth.

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA'S OPINION OF THE CHINESE INSURRECTION.

The following account of the character of the religious movement in China is contained in the recent charge of the Bishop of Victoria, at Shanghae, Oct. 20, 1853:

With the religious aspect of this native movement we are more intimately concerned. And here it is needful to exercise a prudential caution, neither expecting too much of untured Christianity on the one hand, nor identifying Protestant missions with it too undiscriminatingly on the other. The rebel leaders are evidently men in earnest. Their unsparing destruction of idols—shocking the minds of the common people generally, and of the female population universally—would be impolitic in men with less lofty aims than those of a reformation of the national religion; and strikingly exhibits their own belief in their divine mission to extirpate image-worship and to propagate the knowledge of the one true God. Their compulsory prohibition of opium smoking and their threatened exclusion of this contraband article from the country—preclude the supposition of their being actuated by a selfish and calculating policy—bringing them into danger of eventual collision with foreigners, as well as pledging them to an onslaught on the most cherished casual habits of their countrymen. They appear to be animated with all the religious fervor which inspired Mahomet in his course of victory; and to be tinctured with the austere morality which soured and incensed the Puritans against their dissolute adversaries. To expect from men of whom we have as yet no certain knowledge that any of them have been baptized—who have no spiritual teachers—whose knowledge of Christianity is derived more from the Old Testament than the New—whose views of religious zeal and political propagandism appear to be drawn rather from the warlike example of Joshua at the head of the armies of Israel, than from the writings and sufferings of Paul the apostle of Jesus Christ—to expect from such a body of men a perfect exhibition of the gentle, forgiving spirit of the gospel, and a full harvest of the fruits of the Spirit of holiness, is to measure them prematurely by the standard of well instructed Christians, and to apply to them the rule of long-established Christian communities.

Amid all the error, the enthusiasm, the fanaticism, and the intolerance, which are perceptible among them—they have given forth in their public manifestoes to the reading population of China, sentiments and views of moral and religious truth such as have never before sounded in the ears of this people.

It is a mark of no inconsiderable progress in this people to find the former half of the book of Genesis, as translated by the late Dr. Gutzlaff, republished in the Insurgent host and bearing the *imprimatur* of Thae-ping-wang as Emperor: the words "Volume the First," lending to the supposition that other portions of the Sacred Record have been published or are in the course of publication. It is no slight event in the history of the world to find a Chinese claimant of imperial dignity taking up the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society and publishing the Holy Scriptures for his followers.

The "New Calendar of the Thae-ping dynasty" proclaims to the people of China—hitherto the dupes of necromancers or the slaves of good and evil omens and of lucky and unlucky days—that prayer for the divine blessing sanctifies every day as alike fortunate:

"Whoever truly venerates our heavenly father, the supreme Lord and great God, is under the protection of heaven and can engage in his duties whenever he thinks proper. Every season, therefore, may be considered as prosperous and favorable."

During the season of drought, we have of late witnessed around the city propitiatory offerings to the "Dragon-Prince of the Eastern Sea," sanctioned and commanded by the rulers as a means of obtaining rain. But the "Imperial declaration of Thae-ping-wang," a document said to be written by the leader of the rebellion himself, thus assails the prevalent superstition:

"In later ages we have had unprincipled men falsely declaring that the Dragon of the Eastern Sea can produce rain; whereas this Dragon of the Eastern Sea is nothing more than a transformation of the King of Hades. This king of Hades is no other than the old serpent, the devil, who transforms himself in a variety of ways to deceive and entrap the souls of men."

In their published comment on the Ten Commandments, the thoughts and intents of the heart are recognized as among the spiritual requirements of God's law. "Lustful imaginations"—"amorous glances"—"libidinous songs"—and their common incentive the "smoking of foreign tobacco" (opium)—are among the enumerated ways of transgressing the Seventh Commandment.

An acknowledgement of the universal prevalence of sin seems to be shadowed forth in "the book of religious precepts of the Thae-ping dynasty."

Then, again, obscurely and inadequately as the Divinity and Atonement of Christ are sometimes alluded to throughout their writings, we may recognize a ground-work of essential truth, on which the glorious superstructure of that doctrine in its full proportions and completeness may be built by the foreign missionary instructor.

In "the book of religious precepts of the Thae-ping-wang dynasty" we have a clear recognition of the guilt of sin, the duty of repentance, the atonement of Jesus Christ, the need of a new heart, and the work of the Holy Spirit in renewing and purifying the soul for heaven.

The emperors of China have been remarkable for their absurd claim of extravagant titles and relationships to heaven. The rival Emperor declares that *Wang* (king) and not *Shing* (holy) nor *Te* (emperor or potentate) belongs to him; for the latter term belongs only to the great Supreme Being (Shangte):

"The great God, He is God (Te.) The monarchs of this world may be called kings, and that is all." "The great God (Shang-Ta) or heavenly Father and Supreme Lord, is omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent, the Supreme over all. There is not an individual who is not produced and cherished by him. He is Shang (Supreme). He is Te (Potentate). Besides the great God (Shang-te) our heavenly Father and Supreme Lord, there is no one who can be called Shang and no one who can be called Te. Therefore from henceforth all you soldiers and officers may designate us your Lord, and that is all; you must not call me Supreme, lest you should encroach upon the designation of our heavenly Father. Our heavenly Father is our holy Father, and our celestial elder Brother is our holy Lord the Savior of the world. Hence our heavenly Father and our celestial elder Brother alone are *holy*, and from henceforth all you soldiers and officers may designate us your Lord, and that is all; but you must not call me holy, lest you encroach upon the designation of our heavenly Father and celestial elder Brother."

In the plenitude of imperial pride the 'Son of Heaven' has from ancient times claimed alone as the high-priest of the nation the honor of making special offerings to the one Supreme Being and sacrificing at the winter solstice at the round hillock. The chief of the rival dynasty restores to the sons of Han their just right, and gives to all the children of men equality in the sight of God:

"Those whose minds have been deluded by the devil object and say, that the great God is only to be worshipped by sovereign princes. But we wish you to know that the great God (Shang-te) is the universal father of all men throughout the world. Sovereigns are those of his children who most resemble Him."

The national exclusiveness and pride of China has hitherto debarred her from intercommunication with foreign countries. On this point, again, we may perceive the inculcation of sentiments which, if prevailing generally among this people, would speedily throw down the barriers which have so long isolated them from Christendom, and bring them into the great brotherhood of Christian nations. Instead of terming foreigners 'barbarians,' the pretender to the imperial throne enjoins his followers to recognize them as "brethren" under the protection of the same true God:

"The great God is the universal Father of all men throughout the world. China, which is near to us, is governed and regulated by the same God; foreign nations, which are far away, are under the same rule."

Again—

"Foreign nations, though far removed, are protected and cared for by the One great God, and China, which is so near, is under the same gracious care. There are many men in the world, but they are all our brothren; there are many women in the world, but they are all our sisters."

The next objection of the Chinese against Christianity has been that it is the religion of foreigners. The insurgent edicts reply to this taunt by declaring that China once acknowledged the God of patriarchal tradition, and that when the Chinese "knew God, they glorified him not as God," nor "retained God in their knowledge." [Romans i. 21-28.

"Some also say erroneously that to worship the great God (Shang-te) is to imitate foreigners; not remembering that China has her histories, which are open to investigation. From the time of Pwan-koo (the first man of whom the Chinese speak) down to the period of the three dynasties, both princes and people honored and worshipped the great God (Shang-te.)"

"The fact is, that according to the histories of both the Chinese and foreign nations, the important duty of worshipping the great God, in the early ages of the world, several thousand years ago, was alike practiced by Chinese and foreigners. But the various foreign nations in the West have practiced this duty up to the present time, while the Chinese practiced it up to the Tsin and Han dynasties; since which time they have erroneously followed the Devil's ways and allowed themselves to be deceived by the King of Hades. Now, however, the great God, out of compassion to the children of men, has displayed his great power and delivered men from the machinations of the evil one, causing them to retrace their steps, and again to practice the great duty which was performed of old."

But strange customs and superstitious rites have been reported as observed by these imperfectly enlighted men. Apparently borrowing the institution of Showbread from the Jewish tabernacle, or transferring to the service of the true God their former pagan modes of honoring their false gods, they place tripple offerings of food before each of the Three Persons of the Trinity. There occur in their published books statements of a personal communication with the Almighty and claims of a new and special revelation; which may render the future course of their foreign missionary instructors one of difficulty and danger. With all due abatement on account of the suspicious channel of hostile authorities through which many of their excesses have been reported; they nevertheless appear to pursue their Tartar oppressors with all the sanguinary destruction which was wreaked by the Israelites under Joshua of old, as the appointed executioners of God's judicial wrath, upon the nations of Canaan. The waters of the Yang-tse-kiang have floated upon their bosom the scattered and drifted wreck of thousands of broken idols. The temples have been demolished, the emblems of superstition have been expelled, and in case of resistance the priests have been put to the sword. The first principles of civil and religious freedom and of constitutional government have yet to be imbibed from the same fountain-source whence they gained their knowledge of the more prominent truths of the Bible. The national polygamy of China seems as yet to have received no check; and like the Israelitish monarchs of old, the insurgent chiefs appear to have a plurality of wives. They make an external submission to Christianity a condition of adherence to their cause; and all the evil consequences of such a compulsory profession may be expected to prevail in the hypocrisy or fanaticism of many among their multitude. The various styles of writing observable in their books and the extravagant pretensions proclaimed in some of their edicts, lead to the conclusion that probably two classes of Christian professors are to be found in the movement; sincere enthusiasts, on the one hand, impelled by a conviction of their divine mission to extirpate false religion from the empire; and political adventurers, on the other hand, less palpably under the influence of religious motives and willing to employ the arts of king-craft or the pious frauds of a middle-age Christianity for overawing the multitude and punishing treachery from the host. Many facts, however, which have been ascertained respecting them, exclude the supposition that such adherents as this class form a general specimen of the religious character of the insurgents. The lawless rabble of the members of the Triad Society, who have recently risen against the local authorities and captured the cities of Shanghae and Amoy, and whom we have seen to be addicted to the practices of idol-worship and opium smoking, are in no way to be confounded or identified with the character and cause of Thae-ping-wang. They have endeavored to conciliate foreigners in this city by hoisting the flag of Thae-ping-wang, and by issuing a copy of one of his religious proclamations. But it is a mere device intended to excite foreign sympathy.

A recent visitor, an American medical missionary, relates of the insurgent forces within the city of Chin-kean that among them the Sabbath was kept holy (although by an astronomical error in their calendar they kept as such the seventh instead of the first day of the week), public religious services were regularly held, appointed officers, like Cromwell's generals of old, preached to the troops, and the general signs of order, morality and decorum prevailed. At each dawn of day, the rebel garrison assembled for prayer in the various military guard-houses: and there to the sound of native music they sang hymns, chants and doxologies to the Trinity, all kneeling devoutly in prayer to the Almighty. Could we hope that even a small proportion of this vast multitude operates as a leaven of religious sincerity to give a Christian character to the general mass, it would be a spectacle partaking of the sublime, to witness tens of thousands of native patriots banded together for a great political and religious end; and, where a little while ago idolatry reigned uncontrolled, to hear doxologies of praise and hymns of prayer ascending to the one true God through the one Savior of mankind.

Ere long the true character of this movement will be open to a closer view. In the meantime we judge only from published documents and authenticated facts; and such a mingled aspect leaves opposite impressions on the mind—much that is hopeful combined with not a little that is dubious and unsound. While there is much that should render us indisposed to raise unduly the hopes of the Christian Church at home—to sound the notes of premature triumph, or to identify the continued stability of Protestant missions with the fortunes of Thae-ping dynasty; we may leave both sides of the picture, its lights and shadows, its bright colors and its sombre hues, its hopeful features and its dangerous aspects, to the careful observing mind; promising only, that it requires the powers of a more than human foresight—it belongs only to the secret counsels of Him whose overruling Providence will assuredly direct the result—to know and predict in which direction the religious bearings of this question may terminate. The mere political problem seems likely soon to be solved; and the dynasty of the Manchow Tartars is apparently falling or fallen to rise no more.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

A large meeting was held a fortnight ago in the Tabernacle in New York, to consider the means of securing freedom of worship for Americans from home, called by some of the most respectable and well known gentlemen in the city. Letters favorable to the object of the meeting were read from Messrs. Everett, Abbot Lawrance, Henry A. Wise, Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Durbin, and addresses were made by Messrs. Field and Katchum, Rev. Stewart Robinson and E. N. Kirk, and the Rev. Dr. Baird. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and great unanimity of sentiment provailed. Resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to take up and pass the resolutions offered in the Senate last year by the Hon. Mr. Underwood, and asking that memorials be prepared and sent to both Houses of Congress, from all parts of the country. Mr. Underwood's resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That it would be just and wise on the part of the government of the United States, in future treaties with foreign nations to secure, if practicable, to our citizens residing abroad the right of worshipping God freely and openly, according to the dictates of their own consciences, by providing that "they shall not be disturbed, molested or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar religion, either in their own private houses or in churches, chapels or other places appointed for public worship; and that they shall be at liberty to build and maintain places of worship in convenient situations, interfering in no way with, but respecting the religion and customs of the country in which they reside."

Resolved further, That it would be just and wise in our future treaties with foreign nations to secure our citizens residing abroad the right to purchase and own burial places, and to bury any of our citizens dying abroad in such places, with those religious ceremonies and observances deemed appropriate by surviving friends of the deceased."

Upon the above the Presbyterian thus soundly discourses:

"The propriety of securing such privileges as are here specified, is too apparent to require argument. In no other part of the world have Romanists as much liberty as they enjoy under our government. They may build as many churches, schools or convents as they please, and bury their dead without let or hindrance, according to the customs of their religion. In return for these privileges, it is asking but little that our citizens who may happen to be in the countries where Romanism prevails, should enjoy, undisturbed, the rights of worship and of sepulture. The reverse of this is now true in Romish countries. American Protestants are exposed to insult and serious maltreatment in Mexico, Central America, all South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain, Portugal and nearly all of Austria and Italy. In scarcely any of these countries are they allowed, under any circumstances, to have a place of worship, and in the isolated instances where it is permitted, it is only in the precincts of a diplomatic or consular agency, and under the American flag, as it were upon American ground. Our citizens who die in these countries must either be buried with Romish ceremonies, or be interred, as has been the case, stealthily by night, under penalty of punishment in case of discovery. These are the returns which, in this enlightend age, citizens of the United States receive for the unrestricted privileges the spiritual subjects of the Pope enjoy here.

"There may be difficulties attending securing the stipulations proposed, in our treaties with Romish powers. However willing they may be to receive favors from Protestants, and to advocate tolerance here, they are as bigoted and intolerant on their own soil as Rome has always been. The United States, however, has become a power amongst the nations which now cannot be despised; she is respected and feared, and has the opportunity of availing herself of this fact for the practical advantage of her citizens. Politicians have been wont to court and dally with Romanists; let them now know that Protestants also have a word to say, and that as they constitute six-sevenths of the population of this country, they are authorized to claim that something shall be done to secure their rights. We hope the subject may be discussed throughout the country, and that memorials of such a character may be sent to both Houses of Congress as shall lead to the adoption of such measures as the importance of the subject demands."

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The following is a complete list of Delegates elect to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to convene at the city of Columbus, Ga., on the 1st of May next: the Pacific Conference excepted, from which returns may not be expected much in advance of May.

KENTUCKY.—H H Kavanaugh, T N Raleton, J C Harrison, L D Huston, W M Grubbs, B T Crouch. *Reserves:* J G Bruce, C Babbett.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—E C Thornton, S Kelley. *Reserve:* S K Vaught.

MISSOURI.—W Patton, W G Caples, E M Marvin, B S Ashby. *Reserves:* A Monro, H Brown.

ST. LOUIS.—T Johnson, D R McAnally, D A Leeper, J Boyle, J K Lacey. *Reserves:* J F Truslow, W Browning.

LOUISVILLE.—E Stevenson, N H Lee, A H Redford, Z M Tayler, C B Parsons. *Reserves: Reserves:* E W Schon, J D Barnet.

HOLSTON.—S Pattoa. E E Wiley, W Hicks, T Sullins, D B Carter, J Atkins. *Reserves:* T K Catlett, D Flemming.

VIRGINIA.—J Early, D S Doggett, A Dibrall, H B Cowles, W A Smith, W B Rowzie, G W Langhorne, L Rosser, L M Lee. *Reserves:* G W Carter, J E Edwards.

TENNESSEE.—J B McFerrin, J W Hanner, A L P Green, M M Henkle, J H Hughes, F Scruggs, F E Pitts, T W Randle, A R Erwin, G W Taylor, E Wadeworth. *Reserves:* E T Slater, A S Riggs, T Maddin.

INDIAN MISSION.—D B Cumming, W L McAlister. *Reserve:* T B Ruble.

ARKANSAS.—J Stanford, J E Cobb, J M Steele, J Cowle, S Carlisle. *Reserve:* L P Lively.

NORTH CAROLINA.—C F deems, W Closs, R J Careon, R O Burton, D B Nicholson, W Carter, W Barringer. *Reserves:* R W Wilson, J Jamieson.

MEMPHIS.—G W D Harris, M Brock, M J Blackwell, T L Boswell, F A Owen, J W McFarland, W McMahon, D J Allen. *Reserves:* J H Brooks, J Randle.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—W M Wightman, A M Shipp, W A Gamewell, Whitefoord Smith, H A C Walker, W A McSwain, R J Boyd, J Stacey. *Reserves:* T R Walsh, H H Durant.

GEORGIA.—G F Pierce, S Anthony, L Pierce, W J Parks, J W Glenn, J E Evans, G J Pearce, J Lewis, J B Payne, A T Mann, J C Simmons. *Reserves:* W R Branham, W G Parks, J P Turner.

MISSISSIPPI.—B M Drake, L Campbell, L Pearce, J G Jones, W Winans, A T M Fly. *Reseves:* H J Harris, D M Wiggins.

ALABAMA.—J. Hamilton, T O Summers, A H Mitchell, T W Dorman, J T Heard, W H McDaniel, O R Blue, F G Ferguson, G Garret. *Reserves:* P P Neely, G Shaeffer.

LOUISIANA.—J C Keener, H N McTyeire, T Samford. *Reserves:* W E Doty, J Sanders.

FLORIDA.—P P Smith, R H Howren, F Stewart. *Reserve:* J Peany.

EAST TEXAS.—S A Williams, O Fisher, J Shook. *Reserve:* N W Burks.

TEXAS.—R Alexander, H S Thrall, J M Wesson, J N Whipple. *Reserve:* W A Smith, W C Lewis. [S. C. Adv.

[From the Methodist Protestant.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

BY T. A. S. DONIPHAN.

It is almost needless to say that by the Holy Bible we mean that collection of books which were written by inspired men, and which constitute what we call the Old and New Testament Scriptures. The word Bible means *the book*, by way of excellence, but our English ancestors seem to have taken a broader view of the meaning of the word, and accordingly, in 1653, passed an act of Parliament in which it was styled not Biblium the book, but Bibliotheca, the library. In that early age of English literature and scarcity of books this name might have had a greater appropriateness than now; but with all our advances in education, and advantages in the multiplication of books, what book or number of books will make such a library as the Bible?

The loftiest and most gifted intellects have considered it an honor to devote years of studious labor in analyzing the contents, learning the doctrines and treasuring the principles of this guide to a better world, and have then devoted their lives to the promulgation of its saving truths to their fellow-men: we therefore offer no apology for devoting a small portion of the fleeting time of our existence to contemplating the history of the most wonderful book in the world. Byron, the greatest of modern poets, was at times a skeptic. In his Childe Harold, Don Juan and some of his fugitive pieces, he spoke sneeringly of the Bible and religion; but when the open volume of inspiration lay before him, with his hand upon its sacred pages, to use his own beautiful language, "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," and he wrote upon the fly-leaf of a Bible presented to him by his mother, the exalted sentiments embodied in the following lines:

"Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries!
Oh, happiest they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt or read to scorn."

Christians of all denominations, as well as Jews, admit the inspiration of the Old Testament; and even the Sadducees who questioned the divinity of the rest of the books, admitted those of Moses to have been written under the immediate inspiration of Jehovah himself. The books of the Old Testament have been by some commentators divided into four classes. The first comprising the legal books, or the pentateuch; the second the historical books; the third, the moral books, and the fourth the prophetical books. Notwithstanding this nominal division, the greater portion of the whole work is historical; even the prophecies themselves, having by the lapse of time and the literal and perfect fulfilment of the most important predictions contained in them, become a part of the history of the times and events to which they relate. Besides, they contain the earliest, most authentic and precise history of the times through which they were written, and of which they profess to give an account of the political, physical and religious systems in vogue among the Jews and their neighboring nations, of any other work extant. Indeed, it may be seriously questioned whether, without them, we should have any clear conception of the origin of the human race, the state of the ante-deluvian world or the final destiny of man. Josephus, a Jewish historian who flourished a little less than a century after the commencement of the Christian era, confirms the account of Moses in every particular, although he says it was only after the seventh day that Moses began to talk philosophically. Yet he gives but a recapitulation of Moses' account of the creation, the fall of man from his first and happy estate, the deluge, the patriarchal ages, the destruction of the cities of the plain, and all the other events in the catalogue of the books of Moses. Similar ideas of the history of the world existed very generally among most of the nations of the earth, and at the earliest periods of which we have any account. All the early cosmogonies resemble that of Moses so nearly as to prove their derivation from him, or from a similar prevailing tradition respecting the history of the creation. The most ancient author, next to Moses, of whose writings we have any fragments, is Sanchuniathon, the Phœnician. He flourished and wrote a little more than twelve hundred years before our Savior, or about three hundred and fifty years after Moses. His writings were translated by Philo, of Byblus, in the reign of Adrian, and many portions of his version are preserved by Eusebius. The notions entertained by Sanchuniathon correspond precisely with those of the world's first and greatest historian, Moses, and are almost translated by Hessiod, who wrote about three hundred years later, or nine hundred years before Christ. These sentiments and views of the world's history gradually spread among the Greeks; from whom they passed to the Romans and became generally adopted, notwithstanding the efforts which were made to establish the doctrines of Epicurius by the nervous poetry of Lucretius. Ovid has collected the orthodox doctrines which prevailed among both Greeks and Romans, and has expressed them with uncommon sweetness and perspicuity in the first chapter of his metamorphoses. There is so striking a coincidence between his account and that of Moses, that the scholar is almost induced to believe that he is translating literally from the first chapter of Genesis. And there can be no doubt that the Mosaic writings were well known at that time both among the Greeks and Romans. Megasthenes, who was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator, the founder of the Syrian monarchy, to the court of the king of the Prasii, 320 years before Christ, affirms that all the doctrines of the Greeks respecting the creation were current among the Brahmins in India and the Jews in Syria. His residence in India at the court of one of the most powerful and flourishing monarchs enabled him to become acquainted with the manners and customs and religious opinions of the subjects, and these he gave in his work called "Indica," from which the Greeks first derived their knowledge of the country.

Juvenal, the Satirist, mentions "whatever Moses has transmitted in his mystic volume." Under all these circumstances, we think there is scarcely a doubt that Ovid actually copied from the Bible, for he adopts the very order detailed by Moses, as the following translation by Dryden, from the metamorphoses, will show:

"Before the seas, and this terrestial ball,
And heaven's high canopy, that covers all,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and indigested mass:
A lifeless lump, unfashioned and unframed,
Of jarring seeds and justly chaos named.
But God, or nature, while they thus contend,
To these intestine discords put an end;
Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driven,
And grosser air sunk from etherial heaven.
Thus when the God, whatever god was he,
Had formed the whole and made the parts agree,
That no unequal portions might be found,
He moulded earth into a spacious round.
Then every void of nature to supply,
With forms of gods he fills the vacant sky;
New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share,
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their ooze beds the finny fish repair.
A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanting yet, and then was man designed,
Conscious of thought, of more capacious breast,
For empire formed, and fit to rule the rest:
And then with particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire."

In this extract we see all the principal objects of creation mentioned exactly in the order which Moses has assigned them in his writings; and when we consider what follows—the war of the giants, the general corruption of the world, the universal deluge, the preservation of Deucalion and Pyrrha, their sacrifices to the gods on leaving the vessel in which they had been preserved, there can hardly be a doubt that Ovid borrowed either directly or at second hand from Moses. We believe it is generally admitted that not only Sanchuniathon and Ovid, but the whole heathen world derived their notions of the creation and early history of mankind from the sacred Scriptures. Skeptics and infidels who would overthrow the Bible and the beautiful and sublime system of morals, virtue and religion built upon it, always level at the writings of Moses their heaviest anathemas and keenest satire. One of the chief objections is as to the manner in which Moses could have come into possession of the facts and circumstances which he relates with so much minuteness, when he did not write until two thousand five hundred years after the creation. There were at least three modes in which these important events could have been brought down to the time of Moses, to wit: by tradition, by writing, and by direct revelation. Even supposing that Moses enjoyed none of the advantages of modern historians, that of consulting the most reliable records of his country's history and the dealings of Jehovah with his chosen people, and that no revelation was made on this subject, it was easy enough for him to be satisfied of the truth of what he wrote in the book of Genesis, by tradition alone, as the accounts came to him through the medium of from five to seven persons at most. The extraordinary longevity of man at this early age of the world, and the vigor of his intellect remaining unimpaired to the last hours of his earthly pilgrimage, and the constant necessity of the exercise of his memory in relating to his posterity the traditions detailed to him by his fathers, together with the accumulated knowledge and experience of his own times, rendered it an easy matter for the history of the world to have been perpetuated in this manner, and for Moses to have received a perfect account of the creation, the deluge, the re-peopling of the earth, the patriarchal ages, and all the various circumstances that fill up that long period. Thus, from Adam to Noah but one man was necessary to connect the history of that first 1656 years of the world. This history was without doubt known to Methuselah, who lived to see and know both Adam and Noah. In like manner Shem connected Noah and Abraham, having lived to see and converse with the patriarch, as Isaac did with Joseph, from whom these things might easily have been conveyed to Moses by Amran, his father, who was cotemporary with Joseph. The general reception among the Jews of this account, together with the universal credence it obtained, not only among them, but throughout the whole heathen world, from Sanchuniathon to Ovid, are strong proof of its authenticity. When Christ and his disciples came they bore testimony to the truth of Moses and the prophets. The care with which the Jews preserved the books of the law in all their wars, conflicts, captivities and disasters, together with the authority it had among them, are sure and unerring signs that it was regarded by those who lived nearest the times to which it referred, or were cotemporary with many of the events recorded, as a valuable historical account, as well as legal work. Credulity will

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He looks quite foolish, but pre[illegible] ally, can ride several miles on horseback, and [illegible] throughout the building.

sympathy with Almightiness; we may well [illegible] 12th, against the Nebraska Bill.

visual free from this unfortunate disease.

the boundary line thereon described, is no [illegible] prospect which [illegible]

Scriptures has never been a sin of the Jewish or heathen world, any more than it is of the modern.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

Ten thousand subscribers for the New Orleans Advocate this year. *It can be done.* The list can be run up to that point. We are ready to say it must be. If our agents could talk together they would see the matter in a new light. We never hear of one trying but he succeeds. Let us bring them face to face.

A local preacher near Bastrop, Louisiana, (Rev. E. R.) sends a letter, 30th Jan., covering ten new subscribers and $15. He says: "Last Saturday I left home for an appointment, 16 miles distant. I thought I would for the first time in my life try my hand at getting subscribers for the N. O. C. Advocate, and send you the result. P. S.—This is the labor of but a few hours. I think I can get as many more with little effort." That was a good appointment. Our brother, who is a very sensible man and preacher, doubtless made an impression: but he secured more by that sixteen mile trip. The Advocate will visit those ten families weekly with its various preaching. He has procured a helper in his good work. By a "few hour's" labor he procures this.

A traveling preacher, Rev. L. P., of Miss., writing Feb. 4, sends also ten new subscribers and $15—"money current with the merchant." Our friends often say, the sum is so small, it is inconvenient to send by mail. But that sum came very snugly, and there was no discount on it. He adds after giving names and offices in a plain hand—"I obtained these by a *little* attention to the matter on my first round of visits on this station."

A local preacher, (who, by the way, are first rate agents when they put their hand to it, and they have our thanks)—writes from East Alabama and offers to act as agent, in these singular words: "We have never seen a copy up here, and therefore you'll have to send me one as specimen. It was'nt known here there was such a paper as the New Orleans Christian Advocate, till last week I saw a notice and something printed from it in a Georgia paper."

Verily, we should like an exchange with that Georgia paper! Every paper has to be published twice—first at the printing office, then abroad. For three years the publication has been going on here: but it failed there.

We jot down these things to stir up the pure minds of our brethren.

☞ The friend from Bayside who writes requesting us to forward him half a dozen copies of "Abbey's Letters to Bishop Green," is informed that that pungent circulating medium is not to be had in the city. It would be well to keep a supply with McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, as this is not the only inquiry that has been made for the book.

Summers on Baptism.—Those wishing this standard work can have their orders filled by applying to Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., Selma, Ala., or J. K. Randall & Co., Mobile, Ala.

Rev. D. W. Lewis.—Our Choctaw brother called on us Monday, fresh from the Indian Territory. The Conference left him without appointment this year to publish in the Choctaw tongue the Discipline, Hymns and Tracts. He has in manuscript the translation of the Discipline, waiting for funds to publish. The Church in the Nation already has thirty-five of our hymns in their own language, translated by Rev. John Page in 1848. To these will be added till the number reaches about one hundred. Brother Lewis purposes also a translation of some of Wesley's sermons. He is now on the way to Washington City, for treaty business, where may he have good speed. The Presiding Elder, Rev. W. L. McAlister, stands us by him a letter, 28th Dec., with an item of news:

"Fine health in the Choctaw Church and *State*. Our schools never more flourishing—thirty added to Church communion the last round on the District; business and *eating* men mourn over the dry state of the meanest of all rivers; to its length (the Arkansas) we ford it on horse or pony-back at option."

ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.

Rev. G. Shaeffer writes us, 8th Feb., from Columbus, Miss.: "Bishop Paine ordained Brother Belton Deacon and Elder, on Sabbath last, in this place, for the China Mission. He and his lady will leave here next Tuesday for New York, where they will embark for China. There were several others ordained at the same time. Dr. Jenkins was with us and gave a lecture at night on China to a crowded congregation. He had his Chinaman with him, together with a number of their idols, with charts and drawings illustrative of their idolatries, &c. He was listened to with great interest, and received $150 for the Mission at the close of his lecture. Columbus had given $1000 a few [illegible] before to the cause of Missions. Some of the people are beginning to believe that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

LIFE OF BISHOP BASCOM.

A good work has been done by Dr. Henkle in writing the life of Henry Biddleman Bascom. It had nothing of self-denial we judge: how could it, when the materials were so abundant and rich! The events of Bascom's life connect themselves in later times with the leading chapters of American Methodism, and in earlier with its planting in the West. He was brought in in the regular fashion—young, uneducated, zealous. The wants of the times called him out, as others had been called, under the Holy Ghost. He graduated in the itinerancy, and no mean scholar was he—Learned as he preached, and preached as he learned, and few equals had he in the pulpit. His development was an illustration of Methodist economy.

The biographer had before him a genealogical table of the Bascom family running back to 1650. It appears that Henry B. was a cross of the French Huguenot and German—his mother being a German of the Biddleman family. Born May 27, 1796: born again August 18, 1810: an exhorter at 16: licensed to preach at a Quarterly-meeting of Brush Creek Circuit, February, 1813, and traveling under the Presiding Elder: in the autumn of same year received as a probationer in the Conference, and appointed to Deer Creek Circuit, which, as the "plan" preserved among his papers shows, "had 27 regular appointments for preaching, besides numerous extra night-meetings," &c.—these are the main dates of his beginning.

One cannot read this book, especially the first part, without three convictions: That where there is any "come out" in a young preacher, nothing is like the itinerancy, as primitively worked, to bring him out: That the spiritual demands of this country could only have been met by the men and the measures Methodism adopted: And that the early history of the Great West cannot be written without drawing largely upon the life, labors and adventures of Methodist itinerants.

At two or three brief periods Bascom kept a diary: fortunately one of these falls in his first year as a preacher. Such entries as these will alter the opinions of some who knew him only as the man of fame. Indeed they gave us sensible relief and heightened our appreciation, for we had heard, with others, a report that Bascom should have said, "He never knew any to be convicted or converted under his preaching."

"*Oct.* 9. Tried to preach to about sixty people and had a precious time. Some praised God, but others remained without strength. I meet with some powerful temptations, but grace is my strong fortress."

"In the evening preached again, on the general resurrection—an awful time—took two into society."

"*Oct.* 11. Tried to preach on the necessity of regeneration; had an uncommon time; the power of the Lord was present and many trembled before him. Met the class and had a profitable waiting on the Lord. After dinner rode to my next appointment."

"*Oct.* 13. Rose early—fled to the woods and prayed; fed my horse; prayed with the family; ate my breakfast and started for my next appointment," &a.

On the 7th Feb., 1814, we find him, after long rides and preaching twice a day, come to a place: "Rode five miles and preached to half a dozen souls—one sinner was deeply convicted and cried aloud for mercy." On 27th, "We had an awful time; three were struck down by the power of God."

Indeed we regret the course the biographer intimates he has taken, in not giving us more of this diary. That was a *time* when the young preacher had but *six* hearers, and yet *one* convert.

Dr. Henkle has executed the narrative portion of this work with life and interest. The preacher's bear, the turkey story, and the coat, the panther escape, passing a night on the mountains in a hollow log—these we wish we had room to give—but the reader must go to the book. It is a biography that could not have been written east of the mountains. We sat down to its reading soon after dinner and did not finish and could not quit till twelve that night.

There are exceptions it needs no hypercriticism to take. The dedication, to say the best of it, is in bad taste: and this, not for what is in it, but what is not. A glance will convince the reader of this. Again, the author prejudices his impartiality and sober statement by coming forward rather soon and often with such words as "giant in intellect," "object of admiration and astonishment," &c. He insists Bascom was great, in the preface: towards the end speaks of the "great departed:" and brings forward Henry Clay oftener than necessary, in the course of the book, to prove he *was* great. When a biographer has access to facts and room to spread them out, if he fails to make out a case, panegerics and affidavits will not do it.

This biography vindicates and sets upon ground of consistency and constitutionality Bascom's views and course on Slavery. As early as 1812, he hears Bishop Asbury and learns the principles that enter into the Protest of the minority in 1844. In 1819 he draws up and signs, with a minority of the Tennessee Conference, a similar conservative document.

The work so well done in other respects, is open to serious exception in the stand-point the biographer assumes for observing Bascom in the maturity of his pulpit powers. We except to it not more for its unworthiness of a Christian minister, than its ill influence. *Reputation* usurps too much place. He preaches somewhere, and the verdict of the biographer is—"Maintained his reputation fully"! Another time, "preached to an admiring multitude"! Another, "equalled the expectations of the public"! From certain *magnates* before whom he preached what the biographer would style "one of his best sermons," he received "high commendation"! The "most brilliant of his pulpit efforts" was made somewhere else. And we actually have the "performence"!! Shades of McKendree and Asbury—are these the standards of pulpit excellence—are these the ends of preaching? Can dead Bascom—our honored Bascom, be put to no better use than ministering to itching ears?

His culminating point is placed about 1846. To us it seems that *as a preacher* it was earlier. When he passed the mountains from the West to his Washington Chaplaincy he passed his culmination. Never afterwards on the circuit, in the mountain paths, fleeing to the woods, having 'awful times' at least, not of the good old sort. Henceforth—if the biographer lets us into his subject rightly—he has a reputation to maintain and becomes morbidly sensitive about it.—Adds few new subjects to the roll of texts and polishes and repeats the old ones.—Stands before cold critics and not the heaving, generous Western audiences, swayed to and fro by his mighty eloquence. He gets into the Colonization Agency, into Madison College, into Augusta College, and worse than all, hopelessly into debt.—Lectures for money to get out of debt. The Transylvania University comes on with its increasing embarrassments. We remember seeing a letter, about this time, of President Bascom to an intimate friend, in which was an anguishing allusion to these pecuniary embarrassments: "I am killed all this day long." The words were underlined. The soul that held communion with nature and was open, in its fine and noble faculties, to the grandest impressions, was ground down into the dust, among those who praised him, flattered him and heard him: who were ambitious of his fame, who were served by his embarrassment, who did everything, but *help* him: and he would not stoop to ask help. His mortal sicknesses were aggravated if not brought on by this mental anxiety. To all this was added the powerless Quarterly Review and the Commissionership. Thus embarrassed, distracted, overtasked, *secularized*, what could he do, to whom a dispensation of the gospel had been committed? The preacher was crushed out.

We are saddened by reading those pages that disclose these truths. They will teach our Church a lesson and our preachers a lesson. Even within so-called ecclesiastical limits, there may be secularization. And yet, while in fact he was thus victimized and confessed in 1850, he had from these causes "lost in a measure his high tone of religious feeling," he held sentiments on the subject of devotion to the ministry worthy of one called of God to it and qualified by the Spirit for it. Though opposed on his entrance into the Conference, and held back a year on probation after being justly entitled to full admission: though assigned to the hardest work and variously worried through the influence of a few weak and envious minds for no other offence than the freak of munificence nature had indulged in his putting up: though he traveled his third year more than 3000 miles, preached 400 sermons and received only $12 10 salary: though he had tempting offers to leave the church: none of these things moved him. He was and wished to be nothing else than a Methodist preacher. A brother minister had left preaching to practice another profession, for a better living. To him Bascom wrote, "I might perhaps with equal reason and equal prospects pursue a like course; but, poor and embarrassed as I am, I am resolved to have no *client*, but Him who at the first employed me to plead the great cause of human salvation: and I know my *fee* will be certain and *large*."

Sentiments worthy of him and spoken like him. And as in the pulpit lay his calling, in it lay his forte also. His biographer makes no question, but had he chosen another profession, as law or politics, he would have equalled Calhoun, Webster and those who stood foremost. If we discriminate his talents rightly, it is no disparagement of them to dissent from this opinion. He had not the requisite readiness and compactness: and his sensitiveness unsuited him for the contact of forensic life. The narrative of this biography has been rendered with vividness and power: only as an able writer could do it, and one acquainted with the scenes and habits involved. Only begin and you must go to the end. We cannot speak as highly of its philosophy. We hoped to find what we do not—a critical estimate of the man and the preacher—a satisfactory analysis. What was he and what was he *not*? Whence that extraordinary power hundreds of thousands *felt* but could tell no more?

The latter pages, furnishing a fit occasion for solving this problem, and even necessitating some solution, in order to grouping of events and an appreciation of their relations to the subject, seem to have been written in the absence of a guiding philosophy. Often in their interesting details we had to pause a moment and call up former impressions, in order to preserve, tall and unshrunken, the majestic character we delight to contemplate.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

Having been requested by correspondents and others to give particular information about the Prize Essay, we do so, requesting our exchanges to copy.

At the session of the Louisiana Annual Conference, held in Mansfield, La., Dec. 14, 1853, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That a prize of $200 be and is hereby offered for the best essay, not to exceed one hundred pages 12mo, in print, which shall be presented to the award of a committee, consisting of ———, before the first day of Nov., 1854, and covering the following ground:

1st. The claims of a Gospel Ministry to a support—general and special—and defining what is properly meant by Ministerial Support.

2d. The duty of contributing to the support of the gospel and prescribing the measure of that duty.

3d. A rule of conduct by which this duty may be best observed, money collected and the Church supported; which shall be most practical, certain and regular in its operations; and the whole subject adapted to the wants of the M. E. Church, South, and the habits, business and condition of the people residing in the section of country over which she has chiefly extended.

Resolved, That the object in offering this premium is to disseminate correct and useful information upon what is designed to be the subject-matter of the Essay, among, especially, the membership of our Church, and to excite them to a proper appreciation of duty, therefore it shall be for gratuitous distribution after defraying the expenses of publication, and if any profit shall arise therefrom it shall go into the Conference Treasury for the support of widows and orphans."

The Committee of Award was filled by the chairman: Dr. C. G. Young, Rev. H. C. Thweatt, and Rev. W. E. Doty.

Communications (post-paid) should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. C. G. Young, Greenwood Post-office, Caddo Parish, La. Accompanying the MS. should be a sealed note, containing the name and address of the author, and marked outside with the fictitious name which is signed to the MS. This will not be opened till the award is made.

FOREIGN PATRIOTS.

American sympathies are strong towards Republicans of whatever land and however unfortunate. And this, too, upon principle. But have not our popular demonstrations overdone the thing? The party press has indulged in extravagant patronage by way of bidding for the foreign vote; and, like excited contestants, they have bid more than its worth. From this we have much to fear. Already it has led to an extension of suffrage too free and out of time. The smell of the ship's hold has hardly been blown off hundreds and thousands of these new-comers before they are at the polls, elbowing aside those "to the manor born." The potent ballot is in their hands; and, as if the danger were not imminent enough, we are hurrying on to make everything *elective* from the Judgeship down. As though the home stock was too tame and ill-bred, an active importation of foreign patriots is going on. Every fresh arrival meets an ovation. Neophyte Republicans are at a premium. We distrust—nay, more, we abominate this tendency. Let them be proved first, by *long probation*.

In the following article from the Cresent of 13th inst., we find this subject treated with more independence than is common, and not more caustically than it deserves. As for Mr. Mitchell—"the last man"—we are not prepared to endorse the imputation that his severe strictures, in his paper, the Citizen, upon the Abolitionists of the North have been dictated by selfishness: but let that go for what it is worth:

JOHN MITCHEL.

We seem to have come to such a pass, in this country, that no man can make himself acceptable at one end of it, unless at the cost of becoming detestable at the other end. To-day, all is an uproar of praise; to-morrow, with no better reason, a howl of universal obloquy. But a fortnight since, Mr. John Mitchel—of whom we ourselves confess to having very much the same idea that we have of Kossuth—was the first of patriots, of orators, of statesmen, of geniuses, and of heroes; now, he is become a slave, a blackguard, and a blockhead, for simply venturing to utter an opinion as to Negro Slavery, which the North did not expect of him! Of course, by this discreet judgment of contraries, Mr. Mitchel becomes in the South, on the instant, everything that he has ceased to be in the North; and *that*, for a reason just about as good taken one way as the other.

How much does all this illiberal liberty, that will tolerate no manly dissent, this grovelling bigotry, that spits upon its own idols if they displease it, remind one of what the best of poets and of patriots says of this renown that can be conferred by such people:

> A herd confused,
> A miscellaneous rabble, who extol
> Things vulgar, and, well weighed, scarce worth the praise!
> They praise and they admire, they know not what
> And know not whom, but as one leads the other!
> And what delight to be by such extolled,
> To live upon their tongues and be their talk,
> Of whom to be dispraised were no small praise!

Now, let any man consider these strong words of Milton, and say if they do not exactly describe the sort of public judgment which reigns in this land of ours, and as despotically as foolishly decides every thing by its clamor? Is there no sense, no sober public opinion among us? Must not the nation be mad, North, or mad South, or insane everywhere? What is the matter with people? what do they mean? what would they have?

Mr. John Mitchel cannot be *both* a hero and a low fellow, a genius and a blockhead, a patriot and a slave: which shall he be, then? Is it true that he is of either extreme? Possibly not. How are we to tell what he is? Not by bellowing; but by ceasing to do so. Bellowing may be very good in its place: but we never heard of its assisting to enlighten any body. Don't be in such a hurry to hollow. Begin by holding sober counsel with yourself and those who will help you to judge well. When you are sure that you know which way to bellow, bellow, by all means, if there's any occasion for it, or if you can't express yourself in any better way.

'Tis agreed, then, is it, that, in order to settle what Mr. John Mitchel is, we must reason? There is no other way. Come, then! let us go about it.

But hold! Let us first see *how* we are to reason. Shall we reason so as to oblige his friends? or shall we reason with a view to please his enemies? We can't humor both. Then, please God! we'll try and reason with no regard to anything but the truth.

First, then, is Mr. Mitchel a hero?

A hero is a man who has, by his remarkable bravery and prowess, shone in battle for a worthy cause. Was Mr. Mitchell ever engaged in such a cause? He was. Did he ever risk his person in battle for it? Never.

Much talk, much patriotism, much printing; but no fighting; except in the action of Slievegammon, where just three men, we believe, were hurt. If Mr. John Mitchel was there (and we think he was not) all the laurels of that conflict would not, had they been won by him alone, have made him a hero. Then he is no hero; and the first question is answered. A brave man he may be; for the Irish are usually brave. But not even Irishmen are heroes without fighting.

Is he, then, on the contrary, a low fellow, because he justifies Negro slavery?

If merely believing Negro slavery not a crime be his whole offense, the most glorious man that ever lived—George Washington—was as criminal as he. So we need say no more of that. Should the fact be, however, that Mr. Mitchel has suddenly changed his opinion of slavery—as he probably has—that change stamps him as unworthy of anybody's confidence, and as equally capable of shifting, for personal advantage, his ideas of liberty for the Irish or anybody else. The case really looks ill for Mr. Mitchel. Born where there is—especially among the party to which *he* belonged—but one opinion, he was the fervid follower of Daniel O'Connel, whose opinions were the law for all "Young Ireland." Then O'Connel, slave-holders had no fiercer reviler. If Mr. Mitchel can show that, as editor of the "Irish Nation," he ever dissented from O'Connel's denunciations, he must stand absolved. If his newspaper will prove that he assented to those denunciations, judgment must go against him. It is plain that, if innocent, he can prove it, by appealing to his own editorial files. If he does not produce them and show what he said there, he must stand convicted, on that failure. Meantime, that single point in the indictment must rest undecided.

Is John Mitchel a patriot? Ah! that is a thorny question! For there's hardly a word in the English language more unsettled. Some apply it only in a very lofty sense; others, in a very low one: some mean only to tickle with it the ears of the crowd—for which purpose, indeed, 'tis one of the longest of straws: some use it without any real notion of what they or any one else means by it. Nor are the written definitions in any better consent with each other: the historians make only him a patriot who sought his country's good, not his own: our party writers style all their nominees for high office, patriots. Dr. Johnson, in his great dictionary, tells us that patriots were, in his day, generally rogues; and he was a man of great sense, as well as truth. In fact, he who makes an ado about his patriotism is usually a cheat. Dryden looks on it as a popular cloak for public crimes: he makes Shaftesbury put it on, when disgraced at court:

> Then, wild for place, but still affecting fame,
> Usurp'd a patriot's all-atoning name:
> So easy still it proves, in factious times,
> With public zeal to cancel private crimes!

And there is yet another poetic description of these worthies, in the well known inscription over the stage in an Australian theatre:

> True patriots we: for, be it understood,
> We left our country for our country's good.

Perhaps, however, the truest idea of a patriot is that now prevailing far and wide, namely: that he is a man who has kicked up a rebelion somewhere, no matter what was to come of it, and got a plenty of people's throats cut, while taking excellent care of his own. The great model of this modern patriotism is Kossuth. What, then, is patriotism? Tell us; or how shall we ever be able to say whether John Mitchel is a patriot or not? You answer: "A patriot is one who loves his country." Thank you! but that's not enough; he must love her better than himself, and more than he loves any other country. Does Mitchel do this? You say "he does;" be it so. Then he loves Ireland supremely? "Yes." Then he loves her vastly more than any other country? "Of course." Then he would prefer her interest to that of any other land? "Surely he would." Well, we judged as much; he is evidently ready to sacrifice this country to Ireland. So would Kossuth, Kinkel, and all these other foreign patriots do; they all want this country to take their quarrels on its back and fight every body, for every body that has been whipped. Are they patriots? Possibly: Irish, Hungarian, German, Turkish; but not American patriots. That's all we can tell you about Mr. Mitchel's patriotism. Can you genius it? No.

Well: the rest is of no consequence. Let Mr. Mitchel be the first of geniuses, orators, statesmen, and even editors: what does it signify? Isn't every body that's any thing at all, all that? Who, in this country of universal greatness and equality, is ever less than the most extraordinary of men? Mr. Mitchel was quite a star down in Europe; but now that he has got up into the sky with us, it will take Lord Rosse's telescope to find him. Nay, he may get eclipsed as other new-risen stars often are in our American heavens; or he may go out forever, like the lost Pleiad. We have three hundred and sixty-five as great men as he, for every new year; so we can bestow only a day's renown on any one of our Immortalities. But at least we do our best for them; and if we can't give them a very long reputation, we give them a prodigiously loud one.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.

Below is a correction that may be important in the future. Bro. Sanders, having represented the Arkansas side of the question with much ability and earnestness, of course took a close view of the result. Our impression that a considerable majority of the Conference were opposed to the measure was shared in by others. We cheerfully give the correction.

Mr. Editor: In your notice of the proceedings of the Louisiana Conference, you are likely to make a false impression upon the minds of of your readers relative to the vote of the Conference on the subject of the formation of a new Conference out of South Arkansas and a portion of North Louisiana. You say the Conference refused to recommend it by a considerable majority. The Conference were so equally divided that the resolution recommending the formation of said new Confsrence was lost by only one majority. And one brother, to-wit, Rev. R. Randall, happened to be absent when the vote was taken, who afterwards requested some of the brethren who voted in the minority, to move a reconsidsration in order that he might have the opportunity of voting for the resolution. I wish this published that the subject may be fairly before your readers. Yours, truly,

Joel Sanders.

Sparta, La., Jan. 31, 1854.

The Typographical Association of this city, at a recent meeting, held on the 5th inst., resolved to increase the price of type-setting from forty cents per thousand ems to fifty cents, from the 12th inst.

The printing offices, therefore, are now paying twenty-five per cent. more for type-setting than they were previously paying.

New Books.—Rev. Mr. Young, of Louisville, Ky., has laid on our table two very readable and cut and cut Methodist volumes: "*Bishop Andrew's Miscellanies*, a 12mo., of 394 pages—made up of those from time-to-time communications—traveling letters, &c., that have instructed and delighted the readers of Church periodicals for years and won for the Bishop no high a place among writers as he holds among preachers. The pen of the ready writer—the *currente calamo* style—so much coveted, is here. Bishop A. has in this set not the least of his high examples, for

> "Pens of prophets survive their breath,
> And save their living words from death."

The other is the Life of the late Bishop Bascom, by Dr. Henkle—12mo. pp. 408. As this book is now for the first time before the public we shall give a more extended notice of it.

Both volumes may be had at the Depository in Louisville, Ky., and at 36 Camp st. Merton & Griswold have done a neat and substantial job.

Putnam for February.—We have through McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp st.

METHODIST PRESS.

Class Leaders.—The Christian Advocate and Journal thinks it noteworthy that while class-leaders bear so vital a relation to the spiritual economy of the Church, no plan has yet been devised for their preparation:

We have no doubt that our General Conference will ultimately act on this important subject, and devise an efficient plan for securing the greater usefulness of our class-leaders by recommending a course of study and training for those who are appointed to this most responsible charge in the Church. But all the peculiar institutions of Methodism have been suggested and framed from experience, and hence it is they have worked so well. And may not the preachers, having charge of circuits, institute an experiment in this matter in anticipation of the action of the General Conference, and preparatory to it? Suppose the stationed and circuit preachers were to recommend all the class-leaders of the circuit or station, to procure the books and tracts we have mentioned above, together with "Carvoso" and "Father Reeves;" and if there be any of the leaders who can not conveniently afford to purchase them, levy contributions on the richer members of the societies, by personal and private solicitation, to enable them to supply them with at least this amount of reading matter.

Secondly. Suppose the preachers, having charge of circuits, were to make it a part of the proceedings of the leaders' meeting, assembling monthly, to examine his leaders as to the attention they have given to these excellent books, and what they have learned from them. We are aware that leaders' meetings have not been established on all the circuits and stations, but it would be easy and very profitable to institute them under the Discipline, and for the purposes therein indicated. Let these associations assemble consecutively at different places of worship on the circuit, or at private houses, monthly, as may be found most convenient, and when the disciplinary business of the meeting shall have been attended to, let the preacher examine the leaders severally, giving such advice and exhortation as he may deem requisite. We think that even such a course of study and training would go far toward improving the gifts and qualifications of the leaders.

Thirdly. More still might be done by urging the membership in every circuit and station to establish, by contribution, a library to be composed of our Book-room publications, to which every member of the Church could have access under suitable regulations.

The True Basis.—Dr. Lee is still on the Book Concern and discussing it thoroughly. We are not clear in our own mind between the Agency and the Concern. Dr. Dixon on visiting the Methodists of this country, is said to have remarked on seeing the pile of brick and mortar, at 200 Mulberry street, N. Y.,—the presses, material and workmen—"This is what keeps down your Methodist literature by keeping your prices up. It has all this investment to pay for." An agent could drive a good business on the capital invested in buildings alone. Then the agency requires fewer agents, who are to be employed from the ministry. And where is the publishing town in our limits? It might do to trade North, but not to build there. However, on this matter, we are open to conviction, being in a state of unsettlement.

One point in the last article of the Richmond Advocate, as to the proceeds of the Book Concern, (it would apply equally to the Agency) we cannot pass without our usual subscription: Cheapening the publications and not supporting the ministry—either superannuates, widows or bishops. The Church has as much scriptural right going to steamboating as book-selling for supporting the ministry. By what seemed a misfortune, we have for nine years been cut off from dividends and the ministry fell back on apostolical ground, and have fared better than before. Having learned this lesson and got in the way of it, let us take no step backward:

This plan of raising money for the support of the ministry is opposed to the spirit and teachings of the New Testament. We file our gravest objection to it on this ground. The doctrine of the Scriptures on the subject may be briefly stated. It affirms that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that "his hire" is to be paid by "the free-will offerings" of those for whom he labors. It is then by a system of voluntary contributions on the part of the Church that the ministry is to be supported. Beyond this the Church has no power to operate: to no other source has the ministry a right to look for support. Now, a moneyed institution, besides deranging this scriptural plan, transfers the responsibility of the Church to a corporation, and authorizes the ministry to repose their expectations for "the things needful for the body," not upon those to whom they "minister in spiritual things," but upon a Concern distinct from and independent of their spiritual labors. If a Book-Concern could meet all the demands of the ministry, and thus relieve the people of their support, it would make the one independent of the other, destroy all sympathy between them, and ultimately, by separating their relations, alienating their interests, and destroying their mutual dependence and unity of objects, prove one of the sorest curses with which a christian people could be visited. But to the extent that the Book Concern aids in this support, it interferes with the sacred duties and intransferrible responsibilities of the people, and separates, to the great damage of both, two things which God has joined together for the glory of his name and the good of the church. It is dangerous, even in the smallest matters, to depart from the authorized standard of religious duty.

State of the Church.—The St. Louis Advocate says:

So far as our information extends, the year has rarely if ever been a period in all the past history of the Methodist Church in the Southern and Western States when there was more general peace or greater prosperity than at present. There have been times when there were greater annual ingatherings of persons into the pales of the Church than now, but at no former period has every interest of the Church been so uniformly and successfully carried forward. In each Annual Conference from which we have heard, there has been during the past year an handsome increase in the membership, and an increase in all the various departments of the Church interest. The preachers have been better supported—the superannuates have been better cared for—contributions for missionary and educational purposes have been greater—the number of Sunday Schools has greatly enlarged and their character improved—while in most places there is a rigid adherence on the part of both preachers and people, to the doctrines, discipline and usages of the Church, as they have been held from the first.

Political Servility.—Zion's Herald gives this item:

We are credibly informed, that, at a convention of a certain political party held in this city last fall, for the nomination of candidates for representatives to the General Conv'n., the name of a Roman Catholic gentleman was brought forward. Some one inquired if he would be *acceptable to Bishop Fitzpatrick?* No one being able to say, the name was laid over till an adjourned meeting for the purpose of finding out the Bishop's opinion. When that meeting was held, it was reported that the gentleman in question was not agreeable to the Bishop. One or two other Catholics were brought forward, but the Bishop was hard to please; and finally having made some member of the convention understand that a particular personage named would be agreeable, that man of the Bishop's selection was nominated and published on the party ticket.

We purposely omit naming the political party which did this, because it is out of our province to meddle with party politics. But the *facts* ought to be known.

Firmness.—The West promises to be tried in this hour of trial—if the Cincinnati Advocate reports correctly. We are sorry, for their sakes. This opportunity neglected will show the world that Christians settle their difficulties not as others, and an hour of trial will come, when firmness will be in request:

It is stated in the newspapers that the Trustees of the Chartered Fund have agreed to divide that fund with the South. We know the General Conference of 1844 and all its members, both North and South, never thought that this fund was divisible in this way; and all that was then recommended, in case a Southern Church should be formed, was an equivalent; but the fund itself was believed on all hands to be indivisible. It may lead to more trouble than the entire fund is worth, to break in on the charitered principles on which the fund is based in common with all charitable trusts; for principle does not govern here it governs none other; and, therefore, all titles to Church property may be worthless, and the property divided to any claimant. Nor have we much faith in even the decision of a judge, when he decides contrary to the Bible, the principles of the civil law on religious trusts, the common law of England and America, and the dictates of common sense and commun equity. All such decisions are only *temporary* and *limited* in constitutional governments, such as England and America, as can be shown by many examples. We make these remarks, in passing, without any purpose to argue the point just now, or, perhaps, ever, in the columns of a newspaper. We leave it for the present, after uttering the foregoing sentiment.

We see, in several quarters, the wish expressed that the western Commissioners would, and it is frequently believed that they will proceed at once to make the distribution and thus place their case under the decision of Judge Nelson. We speak advisedly when we say this is not the case. They are with conscientious men, who have studied well the grounds of this case. Their judgment and conscience will not allow them to do some would wish them to do.

Tract Society.—The Nashville Advocate well proposes:

It has for years been a cherished wish with us, to see organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Tract Society, but we have been let hitherto, owing to the embarrassed state of our finances. We hope the approaching General Conference will take measures for the organization of a Society and the publication and distribution of charitracts, to be sent abroad as so many preachers, dispensing the doctrines and precepts of Christ. We verily believe that a well organized Tract Society, efficiently managed, would do more good than the same amount of money expended by the church in any other class of publications.

We are pleased to learn the success of the Tract Society of the Northern Methodist Church. At the first anniversary, which was held in Washington City, the following abstract of a report was submitted:

"In Mr. Stevens, the agent of this society, the Society has a most efficient officer. I know no man in the church who can do more work with pen and voice in this cause than he can—both are eloquent and powerful. He read an abstract from the annual report, and here are some of the thankful results—36 conference auxiliaries—100 colporteurs—554 tracts published—60 volumes—*seven million* pages sold, one million and a quarter of which were in German. Over 100,000 tract volumes sold, with more than $12,000 worth of books from the Book Concern publications. Receipts of the year $16,400, with pledges, which amount to $18,000 more. Surely this is a noble, encouraging beginning, and one year's work! Thousands on thousands will read the truth from their printed ministry, who will never listen to its sounds from the preacher's lips."

A Noble-Hearted Wife.—A romantic story of female devotedness has just been circulated at Valence. It is stated that a Prussian woman named Ilipson, has been working in a manufactory as a navic, on the railways for more than five years. She had an infirm husband and four children; this family were starving; she disguised herself, worked hard, and had her wages advanced for her assiduity; with her earnings she supported her pretended "father" and "brothers and sisters," her husband and her children. When her secret was discovered, gifts poured in upon her from the neighborhood, and work more suited to her sex has been provided.

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give woman insinuation and persuasion, in order that she surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 8th inst., in the Parish of Terrsbonne, by the Rev. L. A. Rood, nt the residence of J. B. Carothers, Esq., Mr. DAVID ROBERICK to Miss—MARY HELENA L'HOMMODIEU.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Demopolis, Jan. 28, 1854, Mrs. ELIZABETH BONNIOTT, in the 80th year of her ago. Sistor Bouniott was born in Georgetown, S. C. The writor knowe but little of her early history, only, that she embraced religion when young and joined the M. E. Church. She had been for many years a resident of Alabama. About six years ago I made her acquaintance; since then I was much in her company. Being very infirm, she was almost constantly confined to the house, frequently to her bed. I have never been more edified and strengthened than when visiting her in her affliction.

The preciousness of Christ, the goodness of God, were almost her only themes. Frequently in giving expression to her gratitude, such was the ardor of her feelings, her earthly tabernacle seemed just ready to fall. The old and very infirm, she died suddenly—unexpectedly. Truly a mother in Israel has fallen. JOHN D. FISHER.

The Charleston Advocate will please copy.

DIED—On the 19th Jan., 1854, at his residence in Black Hawk Mission, Dr. WM. B. BALL, a native of Baldwin co., Ga., in the 49th year of his age. He professed religion when about 21 or 22 years of age, and soon after joined the M. E. Church, of which he continued a consistent member uptil his death For a number of years he served the Church as steward and class-leader. He was an ardent advocate for the great temperance reformation.

The writer interrogated him the day before he died in reference to his spiritual state, when he said in a feeble voice, "I have the sustaining grace of God in my sufferings; my way is clear: I have lived to serve God that I might be happy in life, happy in death and happy with God in eternity." We prayed with him, and when I visited him again, which was only a few hours after, he was dying. He has left a wife and five children to mourn their loss. In Dr. Ball the Church has lost a zealous member, the temperance cause a strong lecturer, education a firm supporter, the poor a kind benefactor, mankind generally, a warm friend; but our loss is his eternal gain. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

J. NICHOLSON.

☞ *List of* LETTERS AND FUNDS *received at the office of the* NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, *for* JANUARY, 1854:

A—M L Andrews, $3.

B—J Berry, $1 50; Mrs M Ballou, $1 50; G S Bailey, $1 50.

C—F M Crain, $1 50; J Craft, $1 50; J Collier, $1 50; R Carraway, $1 50.

D—W C Dowdell, $3; R R Dickinson, $3; L Davis $1 50; J P Douglas $1 50; D Duncan $1 50; Mrs N Y Dodd $1 50.

E—J J Early $1 50.

F—W H Fauquier $1 50; T J Freeman $1 50; J Fonnimore $1 50.

G—L B Galloway $3; J W Gordon $1 50; J Green $1 50.

H—S Hawes $5; W B Hines $3; D C Hurdeo $1 50; W Hutchinson $1 50; C C Holt $2; J W. Hinton $2; W Hightower $ 1 50; W P Higginbotham $1 50.

I—Wm Isler $1 50.

J—Mrs E H Jackson $1 50; Dr Jones $1 50. W F Johnson $1 50.

K—H C King $2.

L—W M Lovelady, chairman Por. Com. $595 90; W M Loveladv $60; H S Lee $1 50; W T Lewis $1 50; L Lewis $1 50; J H Laney $1 50; J Lancashire $1 50; C Logan $1 50.

M—J L Murphy $3; Dr McDowell $1 50; E Mortimore $5; D Metcalf $1 50; C W Mills $1 50; D Masters $1 50; D McCook $1 50; A McGhee $1 50.

N—Mrs O L Nash $1 50.

O—N G Oliver $1 50.

P—J Pipse $5; J Poobles $3; T B Poitevent $3; P S Petty $1 50; Mrs J A Perkius $1 50.

R—J G Rush $6; R Y Rew $5; N B Raiford $12; J Roy $2 50; S C Ragun $1 50; W P Richardson $1 50; T A Roes $3.

S—R Spence $1 50; D Stovall $1 50; J B Smew $1 50; H Smaw $1 50; W Smrtain $1 50; J D Shyrah $1 50; G D Smith $1 50; W H Smith $5; J H Stone $9.

T—J B Taylor $3; Joshua Taylor $1 50; Mrs M O B Thomas $1 50.

W—R F Withers $1 50; G Wilson $5; W Williams $2; Mrs E H White $1 50; W H Watson $1 50.

NOTE.—Letters received since will be published in the Febrdary list.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
One Square, six months 10 00
Two Squares, one year 25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—*Custom House Officers.*—Collector—John T. Hudson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Surveyors—Daniel L. Willcomb, Ipswich, Mass.; Sidney H. Smith, Pawtuxet, R. I.; John Gladding, Jr., Bristol, R. I.; William E. Cozzeas, North Kingston, R. I.; Augustus G. Millard, East Greenwich, R. I.; Wm. Hayden, Hartford, Ct.; Andrew Agnew, New Brunswick, N. J.; Canby Pennington, Havre-de-Grace, Md.; Wm. Shands, City Point, Va.; Charles Fagot, Pontchartrain, La.; A. Benton Moses, Nesqually, W. T.; Wm. Martin, Alton, Ill.; Appraisers—Daniel D. Briggs, New York, N. Y.; Isaac Phillips, New York, N. Y.; Samuel Willis, New York, N. Y.; Wm. J. McIntosh, New York, N. Y.; Assistant Appraisers—Peter Hermau, New Orleans, La.; Francis Leech, New Orleans, La.; Naval Officers—Nicholas Brown, Newburyport, Mass.; Charles Millet, Salem and Boverly, Mass.; Silas A. Comstock, Providence, R. I.; Milton Hall, Newport, R. I.; John Romeyn Brodhead, New York, N. Y.; Christopher C. Robinson, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; Thomas Lynch Hamilton, Savannah, Ga.; Surveying Inspectors of Steamboats—Augustus Walker, of Buffalo, N. Y., uinth district; Isaac Lewis, of Monroe, Mich., eighth district; John A. Brown, of Baltimore, Md., third district; William Burnett, of Boston, Mass., first district; W. E. Muir, of New Orleans, La., fourth district.

A French wife wrote this affectionate and laconic letter to her husbnud: "*Je vous écris parce que je n'ai rien à faire: Je finis, parce que je n'ai rien à dire.*" "I write to you, because I have nothing to do: I end my letter, because I have nothing to say."

General Intelligence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1854.

The debate upon the Nebraska bill was continued to-day by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in the Senate, and the prospect of any early decision of the question, as I have before remarked, will become less probable as the discussion advances; other special orders will intervene to keep this subject in abeyance. To-morrow was assigned for the consideration of the French spoliation bill; and Mr. Hamlin gave notice that he should call it up, but it may not give rise to debate. How long will it be before those interested in this just claim will find that their efforts before Congress are fruitless—that they are chasing a phantom? To be sure it is a $5,000,000 phantom, and several times has been within the grasp of its pursuers; but to expect a Congress now-a-days to do abstract justice at the cost of such an amount abstracted from the Treasury, is to betray little acquaintance with the characters of those who compose the majority of our national legislators.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, will probably be ousted from his seat, as I understand there is a small majority opposed to the right of the claimant—the question will be decided when next brought up.

The Gadsden Treaty, so called, continues to worry the President and his counsellors, and may he entirely withheld from the Senate.

The city is not so crowded as it has been, and the lovers of parties and festivities complain that Washington is dull. Among those who do not come here to save their per diem and mileage, is Senator Gwin, of California. His lady intends shortly to give a ball at Jackson Hall, her own residence, where she entertains with much liberality, being too small for the number of invited dancers.

George Watts[illegible]ston, Esq., one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens here, was buried yesterday. He has, if I am not mistaken, a son in Louisiana who has proved worthy of his parentage. CHRONICLER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1854

After some unimportant morning business in the Senate, Mr. Douglas again called up his Nebraska bill and proposed an amendment (which had previously been agreed upon in caucus) which, instead of declaring that the compromise of 1820 had been "superseded" by that of 1850, alters this phraseology so as to make it run thet the compromise of 1820 was "inconsistent" with that of 1850, and therefore the former is declared null and inoperative. This verbal amendment is said to have been made to satisfy Mr. Cass, among others, and that it will insure a larger number of votes. Mr. Everett, of Mass., expressed a desire to speak upon the amendment, but was not ready to-day—would be to-morrow, and moved a postponement.

Mr. Douglas resisted the move for postponement and again alluded to the newspaper account of the *modus operandi* of the opponents of the measures, which was to gain time to get up a feralent among the people.

It begins to be plain, however, that the alarm of the Senator from Ill. on this point is needless; the politicians cannot stir up the people; they have too recently heard the cry of "wolf" to be excited now. Besides, another Presidential election is three years off.

The next subject discussed was the grant of lands in aid of railroads.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, called up a bill giving lands in aid of a railroad in Minnesota, and Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, objected to the passage of any more of these bills unless the whole subject of the disposal of the public lands was presented in some systematized shape. However, considering that this bill was for a Territory which had no representative in the Senate, as matter of grace it was allowed to pass.

Mr. Gwin, of California, inquired what was the number of the next bill of this description, with a view, as he said, of calling it up and making it, *with all the rest of the same character*, the special order for some fixed day. The next bill was No. 87, for a grant of land to Michigan, but, after considerable discussion again, it was found that 87 had already been passed! This announcement furnished Mr. Dawson, and Judge Butler of South Carolina, with additional argument against thus blindly giving away the public lands, and the latter expressed great doubts if the States themselves would make such a disposition of them as Congress was called upon to do. He believed that instead of giving them to monied monopolies the States themselves would be more likely, if they had possession, to give them to individuals.

Mr. Gwin persisting in his motion, it was found that the next bill was No. 88, for a grant of land in aid of a railroad from Algiers to the Sabine, and this he moved, with all kindred bills, should be postponed for two weeks.

After this motion had been discussed some time, Mr. Slidell inquired what bill was before the Senate—the Chair replied No. 88. Mr. Slidell moved that it be put upon its passage. Now this was injudicious in Mr. Slidell, and although the bill will probably pass the Senate, it will not be hastened in its passage by any such *leger demain*. I could not help contrasting this covert mode of reaching an object in the Senate, where there is no sort of necessity for it, with the open and manly appeal to the House made by Mr. Hunt in behalf of the widow of the talented S. S. Prentiss, for whom he succeeded in securing the pay due to her husband while contesting his right to a seat. The objection of any one member would have been fatal to the application, but Mr. Hunt has so won upon the regards of all in his brief intercourse with the body that no one interposed.

The House has been occupied by the Deficiency bill, and there is nothing in its detail which would interest your readers.

The war of the Hards and Softs troubles the administration amazingly. The determination is to throw away New York in the future political game, but the Hards will gradually draw the South to their side. In making an estimate of New York politics, it is not generally known or remembered that the spoils of State are as potent there as the National spoils. It is this wheel within a wheel that makes New Yorkers particularly sensitive to any interferences in their State affairs.

The President is very much occupied with the dispensation of patronage. In this respect, he has to take care that the Republic receives no harm, and that his prospects for a re-election are not damaged by personal neglect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1854.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Senate was crowded at an early hour in anticipation of a speech from the Massachusetts Senator who now fills the seat of Mr. Webster.

Among the business of the morning hour was the passage of two bills granting lands in aid of railroads; the first, in aid of a railroad in Michigan, was passed by a vote of yeas 32, to nays 11; the second, in aid of the railroad opposite your city to the Sabine, was passed without a count.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, called up the French Spoliation bill, and had the same read and assigned for to-morrow.

At this point an amusing episode occurred which could only be appreciated by those present. The Senator from Texas, Mr. Houston, (who has recently cultivated his whiskers with much care and presents a juvenilo appearance) rose to a motion, which he submitted with much gravity and pressed with extreme earnestness upon the gallantry of his *confreres*, for the admission of ladies upon the floor of the Senate, a large number of whom, he said, were now anxiously waiting at the door.

Now it must be understood that as this motion involved a change of the rule, of which no previous notice had been given, it required unanimous consent to be entertained—a single objection was fatal.

Mr. Dodge, the elder, hoped that the consent would be given.

Mr. Weller, of Cal., rose, not to oppose the motion, but to express a hope that if the ladies were admitted they would endeavor to keep quiet. [Laughter.]

The Chair was about to put the question, and the attendant ladies were breathless with anxiety, when

Mr. Pettit, of Ia., summoning all his courage, yet with a trembling voice, "solemnly protested against the motion."

The ladies gave vent to their pent-up sighs, and a general movement of Senators and auditors testified to the disappointment that followed. Sam Houston, especially, looked disconsolate, and no doubt felt as wrathful towards Pettit as he ever did towards Santa Anna.

But my readers will no doubt ask how it was [illegible] candles shed a [illegible] throughout the building. He looks quite feeble, but [illegible] sympathy with Almightiness; we may well

to brave a whole host of dames and damsels duly arrayed with fans and feathers, while all sorts of fires were darting from their piercing eyes.

The truth must be told—even if your correspondent should withhold it, the ladies will blazon it forth. If Vulcan had at all resembled Mr. Pettit, Venus never would have fancied him. Mr. Pettit is old, round shouldered, squint-eyed and bald-headed, and he know well, that if an hundred ladies should be admitted to the floor, it would be hopeless for him to think of winning a smile from a single one of them—hence his malice towards his better looking brother Senators, and especially to the hero of San Jacinto.

Mr. Everett then took the floor and spoke for about an hour and a half. His exordium and peroration were truly beautiful, and the whole tenor of his speech, which was kind and conciliatory, was rendered extremely effective by the mild and persuasive tones of his voice. His style of oratory struck me, however, as being better adapted to the pulpit than the Senate. He began by doubting the propriety of any bill at this time, for making Territorial governments in Kansas and Nebraska; but this, he admitted, was only a question of time. He next dwelt with much force upon the magnitude of the work in which they were engaged—in the language of Lord Bacon, they were the *conditores imperiorum*, and to be the founders of States was the greatest of man's labors. These territories would be in the future, to this country, what Media and Persia formerly were in Asia, the centre of a vast empire.

He alluded to the Indians in Nebraska, most of whom had already been removed once and some of them twice, and he hoped if their solemnly promised permanent home was to be again invaded under the tyrant plea of necessity, the Government would strive to deal liberally with these children of sorrow and oppression.

He criticised with great force and discrimination the last amendment of Mr. Douglas, which declares the "compromise of 1820 inconsistent with that of 1850 and therefore inoperative and void."

He quoted from Mr. Webster's speech of 1850 and read a letter written from here in 1820 by Mr. Chas. Pinkney of S. C., in which the writer spoke of the passage of the Missouri compromise as a great triumph for the South. In concluding, he expressed his conviction that although what he regarded as an evil, which was the growth of centuries, might not be cured in a few or many years, yet that Providence would in the end vindicate its highest prerogative, "out of seeming evil still educing good."

Mr. Everett was listened to with much attention; several of the foreign ministers were present, Mr. Crampton occupying a seat on the floor.

The House is still on the Deficiency Bill.

CHRONICLER.

Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1851.—SENATE.—Mr. Fish presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of New York, held in the Broadway Tabernacle, against the adoption of any measure to repeal the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Sumner presented the remonstrance of 800 tax payers of Claremont, N. H., against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Brodhead presented five remonstrances from different parts of Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; all of which were laid on the table.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dixon spoke at length thereon. When he had concluded, Mr. Wade moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday next, which was carried—yeas 23, nays 17.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1854.—SENATE.—Mr. Shields, from the select committee on the subject of the wreck of the San Francisco, reported resolutions providing for medals and pecuniary rewards to those engaged in the rescue.

The bill to incorporate the Georgetown Gas Light Company was taken up and passed.

The Nebraska bill was then considered.

Mr. Wade addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Jones, of Tenaessee, replied.

Mr. Chase's amendment to strike out the words declaring that the Missouri Compromise was superseded by the acts of 1850, was rejected—yeas 13, nays 31.

After some further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States, if he shall not deem incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House copies of all official correspondence of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, late Commissioner to China, with the State Department.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill abolishing the present mail steamer service and authorizing the Postmaster General to re-let the same in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the inland mail service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Bissell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported several bills, one of them to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1854—*Senate.*—The bill granting land to the territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State was taken up, and, after debate, passed.

A like bill for Louisiana was debated till one o'clock and then postponed.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up.

Mr. Everett desired time until to-morrow to prepare his remarks explanatory of the reasons why he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. Houston expressed a similar desire.

Mr. Sebastian offered several amendments relating to Indian affairs in the territories, which were read and adopted. The bill was then postponed.

A bill granting land to Michigan for railroad purposes was taken up and debated at length, and then passed.

House of Representatives.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Clarke offered an amendment, appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of seeds and the collection of agricultural statistics, to be paid out of the Patent Office fund. He explained that foreign governments had sent to the bureau various kinds of seeds and bulbs, and the amount now asked was to enable the Patent Office to reciprocate the exchanges.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, thought that this manner of distributing seeds was a perfect humbug, as not one package of seeds in ten would sprout.

Various gentlemen took part in the debate, showing the importance of distributing wheat and other grains among the agriculturists of this country. The discussion continued for more than an hour; when

Mr. Pratt said this seemed to be a fruitful theme of debate, and afforded capital for those who talk for buncombe. While gentlemen professed to be friends of the agriculturists, they at the same time declare themselves to be economists. It is said that time is money. Now, would it not be well to give at once five or ten thousand dollars, and save that amount in time, by taking the question?

The amendment was agreed to.

Various others were acted upon; but, without concluding action upon the bill, the Committee rose.

And the House adjourned.

Louisiana Legislature

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 10, 1854.

In the House, Mr. Cronant introduced a bill authorizing the city of New Orleans to issue its bonds to pay the expense of drainage and underground sewerage, etc.; which was referred to a select committee of five. Also, an act to amend an act for the consolidation of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Roberts, of New Orleans, introduced a resolution to-day instructing our delegation in Congress to use their efforts to procure the Naval Depot, which is contemplated in this State, at Baton Rouge. As the Secretary of the Navy has decided against the location at Algiers, I don't know of any spot more appropriate than Baton Rouge. It is the first highland that meets the eye after leaving New Orleans, and possesses all the embellishments which nature could give to it, and it only requires the aid of art to complete the picture which nature has commenced.

Many local bills were disposed of. There was nothing of a general nature except a resolution to change the time of [illegible] 12th, against the Nebraska Bill;

Mr. Lanes moved an amendment fixing the time for the third Monday in April. Both the amendment and the original bill were laid on the table.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, which lay over one day under the rules.

Whereas by the death of the late lamented Judah Toure, of New Orleans, a large residuary interest of his immense estate has fallen to Rezin Davis Shephard, who has, in the noble and disinterested benevolence of his nature, signified a desire to devote a large portion of that sum to the erection of a monument, commemorative of his benefactor, and to the improvement of Canal street in said city.

And whereas the erection of a State House in the centre of Canal street, at the intersection of Rampart street, fronting the Mississippi river on the east, and the New Canal on the west, built of proper proportions and of suitable materials, would not only commemorate, in an appropriate manner, the almost unequaled philanthropy of one who, while living, gave profusely and bountifully to the poor, yet suffered not his right hand to know what his left done; but at the same time ever stood out, in bold relief, as the most conspicuous ornament of the city, and at all time to come will fix, irrevocably, the seat of Government at the great emporium of the south-west.

And whereas another grander object might in connection with the same subject, be accomplished, by couvertieg the capitol, and other public buildings at Baton Rouge, into an institution of learning to be called the Touro University—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, that a joint committee of ——— members of the Senate, and seven members of the House be appointed, with instructions to take these subjects into consideration, and with leave to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and report within the first week of the next session, the probable expense of such an undertaking, and what amount the Legatees of said estate will donate, and what amount the city of New Orleans will subscribe towards the erection of said capitol.

2 *Be it further Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to obtain from the United States an appropriation of the two millions of public lands in this State, for the purposes above mentioned. And be it further

Resolved, etc., That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Letters from Florence.

FLORENCE, Jan. 7, 1854.

The aspect of Genoa, with its fine harbor, its palaces, its terraces, its balconies of white marble planted with orange trees and the ramparts that crown its vast amphitheatre is truly superb, and well merits the name of the "*reale nobil vitta*," so poetically sung by Tasso, and said, by Madame de Stael, to have been built for a Congress of Kings. Genoa is most impressive in its general exterior, and is best seen from the sea. The figure which it forms approaches nearly to that of a crescent. It is backed by a mountain which is fringed here and there with low oak woods and olives, the whole looking down upon the loveliest bay of the Mediterranean. Imagine to yourself a city with something of a theatrical form, at the base of a mountain, the sloping sides of which are gay with suburban palaces and gardens full of colonades of trellis work, covered with the red oleander. Add an atmosphere and a sun such as you see represented in the vivid paintings of the Venetian school, and you have Genoa such as I saw it in the month of October last. The city is very up and down, and many of the streets rise at an angle of at least thirty degrees; add to this their extreme narrowness, and you may easily imagine that they are not very accessible to carriages. Indeed, I have often caught myself wondering whether a portly gentleman, say of the size of the late Dixon H. Lewis, could make his way through them at all. But trains of mules, with now and then a great lazy rascal mounted on them, (the rider oftentimes larger than the ridden, and possessing *par fois*, not half the intellect and common sense) pass through these little *vicola* easily enough, and with their jingling bells and gay trappings add beauty and liveliness to the scene. In the older parts of the town the houses have nearly all an appearance of antique solidity, while in the newer streets they are distinguished for their magnitude, and especially in the Strada Nueva (new street,) for their unparalleled splendor. Indeed, Genoa may justly be proud of her palaces; and if you walk along the three continuous streets of Balbi Nuovissima and Nueva, looking into the courts and stair-cases on either hand as you proceed, you might, in fact, readily imagine yourself in a city of kings. The usual disposition of these palaces exhibits, in the first place, a large hall supported partly on columns, leading to a court surrounded by arcades, the arches of which likewise rest upon columns; sometimes on one side of the street, these courts are on a level with the external pavement; while on the other the rapid rise of the ground is compensated by a flight of marble steps. Beyond this court is the great staircase rising on each hand, that is, there are two flights of staire, one to the right, the other to the left, which, without meeting each other, pursue their winding way to the top of the structure. As you are about to ascend either of them, you frequently see immediately in front of you a small garden shaded with orange trees and parterres of gaily variagated flowers. The palaces are invariably open to the public, *any ennant* of course, a gratuity to the showman, who takes you through them and does the description. Let me here say a few words upon this subject of gratuities. It is, without any sort of cavil, one of the most abominable bores of traveling. The system prevails all over the continent of Europe (and even in England, where they ought to know better,) with more or less of vexatiousness about it, according to the diversities of national character. It is worse in Italy than anywhere else, but the traveler gets a foretaste of what is coming, in Paris. Waiters in *cuffes*, waiters in hotels, even cab drivers must receive something by way of *pour boire*. With regard to these latter functionaries, after you have paid your cabman his legal tariff and he politely requests you for something to drink your health in, you must not imagine that the few extra sous you give him, have any such philanthropic destination. Nor are the cabmen worse in this respect than the other patent evils of society whom I have just mentioned. No, if all the *pour boire* given in Paris were converted to its avowed object, one-half of the whole population would be drunk at least four times a day, and the other half would run great risk of getting their necks broken. This *pour boire* should properly by called the pour manger, for it is about all that the recipients of it, poor devils, have to depend upon for their own support and that of their families. But the great nuisance of the whole thing is that there is so much uncertainty about it. You are always fearing that you have given too little or worrying yourself with the idea that you have given too much. In Paris you generally give two sous to the waiter who brings you a cup of coffee for which you pay six. This is rather a heavy per centage on the prime cost of the article, but it is still a mere bagatelle to what awaits you in the hotels. The London Times has lately been engaged in a most righteous crusade (I think the only one it ever undertook) against the extortions of the English and continental Bonifaces, and the consequence is that there has been a great hue and cry in the camp of the said Boniface, and a Hotel Guide is about being published (monthly) in London, which will contain not only the names of all the hotels in the United Kingdom, but also the names of their proprietors, and what is more, a tariff of their charges. Would that the continental press would engage in the same holy warfare, and by so doing merit the eternal gratitude of all those whom fate condemns to taste the amenities of life in "furrin parts." The pay of the Italian waiters is generally about four or five dollars per month. I speak now of the *caffés*, but then every one who enters these establishments is expected, in addition to the amount of his bill, to contribute a sou or two "for service," and this money, which is called technically *murno* or *marble*, is dropped into an earthen vessel and distributed when the safe is full among the *garcons*. But I am wandering from my subject.

I believe that in no country in the world is female beauty so general as in the United States, and I will venture to affirm that more pretty faces may be seen of an afternoon on Broadway or St. Charles street, than in twenty-four consecutive hours on the boulevards of Paris or on the *strada* of any of the Italian towns which I [illegible] and the nobility unites in itself [illegible] individual free from this objectionable [illegible]

all the highest types of physical beauty; in Italy, on the contrary, and indeed on the continent generally, it is the peasantry who bear off the palm of manly vigor and womanly grace from the degenerate scions of the aristocracy. With regard to the women this is very naturally accounted for, for much of the labor performed in America by men is accomplished in Europe by females hands, and the consequence is that among the lower orders the female form is universally fine. The tiptoe women are in general elegant in their figure and walk with the most coquettish grace, to which the odd beauty of their dress contributes not a little. This consists of a long robe of calico or muslin, generally the latter, which goes over their heads like a veil and falls over their shoulders and arms something like that of a capuchin monk. They suffer it to descend over the forehead as low as the eye brow and twist it under the chin; they generally have one hand almost up to the chin holding the veil, with their fingers beautifully disposed amongst the folds, while the other arm is passed across the breast. Their long trains produce the most beautiful flowing lines imaginable, so that with the elegant folds of the veil or cloak they are, when they move, the finest figure that can be conceived. When the veil is off no horrid bonnet shades their lovely tresses, and the fittest emblem of Cupid's arrow is the long silver pin that confines the glittering braids at the back of the head. As for the men they are laborious, and on the whole as dirty a looking set of vagabonds as the earth ever produced. I have seen very many without a hat to their head, a shoe to their foot, or a shirt to their back. They are more ill-looking by far than the convicts of the *Bayne*, who are still called galley-slaves, although galleys no longer exist. These latter are employed in gangs on the public works in different quarters of the city, and are dressed in red clothes and caps. The caps of those who have committed murders having a mixture of black, while those whose caps have a sprinkling of yellow were thieves.

If two or three public promenades of Genoa are not very good, the circuit of the great fortification is one of the finest in this world. This superb coast of Liguria has not indeed the poetical and literary associations which cluster around the Gulf of Naples, but this loss is amply compensated by the historic interest of which it is the centre. It was true that Raffaelle and Richelieu and Massina appeared as the representatives of the old and of the new military glory of France, and it was here, in 1800, that the latter, after a blockade of sixty days, during which the garrison, and still more the inhabitants, suffered the utmost horrors of famine, it was here after the city had lost 15,000 of its inhabitants and hunger gnawed so fiercely that as if in mockery the dealers exposed for sale their whole stock of confectionery and preserves that Massina, by his capitulation, more glorious, if possible, than a victory, laid the basis of his great military renown. The old fortifications are built of brick, and the sea dashes up against them with such violence that you can only wonder they have not long ago crumbled to a level with the shore. The promenade on their summit is a perfect sink of all imaginable species of filth, not the least item of which, it must be said, is human ordure, and it is consequently deserted for the magnificent white marble structure which overlooks all the shipping in the harbor, and behind which rises in the pride of their wonderful beauty the spires, the domes and the palaces of the fallen Queen of the Mediterranean, who seems eagerly to stretch forward to catch a glimpse of her fair face in the blue and mirroring waters of the inland sea. B

FLORENCE, Jan. 14, 1854.

The Ducal Palace, the most considerable in Genoa, and once the residence of the Doges, is now occupied by the town senate and government offices. It is on a grand plan, and its clever reconstruction in 1778 shows the talent of the Genoese architect, who had received orders, through excessive fear of a conflagration, to employ no timber in the construction of his work. It is now being repaired, or rather reconstructed—for two sides of the court have been entirely demolished to give place to structures more in harmony with the beautiful marble facade of the Palace proper. The statues of the luminous hall—the audience-chamber of the Doges—which were consecrated to the men who had deserved well of the Republic, and the last of which was the one erected by the Senate to the Duke of Richelieu were shivered to atoms by the demagogues of 1797. They were replaced, however, by provisional statues representing the Sciences and Virtues—statues made of straw, covered with calico and got up for the ball offered by the city to Napoleon during the pompous rejoicings that attended the downfall of Genoese liberty. It was a pity that, on this occasion, the Italians did not revive the custom of making living persons supply the place of statues, as was the case during the festivities that attended the coronation of Leo X, when a nymph delivered an oration in his honor from her niche in the wall. The magnificent Marcel Durazzo Palace which is one of the richest of Genoa in work of art, was bought by the king (Carlo Felice, I believe,) a few years ago with all its paintings, for the sum of six millions of francs. Its original cost was about three times that sum. It has two grand white marble stair cases to the right and left of the vestibule, and is the only one in the city in which carriages can enter and turn with facility, for sedan-chairs only were used in this capital in former times. I walked out on the broad marble terrace which commands an enchanting prospect in the vast blue sweep of the Mediterranean, and of the long line of purple hills which gird to the horizon. There is a private passage from the palace to the gulf-shore, in which the royal family can reach the sea in case of any emergency, or should they wish to do so without descending into the streets. There is also a sliding car, capable of holding only two persons, by which the king and queen were let down from the top of the palace to the level of the street, when they wished to save their royal limbs the fatigue of descending the stairs. The car is lowered by means of machinery of elegant construction, placed overhead and worked by three or four pairs of stout arms. I thought to myself that I should by far prefer the use of my own proper aids to locomotion to the risk of breaking said aids, or perhaps even my neck, owing to the treachery or carelessness of the men stationed at the windlass. Cogoleto will not give up the honor of being the birth-place of Columbus. But, notwithstanding the multitude of researches and dissertations, it is now pretty evident that he was a native of Genoa—an honor which the city seems but little anxious of claiming. But the following passage from the will of this great man, "for that I am a native of Genoa, since of her, and in her I was born," is a declaration that ought to be conclusive. The pretensions of Cogoleto appeared for a time well founded, from the fact that two Admirals, named Colombo, and natives of that place, sailed with Columbus in one of his voyages. They even pretend to know his house, a kind of hut on the sea-shore, which I found very fitly occupied by a coast-guard; on it may be read, after a number of miserable inscriptions, this fine verse in Latin—an improvement, I believe, by an Italian: "There was one world; let there be two, said he; and there were two:" it puts one in mind of "Fiat lux." Speaking of Columbus, I have in my possession a valuable relic of antiquity, in the shape of a large quarto of eight hundred pages, printed at Venice in 1594. It is written in old Italian, and is called "A Universal Historical Compendium of all the Notable Things yet Transpired in the World, from the Creation thereof, down to the year of our Lord and Saviour, MDxciiii." The history, after a long dedication, a long preface, an ode to the author, from a gentleman of great worth living at Paris, and a most copious index of all the notable things which are treated of in the present volume, the history proper, I say, after this long preamble, starts in thus wise: I give you the exact translation: "The highest and great God, having in the beginning created, out of naught, the heavens and the earth that is spiritual, nature and corporeal nature, and seeing that the earth, by the density of the darkness, was shrouded, divided on the first day the darkness from the light, giving to the former the name of night, and to the latter the name of day." After telling the world in general, and the Venetian public in particular, all about the creation of the sun, moon, etc., he, the historian, proceeds to inform us that the first man was called Adam, and that he was fabricated in the plain of Damascus; out of a species of red clay very abundant in those parts. Worthy Doglioni, after enlightening us on the mooted question of the creation of the world, and its first successor could you not give us one word of information as to the birth-place of a man, who, though he flourished some time after former Adam, and though he did not exactly invent a world, yet discovered one which amounted after all, to about the same thing!—you, who lived not a hundred years after Columbus, who were perhaps a boy when he was a man, could you not even mention the name of a greater man than your pipe-clay soft baked Adam—for after all, Adam's being the first man and the father of a numerous family was nothing but a pure accident—you might have been good Father Doglioni, or even I myself for that matter—whereas, I believe it is now generally conceded that Columbus possessed no ordinary share of intelligence. The dogs take you, Father Doglioni, (I come near beginning your name with a small d,) the dogs take you, I say, your dog's-eared old book with a picture of a man on the frontispiece, ought to contain something more and something less than it does; but after all, I should be sorry to part with you for your weight in copper. The Salazzi Palace, called "Paradiso," was inhabited by Lord Byron. He departed thence for Greece, but returned a moment when becalmed, a whole day within sight of Genoa, and he there had a presentiment of his approaching glorious end. Having expressed a wish to see his palace once more, he went thither accompanied by Count Gamba alone. "His conversation," says the latter, "took a melancholy turn; he spoke much of his past life, and the uncertainty of the future. Where shall we be, said he, a year hence? It was like a gloomy prophecy," adds his friend, "for one year after, on the same day of the same month, he was laid in the tomb of his ancestors." He also spoke to Lady Blessington in much the same terms: "Here we are in each other's company," said he, "but to-morrow we shall be separated, and who knows for how long? As for myself, I have something here,"—and he laid his hand on his heart—"which tells me that we are ogeing each other for the last time. I go to Greece, and I shall not return." Every place in Italy which Byron made for any time his residence, loves and respects his memory. At Venice, his sojourn in the place has passed into a tradition. Here is what Dunns in his memoirs, now being published in Paris, says of Byron's stay in the city of the Doge: "Venice had never possessed any horses except the four bronze ones which figured for twelve years over the triumphal arch of the Carrousel." Byron, who never went out a foot, was the first to drive a four-in-hand on the square of St. Mark and on the banks of the Brenta. It was at Venice that his life took its deepest tinge of romance. Here he lived, divided by his three passions for as many women, representing the three different grades of Venetian society: Margarita, Mariana and —— Alas! she whom I name not, she, the most faithless of the three, was the great lady. It was she, whom he loved more, perhaps, than any one else; more than Miss Chaworth, more than Lady Caroline Lamb. The woman of whom I speak, strange as it may appear, is at the present day, thirty-three years after the epoch of which we speak, a charming woman. I knew her at Rome in all the splendor of her beauty, and then she was almost as wonderful to listen to as to look at. She lived in reality only upon the remembrance of the great poet whom she had loved. One would have said that the time during which this love had lasted was the only luminous portion of her existence, and that she disdained to look into the obscurity which shadowed the rest of her existence. Then had I spoken of her I would have named her; then I would have related our walks by moonlight to the Forum and the Coliseum; I would have repeated what she told me under the shadow of those immense ruins where she could only speak of the illustrious dead who had walked with her over the same stones we were treading, who had sat with her on the same seat where we were resting. Oh, madam, madam! why have you been faithless to the memory of the great poet? It is true that Byron, with all his caprices and all his eccentricities, might not have been a very agreeable lover, but then you should have been unfaithful to Byron living and not to Byron dead! In 1821, Byron left Venice—Venice, in the streets of which no one had ever seen him walk; the Brenta, on the banks of which no one had ever seen him strolling—that square of St. Mark's, whose wonders he had never contemplated, it is said, except from a carriage or from the balconies of his windows, so fearful was he of revealing to the Venetian beauties the slight deformity of his foot which the width of his pantaloons could not conceal. From Venice Byron went to Pisa. There two new sorrows awaited him; the death of his natural daughter and that of his friend Shelley, who was drowned in crossing from Leghorn to Lerici. To spare a long discussion with the Italian priests it was resolved that the body should be burned Trelawny, the bold pirate, was there; he relates this strange funeral scene as he relates his lion hunt or his fight with the Malay Prince. "We were on the shore," says Trelawny, "before us was the sea with its islands, back of us were the Appenines, and by one side an immense funereal pile whose flames lashed by the sea-wind assumed a thousand fantastic forms. The weather was beautiful; the lazy waves of the Mediterranean languidly kissed the shore whose golden sands contrasted with the deep bl

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Fall of the Alamo.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ITS DEFENDERS.

On the 23d day of February, 1836, General Santa Anna entered San Antonio de Bexar, and took possession of the town without firing a gun. The small garrison of one hundred and thirty men, under the command of William Berret Travis, retired as he advanced to the Alamo, on the opposite side of the river, determined there to offer such resistance to the progress of the tyrant, as their energies and resources should permit by a direct appeal to the God of battles. Flushed with the conquest, so easily effected, of the town, the Mexican Commander prepared for an immediate attack upon the Alamo. He ordered breastworks to be thrown up on every commanding point, and artillery to be planted wherever it could be made most effective. One battery was completed on the right bank of the river, by the 25th, and without waiting for others, the siege was at once commenced.

It is a dark and gloomy morning, devoted to a dark and unholy purpose. Exulting in the work of death upon which he is entering, Santa Anna crosses the river in person, and establishes his head-quarters in a small stone building—yet standing—from which he may the more accurately perceive the progress of his designs, without exposing himself to his enemies. The signal is given, and ere the sun has risen upon those hostile hosts, the roar of the Mexican battery awakens the echoes far and wide, and rouses from their slumbers the yet unconscious inhabitants. But the defenders of the Alamo have not, for a single moment, lost sight of the movements of their wily and implacable foes—they watch the studied direction of every gun; they see the match lighted, they listen breathless, as if even at that distance, they could hear the command to fire; and when the walls of the citadel tremble under the shock of the iron ball, and the fragments of the parapet are whirled aloft by the sudden impulse; they send back a shout of defiance, mingled with a discharge from their own guns, as distinctive, if not as deafening, as the thunder of their assailants.

Before the smoke rolls away, and the reverberations are lost in the distance; while the shouts of the besieged still linger in the ears of the besiegers, the cannonade is resumed, and for seven hours, without pause or relaxation, fiercely continued upon the walls of the Alamo But these walls yield no more than the spirits of their defenders. The fire is steadily returned; and though stones are shivered around them, there are stout hearts and willing hands ready to repair every breach, and to restore from the interior whatever may have been destroyed from without. Earth is thrown up; every crack or fissure is closed as fast as created, by the eager efforts of those who will permit no evidence of success to cheer the hopes of their enemies. The sun has almost sunk behind the western plains, when there is a pause in the work of demolition. The firing of the besiegers ceases for the day, with the Mexican thirst for blood unsatiated; not a single drop has been shed within the Alamo. Many of Santa Anna's own men have bit the dust, before the artillerists and riflemen of the fort; but thus far they are unavenged. Darkness falls upon the besiegers and besieged. The former raise new intrenchments to prosecute the assault; the latter establish a close watch for the night, and endeavor to seek that repose which shall renew their vigor for the contest which they know will come to-morrow.

The morning of the 25th dawns, and reveals to the occupants of the fort, the effect of the midnight labors of their enemies, in the establishment of two additional batteries within the Alamedo of the Alamo. The bayonets of the infantry which have crossed the river during the night, glitter in the morning beams, and the plumes of the cavalry are been waving of the eastern hills, to intercept the expected aid from that quarter. The contest is renewed by a slight skirmish between a small party on Texans, sent in quest of wood and water, and a Mexican detachment under General Sesma: but this is a mere overture to the grand performance of the day. The thunders of the heavy ordnance, under the direction of Colonel Ampudia, are soon roused into action; volley after volley is poured into the fort, and answered only, except at rare intervals, by the shouts of those within. There is no pause—no cessation. Still the cannonade goes on; shells fly hissing through the air, and balls bury themselves within the ramparts; but night again comes on, and the Mexican General in vain looks for evidence of success. Baffled, but not discouraged, he advances his line of entrenchments, and prepares, with the morning light, to resume his bloody task. The north wind sweeps over the prairies, as it only sweeps in Texas, a stormy lullaby to the stormy passions of those contending hosts. The darkness is broken only by the feeble blaze of a few huts,—fired by the Texans,—which had furnished a cover to the enemy. The flames curl upwards with a sickly glare, and their fitful flashes throw a lurid light for a moment upon the slumbering army, and expire. The reign of darkness and of silence is restored

The next day the Mexicans appear inactive, though engaged in the construction of additional batteries. There is but little firing on either side. Travis and his men, with spirits unbroken, and with energies weakened, but not exhausted, are applying their contracted resources to the purposes of defence. No heart falters; no pulse throbs with diminished power; no hand shrinks from the labor that necessity imposes. All is confidence and determination; and in every breast there is firm reliance springing from the holiness of the cause and the certainty of its final triumph.

Sunday follows: but brings no rest to those whom God has created in His own image, and who in violation of His commands, are thus yielding to their erring and unhallowed passions. Perhaps within the chapel of the Alamo, consecrated to the worship of the Almighty, and distinguished by the emblem of suffering and of salvation, which surmounts the dome, heads may be bowed in prayer to the God of battles for deliverance from their sanguinary foe; but that foe takes no heed of Sabbaths. Exclusive followers, as they proclaim themselves, of the true church, they doom to destruction the very temple they have erected for its worship; and kissing the cross suspended from their necks, and planted before every camp, they point their guns upon the very symbol for which they profess such unbounded reverence. The fire of the Mexican artillery keeps company with the minutes as they roll on. Morning, mid-day and evening are passed, yet there is no faltering among those who are defending the Thermopylæ of Texas liberty. Another sun rises and sets, and yet another; still the indomitable hearts of Travis and his companions quail not before the untiring efforts of their enemy. In spite of that enemy's vindictive vigilance, the little garrison receives from Gonzales a reinforcement of thirty-three men; additional victims for the funeral pyre, soon to be kindled by Santa Anna, on the surrounding hills, as a human hecatomb to Mexican vengeance.

New batteries are erected by the besiegers; from every point around, the missiles of destruction concentrate upon the Alamo. The final hour must soon come. Provisions are not yet exhausted, but the ammunition cannot last many days longer. Water has long been supplied solely by the daring efforts of a Mexican woman, who, through showers of grape and musketry, has threaded the way to and fro between the river and the citadel, while her own blood has marked the path. She bears within her the stern and lofty spirit of her illustrious ancestor, stretched upon the racks of Cortez, and it is not the fear of torture or of death, that can swerve her from her purpose.

The siege has continued for ten days. The Mexican General has received large reinforcements, and his army now numbers thousands. He has been unceasing in his efforts to batter down the walls, but has thus far failed. The triumph is with Travis; but it is written in the heart of his ruthless foe that he must die, and when the cannonade is suspended on the 6th of March, a small breach has been effected, and Santa Anna has determined without a summons to surrender, that the hour for the assault has arrived. During ten days a blood-red flag has been streaming from the spire of the church in San Antonio, proclaiming that no quarter is to be given to the champions of the Alamo—that blood alone will appease the fury of Mexican malice When the sun again goes down, the flag is no longer seen, for the dead of which it was the sign has been accomplished.

It is midnight. Stars are smiling in the firmament, and the repose of paradise seems hovering [illegible] the armed hosts, and hills, and plains [illegible] encircle the Alamo. The calm is so deep [illegible] that the angel of death seems to pause before the strife and carnage which are to follow. A low murmur rises upon the air, which gradually becomes more and more distinct. Lights are gleaming mysteriously in the distance, and indicate some unusual movement. The besieging army is in motion. There is no advance by columns: the force of the Mexicans is so great that the fort may be completely surrounded, leaving intervals only for the fire of artillery. The place is girdled by a deep line of infantry, and these are hemmed in and encompassed by another of cavalry. If the first falter or shrink, they must be thrust forward to the assault by the sabres and lances of their comrades. Suddenly the batteries are in a blaze, and from their concentric positions, pour forth a hail of fire from the circle of Santa Anna's vengeance, verging to a single centre. Amid the thunders thus created, their own shouts hardly less terrible, and the martial blasts of a hundred bugles, the Mexicans advance to the Alamo. A sheet of flame, from rifles that never failed, is the answer to the charge. The infantry recoil and fall back upon the cavalry; their ranks broken and disordered by the deadly fire of the besieged. The shouts from the fort are mingled with the groans of the wounded and dying on the plain, while the officers are endeavoring to reform their scattered masses. They return to the attack, but the leaden shower which they again encounter, fells them to the earth by platoons. Travis shows himself on the walls, cheering his undaunted followers. Around him are Crockett, Evans and Bonham, roused to a last struggle, for they know their doom is sealed. In quick succession rifle after rifle is discharged, sending hundreds to their long account. The Mexicans are again repulsed; they fall back, dismayed and disheartened by the dead and dying around them. The battalion of Tolsca—the flower of Santa Anna's army—is reduced from four hundred to twenty-three Men have become for a moment regardless of their officers, and are almost delirious from the cries of anguish of their fallen and expiring comrades, yielding to infirmness which no discipline can restrain, and no efforts repress. But the breach now appears practicable; the dejected forces, by the aid of threats and entreaties, are rallied, and once more return to the assault. The fire from the Alamo has for some time been growing slower and slower: Rifles have dropped from many a vigorous hand, now cold in death, while others cling to their weapons even in the agonies of dissolution. Ammunition, too, has been failing: one by one the muzzles drop; and ere the last rifle is loaded and discharged, the Mexicans have gained the wall. Fearfully conspicuous in that awful moment, Travis receives a shot, staggers and falls. He dies not unavenged. A Mexican officer rushes upon him, and is about to plunge his sabre into the bosom of the fallen man; when, gathering his remaining energies for a desperate effort, he bathes the sword to which he still clings, in the blood of his enemy, and they die together.

In the meantime, the conflict has become hand to hand, and has been raging hot and thick. The Mexicans have poured into the citadel like famished wolves furious for their prey. Each man struggles with his adversary with the energy of despair, dealing the death stroke with rifles, sabres, or whatever missiles may be within reach. The Texans are almost buried beneath the numbers of their opponents. The carnage has been so terrible that the slain are piled up in heaps. Death stares each survivor in the face, yet still he struggles on. Crockett has been conspicuous in the melée, wherever the blows fell hottest and fastest. He has forced his way over piles of the dead bodies of his enemies, and has reached the door of the chapel. Here he determines to make his last stand. At one glance of his eye he sees that the fate of the Alamo rests upon himself alone, and that that fate nothing can avert. Travis has fallen; Evans is no more; Bowie expires upon a bed of sickness, pierced to the heart by a Mexican bayonet: Botham falls directly before him, and he finds himself the only living warrior of the one hundred and sixty-three who had been his companions. Perhaps at that moment the life-blood creeps to his heart by a natural impulse; but it is only for a moment. The desperation of his position sends it back with the force of an avalanche. His foes glare on him with the ferocesss of demons, and assault him with blows from muskets, lances and sabres. The strength of a hundred men seems concentrated in his single arm, as he deals out death to his pitiless and unsparing assailants Their bodies have grown into a rampart before him. Blackened with fire and smoke, besmeared with blood, and roused into frenzy, he stands like some fabled god of antiquity laughing to scorn the melée, and the power, and the fury of his enemies. New fire flashes from his eye, and new vigor nerves his arm. On his assailants rush, but it is upon death, certain and immediate. They fall, but their places are still supplied; and so quickly, the dead seem to rise up before him, like armed men from the teeth of Cadmus. At length a ball from an unseen rifle pierces him in the forehead; he falls backward to the earth, in the streams of gore which curdle around him. No groan escapes his lips; no cry of agony gratifies the implacable rancor of his enemies: he dies—and the Alamo has fallen. [Putnam's Magazine.

Biographies of Sorrow.

One is astonished as he calls to mind the published biographies of recent years, to note the number of mournful works among them. Hayden's Autobiography is the last publication of the class, and as it is now being generally read, it gives us a text for some remarks.

The biographical sketches of Keats, Sterling, Poe, Letitia E. Landon, and Margaret Fuller Ossoli, are fair representatives of this sorrowful literature. Not, indeed, that they all strike as deep a note of sadness in our hearts, or illustrate the same aspects of human grief. One sighs amid the pomps of summer noon: another beneath the silent stars. The tone of this stricken spirit is low and subdued: of that, loud and blasphemous. Here, are plaintive utterances: there, terrible outbursts. But this only deepens the painful emotion. The thought forces itself upon us, that human life has a nervous network, delicate and tender, spread over the world, without as well as within, and that a thousand forces are playing on it with ceaseless freedom.

But these books are reducible to a single class. Their subjects are members of the same household, and their mourning robes, if not fashionable alike, are of the same hue. All of them walk beside the "*Mothers of Sorrow*." When they speak it is in the same strain, and if silent, their hearts throb the same pulse upon the yielding air.

It is easy to trace out the main causes of their sufferings. Man of Genius usually begin the world by a quarrel with Providence. So far from mending the matter in this way, they rarely fail to sharpen the daggers that pierce them. Such a warfare is the most unprofitable of all strife If these laws were unjust and cruel, it would be folly to contend against their omnipotence. But wise as they are; full of infinite moral tenderness even amid their physical severity, and ever seeking to discipline us in the patient pursuit of immortal aims; it is little short of madness to indulge a hostile temper towards them. The fact is, that genius is too much engrossed with its own ideal contemplations to care for its personal adaptations to the external world. It forgets that thought is not the chief purpose of life. Its dreams are not the Universe; its splendid creations are not exempt from the condition of earthly objects. Genius is a favorite with its possessor. But it is no pet with the seasons or with storekeepers It is down on the level of common humanity wherever meat and bread are concerned; and in matters of elevated happiness, it is subject to more stringent laws than apply to the rest of mankind. But Genius persists in claiming exceptional privileges, and because stern Nature turns a deaf ear and shows an indignant face, it surrenders itself to pettish tempers and bitter revilings.

Nor are gifted men less frequently unreasonable in their social claims. They expect too much from society. They expect it too, in the wrong way. The organization of the world is on principles of personal industry and earnest solicitude for one's individual interests. Whether this is right or wrong is no practical question it is so; and candidates in the race of life, eager for its honors or emoluments, are bound to take it for granted and act accordingly. But these men are dead against all such miserable conventionalisms. They have no sympathy with the greed of the struggle. The philosophy of work-shops and busy marts is their abhorrence. Of course, they have a right to their opinions. But if they take a rebellious attitude or even practice indifference to the rules of sober, every-day affairs, they must bear the responsibilities. They cannot have the rainbow without the storm.

In our day, society is the "chief of sinners," according to the prevailing fashion of opinion on this subject. It is the veriest Saturn, devouring its own children; the giant Moloch with its hot, brazen arms around the horizon. Personal guilt, in its myriad shapes, from careless-ness up to deliberate crime, is altogether an excusable weakness, a small misfortune. And thus, responsibility, is gracefully shifted off, and every man of neglected worth is busy is a trial of society for a ruinous libel on his fortunes. With what eloquence he pleads his injured innocence! Alas! for the cause and the client! A little common sense would soon secure a true verdict And if the grumbler would fall into the ranks of human service, and do duty in the open field of hard endeavor, he would soon get his share of the world, as well as acquire a capacity to enjoy its blessings. [N. Y. Times.

THE LOSS OF A WIFE.—In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven; she who busied herself so unweariedly for the precious ones around her; bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon her cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems an amber colored pathway, where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering overhead Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered save those your hands may unwillingly have planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that laid upon your bosom, rests in the still darkness, upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly, are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over with smiles, bend now above her in tears, shaking the dew from their portals, that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful.

There is no white arm over your shoulder; no speaking face to look up into the eye of Love; no trembling lips to murmur, "O, it is so sad."

There is no strange hush in every room, no light footstep passing around. No smile to greet you at the nightfall. And the old clock ticks and strikes, and tick—it was such music when she could hear it! Now it seems a knell on the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face.

And every day the clock repeats that old story. Many another tale it telleth too—of beautiful words and deeds that are registered above. You feel—O, how often—that the grave cannot keep her.

OLD GRAVE YARDS.—Philadelphia abounds in aged grave yards, to which the dead have been consigned during the past hundred years, and one—that of the old Swedes' Church—where tombs of a much older date may be found. In the vicinity of Fifth and Arch streets there are three of these ancient grave yards. The one at the southeast corner of the above named streets contains the grave of Benjamin Franklin, as object of interest to the civilized world. A simple slab covers that spot of earth; but the memories of millions of minds and the affections of millions of hearts, grateful for his services to the human race, centre in that piece of marble. In the same yard are the tombs of many persons well known to the history of Philadelphia. In the old grave yard, on the north side of Arch street, above Fifth, are visible the tombs of Knox, Shipper, and other eminent citizens of past generations. Another old grave yard is situated at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, around the ancient Dutch Church, which is one hundred and nine years old. It is hoped that in the event of the sale of these old grave yards at any time, for the purpose of being built upon, that the hallowed remains of their quiescient tenants with be gathered carefully and re-interred in one of the numerous beautiful rural cemeteries, in the vicinity of the city.

DRYDEN'S POVERTY.—It was after prepsaring a second edition of Virgil, that the great Dryden, who had lived, and was to die, in heroess, found himself still obliged to seek for daily bread. Scarcely relieved from one heavy task, he was compelled to hasten to another; and his efforts were now stimulated by a domestic feeling—the expected return of his son in ill health from Rome. In a letter to his bookseller he pathetically writes, "If it please God that *I must die of over-study*, I cannot spend my life better than in preserving his." It was on this occasion, on the verge of his seventieth year, as he describes himself in the dedication of his Virgil, that, "worn out with study, and oppressed with fortune," he contracted to supply the bookseller with ten thousand verses at sixpence a line.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Rochester American, describing the ice bridge which now exists across Niagara river just below the American Fall, at the foot of the ferry staircase, says:

It is formed of cakes of ice heaped up together in every possible shape, and rises some twenty feet above the water. It is already used as a highway for foot passengers between the States and Canada. In front of the American Fall the ice is piled up in huge masses, and covers the rocks and banks in every fantastic form, presenting in the sunlight the most magnificent appearance. Luna Island is one vast palace of ice, and all the banks of Goat Island are sheeted with the frozen spray. The Canada side and Table Rock are loaded with ice, and it is from this point that the splendid Crystal Panorama of the American side offers its glaring and sparkling front.

As one of our fashionably dressed females was passing up Court street the other day, (we quote the Boston Mail,) her feet suddenly slipped from under her and down she fell. A man passing at the moment, sprang and caught her just in season to secure her from striking the trencherous side walk with tremendous force. Upon rising her up she could only stand upon one foot, and evidently appeared in much pain. "I have broken it? You must have sprained your ankle," said he. But to all his anxious inquiries as to how she was injured, she gently replied she was not hurt. Still she hung on to the foot supported by the gentleman. He was about to speak for a hack, when all his fears were quieted by her hurriedly whispering, "*I have torn my—my—skirt and got my foot into it.*" In a moment the pretty foot was inside the traces, and tripping off in a manner which plainly showed her *opinion* of icy side walks.

HOW TO ENJOY A KISS.—The editor of the Wilmington (Del.) Herald, who appears to know all about the matter, thus discourses about kissing: Of course you must be taller than the lady you intend to kiss. Take her right hand in yours, and draw her gently towards you. Pass your left arm over her right shoulder, diagonally down across her back under her left arm, and press her to your bosom. At the same time she will throw her head back, and you have nothing to do but lean a little forward and press your lips to hers, and the thing is done. Don't make a noise over it, as if you were firing percussion caps, or trying the water cocks of a steam-engine, nor pounce down upon it like a hungry hawk upon an innocent dove, but gently fold the damsel in your arms, without deranging the economy of her tippet or ruffle, and by a sweet pressure upon her mouth ravel in the sweet blissfulness of your situation, without smacking your lips on it as you would over a roast duck.

EYELASHES.—In Circassia, Georgia, Persia, and India, one of the mother's earliest cares is to promote the growth of her children's eyelashes, by tipping and removing the fine gossamer-like points with a pair of scissors, when they are asleep. By repeating this every month or six weeks, they become, in time, long, close, finely curved, and of a silky gloss. The practice never fails to produce the desired effect, and it is particularly useful, when, owing to inflammation of the eyes, the lashes have been thinned or stunted.

STATUE OF JEFFERSON.—A special committee of the Virginia Legislature have reported a bill which authorizes an appropriation of $10,000 for a statue of Thomas Jefferson, and gives the commission to Mr Galt, a young Virginia sculptor. The Richmond Enquirer says there is but little doubt of the passage of the bill.

M. Bediui, whose sailing from New York for Europe has been announced by telegraph, was compelled to make a secret departure to avoid the mob. He was put on board the steamer Active at Staten Island, and boarded the steamship Atlantic at the Narrows.

Female gamblers are becoming quite numerous in New York city. In some of the "hells" of that city the sexes are indiscriminately associated. From this there is of course a fruitful harvest both of crime and licentiousness.

THE CARNIVAL AT RIO JANEIRO.—Here, in the capital of Brazil, the carnival is compressed into three days; and the amusements consist in throwing wax balls filled with water upon every one you can. To vary this lighter fun, buckets or tubs full of water are also used, and many persons go about with large syringes holding half a gallon. The fun consists in soaking thoroughly every one you can; and, this being eminently a "city of magnificent distances," a person may be soaked with water a mile or two from his residence. It can scarcely be called a safe amusement in a city where the yellow fever is prevailing and where any such exposure is attended with serious danger. The better class content themselves with wax balls, and gentlemen from the streets and ladies from their windows, keep up a sharp contest until the ammunition on either side is exhausted The city is, however, given up to the rule of the blackguards for three days, and a respectable person finds himself, while on his way to business, or while paying a visit, surrounded by half a dozen scoundrels, who will very thoroughly soak him before they have done with him. It is worse than useless to offer resistance or to show fight, for custom has allowed the gang in such cases to set to work upon their victim with, fist, feet, or whatever is handiest and he is happy if he escape serious injury. This has happened more than once in the case of respectable foreigners, who, ignorant of the savage custom of the country, have naturally considered the assault upon them as one to be repelled, and have knocked down one of their assailants, all of whom have then, with courage peculiar to the Brazilians, boldly attacked the unarmed stranger. No age, no sex, no office is sacred; and the writer of this has even known the wax balls to be thrown at persons in carriages accompanying a funeral.

BALL ROOM BELLES.—It seems to be the highest ambition of the most beautiful women to be known as "the belle of the ball." To achieve this vain distinction she undresses and dresses with the sole aim of showing off her finest points, without regard to comfort, not to say modesty. Charms which nature intended as domestic secrets, "sweet and precious," are publicly exhibited in all their naked loveliness; and profane eyes and tongues are permitted to revel in unmuslined mysteries, sacred to poetic reveries and lover's dreams.

The extreme *decollete* fashion of dress—this baring of the bosom to the breeze of public breath, is a desecration of the highest form of beauty that the Divinity has yet revealed to man. It robs woman of her most ethereal charms, by cheating the imagination of its divinest allusion. The enchantment vanishes as the reality becomes transparent, and the goddess no longer floats in roseate robes of clouded splendor, but sinks from "high Olympus to the plains," a mere flesh and blood shepherdess of common life and common clay. [N. Y. Mirror.

LIBRARIES IN THE EASTERN CITIES.—The public libraries of New York contain an aggregate of 295,000 volumes. The largest of these is the Astor Library, which contains 80,000 volumes; the Society Library contains over 30,000; the Mercantile about 40,000; the Historical Library 25,000; and the Apprentices' 17,000. Philadelphia is not far behind New York in libraries. In all the *public* libraries of Philadelphia, the aggregate of volumes is nearly 240,000, a number equal, in proportion to the population, to that of New York. The largest in Philadelphia is the Library Company's collection, containing over 65,000 volumes. The Philosophical Society's Library has over 20,000; Academy of Natural Sciences, 15,000; Apprentices, 14,000; etc. Boston, with scarcely one-fifth of the population of New York, has more than one-half the number of volumes in its public libraries; and its private libraries are probably superior to those of any other city in the world.

In the three cities named, there are probably not less than three million books; a considerable number of them accessible to all who are able and desire to read.

COL. BENTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

Col. Benton is preparing an onslaught on the Nebraska bill, in conjunction with the Pacific Railroad project. Col. Benton's opposition to the bill is much to be regretted. In the coalition formed by the present administration, it was a blunder to overlook and exclude the great men of the party. With the exception of Marcy, there is no prominent statesman in the whole coalition; and he, if I am not very much mistaken, is not a very willing—certainly not a very enthusiastic supporter of the Nebraska bill. He is, however, bound to go for it, strong officially.

CAPACITY OF THEATRES IN THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—A theatrical journal gives the following statement of the number of spectators the principal theatres of the European continent are capable of containing: The Grand Opera, 1,800; Francais, 1,180; Opera Comique, 1,500; Odeon, 1,550; Italien, 1,300; the Kurnthner-Thor, at Vienna, 1,800; the Burg-Theatre, in the same city, 1,070; the Théntre Royal, at Berlin, 2,078; the Theatre Royal at Dresden, 2,000; the Court Theatre, at Munich, 2,500; the Court Theatres at Hanover, Stutgard and Darmstadt, each contain 2,000 places; the theatre at Hamburg, 2,300; and the San Carlo, at Naples, 4,000.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF FILLIBUSTERS.—The New York Times states as a fact, that the cartridge factory at Ravenswood at the time of the late terrible explosion there, was engaged in filling an order for a million of cartridges, which had been contracted for, to be delivered by a given day. And as that "given day" happened to be a day or two before the day of sailing of the Northern Light for Nicaragua, the Times intimates that the order aforesaid was given by the Nicaragua Land Company, with a view to facilitate certain filibuster schemes they have in view in Mosquito and thereabout.

HOTEL THIEVES.—The New York Times describes this class and their mode of operation. The operator generally dresses richly, is arrayed with jewelry, viz: diamond studs, pins, rings, and watch and chain, of the most costly qualities. The acquaintance of some respectable gentleman stopping at one of the leading hotels is then sought, and if made, the rogue manages to appear very agreeable, and continues to court the friendship of his new acquaintance. The fellow is noticed by the officers of the house as being intimate with some guest, but he may or may not stop at the same house. Under these disguises he has full liberty to loiter about the parlors, drawing-rooms, and elsewhere about the premises, and, whenever an opportunity offers, an overcoat, cloak, or other garment, is abstracted, where temporarily laid down by the owner.

The oldest man married in Massachusetts last year was 76 years. Two brides were 80 each. The youngest girl who blushes and said yes to the question whether or not she would "love, honor and obey" a husband, had seen the roses of only 14 summers bloom, while the youngest boy whose marriage is recorded in the tables was 18.

The Tampa Herald of the 1st inst learns, by the arrival of the steamer J. T. Sprague, that four of the Indian delegation to the Seminoles in Florida have visited Billy Bowlegs at his headquarters, and that he has requested an interview with the entire delegation, a part of which remained at Cariesonhatchie. The whole number are now in the Indian country, but of their success nothing is known.

Mrs. Lucy Audubon has presented to Congress, through Mr Everett, a petition, asking for the purchase of the original drawing of the work of her late husband on the birds of America.

"Actors," it is said, "are bountifully paid in Australia. Mr and Mrs. Stark, from America," are reported to be among the most successful, receiving "£60 a week, though not first rate."

It is asserted in a French publication that the Empress Josephine's mantua-maker's bill for the first ten months of 1806 amounted to 175,887.—£7,000 odd—$35,000!

A vessel cleared from New York last week for Constantinople, having as part of her cargo 975 *barrels of rum!*

MOBILE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Committee of the Alabama House of Representatives have reported a deficiency bill which embraces an appropriation of $65,000 for the completion of this building. The previous appropriations have been $200,000.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ERIE RIOTS UPON PHILADELPHIA.—The Indiana Sentinel says that, at least $2,000,000 of the capital of Indiana merchants, which would otherwise have gone to Philadelphia, will be diverted to New York or Boston, in consequence of the Erie riots, and the countenance they have received from the city of Brotherly Love.

Hon. F. P. Stanton of Tennessee, addressed the Young Men's Democratic Association of New York on the 3d inst.; on which occasion resolutions were unanimously adopted approving of Senator Douglas's Nebraska bill.

Samuel Warren, the author of the Diary of a Physician, and Ten Thousand a Year, is engaged on a life of Sir Astley Cooper.

The city of Montgomory, Ala., was lighted by gas, for the first time, on the night of the 7th.

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MONS. ERNEST JOUANNE, (of the College of Henri IV., Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.
THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music,
MISS N. JANE SPEER, Miss NANNIE T. SPEED and Miss LUCY McGEE, Assistants in the Literary Departments.
MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JOUANNE and Miss CAROLINE A. BLAKE Assistants in the Department of Music.
MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.
THOMAS C. BLAKE, Esq, Steward.
MRS. T. C. BLAKE, Governess.

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The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental; but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with the excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jones, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty picture" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole Institution. The Faculty are working under this formula: "We are striving to make out the largest but the best school in the land."

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For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 23, 1853. jan6-6t

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Primary Department	$ 8 00
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Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	40 00
For Fuel in school-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January inst.

REFERENCES:

Rev J D McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn.; W H Hickman, M D; Hon O W Hite, Bardstown, Ky; Rev C B Parsons, Rev E Stevenson, Rev E W Sehon, Rev A H Redford, Louisville, Ky; and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan. 5, 1854.—6t

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ELLIOT G. STORKS, JAMES C DERBY,
EDWARD MUNSON, NORMAN C. MILLER,
CHAS. F. COFFIN, WM ORTON,
EUGENE MULLIGAN,
Special Partners General Partners.

Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, Feb. 1, 1854.

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Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, Feb. 1, 1854. 6t

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VOL. IV. NO. 4. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1854. WHOLE NO. 160.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

FAST OF GEDALIAH.

The third day of *Tishri*, which is the morrow of the feast of New Year, is observed as a fast day in memory of the murder of Gedeliah, governor of Judah, by Ishmael. (Jeremiah.)

WEEK OF REPENTANCE.

This is the name given to the week intervening between New Year and the Day of Atonement. Various prayers are appointed to be offered daily, as well as penitential hymns—*Selichoth*—to be recited before daybreak. All who are able are expected to fast every day till noon (Sabbath of course excepted.) Although all this takes place likewise in the week preceding *Rosh Hashanah*, yet the Week of Repentance, being immediately followed by *Yom Kippur*—"Day of Atonement"—is considered of far greater importance, and is therefore much more strictly observed. On the morning of the ninth day of Tishri, the eve of the

DAY OF ATONEMENT,

it is the practice of all European Jews, to kill a cock for every male, and a hen for every female, as *an atoning sacrifice!* A most remarkable, although involuntary, admission of the necessity of vicarious atonement. For the Jews generally make this a chief objection to Christianity, and although they find it hard to get over the various sacrifices appointed by Moses, they say that in this respect he only adapted his mode of worship to the somewhat sensual capacities of his people; that sacrifice never was of divine institution; and that with the destruction of the temples and the dispersion of the nation, it necessarily became abolished. If this be the case, why make use of the *Caparoth*—the aforementioned "atonement."

The reason why chickens are chosen for this purpose in preference to other animals is thus given by Rabbi Ascher: "First, because they are within the reach of even the poorest: God secondly, many wise men say (with talmudical astuteness), that the cock is to be preferred, because in Hebrew the word *Geber* signifies *cock* as well as *man*: hence it is proper that *Geber* the cock should die for *Geber* the man!"

The father of the family generally performs this ceremony, first for himself, by taking the animal (white fowls, being clad with the emblem of purity, are preferred), and swinging it round his head three times, he each time says: "This be my atonement, this be my sin-offering, this go in my stead to death, and my I enter the realms of eternal life;" and then repeats Psalm cvii. 10-21. After this he lays his hand upon the victim, as was formerly done in the service of the Tabernacle and Temple, as described in Leviticus. Having thus procured a vicarious atonement for himself, the *Baal Habayth* proceeds to perform the same rite for the rest of his family. The fowls are then carried to the *Shochet*, who on this day is unceasingly employed in killing these birds. Each person must eat some of his own offering. Modern Jewish doctors find the whole proceeding a great eye-sore, and have, with a great deal of erudition, endeavored to prove the custom to be derived from Paganism; whether this be so or not, I shall not now stop to examine.

In order hetter to prepare for to-morrow's fast, they do not ubstain from food on the morning of this day, but on the contrary the Rabbies recommend *nine* meals!—the *quantum sufficit* for the two days. In the afternoon, about two o'clock, they proceed to the synagogue to offer the *Minchah* or Vesper prayer, at the conclusion of which, about three o'clock, a very curious ceremony is performed: each man in turn prostrates himself, on the ground, and receives "forty save one" stripes from his neighbour, in sign of humiliation and mortification. Our devotees, however, are not as rigid in this performance, as the order of La Trappe,; and as regards the pain inflicted by the stripes, I should say that "forty thousand save one," like these, would not kill nfly. (I may as well mention here that the day of atonement is the only one on which the Jews now ever kneel; and to do so on any other day would he deemed an act of idolatry.)

After they return from synagogue, they prepare for the approaching festival—for although this is a fast day, and they are bid in Lev. xxviii. 27-33, to "afflict their souls," it is nevertheless at the same time held the most sacred day in the whole year. Supper must be eaten a little before sunset, after which period nothing more must he partaken of till the appearance of the stars in the nocturnel sky on the next day.

Before going to the synagogue, they will take great care to be at enmity with no man; and many feuds and dissensions are settled on this day; for they truly believe, that God will pardon no one, who entertains malice in his own heart. An extraordinary solemnity prevails all through the congregation, and very great weeping and sobbing is heard from the women, and no witnessing stranger could possibly doubt the deep earnestness and devout piety of the worshipers. Something indeed may be detructed from the merit attached to such fervor from the knowledge of the fact that fear is the main inspirer of it. For the Jew conscientiously believes that the archives of heaven undergo an annual revision on this day, and that the names of those who are "found wanting" (in piety, benevolence, etc.), are erased from the "Book of Life," in other words, that those persons will die in the course of the next year.

The worshippers have their feet, according to the Eastern fashion, without the usual covering of boots or shoes, but protected by felt slippers, enveloped in their scarfs, the married men dressed in snow-white flowing robes, and caps to correspond (as on New Year), whilst numerous wax candles shed a flickering light throughout the building. These are as many in number as there are heads of families, each sending one candle to the synagogue. At last the signal for prayer is given by the Rabbi, and the minister begins to chant, in a low, scarcely audible tone, a formula, which is repeated three times, during which the plaintive, tremulous, heart-stirring tune gradually rises to a higher pitch, so as to be distinctly heard over the whole building. The service lasts to a late hour in the evening. Many of the worshippers, however, do not leave the synagogue at all, but spend there the whole night in prayer, meditation and study of the law. The morning service begins at daybreak, and extends over the day, during which time many of the religious do not leave their seats for one moment, and some stand the whole time!

The prayers are divided, according to the sacrifices brought to the temple, into the morning, additional, and afternoon service, to which, towards the evening, another termed *Neilath*—"closing"—is added. This portion of the service is remarkable for the ardor with which the faithful pour forth these concluding prayers before the throne of mercy. It seems that at the reflection that the gates of heaven, through which the prayers ascend are now being closed, the flame of devotion breaks forth with renewed vigor. Vanished has every trace of languor and faintness consequent upon the fasting and confinement to a crowded place, the air of which is tainted by the exhalations of so many individuals, and the burning of so many candles; and at the recital of that portion of the service, when the unity of God is acknowledged, the edifice reechoes with the thrilling burst of hundreds of voices, proclaiming, "the Lord, he is God," repeated seven times, and bearing in their deep emotion the stamp that they proceed from souls powerfully impressed with the presence of the Supreme Being, and quailing beneath the reflection that but for his mercy there would be no hope for them.

Night at last having brought the services to a close, the *Shophar* sounds a single blast, and the worshippers hasten home to break their fasts, after which friendly visits are paid and mutual inquiries exchanged respecting each other's health after the trials of the day.

I copy the above paragraphs from Chambers' Papers for the People, as entirely coinciding with what I should have said on this subject, could I wield so eloquent a pen.

COLUMBIA, S. C. JOSEPHUS.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

NORTH LOUISIANA.

MR. EDITOR: Having recently made a trip through North Louisiana, I have concluded to write for your paper a short description of the country and people, though I confess my inability to do the subject justice. My observations were confined to Morehouse, Washita, Jackson, Claiborne, Union, Bossier and Caddo. Fifteen years since the greater part of this vast country was unsettled. It is now filled with the best citizens and planters—principally from Alahama, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. They have hy their industrious habits added greatly to their wordly stock, and bringing with them a respect for religion, or a steady religious life, have inoculated a new country with all the polite observances and Christian deportment which belonged to them in the land they left behind. A disposition to imigrate from the place of their nutivity brought them out West, and here they have, or many of them, cheerful happy homes.

In the parishes I have enumerated there is a great variety of soil. First, on the rivers and bayous, the soil ie alluvial and consequently very rich; on the higher locations it is lighter; there is a good deal of sand in the soil und pine among the timber; the soil will diminish unless cotemporaneous efforts are made to preserve its fertility and prevent its washing.

This land is preforred by some on account of its cheapness, the little difficulty in opening a plantation, the diversity of the scenery, and, by others, ou account of its healthful appearance and the salubrity of the atmosphere. In traversing the country from Washite city, on the Washita to Texas, instead of finding a comparative wilderness, diminutive farms, and rough cabins, as it was, in truth, thirteen years ago, when I was familiar with it, we now find large, well-improved plantations, fine commodious residences, neat frame churches, large towns busy with trade and commerce, and densely populated neighborhoods abounding in the arts and appliances to produce comfort and pleasure in life. It is indeed a beautiful country; the lowlands are rather monotonous, but present the attraction of great fertility of soil; the uplands, without affording such large returns from labor, make up the deficiency in its perling streams, und scented woods and magnificent hills, and affording a wider urea for settlements and the enjoyment of a freer intercourse from society. There is no neighborhood of any extent, or but few, but what are blessed with a Church of some denomination of Christians. The Methodists are most numerous, but the Baptists have a large membership, and other Churches have their ministers and members.

Among the Methodists there are many of firm Christian character, who have few equals in the Conference for piety, intelligence and devotion to the Methodist economy. They have many ministers of merit and reputation stationed in that interesting country.

Brothers Randall and Scott were among the first itinerants stationed there since the country commenced rapidly improving. During my visit, I had the pleasure of meeting with Rev. William Stephenson, now eighty-six years of age, and in the fifty-third of his ministry, a superannuate of the Conference. He looks quite feeble, but preaches occasionally, can ride several miles on horseback, and is able to labor on his little farm. In his active ministerial life, it is said that his sermons were patterns, in primitive simplicity and strength of reasoning, and many a heart has been, und is still, fascinated by his strong, untutored wit. Many years since he was a Presiding Elder in the Missouri Conference; then coming to Louisiana, when the northern parishes were new, he traveled several circuits, and was, as he is now, useful to all who came within the range of his influence. Dear old man, he hardly recognizes his old friends, unless they are formally introduced to him, yet his active, sympathetic mind is constantly devising means for the welfare of precious, immortal souls around him.

Rev. J. C. Burruss is a resident of Caldo parish, and, after a period of forty-three years, engaged in the ministry, has a home abounding in comforts to rest his laurels, and in the evening of life and serene age, to give quietness and rest. He is a very active local minister, giving up his time and abilities to promote the work of religion. Long may he live, und, by his fervent spirit and eloquent tongue, and happy manner, be still further instrumental in effecting the good which his piety and interest for the welfare of souls prampts him to attain.

I would add, in conclusion, that there are a great many fine schools there, and academies, a higher order of schools, filled with interesting pupils of both sexes, and that in many parts of the country there has been, during the past year, large accessions to the Church, thereby making a residence there pleasant in regard to temporal as well as spiritual things. H. B. P.

TENSAS PARISH, January 21, 1854.

WORK AND LABOR.

There is a distinction, with a difference, in these words. The Rev. Dr. Bethune lately delivered a lecture upon the above subject before the Mechanics' Society, New York. He opened his discourse with an examination of the words "work" and "labor." He held that no language has two words of precisely the same meaning. There are what are called synonyms, but they differ in at least one appreciable particular. In the Sanscrit, which has few words, the same word has several meanings: but in a corrupt and adulterated language such as ours, words are many, with many shades of ideas, and hence the necessity of defining accurately the terms used in an argument. "Battles about words" are sometimes derided: but they should not be, for they are really battles about thoughts. A new word is not apt to be invented till a new idea requires it:

"When two words," said Dr. Bethune, "nearly synonymous are retained, it is worth while to examine them; it is so of 'work' and 'labor;' they are not, and never were, synonymous, though not seldom confounded. There is a difference in their radical meanings, which implies a great moral truth. Work is English, labor is Latin; I define work as the acting of an intelligent being, beyond himself, for a chosen purpose. The beast or machine works (or better, is worked) but under human intelligence. The bee and beaver work for themselves: but it were hard to deny that what we call instinct is a degree of reason. God is the great outworker who by his works shows his attributes. Where he gives reason, he gives strength and motives. 'Work' does not express all that is seen in man's exertions; we must add the idea of distress or fatigue; and so we call it labor, which is effort accompanied with pain and followed by weariness. The same distinction runs through all languages of which I know anything. The engineer's machine works, not labors; the seaman grieves for his ship when she labors, not works. We at once recognize the difference between a working und a laboring man; it would sound absurdly to speak of a skillful laborer; while to say one is a workman conveys the idea that he has a clear head and a disciplined hand. The artist works; and though an author may indeed have labored, he would not wish to have his work labored—the critic may soften the term to elaborate. We writers use labor to conceal labor; without labor one may strike out a few sparks—but cannot have the fuel for genius to ignite. Ready writers (I do not mean any disrespect to the gentlemen before me) seldom write anything that lasts long. The laborer in California pays for his gold with his sweat; but the workers in San Francisco and New York have the lion's share. Moore's verses seem poured forth like wine from a Tuscan vase: but his hand labored them out from the collection of a thousand vintages. We say an author labors; but when the result is brought out, we vindicate spirituality, by calling it his work. The Bible is the noblest monument of our language. I shudder to see any one put forth a hand to alter it. I often wish no preacher should be allowed to use a word not used in it: at least until approved of by the highest authority in his church. How many a high-sounding windbag would then collapse into a pucker of shrivelled nonsense (laughter.) The translators of the Bible always use work and labor in the sense I have given. The Scriptures are full of God's works: no man in his senses would dare to speak of His labors. With labor is associated pain, and pain means originally, punishment. We can educe important moral truths; work is a privilege, labor the necessity attending on it. The English aristocracy, of both sexes, are fine physical specimens contrasted with our fashionables—with the youths, who tease the bootmaker so to stiffen the leather that there shall be a calf somewhere else than directly under the hat. (Laughter.) Working is sympathy with Almightiness; we may well be content to labor, if we be only allowed to work. Work is a pleasure and a dignity, it is the vindication of our right to what God has provided for his children. Labor is, in itself, the result of degradation, but work may communicate some of its dignity to labor, when it employs it. I protest against some gross errors in the phraseology of Political Economy. We hear of the dignity of labor, but it can have none apart from the intelligent purpose of work. Labor is spoken of as the only ally of capital, and the wealth of a country as equal to the labor employed; while the labors on farm and in factory has been lessened one-third or more by machinery without the production being lessened. Let us set the cost of a product, not by labor but work. Those who call workers with the body, producers, and with the brain, non-producers, forget how a thinker in his laboratory teaches the farmer how to procure a tenfold increase. And so of the other professions; what would the world be without them? Political Economy has been called cold and heartless; the reason is, it has confounded work with labor." Dr. Bethune concluded with some severe strictures on what he termed "Poor Richard," taught to children before their catechism, and tending to make work appear desirable only as a means to money. He repeated that work should be regarded as a privilege, and an approximation to the Most High.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF METHODISM.

There is such a thing as a denominational zoology. There is a certain temperament, there are certain mental tendencies, from which, if a man is not content to remain a Presbyterian in Scotland, or an Episcopalian in England, it may be predicted which other section of the Christian community he will join. The Wesleyan body is the great absorbent of warm hearts and fervid spirits. In the frequency of its devotional meetings, in the frankness and unreserve of its Christian intercourse, in the vigor of its responses and the soaring of its hymns, and in the benevolent vivacity which finds a post and an employment for every member, it meets many cravings of the young and ardent convert. Is he crying, in the gladness of his soul, "Sing aloud unto God our strength: make a joyful noise unto the God of Jacob!" Alike in the cathedral and the conventicle, he is apt to be depressed by an organic solo or a rueful dirge; but escaping to the Methodist meeting, he finds their "glory" all "awake:" they are "taking the psalm, and bringing the pleasant harp with the psaltery, and blowing up the trumpet," and with exulting rivalry, "young men and maidens, old men and children," are praising the Lord. In the eagerness of first love is he exclaiming, "Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul!" But nobody will stop to listen; and so, for an audience, he is driven away to the love-feast or class-meeting. In the exuberance of a newly-awakened zeal, would he like an outlet for his energies, a field of Christian activity? In the sanctuary which he has hitherto frequented he feels himself a cipher. He has never been invited to engage in any scheme of usefulness, and, except the neat and noiseless sexton who bows him into his pew, no one seems to know him. But he has met worshipped three Sabbaths with the Methodists when he is recognized and accosted, and three months have not passed before he is installed in the Sunday school, or with a bundle of tracts, and a roving commission, is sent out into the highways and hedges. The portrait of the great founder on the wall, a box for Wesleyan Missions on the mantelshelf, placards of the next anniversary in the shop window, the occasional dropping in of a brother during the day, with friendly inquiry as to his health of soul, hearty hand-shakings at the evening prayer-meeting, and a vesper stanza from the consecrated hymn-book, all betoken the activity, the brotherly-kindness, and the cheerful piety, in the midst of which the young Theophilus has found his ecclesiastical habitation and his congenial home.

The Society which has yielded a logician so acute as the younger Treffry, and a systematist so masterly as Richard Watson, to say nothing of a scholar so erudite as Adam Clarke,—such a Society cannot be reproached with the lack of Biblical or theological learning. Nevertheless, the lovers of metaphysical divinity and Scriptural expositieu will not be apt to join a community whose migratory ministers and perpetual excitement make it a church upon wheels. Wesleyan Christianity is emotional and experimental; it has no attraction for severe reasoners and abstract speculators; nor is it adapted to spirits sodate or sombre. Its ready-made materials are the men of feeling; the sanguine, the impulsive, and enthusiastic natures, whom the grace of God makes the best evangelists, and the kind, humane and homely natures whom the same grace converts into the salt of our English factories, the living epistles of such rural neighborhoods as are blessed with their presence. And although the predominance of the emotional element in Wesleyan membership is not without its inconvenience and its perils; although it aggravates the task of the governing body, and renders periods of internal emotion vehement and almost volcanic; still, in the normal state of the Society, it gives a peculiar animation to the services of its sanctuaries, and an intensity to its Missionary zeal, far beyond the proportion of most of the other Christian communities: and from what we know of his ardent temperament, we cannot wonder that the Wesleyan Society was the church which, after his conversion, Mr. Williams joined.—Memoir of Mr. Williams, by Rev. James Hamilton, D. D.

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, and the Rev. Theodore Parker, preached discourses at Boston, on the 12th, against the Nebraska Bill.

AN EDUCATED MINISTRY.

That men of exceedingly limited education have been and are now usefully employed as ministers of the gospel, will not be questioned. Not only is this fact clearly seen in the whole history of Lutheranism, but in almost all the sister churches. There may be found men of limited acquirement in them all may more, of limited capacity also who are, nevertheless, very acceptable and useful preachers of the gospel within certain limitations. We have no desire to see the day come when profound classical qualifications will be regarded as indispensable to the public and Church recognition of a man as a minister of the gospel. We should just as readily desire to see it assumed that no man should be allowed to excavate rocks, or work upon machinery; unless he were familiar with natural philosophy, and an adept in civil engineering.

But somehow this concession of the usefulness of an uneducated piety has come with many to be regarded as equivalent to the position that because uneducated men may be useful, education is not an advantage to the religious teacher. We have heard, over and over again, arguments from zealous, well-meaning, intelligent brethren, which, stripped of their rhetorical warmth and coloring, amounted simply to this, that education is rather a hindrance than a facility to the minister of Jesus Christ. We are always pained when we hear any such sentiments advanced. What strikes us, too, as most remarkable about the matter is this: that generally these persons whose prejudices lead them to talk thus, are among the first to object to having placed over the congregations where they reside, men who are not at least very respectable in their general acquirements of knowledge.

The success of the early Methodist preachers, and the acknowledged deficiency in education of many of them, are sometimes referred to as quite a convincing argument against an educated ministry. But, if worth anything at all, we ought to be able to present corresponding results from the labors of the illiterate among modern preachers. If the success of the pioneers of Methodism was not all attributable to deficiency in educational training, it, seems to us that a great many, especially among the young portion of the Methodist preachers of the present day, ought to be similarly successful. But says the objector, the early Methodist preachers were more self-sacrificing and holy men. Ah, indeed! if *that* be the case, it throws the whole matter of success upon an entirely different issue, It was not the ignorance of the clergy but the holiness of their lives that gave them such wonderful power. But is holiness incompatible with a high degree of mental cultivation? Such an assumption is little less than gross impiety—an insult to Christianity—a reflection upon its great Author—and one that neither common sense nor gospel teaching can for a moment sanction. We know of no greater earthly blessing upon a community than a sanctified intellect of high cultivation in the minister who is their spiritual instructor. Just in proportion as his mind is invigorated by habitual thought: just in proportion as he has knowledge, (and knowledge is not intuitive, but acquired)—just in proportion as he has these things, and "lends his learning to religion," is he the better prepared to wage successful war with error and exert a controlling influence for good.

The objection that if God call men he will qualify them for the work is not a sound one, if he lose sight of the *means* of preparation. God does not qualify men by miracle. Education must be a progressive thing, and without some education no man is fit to preach at all. Increase his knowledge, his piety being equal, and you increase his qualifications as a gospel minister.

As an Evangelical Lutheran Church we ought to seek to be an intellectual Church, a cultivated Church: and most of all, a spiritual and an influential Church. We may be deeply spiritual, and yet not a very influential body. But we desire to be felt, to let our light shine. How shall we do it? We answer, by cultivating and encouraging every enterprise for good, especially those promotive of education. If education be generally diffused among us, then as our young men enter the work of the ministry we shall find them, in this respect, well qualified for the responsible positions they assume.

We now have a considerable number of colleges and theological seminaries in our Church; they are, at least for the most part, blessed with able faculties, and destined, we trust, not only to influence every portion of Church instrumentality, but especially the ministry. The truth is, (and it is folly to conceal it,) our greatest need as a Church at this moment, after increased holiness, is *an educated ministry*. Great good men are needed in every age and in every Church! God has blessed us with some, he has taken from us some, and others are needed. Why shall not the liberal soil on which we tread, and the free atmosphere in which we breathe, produce as many "great men in Israel," as many "eloquent men and mighty in the Scriptures," as any other Church in the land! [Lutheran Observer.

PEEVISHNESS.—Peevishness frequently gives rise to discord. Peevishness we may regard as a family canker. It is not like an acute disease in plants, or like the devastations of the locust and caterpillar, that cause vegetation suddenly to disappear. It is a corroding malady; it eats in, and eats on, till the vital sap is wasted. Whether the evil be communicated by provocation and example, or whether it be natural and hereditary, we cannot tell; but, strange to say, there are many houses in which there is not an individual free from this unfortunate disease.

The Gadsden Treaty.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate for its consideration, with a view to ratification, a treaty between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the respective parties, in the city of Mexico on the 30th day of December last. Certain amendments are proposed in the instrument, as hereinafter specified, viz: In order to make the duties and obligations, stipulated in the second article, reciprocal, it is proposed to add to that article the following: "And the Government of Mexico agrees that the stipulations contained in this article to be performed by the United States shall be reciprocal, and Mexico shall be under like obligations to the United States and the citizens thereof, as those herein above imposed upon the latter in favor of the Republic of Mexico and Mexican citizens." It is also recommended that for the third article of the original treaty, the following shall be adopted as a substitute—

"In consideration of the grants received by the United States, and the obligations relinquished by the Mexican Republic, pursuant to this treaty, the former agree to pay to the latter the sum of 15,000,000 dollars in gold or silver coin, at the Treasury at Washington; one fifth of the amount on the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty at Washington, and the remaining four fifths in monthly instalments of three millions each, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until the whole be paid; the Government of the United States reserving the right to pay up the whole sum of $15,000,000 at an earlier date, as may to it be convenient.

"The United States also agree to assume all the claims of their citizens against the Mexican Republic, which may have arisen under the treaty, or the law of nations, since the date of the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe. And the Mexican Republic agrees to exonerate the United States of America from all claims of Mexico or Mexican citizens which may have arisen under the treaty or the law of nations since the date of the treaty of Guadalupe, so that each government, in the most formal and effective manner, shall be exempted and exonerated of all such obligations to each other respectively."

I also recommend that the 4th article be modified by striking out all after the word attempts, in the 23d line of that article. The part to be omitted is to be as follows:

"They mutually and severally obligate themselves, in all cases of such lawless enterprises which may not have been prevented through the civil authorities, after information, to aid with the Naval and Military forces on due notice being given by the aggrieved party of aggressions of the citizens and subjects of the other, so that the lawless adventurers may be pursued and overtaken on the high seas, their elements of war destroyed, and the deluded captives held responsible in their persons, and meet with the merited retribution inflicted by the laws of nations against all such disturbers of the peace and happiness of contiguous and friendly powers—it being understood that in all cases of successful pursuit and capture, the delinquents so captured shall be judged and punished by the Government of the Nation to which the vessel capturing them may belong, conformably to the laws of Nations."

At the close of the instrument it will also be advisable to substitute 78th for 77th year of the Independence of the U. S.

(Signed,) FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1854.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Treaty Between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, Signed at the City of Mexico, on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1853.

In the name of Almighty God, the Republic of Mexico and the United States of America, desiring to remove every cause of disagreement which might interfere in any manner with the better friendship and intercourse between the two countries, and especially in respect to the true limits which should be established when, notwithstanding what was covenanted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the year 1848, opposite interpretations have been urged, which might give occasion to questions of serious moment. To avoid this, and to strengthen and more formally maintain the peace which happily prevails between the two republics, the President of the United States has for this purpose appointed James Gadsden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the same near the Mexican Government; and the President of Mexico has appointed as Plenipotentiary ad hoc his Excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla, Cavaller tirand Cross of the National and distinguished Order of Guadalupe and Secretary of State and of the Office of Foreign Relations, and Don Jose Salazar Ylarregui and Don Mariano Monterde as scientific Commissioners, invested with full powers for these negociations; who, having communicated their respective full powers, and finding them in due and proper form, have agreed upon the articles following:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States, for this future, retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The limits between the two republics shall proceed from the point where the aforesaid line intersects the river Colorado along the middle of the deepest channels of that river, and a point distant two marine leagues, to the north of the most northern part of the Gulf of California; thence in succession, a right line to the intersection of the 31st parallel of latitude north, with the 111th degree of longitude west of Greenwich; whence another right line to 31 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds of north latitude, where the same will cross the boundary line, descending the Rio Grande or Brave Del Norte, to the Gulf of Mexico, as defined in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe. And it is agreed that, should the line before described, from the intersection of the parallel 31 degrees of latitude north, with the meridian 111 degrees west of Greenwich, and thence crossing the Rio Grande in latitude 31 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds, traverse the Lake Guzman; said line shall be broken so as to form an angle at a point distant one marine league south of the most southern part of that lake.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two governments shall nominate one Commissioner, to the end, that by common consent the two thus nominated, having met in the city Paso Del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, may proceed to survey and mark out upon the land the dividing line stipulated by this article where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the Mixed Commission according to the treaty of Guadalupe, keeping a journal and making proper plans of their operations. For this purpose, if they should judge it necessary, the contracting parties shall be at liberty each to unite to its respective commissioner scientific or other assistants, such as astronomers and surveyors, whose concurrence shall not be considered necessary for the settlement and ratification of a true line of division between the two republics. That line shall be alone established upon which the Commissioners may fix their consent in the particular, being considered decisive, and an integral part of this treaty, without the necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting. The dividing line thus established shall in all time be faithfully respected by the two governments, without any variation therein, unless by the express and free consent of the two, given in conformity to the principles of the law of nations, and in accordance with the constitution of each country respectively. In consequence, the stipulation in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described, is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established, the said line being considered annulled and abolished, wherein it may not coincide with the present, and in the same manner remaining in full force where in accordance with the same.

ART. 2. With the like desire to maintain the most perfect peace and friendly relations between both countries, it has been agreed that, to remove all occasion of dispute on account of reclamations to the present date, founded on alleged Indian incursions, and to avoid all contest upon the true spirit and intention of the obligations stipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe, the same is hereby abolished and annihilated. The Government of the United States agrees, notwithstanding this abrogation and annulment, to provide such additional regulations as the subject may in good faith require, making it a highly penal offence on the part of any inhabitant of the United States, or the territories thereof, to purchase or receive horses, mules, cattle or property of any kind, knowing the same to have been stolen within the limits of Mexican territory, by the Indians, or by any other person; and furthermore agrees to return on demand to their legitimate owners what may have been thus stolen, so soon as the same shall have been recovered by the authorities of the United States. And in the event of any person or persons captured upon Mexican ground being carried within the boundaries of the United States, the Government of the latter engages to use every fair and honorable means that the nature and circumstances of the case will admit, to secure and return such captives to their own country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government, requiring simply the repayment of the officer or agent of the United States who may so deliver or return them, the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives. Finally, the Government of the United States promise that, on any occasion she may have to remove the Indians from any point of her territory, and to settle thereupon her own citizens, especial care shall be taken not to place said Indians under the necessity of seeking new homes in the Mexican territory.

ART. 3. In consideration of the grant received by the United States, and the obligations relinquished by the Mexican Republic, pursuant to this treaty, the former agree to pay to the latter the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, in gold and silver coin, at the Treasury at Washington—one fifth of the amount on the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty at Washington, and the remaining four fifths in monthly instalments of three millions each, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until the whole be paid—the Government of the United States reserving the right to pay up the whole sum of fifteen millions at an earlier date, as may be to her convenient. The United States also agree to assume all claims of their citizens of whatever right, title or foundation, which may have arisen since the date of the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe, or which may not have been provided for therein, or of any corporation, company, or citizen of the same, including the claim of the so called concession to Garay, whose lawful existence Mexico does not recognise even as applied, thus extinguishing this among the other claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Mexico, said United States obliging themselves not to make any payment on account of the so-called concession to Garay, without having previously delivered to the agent of the Mexican Government accredited at Washington, all the evidence and documents used by the holders of said concession in establishing their rights and claims legally relinquished in favor of Mexico by such holders and claimants; and it is agreed in the reciprocal release of obligations that the Mexican Republic exonerates the United States of America from all claims of Mexico or Mexican citizens which may have arisen since the date of the treaty of Guadalupe, so that each government, in the most formal and effective manner, shall be exempted and exonerated of all obligations to the other respectively, whether of themselves or on behalf of their respective citizens up to the date of the signature of the present treaty.

ART. 4. The Government of the United States shall organize a Board of Commissioners, which shall meet in the city of Washington, or of Mexico, as the President of the United States may direct, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, for the purpose of examining and deciding the claims assumed by the United States in the preceding Article, according to the principles of justice, the law of nations, and the treaty in force between the two Governments, and whose award shall be final and conclusive, and the United States exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding Article, and considering them entirely and forever cancelled, whatever their amount, undertake to make satisfaction for the same in a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars; and if, for the purpose of discharging their duties, the Board of Commissioners should meet in the capital of the Mexican Republic, the government of the same will afford all necessary protection for the continued pacific exercise of its functions, and will extend every facility in the furnishing to the Commissioners and claimants all such documents establishing their rights as they may require, and which may be within the extent of its reach to supply.

ART. 5. The provisions of the sixth and seventh Article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo having been rendered nugatory for the most part by the cession of territory granted in the first Article of the Treaty, the said Articles are hereby abrogated and annulled, and the provisions as herein expressed substituted therefor. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall at all times have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of California, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government; and precisely the same provisions, stipulations and restrictions in all respects are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting Governments in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made the common boundary line by the first article of the treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations and restrictions contained in the seventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Brave del Norte, below the initial of said boundary, provided in the first article of this treaty—that is to say, below the intersection of 31 deg. 47 min. parallel of latitude, with the late treaty, dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

ART. 6. All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth Articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first Article of the present treaty, and to all the rights of persons and property, both civil and ecclesiastical, within the same, as fully and effectually as if the said articles were therein again recited and set forth.

ART. 7. No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first Article of this treaty, bearing date subsequent to the 25th day of September, when the Minister and subscriber to this treaty, on the part of the United States, proposed to the Government the question of boundary will be considered valid or be recognised by the United States, or will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory, which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

ART. 8. The two high contracting powers, fully impressed that, under the auspices of peace upon the basis of mutual good faith, and of respect which nations reciprocally owe,

that their prosperity and well being must increase, especially when, from vicinity, their interests grow so be mingled and identified, and recognizing the reciprocal obligations of civilized governments and the laws of nations, agree by these presents, in proof of that entire confidence which they mutually entertain, and of that friendship which they desire to be as perfect, unalterable, and complete as possible, that whenever the tranquillity and interior repose of either country shall be threatened or disturbed by unlawful invasion of any of the citizens or subjects of either power against the territory of the other, respectively, they will cheerfully cooperate in their endeavors to suppress all such attempts. They mutually and especially obligate themselves, in all cases of such lawless enterprises, which may not have been prevented through the civil authorities before formation, to aid with the naval and military forces, on due notice being given by the aggrieved party of the aggressions of the citizens and subjects of the others, so that the lawless adventurers may be pursued and overtaken on the high seas, their elements of war destroyed, and the deluded captives held responsible in their persons, and meet with the merited retribution inflicted by the laws of nations against all such disturbers of the peace and happiness of contiguous and friendly powers. It being understood that in all cases of successful pursuit and capture, the delinquent so captured shall be judged and punished by the government of that nation to which the vessel capturing them may belong, conformably to the laws of each nation.

Art. 9. Should, there at any future period, which God forbid, occur any disagreement which might lead to a rupture of their relations and reciprocal peace, they bind themselves in like manner, to procure by any possible method the adjustment of their differences; and should they still, in this manner, not succeed, never will they proceed to a declaration of war without having previously paid attention to what has been set forth in article XXI. of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo for similar cases, which article, as well as the XXII., is here re-affirmed.

Art. 10. This Treaty shall be ratified and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, within the exact period of four months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have herewith affixed our hands and seals, at Mexico, on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1853, in the thirty-third year of the independence of the Mexican Republic, and the seventy-seventh of that of the United States.

Signed, James Gadsden.
Manuel Diez de Bonilla.
Jose Salazar Y'Carzequi.
T. Marino Monterde.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Meeting.—The Publishing Committees of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will meet, by appointment, at the office, 36 Camp street, the first Monday in April.

Rev. A. A. Morrison.—We would call attention to an educational institution so well recommended and organized as that advertised at Bardstown.

Book Store.—Mr. Fleming's advertisement will direct to one of the neatest and most freshly supplied depot of books, pamphlets and stationery in the city. We are pleased to learn he is meeting the good success he well deserves.

Harper for February.—The "cuts" are restored, and this great monthly is itself again. None but the Harper's could keep a magazine of such elegant finish and fullness, with its immense circulation, going forth with hardly an appreciable check, under the greatest book-fire that has occurred since the burning of the Alexandrian Library. The National reputation is felt to be involved in these chief representatives of our mechanical, mercantile and literary enterprise, and there is corresponding sympathy in their calamity and the way they overcome it.

By the way, if "36 Camp street" did not supply us with an early copy, we could easily find it out—they seem to be everywhere at once. The booksellers hang out the sign, the clerk-boys loiter on the sidewalks to get a peep at Punch's leaves, and the merchant, jolting home in crowded omnibuses, is ripping the fresh leaves for an ante-dinner repast. A few evenings since we were of a half dozen, seated round a table in a steamboat cabin, when, looking up to see what our fellow passengers were reading, we counted five out of the six with the "last Harper."

Ocean Springs.—A little trip on the Lake Coast this week had as much rest and pleasure in it, for us, as the dusty summer tour which many labor expensively through. We say little, because it was short—only two days. The elegance, dispatch and accommodating deportment of the Lake steamers contributed as much to this as the salubrious and beautiful villas that dot the coast. We speak now, especially, of the Creole, Captain Walker, and his polite, man-of-all-business clerk, Mr. Chapman, and of Ocean Springs. Patients, with stubborn maladies, have hovered about its salubrious waters all the winter, and, we suppose, when spring and summer sets in, they will be as thick as the pool of Bethesda. Several extraordinary cures have been wrought there. Buildings, both private and public, are going forward handsomely. A town is growing up with American dispatch. The track of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad lies through it.

President.—The Board of Trustees and Visitors of Centenary College, La., on the 19th inst., elected Professor Barker to the vacant presidency. Mr. B. is now President of Allegheny College, Pa. When the Transylvania University was adopted by the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in 1846, Professor B. was one of the faculty elected by that body. If we mistake not, his department of instruction was Ancient Languages. This is a high endorsement of his fitness as an educator; and the [illegible] beyond the action of the Board,

that we at present here. It leads us to wish that the President elect may accept, and to hope much from his acceptance.

THE CZAR AND THE POPE.

Nicholas of Russia is ready to say with Jehu, "Come with me and see my zeal for the Lord." His religious feelings have, as he says, been outraged of late by—Turkey. Within her limits there are twelve millions of the members of the body of which he is the Head, who need, who claim, his protection, and they shall have it. He has sent eighty thousand warriors and is preparing to send two hundred and fifty thousand more to "the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

His church, or rather, the Russo-Greek, extends throughout a great part of Siberia in Asia, and also embraces the population of that vast region of the world stretching from the Baltic to the Black and Caspian seas, and from the river Danube to the oural mountains.

His claim, if good, to be the protector of the twelve millions in Turkey proper would extend equally to the millions of that communion in Egypt, Abyssinnia, Lybia, Arabia, Syria and the Grecian Isles.

The Greek Church is, he affirms, the only true church, of right the universal Church; and as the divinely authorized Head of it, he can tolerate no other in his dominions.

These high pretentions he backs with his sixty millions of people and with a political power and material wealth exceeding that of the Pope, or even that possessed or wielded absolutely by the Church of Rome in her best days.

His piety has been outraged in the least objectionable quarter if we may judge from the past. The proclivity to pick a quarrel with Turkey has long shown itself in Russian diplomacy. The encroachment upon Turkish dominion has been going on for the last three centuries. In 1552, Astrakan and and Kasan were taken from one and added to the other; in 1739 the port of Azof; in 1774 Crimea; four additional ports on the Black Sea and permission to build a Greek church—the germ of the present claim; in 1792 the cession of the coast of the Black Sea as far as the mouth of the Dneister, and the possession of Georgia and Kuban; in 1829, the islands of the Danube and the right of interfering in the internal affairs of the Danubian provinces; not to mention many other encroachments by war and diplomacy which subsequently yielded nothing.

This is the absorption of territory by Russia only on one frontier. In another direction she has absorbed Poland. Fifty years ago the Russian and Austrian frontiers were 200 miles apart: now they are contermianous for 500 miles; and if Russia obtains the principalities this will be increased to one thousand miles. Heretofore her frontier was conterminous with that of Turkey in Europe for eighty miles, but if she succeeds in her designs it will extend five hundred miles along the shores of the Danube.

To provoke the Czar's zeal for the Lord is, therefore, not unattended with danger. He differs from the Pope who would have civil power subserve the Church; he would have the Church subserve the civil power. The one rallies under "Cæsar and God;" the other under "God and Cæsar." Their aims are one—to subjugate the world by *politico-religious* power. If the Pope has less territory, fewer soldiers, and less money than the Czar, it can scarcely be set down to the fact of his being too religious to desire them. Ha! would he not give his great episcopal toe to stand awhile in the shoes of his autocratic cousin! However, the Czar is a good deal of a Pope himself. Peter the Great, in 1700, placed himself and his successors at the head of the Greek Church in Russia, and thus constituted the Russo-Greek Church. Since that time successive Emperors have completed the subjugation of its synods, dignitaries and membership. At present, no ecclesiastical act has force without the approbation of the Czar; every ecclesiastical dignity is in his gift, and his religious influence over the great majority of his subjects is as absolute as his civil authority. The systematic development of the Church as a means of establishing a religious and political unity of all the inhabitants of Russia was begun by the present Czar, and has been carried on by him with a most energetic perseverance.

A population of several millions, belonging to the Greek Church, in union with Rome, was in 1839 withdrawn from that union in a most rigorous manner, and many clergymen who refused to adopt the imperial ordinance for the rule of their conscience, were punished by transportation to Siberia. Attempts, and not unsuccessful ones, were made to seduce the Protestant peasantry of the Baltic provinces to join the Russian Church; and Protestant missionaries, who had been laboring for the conversion of Mahomedans and Pagans, in various parts of the empire, were prevented from continuing their labors.

The Czar has had decidedly the advantage of the Pope in his field of operations. The one has had to make headway in countries far advanced in civilization—suspicious of his movements, and which have once thrown off his yoke: the other has overrun a vast, semi-barbarous region, and converted immense hordes by the same act that extended the boundaries of his empire. By as much as this mass was easily and forcibly converted by so much is it to be dreaded, as a material and moral power in the hands of one man, such as perhaps has never been exercised by the monarch's of any civilized countries.

The more immediate danger which this power threatens is that of our American Missions in Turkey. At Constantinople, Smyrna, Brusa, Trabizond, Erzroum, Mardin, Mosoul, Urumiyeh, Bagdad, Basrah, Aleppo, Beyrout, Abeinh, Damascus, Safet, Jerusalem and Jaffa, there are flourishing missions, which have been established by American Protestant churches.

From the observations of recent travelers these missions have given a strong impulse to civilization and religious liberty throughout Turkey. Within a few years, the Sultan has secured, by a firman, full protection to all his subjects from religious persecution, and has granted to Protestants all the privileges of a distinct religious community; by which enactments the free circulation of the Bible is now secured. It is certain that the present rapid social improvement of Turkey would be greatly retarded by the success of the Russian arms.

It is certainly a great mercy that two such as the Pope and the Czar are not united. That was a dark hour when Herod and Pilate made friends. May the two Church-systems which they severally represent, so prostituted, so earthly, and so fearfully dangerous to civil and religious liberty, ever be against each other, as the last hate of the Whore and the Beast of the Apocalypse!

"TAKE A DRINK."

"This familiar invitation contains the philosophy of New Orleans political life. It is a more important condensation of wordly wisdom than any of Rochefaucault's maxims and includes more practical sagacity than Machiavel's most elaborate work. It is an invaluable *vade mecum* for the politician's memory, and the readiest passport to fame. At present it is universally practised, and will continue, doubtless, for some time a popular phrase. After the election, its intrinsic value may decrease."

This is the language of the Delta of yesterday, and when things have come to a pass that the secular press makes such confession, is it not high time to awake? If this influential paper deplores the state of things it describes, why did it not lend its influence, two years ago, to rescue "New Orleans political life" from its shame? Then was submitted the direct question—"License or no License!" The secular press was dumb. The question in some wards and districts was carried for "no license." According to law, those wards and districts were entitled to be rid of the nuisance of "New Orleans political life." Again, the secular, so able in its expositions of law about the batture, etc., and generally so independent, saw a servile city administration succumb to the "philosophy" of our "political life" and was dumb.

Because the different sections of the city voted simultaneously, they were denied the benefit of their separate action. Those that would be temperate are chained to the dead body, and there is no deliverance.

We are glad to perceive that "political life" is essaying another philosophy in the thrifty little town across the river—Algiers. Capt. Hughes, one of its leading citizens, informed us that the new State law, which went into operation 1st January, raising the whiskey retailer's tax to $100, instead of $50, as before, is rigidly enforced; and, in addition, the police jury have raised the parish tax from $50 to $200. Making the annual license of each of these pest houses $300. Yet, it is a circumstance of ill omen that seven out of ten paid it promptly! So great are their profits they thrive under a tax that would kill an honest business. The ligature must be drawn tighter. We shall have to come to prohibition.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

A Catholic journal enumerates sixteen newspapers in this country, printed in English, and devoted to the interests of the Papacy. Their names and localities are as follows:

"Western Tablet, Chicago, Illinois; Shepherd of the Valley, St. Louis, Mo.; Catholic Vindicator, Detroit, Mich.; New York Freeman's Journal, American Colt, and New York Truth-Teller, all in the city of New York; Buffalo Sentinel, Buffalo, N. Y.; The Pilot, Boston, Mass.: Catholic Herald and Catholic Instructor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg Catholic, Pittsburg, Pa.; Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, Md.; U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.; Catholic Messengor, New Orleans, La.; Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Catholic Standard, San Francisco, California.

"Not a very formidable force, surely, considering the extent of the field, and the arduous work to be done. It is also observable that six of the most important of these are edited by renegade Protestants, who not only make the best editors but the bitterest controvertists and defenders of Popery. This fact would seem to show at least two things: that Catholicism is not the best friend of intellectual culture, and that none make such bitter zealots as apostates. [Evangelist.

Doctor Eliphalet Nott, who, for fifty years, has been President of Union College, last month made it a donation of money, securities and property, estimated to be worth more than $600,000. When Doctor Nott undertook the management of Union College, it was in a sickly and unpromising condition; from which it was mainly raised by his untiring industry, his prudence, and his great abilities. It is now one of the wealthiest colleges in the country. While he was doing this he made himself known as an inventor and author, and by laborious research and industry has been amassing a large private fortune. But this, he has jealously kept sacred, not for himself, but for the cherished object of his life. Grown to almost princely proportions, he uses it now, in accordance with his long entertained purpose, a series of endowments that will place Union College above every similar institution in the land.

METHODIST PRESS.

Sunday Varieties.—The Buffalo Advocate is almost hopeless of us here; and the "Northern," a good while ago, doomed us to return to the swamps again. As for the latter—no fear. The Crescent City is going ahead. As for the former—too much truth in the tale of wickedness. But, under God, matters are mending. We hope, by and by, to present a better bill of fare than the following, which the Advocate copies in part from the New York Dutchmen. Sad enough picture. Come over and help us. Don't stand away off there, quaking at the idea of yellow fever and uttering jeremiads. Jonah did not pity Nineveh in that way:

The way they mix Sabbath matters in New Orleans is rather more picturesque than commendable. From the Delta, dated Sunday, January 15, we clip the following:

"SUNDAY NOTICES."

The Rev. Theodore Clapp will preach in the First Congregational Church in St. Charles street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Camp and Calliope streets, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Eligible seats reserved for visitors and strangers.

The Rev Dr Pierce, of Georgia, will preach in Carondolet street Church, at 11 A. M., to-day, and also in the evening. A collection towards the expense of building Morena street Church will be made in the morning.

The Rev. A. T. Mann, of the Georgia Conference, will preach in Felicity st. Church.

A purse of $300 will be contested for to-day at 12 o'clock, over the Metairie Course, the race being one mile heats, best three in five. This kind of race makes betting spirited, and is always popular with the crowd.

There will be a trotting match over the Union Course to-day, for $900; between Flora Temple and Green Mountain Maid. Both of the mares are celebrated for great speed. The trot takes place at 12 o'clock M.

Miss Julia Dean, this evening, is to appear at the St. Charles Theatre, in her favorite part of Madeline, the Belle of the Faubourg.

Mrs. Charles Howard and her husband make their re-appearance at Placide's Varieties this evening in the play of the Striking Likeness.

A "chicken dispute" also came off on the same day, while the evening was enlivened with four concerts and a military ball. A great city that New Orleans. We wonder where they expect to go to? Deacon Jones says they will "take the down train and bring up in the great depot of Beelzebub." "Shouldn't wonder a mite."

Now the right hand column is relieved somewhat by these considerations:—the Monday morning papers often speak of the thin attendance of the day before as thin, and smart actors do not now, as formerly, choose Sunday night's performance for a *benefit*. There is some improvement—much—though room for more. Upon the left hand column we remark that Dr. C.'s congregation are building a church on the corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, octagonal form, cost $70,000—as large as a theatre and finer. At Mr. Woodbridge's church there has lately been a protracted meeting of much interest—a revival. And the two Georgia preachers had full houses, to whom they gave a substantial *benefit*. And at night an immense Bible meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and $1600 collected for building the New Orleans Bible House. The scale is turning for good. Let us take courage.

A Vindication.—Our cotemporary of the Memphis Advocate will see that Noah, Job, and—the Devil get their dues:

We put these three persons in the same category, not because of their similarity of character, but because of the similarity of usage with which their names frequently ment. Even the Devil should have his due, and Noah and Job most undoubtedly. Well, then, we say, that they are three of the most slandered individuals on earth. Do you ever see a drawer or a secretary with its various contents thrown into the most admirable confusion? Forthwith it is called Noah's Ark. This is false. Noah's Ark was a model of order and arrangement. Do you see a person fretting at the most inconsiderable trifles? They declare that they have enough to try the patience of Job. Not so. Job's trials are unparalelled in domestic history. Do you see an individual constantly giving way to inordinate passions? He declares the Devil is incessantly persecuting him. No such thing; it is his own wicked heart. Here, then, are three old and popular slanders, which it is high time should be put down in this age of progress.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate is going ahead. Truly, it has a great mission, as the editor and agents seem to be aware. It is now closing the first half of third vol., with 4000 copies issued weekly, and increasing at the rate of 200 per month. The editor thinks it the best point in the Church, for a paper, and talks as a seer:

The next paper regularly established by the M. E. Church, South, anywhere near this latitude, and west of the Mississippi river, will likely be established in the city of Santa Fe, and he done about the time of the General Conference of 1862, or 1866 at the furthest, if indeed it should not be necessary to do so in 1858. And now mark our prediction. By the General Conference of 1862, the St. Louis Christian Advocate, if properly conducted, will have the largest number of subscribers, and the most extensive circulation of any paper in the bounds of the M. E. Church, South! Nor would it at all surprise us if such should be reported to be the case at the General Conference of 1858.

The last two numbers, brought by same mail, are marked with unusual editorial activity. Brother McAnally takes ground against exempting churches and church property from taxation. Regards it as acknowledging a principle, which, carried out, leads to union of Church and State. The Church prospers best when let alone—wants no patronage. But the main point upon which the apprehensions of our cotemporary bear may be gathered from the following:

When some particular denomination shall have gathered millions upon millions of dollars worth of property, which, as a sect, they hold exempt from taxation, while the same individuals composing this sect have very little individual property, and others, not of that sect, have to pay heavily for the protection of that Church property, then it will be felt as a burden. This is now the case to a considerable extent in many of our large cities, and the evil is increasing every day. Already it demands the serious attention of every good citizen, and the sooner the proper remedy is applied the better.

The following may give a hint of our excellent cotemporary's views about strengthening the Episcopacy. It is a small part of a description of the men fit for that office. Not quite so terse as St. Paul's. The impression it makes on our mind is a pleasant, but not very definite one. The outlines are not sharp, but sufficiently comprehensive:

Finally. Give us for our bishops whole men—not parts of men—men of clear heads and warm hearts, who "know their duty, and dare to do it"—men whose intellectual range is wide, whose penetration is deep, whose discriminations are clear, ready and just, whose judgment is well-balanced and correct, who are possessed of a large share of that valuable commodity called "common sense," united with a warm and faithful heart, where dwell all those graces which adorn the Christian character, and unitedly constitute, in the fullest sense of the word, the Christian gentleman, characterized by zeal, energy, perseverance, faith, love and holiness—men who have been tried under a variety of circumstances, and amid a variety of scenes, from all of which they have come, "like gold tried in the furnace," all the purer, brighter, and the better for the burning. Give us two or three such men, in connection with those we now have, and when it please God to call them to their reward on high, He will see to it that the mantle will fall on some Elisha, who will thereby be prepared to take their place on earth.

An Old Fogy.—A writer, of Jersey city, in an article in the Advocate and Journal, makes light of a plan for a great Central Methodist Seminary.

We suspect he is an old fogy, in an uncommon mood of humor. Instead, he proposes the establishment of an institution to be called the "Central Salvation Seminary," of which some preacher, with the degree of P. P. R.—Professor of Plenty of Religion—shall be president, and in which there shall be a professor of prayer meetings, a professor of class meetings, a professor of pastoral duties, and a professor of manual labor. He suggests the location of the Central Salvation Seminary in the vicinity of Baltimore, where Gospel grace and Jerusalem fire can be had in plenteous quantities.

The Central Christian Advocate, organ of the M. E. Church, North, published at St. Louis, tells us that the editor of the Shepherd of the Valley recently made a trip to Chicago for the purpose of delivering a lecture there. On his return he gave his readers a sketch of his trip, in the course of which he complimented the Romanists of Chicago, by saying that "St. Louis itself, the Rome of the United States, can boast no more uncompromising Catholics," etc.

The editor demurs, and presents facts to face this boasting:

"Rome of the United States?" Thank God, not yet! Despite Jesuit cunning and forecast, planning and maneuvering, not yet, not yet! Protestants have not stood idly by, and suffered the field to be occupied to their entire exclusion. Evangelical religion has not only obtained a foothold but a permanent lodgement here. Side by side with their Roman neighbors, have been reared the places of true worship, until now Protestants can point to their numerous heavenward spires and thank God and take courage. Thirty years ago, and Rome possessed the entire field. This day Protestant churches outnumber as four to one, and Protestantism is the prevailing influence, and is daily acquiring increased strength and energy.

Female Colleges.—The South Carolina Conference has entered late, but advisedly, into female education. We like the way they went about it. The locations chosen are regarded the best—Columbia for the low and middle country—Spartanburg for the up country. They are both of easy access by railroads from all parts of the State, and doubtless patronage will be ample. The S. C. Advocate says:

"The Convention for the purpose of locating one or more Female Colleges under the special patronage of the South Carolina Conference, was held in Columbia, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. The Conference, at its late session, in order to secure general satisfaction and cordial co-operation in the important enterprise of establishing seminaries of the highest grade for female education, ordered that a Convention should be held at the earliest practicable time, composed of delegates from all the localities applying for such establishments, and of five representatives from its own body. To this Convention it left the final settlement of the number and location of the Colleges, and the measures necessary to their immediate establishment.

"The following places were represented in the Convention:

Columbia, Camden, Newberry, Laurens, Union, Williamston, Buncombe and Spartanburg.

"The deliberations of the Convention were full, spirited and courteous; extending through a morning and afternoon session; and terminating in the selection, at the first ballot, of Columbia and Spartanburg as the sites for locating two Female Colleges under the control and patronage of the Conference. A communication from the town of Lenoir, in North Carolina, informed the Convention that arrangements had been made and a sufficient amount subscribed for a Female College there, and asking that it should be recommended to the patronage of the Conference. This was accordingly done. The following gentlemen were appointed a building committee for the Columbia Female College:

Messrs. A. Wallace, W. W. Walker, S. S. McCully, T. H. Wade and R. Bryce. For the Spartanburg College, Messrs. S. Bobo, J. W. Tucker, J. B. Tolleson, T. D. P. Vernon, and D. W. Moore.

"These committees were instructed to proceed immediately to make arrangements for putting up suitable buildings, so that the institutions may be officered and open their halls for instruction at an early period next year.

Four Names for Christians.—The Scripture gives four names to Christians, taken from the four cardinal graces, so essential to man's salvation: saints, for their holiness; believers, for their faith; brethren, for their love; disciples, for their knowledge.—Fuller.

The Portland Advertiser says it is a supposition generally conceded to be true, that cords of wood given to the poor are re-corded above.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE RULE OF OUR GOVERNMENT—AGAIN.

Mr. Editor: "A multitude of words darken council." Brother Fisher seems to be a man of words. Well, words are said to be "signs of our ideas," but there may be a confusion of words and ideas. In my former article, I took no "exception" to "a sufficient number of bishops, to meet the actual wants of the Church," or their probable usefulness. On these points we are not at issue. The only point of difference is, the difference between "itinerant general superintendency" and "Episcopal districts"; between "joint superintendents," as recommended by Mr. Wesley, and established by constitutional law in 1808, and the same superintendent or bishop having jurisdiction of the same district or "field of labor for four years." The one is general: the other sectional. The one is a unit; the other subdivision. The one is itinerant general supervision or jurisdiction; the other is dividing the work into distinct dioceses. The one is a bond of general union; the other is calculated to engender sectional feelings, and to "destroy" an essential "rule of our government."

I suppose every discriminating mind will perceive the real points of difference.

Brother Fisher asks, "Does Brother Garrett know that Episcopal districts are now in existence, and have been for years?" I answer no. I have the latest edition of the discipline, I have been a careful reader of the Church organs, and have been conversant with the affairs of itinerant Methodism for sixty years, and yet I had not learned what my younger brother seems to know.

I know that the superintendents published "plans of Episcopal visitations" to supply the work and to suit their convenience, but "Episcopal districts" is a new idea. The good brother says, "There must be more bishops" (no objection)—"the work must be divided out among them into suitable districts." Here lies the rub, here I demur.

But he adds, "As I suppose our fathers intended it should be, and indeed as our primitive bishops did it." Strange mistake! The very thing which the fathers intended to prevent, by the "limitations and restrictions." Who were the "primitive fathers?" Was it Coke, Asbury, Whatcoat and McKendrie? Did they "divide the work among them into suitable districts?" I know the contrary. I sat in Conferences with them all. No, truly, they were "joint superintendents," itinerant general superintendents, and traveled through the connection at large.

The "old landmarks" are not yet removed by the General Conference, and I trust they will not be.

L. Garrett.

Vernon, Mississippi, February 1854.

CORRECTION.

MINUTES OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

On the fifth page of the printed minutes, which are now being sent out to the members of the Conference, the figures $22,699 81 has fallen, by mistake of the printer, opposite the words "Publishing Fund," instead of "For Missions," etc. To correct this, each preacher, before distributing the minutes among the people, will draw his pen or pencil through the words "publishing fund," and let the figures stand for the amount collected for missions.

The amount collected for the Publishing Fund was intended to be left blank, as the Committee on Sunday Schools did not furnish the Secretary with it. Such failures, on the part of our brethren having charge of matter to appear in the minutes, often involves the publisher's in no little trouble, and makes the publication imperfect.

Thos. W. Dorman,
Secretary of Alabama Conference.

Periodical Literature in Greece.—Rev. A. N. Arnold, Missionary to Greece, writing from the ancient city of Athens, Nov. 22d, 1853, says: "We have not less than fifteen weeklies and semi-weeklies, besides six or seven monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and all printed in Athens. Can any of our Western cities, that have grown up, like Athens, within twenty-five years, and contain less than thirty thousand inhabitants, beat this?"

This is pretty well for the city of Pericles and Demosthenes. Some of these periodicals advocate religious liberty, with almost a Roger Williams' fullness and earnestness. It may not be long before a periodical advocating Baptist principles, in the same apostolic simplicity and purity that Paul would preach them were he to stand again on Mars' Hill, will be established there. The intellect and soul of old Greece is waking up, and we may live to see a Greek empire established on the ruins of the Ottoman, having its seat in the city of Constantine. [Western Watchman.

Family Prayer.—A person of great quality was pleased to lodge a night in my house. I durst not invite him to my family prayer, and therefore, for that time, omitted it; thereby making a breach in a good custom, and giving Satan advantage to assault it. Yea, the loosening of such a link might have endangered the scattering of the chain.

Bold bashfulness, which durst offend God, whilst it did fear man! Especially considering that, though my guest was never so high, yet by the laws of hospitality, I was above him, whilst he was under my roof. Hereafter, whomsoever cometh within the doors, shall be requested to come within the discipline of my house; if, accepting my homely diet, he will not refuse my home-devotion; and sitting by my table will be entreated to kneel down by it.

The McDonogh Case.—A dispatch from Washington of the 16th says: "The Supreme Court here has sustained the legality of the McDonogh will. This decision of course gives to New Orleans and Baltimore an income from property valued at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, applicable to the purposes of educating indigent children."

It is stated that Mrs. E. C. Judson, widow of the late Dr. Judson, missionary to Burmah, is in the last stages of consumption. Her physicians have but little hopes of her recovery.

Last year there were conveyed between the United States and Europe, by the British and American mail steamers, 4,600,000 letters, and 1,880,000 newspapers.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL DISABILITIE

We are not sufficiently acquainted with minuter details of the social state in Louisi to be confident of the advisableness of a ste legislation which one of our city represe tatives, Judge Kearney, is, we find, proposing our Legislature. But we know that i humane and has been adopted as expedien Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky and o Southern States, where we should judge it necessary than here. As to the fitness of policy for our precise condition, we cannot pronounce: It is for our Legislature to do so. can only wish that it may be found proper. measure of which we speak is an Act in following words:

"An Act to remove civil disabilities, in certain cases.

"Be it enacted, etc.: That all free pers having less than one-sixteenth of negro bl in their veins shall, for all civil purposes, received and treated in law as white pers from and after the passage of this act."

It strikes us, however, that with this meas should go others fit to check the further for tion of the class of persons, in whose favor suppose it well to make this provision of la

Alexander Hamilton.—Alexander Hamil was one of the men about whom Mr. Web loved to speak. He entertained for his char ter the highest respect and admiration. Webster was fond of instituting historical p allels. He thought there was a striking res blance in the histories of the younger Pitt Hamilton. They both were men of premat intellectual strength. They both attained known at very early periods of life. Pitt made Prime Minister when he was twenty-f years old, and Hamilton had written some his best essays on the financial condition of country when he had not passed that age. Th was also a striking resemblance in their st of composition, and turn of mind. They w both men of great determination and of ind itable courage. Both were conservative in politics, and cared little for popular cla They were both eminent financiers. Pitt, his genius and skill, was "the pilot who we ered the storm" when England was surroun by impending ruin; and Hamilton was the American Secretary, who "smote the roc national resources, and abundant strea revenue gushed forth, and touched the corpse of the public credit, and it sprung u feet." Both were the leaders and idols of respective parties, and were, consequently, aligned and hated by opposing factions. Ha ton was a brave and accomplished soldier; P though he had never "led a squadron in field," carried England in safety and in umph through a long and bloody war. was the best parliamentary debater and or of his time in England; and Hamilton equally distinguished among the orators and baters of America. Pitt was the favored M ister of his sovereign; Hamilton was the e ished friend, associate and favorite of Washi ton. [Cincinnati Gazette.

Spain.—The scandals of the Spanish have been the theme of gossip for months, the young queen has been charged with ir larities such as [illegible] murdered Spanish que of former times [illegible] ours in history. Even legitimacy of the [illegible] Infanta has been doubt and her death, when a few days old, while enlarged the sphere of gossip, excited no re among the people. Indeed the event was occasion of displaying about Madrid, place in reference to the queen, in which there mors truth than decency. Queen Isabella, indeed, last hurrying into all those excess political as well as moral, that usually ma the career of weak women placed in promin positions, and infatuated with a favorite lov lier improprieties have excited the people. B ministers and most devoted servants have s monstrated with her, and, having lost the af tion of her subjects, she attempts to enfo submission and compel allegiance. According she has exiled Generals Concha and O'Donn formerly two of her most faithful Captain General in Cuba, and several others to wh she is in a great measure indebted for the p servation of her crown. Their offence was th too high a sense of morality, and their opp tion to the scandalous royal intrigue. No can suppose that such a high-handed mea can succeed in crushing the rebellious feel of the people. Isabella the Second is too we in her own character, and her government too destitute of physical as well as moral pow for a *coup-d'état* to be enduringly succes Such affairs require the hand of a Napol sustained by a great name and a great ar Without these the little woman cannot viol ordinary decencies, or insult and outrage sta men of ability and long service. Such thi were scarcely tolerated in the darkest days Spanish history. They will never do in t nineteenth century, and we shall expect to h soon of stormy times in Spain.

Gold Assaying in South America.—The p cess of gold assaying among the native miners South America is very simple. A fragment quartz is pounded, and rubbed to powder tween two pieces of granite. A bullock's hor of black color, is the only assay instrument. is cut longitudinally into two equal pieces, pa ly on the curve, so that one-half forms a kind long spoon, the inside of which being polish The powder being placed in the spoon, the wa is poured in it and shaken, and then poured A second and third water being applied, nothi is left but the coarser articles at the botto and at one edge of them, conspicuous on t black horn, is seen a fringe of gold powder, gold be present. With a keg of water at back, and his spoon in his wallet, and a lit parched meal, the mine-hunter wanders amo the barren rocks in search of a treasure, wh he sells when discovered, and seeks for anoth the claims of labor being practically regulat by natural aptitudes. The man who buys mine digs the ore, breaks it up into the size walnuts, lands it into hide sacks, borne mules, and sells it to the "beneficiador," benefiter, in the valley below, who passes through the mill. Having settled upon a st stream, with a fall from four to five feet, builds up two walls to enclose it on each si and a back wall to form a small reservoir, w a spout and plug to let out the water at pleasure. Over the side walls, with considera labor, he contrives to lay a flat circular gran stone, some five feet in diameter, with a hole some fifteen inches through the middle. T middle of the stone is hooped round with stave which stand up eighteen inches in the form of tube.

The outside is surrounded with similar stav so that a water-tight circular trench is form with a granite bottom. Through the centre hole is passed the straight stem of a tree, sh with an iron pivot, standing on an iron sh fast to a block below. The upper part of t tree is stendied in a beam above, supported two upright posts. Through the middle of t vertical shaft is a horizontal hole, with a hor izontal shaft projecting on each side. In t horizontal shaft, at nearly the level of the fo below, are affixed in a circle, like the spokes a wheel, a number of wooden spoons, about thr feet in length. To the horizontal arms abo are tied by raw-hide cordage a sort of flag pa ing-stones, with their faces bearing on the fl granite below. The water being turned on t spoons, the paving-stones are drawn round b the motion of the shaft, and grinds the quart An improvement on this is to use two vertic roller-stones, eighteen inches thick and five fe in diameter, with a circular hole in the center through which the horizontal shaft or arm passes, and forces them round. As the stones vary in their speed on the inner and outer edges there is a grinding as well as a crushing proces When the machine is at work, a quantity of quicksilver is thrown into the trench, and th quartz with it. A small stream of water run in, and at one portion of the rim there is a hol for it to run over, which it does, carrying th floating mud with it. As it runs over, it falls into a goat-skin, with quicksilver at the bottom Out of this goat-skin it falls into a second, with more quicksilver; and so on from one to another, according to the amount of fall. When the quicksilver is supposed to be saturated, the mi is stopped, the quicksilver is taken out of th receptacles and poured into a linen bag of fine texture and three or four thicknesses. The quicksilver is squeezed through this bag; and the thickening amalgam is finally rammed down with a sort of rolling-pin.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Greensboro, Alabama, on the 9th inst., by Rev. C. C. Calloway, MR. J. J. MILTON to Miss M. E. HUCK. In Eutaw, by the same, on the 14th, Dr. R. E. WATKINS to Miss ANNA OLIVER, all of Eutaw.

By Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Jan. 19, in Benton County, Ala., MATTHEW ALLEN to Miss JANE DIAMOND.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At his father's residence in Perry County, Ala., on the 29th day of December, 1853, GEORGE JACKSON THOMAS, in the 22d year of his age. He embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, about seven years since.

About the 1st of October last he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, but was not confined to his bed until a few weeks before his death. He bore his affliction with great patience and resignation, and frequently spoke of the worth and excellence of the Christian religion, exhorting all who came about him to be faithful until death, and meet him in heaven. He was very affectionate and much devoted to his friends; but gave unmistakable evidence that he believed it would be far better to depart and be with Christ. When his dissolution drew near, he took each one present by the hand and calmly bade them farewell, and passed triumphantly home.

CHARLES MCLEON.

DIED—In Attala County, Mississippi, on the 19th January, 1854, MRS. HARRIET M., wife of JOSEPH SHULEN, aged 45 years. She had been a member of the church for twenty-two years. None who knew her will need any eulogism to increase their respect for her memory, or heighten their assurance of her happiness. Trained by a pious aunt, she was taught early to reverence the Bible and love the gospel of Christ. Her principles were formed from the purest models, and her character developed under the happiest influences of piety. In her early life she yielded her heart to God, and was blessed with an assurance of his love. To a disposition naturally amiable, was added the "meek and quiet spirit" of the Gospel. While she won upon all around by her kindness in word and look, she failed not to impress all with the firmness of principles, by a dignity which sustained cheerfulness without levity, and gentleness without softness; a kind neighbor, an affectionate wife, a devoted mother. Finding that her life was fast ebbing out, she raised her dying eyes, implored Heaven's blessing upon a mourning husband and ten weeping children, telling them not to grieve after her, but prepare to meet her in Heaven. Thus passed away, from earth to Heaven, a sister devoted to the cause of God. While her voice is not to be heard mingling with the devotions of God's people on earth, doubtless another harp and a new voice swell the hallelujahs of Heaven.

A FRIEND.

DIED—In Fayette county, Tenn., 17th November, 1853, MRS. ANN M. HARDY, in the forty-seventh year of her age. She was the oldest child of WM. and CATHERINE PALMER, of Brunswick county, Va.; professed religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church; while young, was married to the late Larkin Hardy, in 1826, and lived in Nattoway county, Va., till the fall of 1847, when she moved to Tennessee.

Many of the preachers of Va. and Tenn. remember her liberality and kindness to them, in always making her house their home. She lived the life of a devoted Christian, and died in peace, leaving one daughter and a large number of relations and friends to mourn her loss.

Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

Second round of Quarterly Meetings on the Gainsville District, Alabama Conference:

Gainsville and Sumterville	April—8–9
Belmont	" 15–16
Livingston	" 22–23
Warsaw	" 29–30
Macon Circuit	May—6–7
Wahalak	" 13–14
Lenderdale	" 20–21
DeKalb	" 27–28
Prairie Hill	June—3–4
Macon Station	" 10–11

N. B.—The District Stewards are requested to meet in Guinsville on April 8.

W. MURRAH.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

The following is the report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the City for the week ending at 6 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, the 19th inst.: Odd Fellows' Resi, 1; Cypress Grove No. 1; Cypress Grove No. 2, 13; Charity Hospital, 9; St. Patrick's, 26; Catholic No. 1, Second District, 5; Catholic No. 2, Second District, 7; St. Vincent de Paul, Third District, 17; Lafayette, Fourth District, 27; Hebrew, 2. Total, 108.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.* James Gadsden, of South Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United Stntes to the Mexican republic.

Consuls of the United States:—George M. Chase, of Maine, for Lahaina, in the kingdom of Hawaii. Charles L. Denman, of California, for Acapulco, in Mexico. George R. Dwyer, of Massachusetts, for Mazambique. George H. Boundin, of Pennsylvania, for Zurich, in Switzerland. William Hart, jr., of California, for Port Louis, in the Isle de France. Philip T. Heart, of New York, for Glasgow, in Scotland. Thomas H. Hyatt, of New York, for Amoy, in China. William Wildebrand, of Wisconsin, for Bremen. Duncan K. McRae, of North Carolina, for Paris. James McDowell, of Ohio, for Leith, in Scotland. John T. Pickett, of Kentucky, for Vera Cruz, in Mexico. Robert G. Scott, of Virginia, for Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil. James M. Tarleton, of Alabama, for Melbourne, in Australia. Thomas W. Ward, of, Texas, for Panama, in New Grenada. Edward Worrell, of Delaware, for Matnnzas, in Cuba.

WESTERN RAILROADS.—Chicago seems to be a favorite point of railroad communication and connection. It has fourteen trunk lines of railroad, and thirty-four extension branch lines communicating with it, embracing an extent of 779 miles of railroad. In addition to this, there are ten trunk lines and three branches making 1626 miles more. There will be daily leaving and entering the city of Chicago, on the first of May next, forty-six trains, making in all ninety two trains per day over the roads, to accommodate travel and commerce. Here is a fact which, had we time, it would be worth while to stop and contemplate. A fact of still greater magnification is, that less than two years ago they had only one railroad entering the city, the Galena and Chicago Union, and that was finished only a few miles.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 16.—The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kearney offered a joint resolution to withdraw the Swamp Lands of the State from sale until the Legislature can pass a bill providing for said lands. Laid over.

Reports were made by Mr. Davidson, from the Judiary Committee; Mr. McDonald, from the Committee on Internal Improvements; Mr. Pugh, from the Committee on Public Education; Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill to amend the Swamp Land act of 1853; Mr. Philips, from the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Boatner, the resolution instructing the joint Committee on Public Buildings to examine the roof of the State House, and have all necessary repairs made, and also to provide for a better mode of lighting the Rotunda, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the resolution was amended so as to require the committee to report to the House the expense, before proceeding to contract for the execution of the work contemplated. The resolution was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—By Mr. Kearney, to enlarge the right of making donations: referred. By Mr Olney, for the appointment of inspectors and measurers of lumber in New Orleans: referred. By Mr McCormick, to amend the militia law of the State: referred.

On motion of Mr. Philips, the bill to facilitate the settlement of accounts of tutors and curators was taken up. After some discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to appropriate $1600 out of the Swamp Land fund to enable the U. S. Commissioner to employ a clerk to assist in approving the Swamp Lands selected by the State, was taken up and passed.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 20, 1854—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Lacey the rules were suspended and the bill to provide for the navigation of the river Amite and the Bayou Manchac, was taken up.

The yeas and nays being called for, on its final passage, resulted in eighteen yeas to two nays.

Mr. Richardson, on leave, called up the House bill for the relief of the veterans of 1814–'15, appropriating $15,000 for that purpose. Referred.

Mr. King, on leave, called up the Senate bill entitled an act relative to motions and arrests in judgments in criminal cases.

Mr. Martel, on leave, called up the bill entitled an act to improve the navigation of the Atchafalaya. Passed.

An act to provide for the subscription by the city of New Orleans to the stock of the N. O. and G. N. Railroad, and the stock of the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, was made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

A resolution was introduced instructing swamp land Commissioners to cause a survey to be made of that portion of country lying in the Parish of Madison, known as Diamond Island Bend.

In the House there was no quorum.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 21, 1854.

In the House to-day the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill introduced by Mr. Olney for the appointment of Inspectors and Measurers of lumber and staves in the city of New Orleans, reported unfavorably. The same was, at the suggestion of the Chairman, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Bullard a bill to incorporate the first Presbyterian Church in the city of New Orleans was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Olney introduced a bill to establish a Quarantaine station at the mouth of the Mississippi, for the prevention of the yellow fever and other pestilential diseases in the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Health.

A bill creating the office of Inspector of weights and measures for the Fourth District of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Smart introduced an act to restrict the Judges of the Supreme Court to decisions of questions of law in all cases submitted to them.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the bill authorizing the Parish Treasurer to employ the Sheriff in the sale of sixteen sections. Read a third time and passed.

The roll was then called—when it appeared only 41 members were present.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to call in the absentees.

In the Senate, Mr. Richardson introduced a bill adopting the electoral basis, instead of the one now in operation.

Also, in favor of biennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.

The bill introduced by Mr. King was then called up, in relation to tacit mortgages, and gave rise to a long and animated discussion, in which Messrs. King, Lacey Wickliffe and Moore took part.

The principal objection was to the first section of the bill, which provides that no mortgage shall take effect unless the same be recorded on or before the 1st of April, 1855.

It was contended that this was an *ex parte facto* law which destroyed the obligation of a contract already existing, and that the Legislature had no right to destroy a vested right.

Mr. Lacey, who spoke at great length, stated that if this objectionable feature was removed, he would vote in favor of the bill, as it was perfect in all other respects.

Pending the discussion on this subject, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

C.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 23.—*Senate.*—The bill to abolish tacit mortgages was laid on the table to-day by a vote of fifteen to ten.

House.—The House was occupied until four o'clock to-day, debating the eligibility of Messrs. Corcoran, Nixon and Weisheimer to their seats. The resolution declaring them ineligible was finally laid on the table.

Congressional.

SENATE—*Washington*, Feb. 13, 1854.—Messrs. Everett, Seward, Foot, Clayton, Sumner, Chase, and Brodhead presented petitions remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri compromise act, all of which were laid on the table.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, etc., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska bill

Mr. Weller addressed the Senate for nearly an hour in support of the bill.

Mr. Houston being too indisposed to proceed to-day, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of a bill, upon the motion of Mr. Slidell, granting land to Louisiana to aid in the construction of a railroad in the State, which, after some debate, was postponed until Wednesday next.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Maco it was resolved that a select committee be appointed to investigate all mistakes or frauds in the disbursements of money to the Collins mail line of steamers, and other steamers, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Chandler made an ineffectual effort to call up the resolutions proposing to show the gratitude of the nation to the San Francisco rescuers.

Among a variety of other business, Mr. Craig offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any negotiations are pending between the United States and Peru, for the removal of the restriction on the exportation of guano from that country, and what is the present state of the negotiation.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of removing the Military Asylum near Washington, to Mount Vernon.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—This important road, which will connect Cincinnati and St. Louis by an almost air line route, and form the western link of the line to which Baltimore looks for the completion of her connection with St. Louis, is being rapidly urged to completion. The entire length of the road is 335 miles, of which 160 miles will be opened within the next two months. The whole road, it is thought, will be completed by the 1st of October next.

The members of the Minnesota Legislature have resolved to give one day's pay to the Washington National Monument.

The sale in England of guano was 24,600 tons in 1846, and 64,000 in 1853. At present the demand far

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance arrived last evening, bringing Galveston papers of the 19th.

The Legislature was to adjourn on Monday the 13th inst. The general impression was that there would be a called session. The Austin correspondent of the Galveston News, writing the 11th, says: A bill has passed the Senate, donating ninety-four sections, of six hundred acres each of land, to the Brazos and Galveston Canal Company.

The general appropriation bill passed to-day, also the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, without the consent of the people residing within the several counties of the State.

An act has passed authorizing the Governor with the consent of the Senate, to appoint three competent commissioners to modify the laws of the State of Texas. They are to receive fifteen hundred dollars per annum, each, and report the result of their labors to the next Legislature.

The Galveston News, of the 17th, in its commercial article, says:

We have still to report a continuation of a very quiet appearance of business here and at Houston. The movements of merchandise as well as produce have been exceedingly light, and by the advice now before us from high points of all rivers, the prospects for navigation appear as remote and doubtful as ever. In 1852, rivers opened at this time, being then considered unusually late.—The present delay must be considered even more unfortunate, because according to the present prospects, the delay of shipment will lead the bulk of crops into a depressed and unpromising condition of the markets.

Planting time having come near, the unusual dryness begins to cause apprehensions of interference with preparations for the coming crop.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the Black Warrior at Mobile, we have received Havana papers to the 17th inst.

The *Diario de la Marina* talks much of the measures taken or on foot for the prevention of smuggling. It thinks they will be practically sufficient. We must doubt if there be any that will much avail, where imposts are high and the government weak and ill administered. The art of putting down contrabandists has never yet been much understood any where among the Spanish race; nor is it likely to be discovered for them by Cubans.

As usual, the newspapers of the island give us, by the smallness of the events which serve for news, the idea of a people much occupied not a little happy in shows, dances, and saint's-days, theatres, bull-baitings, and cock-fights. The inauguration of a new bell in the chapel of a village, the successful erection of a clock in the steeple of a town church, an arrival of fine fighting bulls, the great ceremonies that grace every small occasion, all bespeak a very simple-minded and quiet population, who play much, work little, and are lucky enough to be satisfied with humble pleasures and diverted with dull amusements.

Under date of the 11th, we find an official order of the Captain-General, prohibiting the transportation, within the island, of carbines (under which description they probably include all hand-guns suited for war rather than the chase), or other arms, for sale, without a regular permit from the Governor, granted upon an application, setting forth their description, quantity, destination, owner, the person to whom sent, etc., etc. In short, General Pezuela does not intend to let any Filibuster magazines be formed in Cuba—a necessary piece of prudence.

There is a great scarcity in Cuba, of staves and other stuff for encasing sugars. Of course, prices have risen much; but as the crop has, to a great degree, been sent to market, they cannot well be maintained, especially as freights are high, from the want of shipping. Cuba abounds in wood; but, from in part inertness, and in part the dearness of labor, draws from abroad what she has at her doors: just as our own South brings its ax-helves and many other like things from Maine.

The Government is erecting at Villa Clara, a barrack for infantry, three hundred and seventy yards long: that is, a quadrangle of above ninety yards at each of its sides. It will cost sixty thousand dollars, and is in rapid progress.

The Habaneros are rejoicing much over the arrival of the pianist Gottschalk among them, by the steamer Crescent City, on the 14th inst. They say that the *dilettanti* who have already heard him in a private performance, are charmed with him and look on him as worthy of the high reputation which preceded him. A lady of high rank had fitted up for him a fine suite of rooms in her palace, and was to entertain him. The young violinist, Paul Julian, was likewise in Havana, and greatly admired.

The condition of the currency has long been a serious evil in Cuba. To remedy it, the Governor has devised and sent to Spain for the royal approval, a plan, by which, gold of Spanish coinage shall pass at the rate of seventeen dollars to the doubloon or ounce: while there is to be a special silver coinage for Cuba, about six per cent less pure than the home currency. By producing this, the erection of a mint in Cuba is asked, or that a half million of this coin be at once struck in Spain. Foreign coins are to be received at their value on assay, less the seignorage.

The Captain General had ordered that the work of building a monument to those who were killed while resisting the invasion of 1851 shall be immediately commenced, for which purpose $22,000 has been appropriated. A statue of the Queen is to be placed upon it.

Later From Nassau.

By an arrival at Charleston, the Courier of that city has dates from Nassau to the 8th inst. The Royal Gazette of the 18th ult. says:

The House of Assembly last week were occupied in preparing and presenting an address to his honor the Lieutenant Governor, in reply to his opening speech of the present session of the Legislature, receiving petitions, and passing a vote of indemnity to the Receiver General and Treasurer for the return of £560 4s 8d., being part of the duty collected by him on goods taken out of the America ship Polar Star, while on shore upon the Moselle Shoal, and subsequently brought into this port by sundry wrecking vessels.

The brigantine Baltic, Captain Gould, arrived at Nassau on the 3d inst., from St. Thomas, which port she left on the 27th ult. The cholera had almost entirely disappeared in that island.

The Nassau Guardian of the 8th inst. publishes the report of the Select Committee of the Legislature on the Tariff, by which we perceive that it is proposed to reduce materially the taxation on the necessaries of life—especially flour, wheat and rye, corn meal, sugars, coffee, salted meat and fish and other articles generally consumed by the masses of the people, while on the other hand, in order to make up the deficiency to be occasioned to the revenue, it is contemplated to advance the *ad valorem* duty of five per cent, to fifteen per cent.

The export duty on salt is to be abolished. The duty on wheat flour is to be 3s., and on rye 1s. 6d. per bbl., and on rice 1s. 6d. per cwt.

The following provisions, interesting to owners and masters of vessels, we extract from the report:

5. That there shall be imposed and paid into the Public Treasury of these Islands, a toanage duty of sixpence per ton, on each and every ton of the registered tonnage of every vessel (except as hereinafter mentioned) arriving within these Islands from any port or place without the limits thereof; provided always, that the following vessels shall be totally exempted from the payment of such duty, viz: steam vessels, vessels arriving in ballast and departing in ballast, or arriving with cargo and not landing any part thereof, as also vessels which may put into any port within these Islands, through distress of weather, or for the purpose of refitting and repairing damages sustained during the voyage on which any such vessel may be then proceeding, or to obtain supplies of provisions and water, or either, or any articles necessary for the safety of the said vessel, or the comfort of the persons on board, and whether the cargo or lading of such vessel, or any part thereof, shall have been landed or not; provided, that if landed, the same be re-shipped without any part thereof being sold or disposed of in the way of trade, or any cargo being shipped on board of such vessel.

6. That the entrance fees payable at the port of Nassau, under the 8th Vic. c. 40, be levied and paid at all the ports of entry of the Colony.

7. That the clearance fees at present imposed and collected be continued.

on goods sold by the Marshal of the Admiralty Court be continued.

European News.

From the New York Sun, of the 15th, we copy the following details of the European news received at that port by the steamship Africa:

THE WAR NEWS.—A letter from St. Petersburg, quoted by the *Constitutionnel*, pictures that the Czar evinced the most perfect calmness on being informed of the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea. He is even said to have remarked: "I expected the resolution come to by France and Britain. I am not, therefore, taken by surprise. Every order has been given beforehand in anticipation of an act which, by breaking treaties, releases me from the obligations of them." Then follows some bombast to the effect that "Russia can afford to lose its fleet, but not its honor!" Gortschakoff is reported to have replied to the Emperor's inquiry if he could make head against the fleets: "Conquer them?—*no.* Fight them to the death?—*yes.*

The London Times, in repeating what we have already published, that the Czar has asked for further information respecting the intentions of the fleets in the Black Sea, calls it a singular and evasive reply. The Times further states that the Czar has commissioned Count Orloff to proceed to Vienna on a special mission, and empowered him to state on what terms the Russian Government would be prepared to enter into negotiations for peace. This move is evidently intended to anticipate the effect of the ultimatum addressed to the Court of St. Petersburgh by the Four Powers, and to shift once more the basis of negotiations perhaps, also, to endeavor to shake as far as possible, the union between the Four Powers.

Count Orloff is a nobleman of the highest rank in the Russian Empire, and enjoys the full confidence of Nicholas. His influence is believed to have hitherto been directed towards moderate measures. Further accounts state that he is accredited not only to Vienna, but to Berlin, Paris and London. This special mission would enable the Czar to back out of the dilemma he is in, without too much wounding his feelings. Nicholas is said to be in so strong a state of excitement that his physicians fear apoplexy.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, dated Thursday evening, says:

"Advices from Constantinople, of the 16th instant, state that a portion of the Russian fleet was cruising off Anapa. To prevent a collision, six vessels of the combined fleet convoyed six Turkish steamers from Sinope to Trebizond."

The Russian Embassador at Paris has had two interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of demanding explanations relative to the entry of the French fleets into the Black Sea. The Times correspondent has reason to believe that the dispatches received by M. de Kisseleff touch on several points, the principal of which is, of course, the presence of the combined fleets in the Euxine. The Emperor of Russia is forbearing enough not to consider it as a cause for war, and he believes, or affects to believe, that the English and French fleets have only quitted their anchorage in the Bosphorus, not by way of menace, but to act as mediators between the Russian and Turkish navies. A delicate allusion is made to the "affair" at Sinope.

His Imperial Majesty protests that he had no hostile design by the defenceless condition of the Turkish squadron at Sinope, but acted under the impression that he was justified in preventing the Turkish fleet from carrying succor of any kind to the rebels on Russian territory, and against his sovereign authority. It is also intimated that (perhaps with a view of preventing any mistake), a paragraph, how concise he does not care, in the *Moniteur*, expressive of the neutrality of France, would be very agreeable: but it is indispensable that the word neutrality shall be printed with its complete allowance of syllables and letters. The Embassador has not received any definite answer beyond a reference to the dispatch which announced the fact itself.

It is certain that on the fact of the Russian Embassador not having demanded his passport, as the result of his conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are founded hopes that an amicable arrangement is not yet beyond the limits of probability, and that the firm attitude of England and France is at last giving the Czar serious alarm. It is said that the disposition now shown by Austria is very favorable, but it cannot be concealed that those who indulge in these hopes are very few indeed, and the opinion most generally entertained is, that this new move of the Czar is of a piece with his policy throughout.

ENGLAND.

Anna Marin Jones, a novelist of some repute in her day, has just died in London in the most abject poverty.

An old lady named Mary Madget, aged 72, died at Chelsea, London, a few days since. Her history was an eventful one. Her grandfather was an English nobleman. At the age of 18 she eloped with her husband, a wealthy American, who owned large property in Pennsylvania and South Carolina. Shortly afterwards they sailed for the United States, but the vessel was captured by a French privateer and carried into Brest. They managed to escape, resided a short time in England and again set sail for America, but were once more captured by the French. The French ship was in its turn captured by the Americans and taken into New York. For some years she resided with her husband in South Carolina, but during the troubles her husband was killed and she fell ill. Stripped of all her property she managed to get a gratuitous passage back to Britain after twenty years absence. Unable to find her relatives, she applied to the British Government, but the Government refused to do anything for her, in consequence of the absence of the original of one of the documents on which she founded her claim. For a long time she was on the verge of starvation, until, at length, some distant relative gave her a small annual donation, on which she managed to subsist. At last she died suddenly, as above stated.

The London Daily News contains an estimate, apparently correct, that for the annual outlay on the Navy, Britain, instead of 32 war steamers, might have *seventy-seven* of the largest sized steam line of battle ships, such as the Duke of Wellington. 130 gun ship. The balance of the money is spent on jobbery.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the Minister of Finance on the financial results of the year 1853. The receipts and expenditures are nearly balanced. The deficit will not exceed four millions of francs.

Louis Napoleon has decreed the coinage of five and ten franc pieces in gold.

Victor Hugo is about to leave Jersey to reside in Portugal.

The Parisians spend more than $2,500,000 a year upon their dramatic entertainments.

SPAIN.

We have advices from Madrid to the 21st. The Gazette publishes a series of Royal decrees relative to supplementary credits, opened in the Ministeries of Marine and War, to the amount of 17,000,000 reals.

The *Messager de Bayonne* publishes a private letter from Madrid, written three days before the *coup*, the writer of which thus foreshadows the course upon which the Ministry appears to have entered: "The Ministry has resolved upon accomplishing the *coup d'état*, but the Marquis de Sierona will first leave the Cabinet. Among the measures which will be adopted, the proclamation of the state of siege in the capital and province of Madrid will be one of the first. The Senate will be suppressed, and several notabilities of the opposition will be exiled. The liberty of the press will be diminished or altogether suspended. Several military chiefs who were stationed in Madrid have been removed, among others the Duke de Ea and Brigadier Solano.

AUSTRIA.

The whole of the Bohemian army corps have received orders to march to Hungary. The army already concentrated on the Croatian, Servian and Transylvanian frontiers, amounts to 80,000 men. It is known at Vienna (says a correspondent) that Omar Pasha neither receives or sends any dispatches without their being shown to the revolutionary leaders, and since the defeat of the Russians at Citale, the Imperial Government has become seriously alarmed.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, the widow of the Duke Ferdinand of Modena, was betrothed, on the 22d, to Charles Ferdinand the Second, brother of the Archduke Albrecht, who is civil and ernor of Hungary. Prince Charles Ferdinand is commander of the 10th army corps in Hungary.

ITALY.

On the night of the 17th ult., some fresh arrests were made at Milan. Among them, that of a lady, who, as well as the others arrested, were immediately conveyed, with a strong escort, to Mantua.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC!

COTTON IRREGULAR—BREADSTUFFS DECLINING!

Important Political News—Negotiations Broken Off—Embassadore Recalled—Active War Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Canada. She brings important intelligence, of which the following is a summary:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 8.—The cotton market opened at the beginning of the week with a good demand, but latterly the inquiry has fallen off. The sales, however, reach 25,000 bales for the three business days since the departure of the Canada, about 6000 bales of which have been taken on speculation. Prices have been rather irregular, but without any material change, most of the circulars quoting the rates at the close as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¼d; Middling Orleans, 5¾d; Fair Uplands, 6¼d; and Middling Uplands, 5¾d per lb. Holders have not been pressing on the market.

Flour has been dull and drooping, and prices have declined about 1s per bbl. The closing rate for Western Canal is 41s, and for Ohio 42s 6d per bbl, holders latterly not being anxious to realize at these rates.

Corn has also given way in prices, and White and Yellow are quoted alike at 50s per quarter. Wheat has further declined, the closing rate for White being 12s 4d per 70 lbs.

Lard has been in moderate request from the trade and for export, at about the same price as last quoted.

Pork and Beef have been dull, without any material change in the rates.

Bacon has been active at steady prices.

MONEY AND TRADE.—The Money Market at London has been rather more animated. Consols at the close are quoted at 91¼.

There has been no change of any moment in the Manchester trade.

General Nowe—Eastern Affairs.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF—MINISTERS RECALLED.—The last proposals of the Emperor of Russia have been rejected. Count Orloff's mission has proved an entire failure, and negotiations are broken off.

The Russian Embassadors at London and Paris have withdrawn, and the English and French Ministers at St. Petersburg have been recalled.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—England and France have now openly commenced preparing for war. Several of the Cunard steamers have been taken by the British Government for the transportation of troops to Constantinople, and war ships and steamers are in active preparation to leave the French ports with troops.

THE FLEETS.—The allied fleets at the last accounts were at Bessica Bay, and the Russian fleets were concentrating at the port of Kaffa on the coast of Crimea.

TURKS CROSSED THE DANUBE.—Omer Pacha has crossed the Danube with a Turkish force of 50,000 men.

Further by the Baltic.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The following are additional particulars of the news brought by the Baltic.

ORLOFF'S MISSION.—Count Orloff declined visiting Berlin upon leaving Vienna, and it is presumed that he had intimations of a rebuff at that capital, in case he should have proceeded there.

PRUSSIA.—There are some further difficulties in Servia. It is said that the Government of that country has yielded to the solicitations of the Russian Consul at Belgrade, and will refuse to accept the two firmans of the Sultan.

CZAR AND NESSELRODE.—The Emperor of Russia is said to be fully aware of the critical position that he occupies, and that he will endeavor to avoid a general conflagration if he can do so, and at the same time preserve his honor. Count Nesselrode is again somewhat in the confidence of the Czar, and his influences are in the ascendant.

NICHOLAS AND VICTORIA.—It is stated that the Emperor of Russia is about to write an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, in which he will endeavor to convince her that he is not the aggressor in this war.

SHIPMENT OF TROOPS.—About ten thousand men will soon be collected at the English depots, ready for transportation by the Cunard steamers to Constantinople. They will form the first expedition. The 46th regiment, which was under orders for Australia, has now been ordered to hold itself in readiness for foreign service.

COMBINED FLEETS.—At the last accounts the allied fleets were at Beycos Bay (not Bessica).

THE TURKISH POSITION.—The passage of the Danube by Omer Pacha, with 50,000 troops, was a brilliant movement, by which he has divided the Russian army. Omer commanded in person.

Advices from Bucharest to the 28th state that the Russians had made a retrograde movement, and fallen back upon Rimnik. The last accounts of Omer Pacha report him to have been within two days march of Bucharest, which he was expected to attack at once, as the Russian force at that post was much weakened. Omer intended to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Karjova to Kalefat.

The report of Omer's intended attack on Bucharest has been confirmed by a dispatch received by the Turkish Embassador at London, and also by the Russian accounts.

The latter state that bad weather, and the inundation of the river, has prevented them from crossing the Danube.

FRANCE.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Council, Louis Napoleon continues to make the most active preparations for war. Immense orders for ammunition, arms and accoutrements have been issued, and were in course of execution with great haste. The greatest activity continued to prevail in the Navy department. Prince Napoleon has returned from his mission to Belgium.

STEAMBOAT LOST.—*Louisville*, Feb. 21.—The steamboat J. M. Niles was sunk yesterday on the Falls below this city, in consequence of having struck a rock. Her cabin parted from her hull soon after she struck, but no lives were lost, all her passengers being landed at New Albany in safety. The Niles had a heavy cargo on board, and two flatboats in tow.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—*New York*, Feb. 20.—The Flour market here is much depressed, and prices have declined 25c per bbl. Sales of Ohio at $8 87½ per bbl. Mess Pork is selling at $15 75, and Prime at $13 to $13 50; per bbl., prices generally being a shade lower. Sales of Lard in barrels at 10½c per lb.

OHIO RIVER.—*Pittsburgh*, Feb. 20.—The river here has fallen almost two feet since Saturday. There is now 7 feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—The river here has risen 3½ feet during the last 48 hours.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—The river here is now at a stand, with 8 feet water in the canal. The Fanny Smith has departed for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—The river is rising slowly, with 7 feet 4 inches water on the falls. The steamboats Granite State, Crescent City and Norma have arrived, and the Monarch and Falcon have departed for New Orleans.

THE CUMBERLAND.—*Nashville*, Feb. 20.—The river has been rising steadily since Saturday night, with occasional rain. There is now six feet water on the shoals. Weather still cloudy.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Halifax, Feb. 17.—The Cunard steamship Canada has arrived here, bringing intelligence fully confirmatory of that brought by the American.

All the allied fleets had returned to their former anchorage at Bessica Bay, a movement which created much surprise.

Queen Victoria delivered her speech in person at the assembling of Parliament on the 31st of January. She referred to the Eastern question at some length, expressing regret for the difficulties that had arisen. Stated that her exertions in conjunction with her allies, would be continued to produce an amicable settlement, and hoped that peace would still be preserved. She, however, considered it necessary to have an augmentation of the military and naval forces, and expressed the belief that such measures would soon effectually contribute to the restoration of peace.

A debate on the Eastern question opened very early, but nothing important had been done when the Canada left.

It was remarked that the members of the American Legation were not present at the delivery of the Queen's speech.

On her way to the Parliament House, the Queen was warmly and frequently cheered, and while Prince Albert was occasionally hissed.

The House was very full, much more so than usual at the opening of a session.

Commodore Quesada of the Spanish Navy, has been appointed Naval Commander at Havana.

The revolutionary feeling continues to be manifested in Spain. In many parts of the country handbills of a seditious tendency are very freely scattered. The Queen grows more and more unpopular.

The reply of the British and French Governments to the Czar's questions relative to the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea was delivered on the 1st of February to the Russian Embassadors at Paris and London.

The troops under General Guyon were about to cross the frontier and attack Alexandropole.

It is stated that the object of Count Orloff's mission to Vienna is to obtain permission from the Emperor of Austria for the Russian troops to March through Hungary. It is said to be the intention of the Czar to visit Vienna in person in case of Orloff's failure. Orloff's interview with the Emperor of Austria was short and unsatisfactory.

The number of troops to be furnished by France, to aid the Turks, is eighty thousand, while England will send only 10,000, all expenses, however, to be equally divided between the two Governments.

Louis Napoleon has sent experienced officers to the Danube and into Asia, to report upon the condition of the Turkish armies in those quarters. The officer sent to the Danube reports that the Turkish army there is deficient in cavalry, but efficient in other respects, and is quite able to keep the Russians in check.

Louis Napoleon has also written to the King of Belgium, impressing upon him the necessity of supporting the allies, and stating that he cannot occupy a neutral position without increasing the displeasure of France.

At a meeting of the Council at the Tuileries, on the 30th January, it is stated that it was decided to send forward the eighty thousand troops destined for Turkey in four bodies.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—According to the reports brought by the American, the Russian troops were suffering awfully from disease, which was causing the death of numbers.

Prince Gortschakoff was proceeding into Little Wallachia.

The Russian forces were still prosecuting their march on Kalafat. Their defeat was considered almost certain.

Numerous insurrections had taken place among the inhabitants of Wallachia, and many of them had been shot for affording assistance to the Turkish troops.

The reply of England and France to the last Russian note is said to have been firm and decided, and intimative of their resolution to sustain the position which they have already assumed.

In the battle at Kalafat, on the 25th or 26th ult., and in which the Turks are reported victorious, the Russians had 50,000 men engaged.

It is rumored that there has been a collision on the Black Sea. No particulars are yet given.

Great excitement was existing in Servia.

The whole Russian fleet left Schastopol on the 12th ult., towards Ibatum.

The overland mail, which had been received in England, brings intelligence that the Imperialists had regained possession of Amoy.

The Insurrectionists still retained possession of Shanghai.

Canton was quiet.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A tremendous snow-storm, with high wind, prevailed all yesterday and last night all along the Atlantic coast. At this place, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, the snow lies two feet deep on a level, while it has drifted in many parts of the country to a depth of five to ten feet. The railroads in this State, in Pennsylvania and in Maryland are generally choked up and all the trains between this city and Baltimore are stopped. It is feared that much damage has been done at sea.

THE STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer Africa has succeeded in getting off the Shoals on which she grounded the other day, the tide being very high.

CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamers Star of the West, North Star, and George Law, sailed to-day from this port.

Further from Europe.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The steamer Canada arrived at her wharf this afternoon.

Her papers contain the following report of a recent debate in Parliament on Eastern affairs:

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde complained that the Queen's speech gave no indications of the intention of the Government with regard to the war movements in Europe. He charged that the Emperor of Russia had been deceived into this war by the want of energy exhibited by the British Cabinet. Lord Clarendon defended the Government and the Emperor of Russia.

The Earl of Derby said that there was no allusion in the speech to other foreign relations, and particularly referred to the message of the President of the United States, of which no notice had been taken, although it embraced important matters in which England was concerned.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied in defence of the policy of the government, but gave no explanation of affairs relative to Turkey. He also went into the defence of Prince Albert, the recent imputations thrown upon him having given rise to the debate. Other members of the government party also spoke in vindication of Prince Albert.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.—The Government engineers had reported that the mail steamers are unfit for war purposes.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Flour market here is without further change. Sales of Ohio at $8 87½ per bbl.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

(From the Dublin University Magazine.

CLEAR SHINING AFTER RAIN.

The wind doth moan, and the cold rain fall,
And the garden blooms no more;
But the dark clouds fly
Over the wintry sky,
And the sweet flowers now that decaying lie,
Shall the spring restore.

So care may come with a blighting breath,
And the hopes of life decline;
But the tear and sigh
With the hour fly by,
As the wind and rain from the cloudy sky,
Flieth the bright sunshine.

And Death his shadowy wing shall spread
Over the young head, fair and gay;
As the flower shall fade
Flieth its graceful shade,
His youth in the bed that the worms invade
For the mouldering prey.

In vain the wind and the rain shall beat
Over the dreamless sleeper there;
Though many a year
Shall the winter sere,
Return with the howling tempest drear,
To the sons of care.

Blow on—for the winds be calm to him,
And his grave sweep softly o'er;
On his darkened eyes
Shall a dawning rise—
The sun of a sinless paradise,
To set in storms no more.

Death of Washington.

Proceeding still farther over a very bad road, we came suddenly in view of the Potomac; and Mount Vernon, with its mansion house and smooth green lawn, was before us. Having sent in our address, we received permission from the courteous branch of the family, who now held the estate, to enter and survey the interior. We were struck with its extreme simplicity, the lowness of the walls and ceilings, and the bare floors which were waxed, not as with us, carpeted.

"Passing through the great hall, ornamented with pictures of English hunting scenes, we ascended the oaken staircase, with its carved and antique balustrade; we stood at the door—we pressed the handle—the room and bed where he died were before us. Nothing in the lofty drama of his existence surpasses the grandeur of that final scene; the cold which he had taken from exposure in overseeing some parts of his grounds, and which had resisted the earlier domestic remedies that were applied, advanced in the course of two short days into that frightful form of the disease of the throat, *laryngitis*. It became necessary for him to take to his bed. His valued friend, Dr. Craik, was instantly summoned and assisted by the best medical skill of the surrounding country, exhausted all the means of his art, but without affording him relief. He patiently submitted, though in great distress, to the various remedies proposed; but it became evident from the deep gloom setting upon the countenance of the medical gentleman, that the case was hopeless; advancing insidiously, the disease had fastened itself with deadly certainty. Looking with perfect calmness upon the sobbing group around him, he said: "Grieve not, my friends; it is as I anticipated from the first; the debt which we all owe, is now about to be paid; I am resigned to the event." Requesting Mrs. Washington to bring two wills from his escritoire, he directed one to be burnt, and placed the other in her hands, as his last testament, and then gave some final instructions to Mr. Lear, his secretary and relative, as to the adjustment of his business affairs. He soon after became greatly distressed; and, as in the paroxysms which became more frequent and violent, Mr. Lear, who was at his side, assisted him to turn, he with kindness but with difficulty, replied—"I feel I give you great trouble. It is [illegible] perhaps, it is a duty which we all owe to another—I trust that you may receive due attention when you shall require it."

As the night waned, the fatal symptoms became more imminent—his breath more laborious and suffocating and his voice soon failed him. Perceiving his end approaching, he stretched himself to his full length, he folded his own hands in the necessary attitude upon his chest, placing his finger upon the pulse of his left wrist, and thus calmly prepared, and watching his own dissolution, he awaited the enmmons of his Maker. The last faint hope of his friends had disappeared; Mrs. Washington, stupefied with grief, sat at the foot of the bed, her eyes fixed steadfastly upon him; Dr. Craik, in deep gloom, stood with his face buried in his hands at the fire; his faithful black servant, Christopher, the tears uncontrolled, trickling down his face, on one side took the last look of his dying master; while Mr. Lear in speechless grief, with folded hands, bent over his pillow on the other.

"Nought broke the stillness of his last moments but the suppressed sobs of his affectionate servants collected on the stair case; the tick of the large clock in the hall as it measured off with painful distinctness the last, fleeting moments of his existence, and the low moan of the winter wind, as it swept through the leafless snow covered trees. The laboring and weariest spirit drew nearer and nearer its goal; the blood languidly coursed slower and more slowly through its channels—the noble heart stopped—struggled—stopt—fluttered—the right hand slowly slid from the wrist, upon which his finger had been placed—it fell at the side—and the manly effigy of Washington was all that remained upon the death couch!" [N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Goethe upon Lord Byron.

Lord Byron was altogether in the dark about himself. He lived most passionately from day to day, and he never knew and cared what he was about. Indulging himself with every license, and approving of nothing in others, it was natural that he should be at war with himself, and the world with him. From the very beginning, he offended the most eminent writers with his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

At a later period he could not live with them without taking a step backwards, and revoking some of the better things he had said. In his works he continued his opposition and censure; he attacked the State and Church. This inconsiderate opposition compelled him, at length, to leave England, and, in the course of time, it would have driven him out of Europe. Everything was too narrow for him. Enjoying as he did the most unlimited personal liberty, he felt himself oppressed; to him the world was a prison. He went to Greece, not from his own free will, but because his false position to the world compelled him to take that step.

His renouncing all tradition; and all patriotism, was his ruin, and his revolutionary tendencies, and his agitation of mind, prevented a proper development of his talents. This eternal opposition and censure is, moreover, highly derogatory to his excellent works, such as they are. For not only does the reader share the poet's discomfort, but all this opposition tends to negation, and negation is nothing. What can be the advantage of saying that bad things are bad? And when I say that good things are bad, I do a great deal of harm. Whoever would do good in the world ought not to deal in censure, he ought not to pay any attention to what is wrong, and he ought always to do that which is good. We ought not to destroy, but we ought to construct what may be pleasing to humanity.

Lord Byron is to be considered as a man, as an Englishman, and as a great genius. He derives his good qualities from his quality as a man; his bad qualities are owing to his being an Englishman and a peer of the realm. His genius is incommensurable.

All Englishmen, as such, are without reflection. Dissipation and party spirit prevent all quiet development. But they are great as practical men.

Lord Byron, for instance, was never able to reflect on himself, and reflections generally were by no means his *forte*, as it proved by his motto: "Plenty of money and no government," for plenty of money makes in fact no government.

But he succeeds in all he produces, and of him it may be said that inspiration supplies the want of reflection. He was always a poet, and hence what came from his heart, was excellent. He came by his pieces as women come by pretty children; they do not think of them, and do not know how or in what way.

His is a great and innate genius, and I have never known of any one who possessed true poetic power to such an extent as he. In his conceptions of the world, and his clear view of the past, he is as great as Shakspeare. But Shakspeare's pure individuality is more powerful. Byron knew this, and that is the reason why he does not say much about Shakspeare, though he had whole scenes from his plays in his memory. He would gladly have ignored him, for Shakspeare's humor is a stumbling stone in his path; he feels that he cannot compete with it. He did not ignore Pope, because he had no reason to fear him. He respects him, and quotes him on all occasions, for he is well aware that Pope is a mere wall compared to him.

His high rank, as an English peer, was very obnoxious to Byron. Every genius is hampered by the outer world, and much more so a genius whose lot is cast in a high position, and who is encumbered with wealth. A certain middle estate is most congenial to genius; hence all great artists and poets spring from the middle classes. Byron's passion for the nalimited would not have been so dangerous to him, if his birth had been lower, and his means smaller. But as it was, he had it in his power to do all he wanted to do, to follow the impulse of the moment, and this entangled him in unmeaning quarrels. Besides, how could a man of high rank have respect and consideration for any other class? He gave utterance to every movement of his soul, and he was consequently always engaged in a conflict with the world.

It is a curious fact, that a great portion of the life of a high-born and wealthy Englishman is spent in elopements and duels. Lord Byron himself tells us that his father ran away with three women. Under such circumstances, how can a man be expected to be a steady son?

He lived always in a state of nature, and he must always have been sensible of the necessity of self-defence. Hence his practice of pistol shooting. He might expect a challenge at every hour in the day. He could not live a solitary life; hence, in spite of all his whimsicalities, he was very indolgent to his companion. For a poet he was really as quiet as a lamb.

Byron would be much greater as a poet if all his opposition had vented itself in Parliament. But as he scarcely came to make a speech, he kept all his invectives against his nation in his own heart, and nothing was let to him but to work them up into poetry. A great many instances of Byron's negative spirit may be designated as *Speeches Out of Doors*.

Byron's *Cain* shows how unsatisfactory the Church doctrine was to a fine mind like his, and how he struggled by means of that piece to emancipate himself from the doctrine which had been forced upon him. The English clergy have no reason to be grateful to him.

Byron's women are capital. Women, indeed, is the only vessel into which we moderen may pour our ideality. Homer has caricatured every thing else in his Achilles and Odysseus; the bravest man and the wisest.

Although Byron died at an early age, it cannot be said that literature lost much. Byron could not go farther. He had reached the summit of his creative power, and however much he might have written, he could not have enlarged the limits which were fixed for his genius. In that incomprehensible poem of the *Last Judgment*, he went to the extremes of his capabilities.

The Late George Lippard.

The editor of the Cleveland Paindealer, who enjoyed in an emiaent degree the friendship of this remarkable man, gives the following sketch of his life and character:

Mr. Lippard was born about the year 1823. When scarcely sixteen years of ago he was left an orphan, without money and without friends. Rich relatives who should have extended a fostering hand to him and his only sister, treated them with cold neglect. The impulsive, warm-hearted boy was left to battle his way in the cold, wide, wide world, with none but "Providence his guide." His talents secured him a place in a Philadelphia daily newspaper, where he rapidly attained fair wages, from which he contrived to support himself and sister.

At the age of twenty-one he published his first novel, "Ladye Annabel," a wierd-wild romance of the Rosicucian School. It bears traces of *extraordinary* talent, transcending in our opinion, the celebrated "Monk," by M. G. Lewis, Mrs. Radcliffe's "Mysteries of Udolpho," or any other masterpiece in that class of fiction. The work was popular, and the general favor of his reception induced the author to continue his efforts in the field of exciting romance. "The Legends of the Revolution," were the next product of his pen. Their fidelity to nature, their fine poetical garb, and the spirit of patriotism and veneration that breathed over every page, commended them at once to public taste. Their popularity is unabated to this day, and though all else should fail, will ensure perpetuity to the author's name. Of his later productions, the "Quaker City," "Jesus and the Poor," "The Nazarene," "Legends of Mexico," "The White Banner," the "Upper Ten and Lower Millions," the same general comment may be applied. They are eloquent, impetuous, out-spoken, well-meant, vindications of the poor, and their rights and titles to a fair share of this earth's lands and goods—exhibiting everywhere a spirit of sacrifice, devotion and earnestness. Should we select either of his numerous works for special eulogy, it would be "The White Banner." It was the dear and cherished child of the author. It contains the sum of his earthly aims, and his religious aspirations.

Mr. Lippard was in the full tide of literary success, (and was earning money—notwithstanding the mean advantages taken by booksellieg harpies of his generous and confiding nature—) until betwaea two and three years ago, when misfortune rained upon his dwelliag. He first lost his sister, to whom he was teaderly attached, and, not long after, death struck down his geatle, lovely and affectionate wife. Another blow, and his only child was taken from him. His sensitive mind shrank from these combined adversities. Away from the wreck and waste of his household gods, he wandered forth a broken-hearted man. For him was no more joy, nor happiness or earthly peace. With unflinching heroism, he devoted himself to building up the "Order of Brotherhood," of which he was the chief officer, and which had attained a goodly strength under his excelleat tact and watchful care. He was, we believe, a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Masons. Those who casually met Mr. Lippard could form no just estimate of his geaius and moral worth. To do so required an intimate acquaintance. The playful levity, which he assumed at times, was but the superficial element of his character. Beneath were deep and sacred purposes and manly zeal. No effort, however, could tear from his heart the holy images there enshrined. To them his mind reverted with a tender fondness, that "grew by what it fed upon." He ever sorrowed and ever sighed to join his loved ones in that distant Aideun where the world's wrongs are "set aright," and this world's woes giva place to perfect bliss. His prayer is granted.

Poor Lippard. He was a life of toil, of sorrow, of unrequitted work, of noble impulses misunderstood, of generous enterprises unfulfilled. Like Coleridge, he might have said—

> "To be beloved is all I need.
> And whom I love, I love indeed."

Those who enjoyed his tender friendship will drop a tear to his hallowed memory.

The Author of Alton Locke.—While lingering there, I observed Lord Carlisle greet, with much cordiality, a slight, pale, refined, clerical looking man who stood near us. After a few minutes' conversation, his lordship introduced this gentlemen to me as the Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of "Alton Locke." I did not meet him without emotion—for I had been most deeply impressed by the power and purpose, the terrible earnestness of his writings, the heart-crushing pathos, the fearful vividness of his pictures of misery, of the mortal desperation of the struggle of the poor with want and wretchedness, and all the horrible shapes of sin and despair. You see few indications of the impassioned strength of Mr Kingsley's genius in his countenance or conversation. He is quiet in the extreme, even while talking of art like an artist and a poet. I should think his mental life inwardly intense, rather than outwardly demonstrative, except through the pen. He spoke of America with much interest, and with fine appreciation of the spirit of her institutions. [Grace Greenwood's "Haps and Mishaps."

Bulwer, who is only 48 years old, (though he has been thirty years before the public,) is likely to become one of the next conservative ministry. His property in Hertfordshire—Knebworth, near Stevenage—is worth about £15,000 a year. His works add £2000 a year to this reatal, and his new publications—for he cannot help writing—may be calculated at about as much more. If Lady Bulwer were defunct, I doubt not that Bulwer would obtain a peerage. On the terms on which they now stand, he would decline an honor to be shared with her. Lady Bulwer, whom I recollect as a lovely young creature some twenty-five years ago, has gradually been changed into a stout, coarse-minded woman, and certainly has not improved the delicacy of her mind by familiar association with Mrs Trollope, with whom she lives. [N. Y. Sunday Times.

What's the difference between an attempted homicide and a Cincinnati hog-butchery? "Don't guap!" One is an assault with intent to kill, and the other is to kill with intent to salt!

A Lady's Wants.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Spencer, who flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century and was known as the "Rich Spencer," married an English nobleman, to whom, a few years after her marriage, she addressed the following letter:

"*My Street Life*—Now that I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your estate, I suppose that it were best for me to bethink what allowance were best for me: for, considering what care I have ever had of your estate, and how respectfully I dealt with those, which both by the law of God, nature and civil policy, wit, religion, governmeat and honesty, you, my dear, are bound to, I pray and beseech you to grant to me, your most kind and loving wife, the sum of one thousand pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly.

"Also, I would, besides that allowance for my apparel, have six hundred pounds added yearly for the performance of charitable works: these things I would ast, neither be accountable for.

"Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you.

"Also, I would have two gentlewomen, lest one should be sick; also, believe it would be an indecent thing for a gentlewoman to staud mumping alone, when God has blessed their Lord and Lady with a great estate.

"Also, when I ride hunting or hewking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending, so for each of those said women I must have a horse.

"Also, I will have six or eight gentlemen, and will have two coaches; one lined with velvet to myself, with four very fair horses; and a coach for my women, lined with sweet cloth, orelaid with gold; the other with scarlet, and laid with watchet lace and silver, with four good horses. Also, I will have two coachmen, one for myself, the other for my women.

"Also, whenever I travel, I will be allowed not only coaches and spare horses for me and my women, but such carriages as shall be fitting for all; orderly, not pestering my things with my women's, nor theirs with chamber-maids', nor theirs with washmaids'.

"Also, I unndresse, when I trnvel: I will have them seat away with the carriages to see all safe; and the chambermeids shall go before with the grooms, that the chambers may be ready, sweet and olean.

"Also, for that it is indecent for me to crowd myself with my gentleman usher in my coech, I will have him have a convenient horse, to attend me either in city or country; and I must have four footmen; and my desire is that you will defray the charges for me.

"And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns apparel, six of them excellent good oaes, eight of them for the country, and six others of them excellent good oaes.

"Also, I would have two put in my purse two thousand pounds and two hundred pouads, and so you to pay my debts. Also, I would have eight thousand pounds to buy me jewels, and six thousand pounds for a pearl chain.

"Now seeing I have been, and am so reasonable unto you, I prey you to find my children apparel, and their schooling, and all my servants, men and women, their wages.

"Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and all my lodging chambers to be suited with such furniture as is fit, as beds, stools, chairs, cushions, carpets, silver warmieg-pens, cupboards of plate, fair haagings, etc.; for my drawieg chambers in all houses, I will have them deliostely furnished with hangings, couch, oanopy, oushions, carpets, etc.

"Also, my desire is that you would pay your debts, build up Ashly House, and purchase lende, and lend no money (as you love God) to the Lord Chamberlain, which would have all, perhaps your life, from you; remember his son, my Lord Wildan, what entertainments he gave me when you were at the Tiltyard. If you were dead, he said he would be a husband, a father, a brother, and he said he would marry me. I protest, I grieve to see the poor man with so little wit and honesty to use his friend so vilely; also, he fed me with untruths concerning the Chartar House; but that is the least; he wished me much harm; you know how. God keep you and me from him, and such as he is.

"So now I have declared to you my mind, what I would have and what I would not have; I pray you, when you be Earl, to allow a thousaad pounds more than now I desired, and double atteadance. Your loving wife,

"Eliz. Compton."

Rules for Escoating Ladies.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in a long homily on the conduct of ladies in the capital, among other things, says:

Never, or very rarely, offer to carry a lady's shawl or parasol, or put your hand on her shoulder or round her waist (as is often done) in assisting her out of the carriage, or into her seat. To undertake woman all such clapping and clawing is the most insufferable rudeness. The proper way when you alight, is to offer your left arm as a support for the lady's right hand, and to hold your right hand in readiness, should the exigencies of skirts, etc., permit her taking it with her left. In ascending a staircase, keep side by side with the lady, but do not be too ostentatious in offering your arm, lest in attempt to take it she neglects the management of her skirts, steps on her dress, and either falls or tears it out at the waist.

If you attend two ladies, place the one next you who is entitled, either by rank or preference, to the post of honor—but on no account whatever walk between them. A man with a lady on each arm is a laughable paraphrase of a donkey laden with two panniers. Observe a different rule, however, in taking your places in a concert room. The gentleman in those should be preceded and followed by a lady. At table, a gentleman and lady who have a guest (I speak now of the hotel table, for we are really getting to know scarcely any other in this country;) always place him or her between. If the guests are also two, then you place your lady guest between your wife and yourself, while the gentleman takes the other end of the line, leaving the ladies in the middle. The logic, as well as the convenience of all these little arrangements, will be suggested by a single thought—and how much awkwardness, and consequent mortification and annoyance, would be avoided by a careful observance of these simple rules.

A New Parisian Device.—A man named Boissonneau was tried by the tribunal of correctional police, in Paris, for a very ingenious, though scarcely credible, species of robbery. He one day went to a pastry cook and said, "I shall require to-morrow 400 brioches;" (a sort of bun.) "They shall be got ready, sir," replied the pastry cook, after having asked his name and address. He then went to a watch maker opposite, and selected a watch of 200f. As the trader was picking it up, he said, "I am a wholesale butter dealer; the pastry cook opposite owes me 400f—he will pay you—come with me." The watch maker followed the man to the pastry cook's. "I have come to tell you," said the prisoner, "that I shall only want 200—and that you must give the other 200 to this person, your neighbor." On this the watch maker unsuspectingly allowed him to walk off with the watch, but to his profound astonishment, there arrived the next day, not 200f, but 200 brioches. The trick was then discovered. Nothing was seen of the man until a few days ago, when he was recognized by the pastry cook's boy, dressed in grotesque style, and selling pencils in the midst of a crowd. The tribunal condemned him to a year's imprisonment. [Galignani's Messenger.

Removal of the Dead.—The discussion about removieg dead people in New York, to make way for new streets, is going on warmly, and the sacrilegious proposition is very forcibly opposed. With regard to the extension of Albany street through Trinity churchyard, in which dead bodies are deposited to the depth of thirty feet, a writer in the New York papers says, in a postscript to a long article in deprecation of this measure: "Suppose such an improbable event as the ultimate success of this sacrilegious measure, what is to become with the mould and skeletons? The width of the street is 50 feet, the excavation will be 30 feet in depth, and the graveyard is 200 feet wide, which gives *three hundred and sixty thousand* cubic feet of human dust and bones. What will you do with it—dump it in the docks—fill vacant lots with it? Let our ships sink at low tide into an ooze of decayed humanity? Let our up-town housekeepers build coal-bins and potato-bins in the dust of their ancestors? Will the people bear this? Certainly not. Will they bear the enormous expense necessary to avoid it? Just as surely not. The only way in which the dire dilemma can be avoided is to *respect the dead*."

Newspapers.—After being long in the newspaper world, an editor must be very dull or very unsocial, who does not form a tolerably intimate acquaintence with all the papers on his exchange list. Chatting with them at his leisure every day of the week, he feels as if he knew personally each of the editors, and could draw a tolerably faithful portrait of his moral and intellectual, if not his physical features. Regular authors, who sit down to write books, may very well manage to conceal their personality, or appear only in a false and artificial guise. But it is next to impossible for the editor, who is every day talking with the public, and has no time to wait for anything except that which comes uppermost, to hide himself or appear other than he is. Impulsive or cautious, modest or self-conceited, courageous or timeserving, warm hearted and generous or cold and stolid, kind and forgiving or cynical and malignant, these nice are seen by others in their newspapers, as plainly as they see themselves in their looking-glasses. Judging editors by this standard, it would be difficult for a man to pass a morning hour among a more agreeable, well behaved and intelligent set of gentlemen, than the editors with whom we chat every day, through the medium of their papers.

Editors improve in their social qualities, become more tolerant to others, and less self-opinionated, as they obtain more experience in their professions. The painful sense of responsibility, which weighed upon them when they entered the profession, wears off as they discover that they are by no means carrying the world on their shoulders, and that though they are at perfect liberty to pitch into anything and everything, it by no means follows that anybody but themselves cares a copper whet they pitch into. It is only when the press acts as the organ of enlightened public sentiment, that its power is at all formidible. [Richmond Dispatch.

Settling a Bill.—Four sharpers having treated themselves to a sumptuous dinner at the Hotel Montreuil, were at a loss how to settle for it, and hit on the following plan: They called the waiter and asked him for the bill. One thrust his hand into his pocket as if to draw his purse, the second prevented him, declaring he would pay; the third did the same. The fourth forbade the waiter from taking any money from either of them, but all three persisted. At last one said: "The best way to decide is to blindfold the waiter, and whoever he first catches shall settle the bill." This proposition was accepted, and while the waiter was grouping his way around the room they slipped out of the house one after another.

What's in a Name?—A Washington letter suggests that the new territory obtained from Mexico under Mr. Gadeden's treaty, to which the fanciful name of Arsconia has been given by him, be called Fagendia, as being the fag end of something. The latter is not appropriate for several reasons. The territory in question is the beet or creek end of Mexico, and again, if the name were adopted, it should be "Fagendia No. I," as it unquestionably is but one of a series to come into the Union either by treaty or conquest.

Cost of a Daily Paper.—The Times and Transcript, of San Francisco, estimates the weekly cost of a daily paper at San Francisco at $2700, or $140,000 per annum. There are some twelve of these daily newspapers and some ten weeklies; so that we may safely estimate the cost of San Francisco newspaper literature at $1,500,000 per annum.

Sir John Franklin.—The British Admiralty have announced that if intelligence of Sir John Franklin or his ships, the Erebus and Terror, and of the officers and crews being alive, is not received by the 31st of March next, they will be considered as having died in her Majesty's service.

Great Speed.—The American clipper ship Red Jacket has made the voyage from New York to the dock at Liverpool in thirteen days, one hour and twenty-five minutes. In one day, Thursday the 19th January, she made 413 miles, which is said to be the greatest distance over run in twenty-fours by anything afloat.

The Alabama Loan Bill.—The Governor of Alabama has affixed his signature to the bill loaning $100,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Railraid Company, thus making it a law.

It was reported that over fifty deaths occurred on board the Antarctic during her passage from the wreck of the San Francisco to Liverpool. This is a mistake. The official report made by Lieut. Winder shows but twenty-one deaths.

Bayard Taylor thinks the ostire abolition of flogging in the Navy was a measure of mistaken philanthropy, of which the lazy seamen take advantage to the injury of their more honorable shipmates and of the service.

It is stated that the increase of crime, in the State of New York, during the past ten years, has been at the rate of about 13 per cent., while the population has increased in the same time, at the rate of 28 per cent.

The Buffalo Post says: "There are thirteen thousand marriageable girls now in the factories of Lowell. It is pleasant to know in this world of misery that there are thirteen thousand men yet to be made happy."

There is to me a dinntiaess about early flowers, that touches me like poetry. They blow out with such a simple lovelinces among the common herbes of pastures, and braathe their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts whose bealings are too gentle for the world. [Willis.

A large anti-Bedini meetiag was held in Philadelphia on the night of the 10th, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the conduct of Senators Cass, Douglas, Mason and Everett, and asking Congress to suspend diplomatic relations with Rome.

Man is like a snowball. Leave him in idleness against the sunny face of prosperity, and all the good that's in him melts like fresh bulterin hot days; but kick him around, and he gathers his strength every revolution until he growe to an avalanche. To make a figure in the world, you must keep moving.

February was established by Numa Pompilias as the second moath in the year. According to Ovid, in his "Fasti," a curious record of Roman customs, all objects which were thought to have the effect of moral purgation in the religious ceremonials of that people were called Februn. Our Saxon ancestors called February Sprout Kale, from the sprouting of the cabbage, still called Kale in Scotland.

It is stated that Mr. George Law is rapidly disposing of the two hundred thousand guns he some years since purchased of the Government, and is getting for them quadruple the sum he paid for them. The demand from abroad for American manufactured muskets and other firearms is represented to be far greater than the supply.

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A certain Secretary of State being asked why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "Because merit did not promote me."

A desperate riot occurred among the Irish at Portland, Me., on the afternoon of the 11th. Several persons were badly injured, and one was killed. The police, aided by the priests, made several arrests.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on the 14th inst., passed the resolutions against the Nebreska bill by a vote of 240 yeas to 18 nays. Of the latter, 11 were democrats and 2 were whigs.

It now appears from official statements that the Crystal Palace speculation will turn out a grand failure. The entire capital stock, all the receipts, and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars more have been spent, thus leaving the company in debt.

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The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental: but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstance to contract debts. Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar Institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with an excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jones, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty pictnre" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

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For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 28, 1853. ja6-8t

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Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	40 00
For Fuel in school-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January last.

REFERENCES:

Rev J B McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Hickman, M. D.; Hon G. W. Hite, Bardstown, Ky; Rev C. B. Parsons, Rev E. Stevenson, Rev E. W. Sehon, Rev A. H. Redford, Louisville, Ky; and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan. 5, 1854.—6t

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feb18 4t Auburn and Buffalo, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firms of Derby & Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton & Mulligan, Buffalo, is this day dissolved. Norman C. Miller, of Auburn, and Eugene Mulligan, of Buffalo, each and they alone, are authorized to sign the names of the late firm in liquidation.

JAMES C DERBY,
ELLIOT G. STORKE, NORMAN C. MILLER,
EDWARD MUNSON, WM ORTON,
CHAS. F. COFFIN, EUGENE MULLIGAN,
Special Partners. General Partners.

Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, Feb. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Norman C. Miller, William Orton, Eugene Mulligan, Elliot G. Storke, Edward Munson, and Charles F. Coffin, being purchasers of the entire list of Publications, Stereotype Plates, Copy-rights, Type, Presses, Stock, &c., of the late firms, will, with increased facilities, continue the business as Publishers, Importers and general Booksellers at Auburn and Buffalo, under the firm of

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.

Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, Feb. 1, 1854. 3t

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References—Messrs. Wright, Williams & Co., Messrs. A. J. Wright & Co., Messrs. J. T. Donald & Co., Messrs. Joseph H. Palmer & Co., Messrs. I. D. Fuller & Co., Messrs. Rose & Foster, Attorneys at Law, New Orleans.

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VOL. IV. NO. 5. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854. WHOLE NO. 161.

THE SHIP AT ANCHOR.

Is she not beautiful? reposing there
Oh her own shadow, with her white wings furl'd;
Moveless, as in the sleepy sunny air,
Rests the meek swan in her own watery world.

Is she not beautiful? her graceful bow
Triumphant rising o'er the enamor'd tides;
Trial, glittering in his noonday sunbeam, now
Just leap and dis along her polish'd sides.

A thousand eyes are on her; for she floats
Confess'd a queen upon the subject main;
And hark! se from her decks delicious notes
Breathe, softly breathe, a soul-entrancing strain.

Music upon the waters, pouring soft
From shore to shore, along the charmed wave,
The seaman's dreariest toils beguiling oft,
And kindling high the ardor of the brave.

Yet, wafted by the morning's favoring breeze
Far from the slumbering fleet and leaf hung bay,
That matchless bark upon the faithless seas
Shall wind her wild and solitary way.

There, haply tempest borne, far other sounds
Than those shall tremble through her quiv'ring form,
And as frau surge to mightier surge she bounds,
Shall swell, toned lamalie, the maidenly storm!

In vain she spurns the ignoble calm, and loves
To front the tempest in his gathering hour;
Wafted, as to life, the fleet-wing'd wander roves
Where loudest lift he winds a voice of power.

Then go, deceitful beauty! bathe thy breast
Forever where the mountain billows foam.
E'en as thou wilt—the hour of peace and rest
Is not for thee—the ocean is thy home!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

"On the evening of the fourteenth day of Tisbri, this feast commences. (Lev., xxiii, 42.) The interval between the day of atonement and this festival is employed in preparations for this festive period. Each family fits up some room—especially built for this purpose, for a booth, or erects one in the court yard or garden. The ungenial climate of the north, and the advanced season of the year (generally late in September), will not allow the Jew to make the booth his regular dwelling place during the festival, but he at least takes his meals in it.

"Another peculiarity of this festival is the use of a branch of a palm-tree, or a willow, myrtle and citron. It is these which, according to tradition, are meant by Leviticus xxiii, 40. The willow branch and the myrtle are tied to the lower part of the bough of the palm-tree, but the citron is kept separate; and it is the duty of every congregation to provide these requisites for the use of the members. There are, however, few religious Jews, who, if they can afford it, do not procure them for their private use. Grasping the palm-branch with the right hand, and with the left the citron, and holding them close together, a benediction, expressive of the occasion, is pronounced, and the uranean slightly shaken. This ceremony is gone through every morning during the seven days of the festival, and by each individual separately. No Jew would taste food before the performance of this rite."—Chambers.

The five intermedinte days, between the two first and the two last of the feast of Tabernacles, or *Succoth*, are only celebrated as semi festivals, like the corresponding four days on Passover. The seventh day of the feast is called *Hoshanah Rubbah* or "*Great Hosannahs*"—by some "Willow Feast." This latter name it owes to the number of willow, or osier twigs used on the occasion. On the eve of this day (as well as on the eve of the first day of Pentecost, where I forgot to mention it), all the pious keep vigils at some particular house, where they read portions of the first four books of Moses, the whole of Deuteronomy, passages from the *Sohar* (a book of cabalistical myths), and the whole of the Book of Psalms. The alleged reason for this custom is that on the following day the celestial cabinet is said to determine on the weather of the coming winter. In order then that their prayers for rain should be more promptly heard, the Rabbins enjoined that they should watch and pray the preceding night, that the Lord may be gracious to them. Others say that on this day, the sentences, pronounced by the Divine Judge on the day of atonement, are finally ratified, and handed over to the angels appointed for this purpose. Wherefore, they say, it is the duty of every Jew, to repent on this day; because, if his sentence should happen to be an unfavorable one, and the Lord should find him now in a penitential mood, the sentence will be forthwith annulled! This is perhaps carrying the doctrine of "the eleventh hour" a little too far.

"The eighth day should properly conclude the festival; but rabbinical authority has added a ninth, under the title of *Simchath Torah* or 'Rejoicing of the Law.' This, as its name betokens, is a day of great merriment, in which even the gravest rabbis—of course in their own way—take part, expressive of their delight in, and attachment to, the Law, the last section of which is publicly chanted in the Synagogue; for the Pentateuch is divided into fifty-four sections, according to the number of Sabbaths, contained in an intercalary year; and on each Sabbath, beginning with that following this festival, its respective portion is read, so that the whole cycle is completed on the Sabbath before, or rather, as established by custom, on that festival. The Synagogues on this occasion exhibit scenes of extraordinary bustle, and not rarely, also uproarious joy. In the evening, the places of worship are crowded, and the boys are seen entering with little gayly-painted banners and wax-tapers in their hands. The Synagogues are most sumptuously lighted; and before the ark generally glitters a veil of very costly materials, not unfrequently gorgeously bedecked with pearls and precious stones.

"After a short service, the veil is drawn back, the ark opened, and the scrolls of the law—covered with costly stuffs, and occasionally also with plates of precious metal—are solemnly handed by the beadle to various persons summoned by name to the ark for that purpose. This done, a portable canopy carried by several youths, is extended over the minister and wardens, who, with the scrolls in their hands, head a solemn procession, which is joined by all other bearers of scrolls, the youth, and the little boys, the latter holding in their hands the banner alluded to, at the tops of which, lighted wax-tapers are fastened, all chanting hymns in praise of the law."—Chambers.

This concludes the series of festivals, called "the Days of Awe;" and now the Jew is free to follow his usual avocations for six months, with only Sabbatary interruption. One more article will serve to wind up my connection with the reader.

COLUMBIA, S. C. JOSEPHUS.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS.

MR. EDITOR.—In view of the interest manifested with regard to "strengthening the Episcopacy" by increasing the number of Bishops in our Church, I desire to submit the following plan to the judgment of those who are interested in the matter.

1. Let the ensuing General Conference elect five or six additional Bishops.

2. Let the general work be so arranged as to form eight or ten Episcopal Districts.

3. Let each of the Bishops be assigned to an Episcopal District for the ensuing four years.

4. Let the Bishops be required to hold a Conference in every Presiding Elder's district once a year.

5. Let the following be inserted as a section in the Discipline:

OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

Question 1. Of whom shall the District Conferences be composed?

Answer. Of all the traveling and local preachers in the Presiding Elder's district.

Ques. 2. Who shall preside in the District Conferences?

Ans. The Bishop, or, in his absence, the Presiding Elder. If the Bishop and Presiding Elder should both be absent, the Conference shall elect a president pro. tem.

Ques. 3. What is the regular business of the District Conference?

Ans. 1. To take cognizance of all the local preachers in the district, and to inquire into the gifts, labors and usefulness of each preacher, by name.

2. To renew the license of local preachers when in the judgment of the conference their gifts, grace and usefulness, will warrant such renewal.

3. To elect Deacons and Elders in the local connection. Provided, that no person shall be so elected without the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference, of which he is a member.

4. To try and suspend, expel or acquit any local preacher in the district against whom charges may be brought.

Some of the advantages of this plan are,

1. It would enable the bishops to visit every portion of the work, not merely as presiding officers, but as the chief pastors of the flock. It is a strange fact that the great majority of our members have never seen a bishop, and perhaps a majority even of our preachers have never seen one except at an Annual Conference. Now, when it is considered that there is an almost universal desire on the part of both preachers and people to become acquainted with their bishops, and especially to hear them preach; it seems that a persistence in the present course of policy would hardly be expedient, and that great good would result from a more intimate relation between the Church and her superintendents.

2. By arranging the work in the manner proposed, the bishops would be saved from the necessity of traveling so much by public conveyances, and could more easily control their own time so as to preach to many congregations on their journeys. They would not be under the necessity of traveling so far to reach their work, nor of being from home so long at a time. It would enable them to become acquainted with all the preachers, both traveling and local, and also with the geographical position of the circuits and districts, and thus be better prepared to arrange the work and station the preachers at the Annual Conferences.

3. By remaining on the same work four years consecutively, the bishops would gain a more thorough knowledge of the condition of the work in every respect, and thus be better qualified to "oversee the spiritual and temporal business of the Church." And by changing their fields of labor at the end of four years, all the advantages of an itinerant general superintendency would be secured.

4. By committing the examination of character and trial of local preachers to the district conferences, the great principle that "a man shall be tried by his peers," would be carried out in reference to them, as it is with regard to all other classes in the connection. It seems, too, that there would be a manifest propriety in confiding the election of deacons and elders in the local connection, in part, at least, to the local ministry. It would, moreover, be a great convenience to many of our local brethren if they could be ordained without being under the necessity of going to the Annual Conference. It is well known that many of them are elected for years before it is convenient for them to be ordained.

It may be objected, in the first place, that the plan of laying off the work into Episcopal Districts, would be in violation of the third restrictive rule, which prohibits the General Conference from changing "the rule of our government so as to destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency." It may be answered, If so, the rule has been violated for many years, for the Bishops invariably lay off the work into distinct fields of labor, and while this arrangement continues it is understood that each bishop has exclusive jurisdiction over his particular portion of the work. Now what does it matter so far as the principle is concerned, whether the arrangement is made for one year or for four. The necessity for this division of labor is seen at once from the consideration that it would be impossible for each one of the Bishops to superintend all and every part of the entire church, at the same time, without producing conflict and confusion. The design of the rule was evidently to raise a constitutional barrier against diocesan episcopacy, and it is presumed that no one desires to transcend that barrier. If the plan proposed should be adopted the bishops would still be itinerant and the superintendency would, as a whole still be general, in the sense in which it is so at present, so that the rule, both in its letter and spirit, would, it is believed, be complied with. It may be objected that district conferences were once tried and proved a failure.

It is true that from 1820 to 1836, there was a provision in the Discipline in reference to district conferences, and that they in a great measure failed to accomplish the end proposed. But the reasons of this are very evident. In the first place, none but the local preachers who had been licensed two years, were required to attend them. In the second place, they had nothing to do but what the quarterly conferences might do if the district conferences failed to meet, which was left somewhat optional with them, especially after 1824. The fact that all the traveling preachers in the districts would be members of the conference; the presence of the bishop, the ordination services, &c., in the plan proposed would give such interest and importance to the occasion as would probably secure a very general and regular attendance. It may be remarked further, that it would be returning to "the old land-marks."

Robert Emory says, "in 1792 the Discipline contemplated the holding of an Annual Conference in each Presiding Elder's district. And such was the practice of that day; as many as four such conferences being held in a month, and twenty of them in a year, by a single bishop." History of the Discipline, page 118.

Again, it may be objected that it would be an innovation—that the system has worked well, therefore let it alone.

It may be answered, "Let well enough alone," is a very good maxim, when it is indeed "well enough." But nothing is "well enough" that can be made better. And although the system has worked *well*, it by no means follows that it may not be made to work *better*. The language of Bishops Coke and Asbury was, "we think ourselves obliged to view and review annually the whole order of our church, always aiming at perfection: standing on the shoulders of those who have lived before us, and taking the advantage of our former selves." This is "old fashioned Methodism."

I desire to say, in conclusion, that with regard to the cardinal principles of Methodism, I want no change. I would, if possible, give them a greater efficiency by so adjusting the machinery as to have less friction and thereby gain greater speed in "reforming the *world* and spreading scriptural holiness over *all* lands." A. T. M. FLY.

Jackson, La., Feb. 20, 1854.

PREACHING TO THE HEART.

Preach to the heart, young man. Away with all your transcendentalism; your high-flown theories of the origin of evil, predestination, and Adamic imputation. Preach right to the heart, and leave these for older heads, if you can find any foolish enough to attempt it. Preach as Jesus Christ preached. Tell us of the bruised reed and the smoking flax. Tell us of his love, and what we must do to obtain that love. It is not our intellect so much that we want transformed. We don't care how sin got hold of us. All we know is—and we know it to our sorrow—that here it is; yes, just here in the very core of our hearts, working away with all its havoc and misery, and death. And we want to get rid of it. O, we are sick—sick at heart—sick all over; and we want a great physician. Tell us where we may find him. Tell us how we may. We are wounded by the shaft of affliction; where shall we go for comfort? We are distressed and heavy-laden; where shall we go for rest? We are baffled and torn, and tempted; where shall we go for succour? I had rather cheer the lonely widow's heart—O, I had rather heal a soul, wounded and torn by sin, than feed the intellect of the proudest philosopher that ever walked God's earth. I know Jesus Christ would love me the more for it, for it is just what he used to do.

But did not Paul preach to the head? But you are not Paul; nor have you been caught up to the third heaven; nor have you been called and directed by God, as he was, to lay the foundation of the Christian fabric. He has laid them, but here he has left them. How cautious, how reverent; how he shrinks when approaching the boundary of the fearful unknown! "Who art thou, that replies against God?"

Preach to the head. Yes; just so much as it is necessary to convince. But men are convinced that they are sinners. Their conscience has told them of it; the Bible has told them; they are convinced of it, but they want to feel it; and when they begin to feel it, they want Christ. They want him as you and I, young man, wanted him, when, broken-hearted and contrite, we lay at his throne pleading for his mercy; as the poor jailer wanted him when he cried, "What shall I do?" And when we have received Christ, we want him kept before us. We still want to hear of his love; of his precious example which he charged us to follow; we want to hear how he went about doing good; how he comforted poor sorrowing hearts; about his long nights of prayer; his temptations and glorious triumphs; that we may go and do likewise. And then we want to know, too, how to die as well as live; how to suffer as well as enjoy. O, how much we, poor sinners, want to know; and how short the time to acquire it; how shorter still to practise it! Tell us all this, and then, when we have done with this sin, the ages of eternity will have rolled around ere we shall have done with it—then tell us what the Bible has withheld. *Independent.*

"YOU LED ME TO CHRIST."

So said one who formerly sat under our ministry, when, after a separation of years, we renewed our acquaintance with her in her last sickness. As we entered the chamber, where she lay in the last stages of consumption, turning toward us with a radiance almost celestial, she exclaimed, "You led me to Christ. I was brought up in error. I lived in worldliness. I felt at ease in my sins. Your sermons awakened me. Your conversation enlightened me. You led me to Christ,—and my husband, and my sister also. I am so glad to see you before I die. I am at peace. Christ is precious. I am going to be with my Savior. You led me to Christ."

Our emotions found a brief, tearful, broken utterance in prayer; and the day following, we learned that she had gone to be with Christ.

No joy, saving that only of personal communion with God, can equal that of leading a soul to Christ. No other act has such a far-reaching influence, no other act lays hold so directly upon eternal interests, or brings us into such living sympathy with heaven.

We recently received a letter from a foreign missionary, that revives one of the most tender associations of former years. "Can I ever forget," he says, "that through college you were my chosen friend! For years we sat side by side in the same recitation-room. We were side by side in the boarding-house. We investigated together the same subjects, we read the same books, engaged in the same recreations. And more than this,—we kneeled together at the same mercy-seat. Can I ever forget, dear friend of my youth, that, when running in the paths of thoughtlessness and sin, forgetting the early instructions of my sainted mother, lulling my conscience to sleep, and every month throwing off some restraint, you took me by the hand, and with more than a brother's tenderness led me to the cross of Christ! And though our homes are now on different sides of the globe, and we perhaps shall never meet again till we meet in the better land, we no doubt both of us often revert with more than a passing interest to the association of those early years."

Almost every Christian can recall some such association with one and another whom he has led to Christ. And doubtless every one who has had this experience, will testify to the fullness and the permanence of the joy it brings to his own soul. Why then do we ever relax our efforts for the conversion of souls? For what earthly gratification are we willing to forego this high celestial blessedness!

Paul looked forward to the recognition of those whom he had been instrumental in leading to Christ, as one of the highest of the secondary delights of heaven,—those delights that range next to that of seeing Christ face to face. "For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming! For ye are our glory and joy."

With such anticipations of heavenly joy resulting from the conversion of souls, shall we not give ourselves with increasing and unceasing earnestness to these labors of love? How thrilling the welcome, at the gate of heaven, from one and another now rejoicing in its glory, "You led me to Christ!"—*Ind.*

AMERICAN YOUNG MEN.—American history presents many remarkable instances of young men taking prominent and commanding stations at an age which would be thought very young in other countries. We subjoin a few striking examples, from the list of those who have passed off the stage of human action.

At the age of 29, Mr. Jefferson was an influential member of the Legislature of Virginia. At 30, he was a member of the Virginia Convention; at 32, a member of the Continental Congress; and at 33, he wrote the Declarntion of Independence.

Alexander Hamilton was only 20 years of age when he was appointed an Lieutenant-Colonel in the army of the Revolution, and Aid-de-camp to Washington. At 25, he was a member of the Continental Congress; at 30, he was one of the ablest members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; at 32, he was Secretary of the Treasury, and organized that branch of the Government upon so complete and comprehensive a plan, that no great change or improvement has since been made upon it.

John Jay, at 29 years old, was a member of the Continental Congress, and wrote an address to the people of Great Britain, which was justly regarded as one of the most eloquent productions of the times. At 32, he prepared the Constitution of the State of New York, and in the same year was appointed Chief Justice of the State.

Washington was 27 years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat; and the same year was honored by an appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces.

Joseph Warren was 29 years of age when he delivered the memorable address on the 5th of March, which aroused the spirit of patriotism and liberty in this section of the country; and at 31 he gloriously fell in the cause of freedom on Bunker Hill.

Fisher Ames, at the age of 27, had excited public attention by the ability he displayed in the discussion of questions of public interest. At the age of 30, his masterly speeches in defence of the Constitution of the United States, had exerted great influence, so that the youthful orator of 31 was elected to Congress from the Suffolk District over the revolutionary hero, Samuel Adams.

Joseph Story entered public life at the age of 29; he was elected to Congress from the Essex District when he was 32; was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives at 32, and the same year was appointed, by President Madison, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

De Witt Clinton entered public life at 28; Henry Clay, at 26. The most youthful signer of the Declaration of Independence was William Hooper, of North Carolina, whose age was but 24. Of the other signers of the Declaration, Thomas Haywood, of South Carolina, was 30; Ethridge Gerry, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson and Matthew Thornton were 31; Arthur Middleton and Thomas Stone were 33.

TEXAS PROGRESS.

At a mass meeting, held at the city of Austin, January 23, 1854, the friends of learning took the initiatory step, and furnished an exponent of their sentiments, by the appointment of a Central Committee of Education.

The Committee consists of Rev. J. W. Phillips, Chairman; W. M. Baker, Secretary, Rev. D. Baker, D. D., E. Walbridge, And. Neil, Rev. J. H. Smith, and L. C. Cunningham. They were directed—

1st. To correspond with the friends of education throughout the State in order to arouse and unite them in the cause of education. 2d. To call a State Educational Convention.

The Convention has been fixed in Huntsville, on 10th June next.

The matters coming up before the Convention are such as these: The gathering of statistics in regard to the Colleges, Academies and Schools in the State: The number of children, male and female, attending school, and the number not attending: The average expense of schooling: The best Text Books: The best mode of teaching: The propriety of a Superintendent of Instruction being appointed by the State: The desirableness of Universities being erected by the State—if so—how many? where to be located? and on what basis? The expediency of State aid to existing institutions of learning: The importance of the complete education of the youth of Texas in the State of Texas, and the manner of providing for it: Normal schools: The memorializing the Legislature, or not, upon anything connected with education, and such other subjects as will naturally suggest themselves.

This is noteworthy and praiseworthy in Texas, a young State, but mammoth, leading off on Railroads, Temperance and Education.

The imigration to this rapidly-improving State is unprecedented. The Texans are public spirited—especially for railroads. They have so much spare land they can hardly give it away fast enough. In temperance, too, the Empire State is progressive. The following newspapers, most of which decidedly-leading journals in Texas, have taken a stand and spoken out openly and boldly in favor of a legal prohibition of the liquor traffic: News, Galveston; Telegraph, Houston; State Gazette, Austin; Advertiser, Bastrop; Texas Presbyterian, Huntsville; Northern Standard, Clarksville; Texas Star, Gilmer; Chronicle, Nacogdoches; Trinity Advocate, Palestine; Colorado Tribune, Matagordu; and the Wesleyan Banner.

Galveston has a population of about 7000; San Antonio, 7000; Houston, 4500; Brownsville, 4000; New Braungels, 3500; Indianola, 1500; Austin, 1500; Jefferson, 1500; Marshall, 1500; Henderson, 1000; Bastrop, 800; Palestine, 800; Rusk, 600; Nacogdoches, 600; Washington, 600; La Grange, 550; Victoria, 500; Lavacca, 500; Gonzales, 500; Seguin, 500.

With a population of five hundred thousand, they have fifty-one newspapers, mainly well supported and ably conducted.

One small church in Palestine, Texas, gave one thousand dollars in 1853 to the domestic missionary cause.

The imigration to Texas, during the present season, is estimated at two hundred thousand. The present population of the State is supposed to be about five hundred thousand.

The Legislature has passed a common school law, and set apart two millions of dollars, the interest of which is to go to the support of schools in each county, in proportion to population. One tenth of the public revenue! What now State has done more for the cause of education?

EASY TO MAKE SERMONS.—The following incident is related of the venerable and eminent Dr. Nesbit, formerly President of Dickinson College, Carlisle:

"It amazes me that ministers don't write better sermons; I am sick of the dull, prosy affairs," said a lady, in the presence of Dr. Nesbit.

"That it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons," suggested the doctor.

"Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it. I could write one in half the time if I had only the text."

"Oh, if a text is all you want," said Dr. N., "I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon, 'It is better to dwell in the corner of a house top, than in a wide house with a brawling woman.'"

"Do you mean me, sir," inquired the lady, quickly.

"Oh, my good woman," was the response, "you will never make a sermonizer; you are too soon in your application."

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY IN THIS MARKET.—It is reported that the new steamer now building according to the plan of General Norris, of Philadelphia, which is intended to make the run to Europe in six days, is sold to the Sultan of Turkey. She is nearly completed. The vessel will be 230 feet long, 35 feet beam, and will draw seven feet six inches water. She will be 1400 tons burthen, with a draft of 1000 tons. Her kelsons are made of metal, hollow, and many other parts of the ship are alike. She is sold to the Sultan for $230,000, without any trial. It is expected she will soon put to sea. [N. Y. Herald.

Gen. Samuel Dale.

HIS GREAT CANOE FIGHT.

In 1784, when Samuel Dale was yet a boy, his father moved from Virginia, and made a settlement near the site of the present town of Greensboro, Geo. But a few days had elapsed when the subject of our sketch—a youth of sixteen summers—found himself an orphan; and, in virtue of his seniority, *guardian* of seven brothers and sisters. Disposing of them in the best manner his limited resources would allow, he joined a company of volunteers, raised to repel the invasions of the Creeks; and here commenced that military career, which only closed when the difficulties of his country ceased. We do not propose to follow it up. Whoever is acquainted with the history of the Indian Wars—with the bloody battles of Burnt Corn and Holy Ground—the terrible massacre of Fort Mims—the hazardous expeditions of Claiborne, and the Seminole campaigns of Jackson—knows enough to appreciate the iron nerve and daring intrepidity of Gen. Dale. We will only notice a few of those remarkable adventures with which his life is so replete.

His celebrated "Canoe Fight," in the Alabama river, in which he and two of his company braithed, with clubbed rifles, nine Indian warriors, in fair and open combat, is a kind of household word, with our old settlers. Every old crone on the river, could relate to you the incidents of the bloody conflict; while her aged partner, whose head had whitened with the growing improvement of his State, would babble down to the bank, and point out the very spot in the bright waters where the two canoes met, and if, perchance, the reader has ever made a trip down the river, on that elegant boat, which bears our hero's name, (Sam Dale,) he has doubtless had designated to him, by the courteous Captain, the time-honored old Beech which marks the spot, as well as the high projecting bank which had previously sheltered the dauntless of his band from the fire of the Indians.

Soon after the bloody tragedy of Fort Mimms, many of the whites, urged by their defenceless condition, and the increasing hostilities of the Indians, took refuge in Fort Madison. As Gen Claiborne was prevented from marching to their aid, by the hostile movements of the enemy about St. Stephen's, Capt. Dale and Col Carson were left in command of the Fort. As soon as his wounds, received at Burnt Corn, were sufficiently healed, Dale determined to change his line of conduct from defensive to offensive. With seventy men, he proceeded southwestwardly to Brazier's landing on the Alabama. Here they found two canoes, belonging to a negro, named Cæsar, who informed them that there were Indians above there, on each side of the river. He also tendered them the use of the canoes, and proffered to act as their pilot. Captain Dale immediately placed the canoes in charge of Jeremiah Austill and six men, who were ordered to keep them parallel with the party on land. Arriving at the mouth of Randon's Creek, the canoe party discovered a boat, filled with Indians, who, however, immediately paddled to the shore and fled. The land party, finding it impossible to continue their route, on account of the thick cane and vines, were ordered to cross over, and proceed on the other side. While they were effecting a passage, Dale and several of his men kindled a fire a short distance from the river, to prepare their day's meal. Thus engaged, the unsuspecting party, by and by, to the river, so as to gain the cover of the projecting bank, they discovered a large flat-bottomed canoe, containing eleven armed and painted warriors. The party behind them now retired, leaving Dale to choose his own course towards those in the boat. As both of his canoes were on the opposite side, Dale ordered the largest one to be manned. Two of the warriors now left their boat and swam for shore; but a ball from the unerring rifle of James Smith perforated the skull of one, who immediately sunk; the other gained the shore and escaped. Eight men had, in the meantime, manned the larger canoe, and were approaching the Indian boat; but coming near enough to see the number of rifle muzzles over the edge of the boat, they hastily paddled back to the shore.

Dale, exasperated by this "clear back out," as he termed it, of his men, shouted to them in a scornful tone, "to look and see three brave men do what eight cowards had shrunk from;" and followed by Austill and Smith, sprang into the smaller canoe, which the faithful Cæsar had just brought over. Paddling their canoe directly toward their enemies, they soon commenced the "Canoe Fight" proper—so celebrated in Alabama tradition.

When within twenty paces of the Indians our heroes arose in their canoe, to give them an opening broadside; but unfortunately, the priming of their guns was wet, and they failed to fire. Had not the same accident befallen the enemy, the result of the canoe fight might have been very different. Dale now ordered Cæsar to bring his boat alongside the other, and hold them together. The warriors, confident of their strength, and eager to grapple with three men, whose guns would not fire, allowed their boat to move leisurely along with the current. As the two neared each other, the Chief arose, and with an ejaculation of defiance to "Big Sam," leveled his gun at Smith's breast; but before he could draw trigger, the latter directed a blow at him, which would have proved fatal, had it not been adroitly avoided. The canoes came together with a jar, which threw Austill slightly off his balance, and ere he could regain it, a well directed blow from a war-club, prostrated him across the boat. A half dozen powerful arms were raised to complete the work, when the heavy rifle of Dale came down upon the head of the Chief, with a force which sunk it deep into his skull. Smith had been not less active, and his trusty barrel had fallen with like effect upon the skull of another warrior, and the two now felt their death throes, in the bottom of the canoe. Austill had, in the meantime, recovered, and added his strength to the work of destruction. The bold Cæsar held the boats together with an iron grasp, and with one foot in each, our heroes fought. Two successive blows from Austill's rifle, despatched two of the enemy, one of whom fell overboard. Thinking to make sure of his foe, by a second stroke, Austill leaned forward to strike, when he was again prostrated by an Indian club. The exulting savage, never forgetful of a scalp, raised the war-whoop—seized his victim by the hair—the scalp-knife glittered in the air, when another timely blow from Dale's clubbed rifle divided his skull. Tradition says, that so great was the force of the blow, the skull was split from the crown to the vertebral column. In the meantime Smith, at the other end of the canoe, grappled with two lusty warriors. He was a powerful man; but the chances now were against him. The iron clinches of one of his assailants are upon his throat—the tomahawk of the other above his head! He sees his danger; one foot is in one canoe, one in the other; with a desperate effort he gets both feet in one canoe, and draws one Indian after him, while the sudden movement separates the end of the boats and leaves the other behind, to meet the fate of those who had already come within the range of Dale's and Austill's rifles. Smith now had his enemy in his power, and soon dispatched him. The conflict now became equal—three to three. The savages, reduced in number from nine to three, now fought with the energy of despair. Light and active, they avoided many of the blows of the whites; and dealt, in return, such well directed ones, that they were beginning to tell in their favor, when Dale, calling to Cæsar to hold the boats firmly together, sprang upon one of the seats and dealt a blow which shivered a club which had been directed to meet it, and leveled another warrior. The remaining two were left to have destruction meeted to them at the hands of the victorious Dale; who, while Smith and Austill leaned upon their bloody, and brain-bespattered rifles, despatched them at two successive blows. During the whole of this sanguinary conflict, the heroes were encouraged by the continued cheers of their comrades, on either bank. Of the nine warriors, Smith killed two, Austill two, and Dale five. "Having laid them all low," says Mr. Pickett, "these undaunted Americans began to cast them into the bright waters of the Alabama—their native stream, now to be their grave. Every time a savage was raised up from the bottom of the canoe, and flung into the water, the Americans upon the banks set up shouts long and loud, as some slight revenge for the tragedy of Fort Mims. The Indian canoe presented a sight unusually revolting—several inches deep in savage blood—thickened with clods of brains and bunches of hair, etc."

A few years previous to the canoe fight, Gen. Dale was engaged in another hand-to-hand rencontre, hardly less exciting. There is so much of the spirit of wild adventure and romance connected with the incident, we are surprised that it has not, ere this, been made the basis of one of our thrilling border tales. When the Indian hostilities first began to assume a threatening attitude, in consequence of the Galphinton treaty, a white woman was seized by a party of Indians, and carried into captivity. All attempts towards recapturing her seemed fruitless; indeed, so many similar cases occurred, that they failed to excite that interest which we would naturally expect. Dale, however, having gained some information as to her whereabouts, determined—and with him determination was but another word for accomplishment—to rescue her. Setting out *alone*, his experience in trailing soon brought him upon the heels of the savages. Finding himself near them, with his characteristic coolness, he stopped at a spring to drink and refresh himself previous to beginning his work. While stopping to drink, two of the party, who were nearer than he thought, sprang upon him. Without attempting to rise, he drew his hunting knife, and with an under stroke, killed one of his assailants; then rising suddenly, he threw the other from him, and ere he could regain his feet, dispatched him. Thus much accomplished, he took the trail of the others—followed them many miles—came upon them asleep—knifed three of them—cut the thongs of the captive woman, and was about to commence his triumphant march homeward, when another warrior, whose position behind a log had screened him from view, sprang upon him. Weak from the loss of blood, and in the deadly grasp of the savage, Dale would now have fallen by the hands of a foe, whom he had ever conquered, had not the liberated woman snatched up a tomahawk and split the Indian's skull. The mutual deliverers, having exchanged congratulations upon their fortunate escape, were soon in the midst of their rejoicing friends. General Dale, in after life, often said that he had given up all hope of life in this instance, and could hardly believe that the weak emaciated female, whose captive thongs he had just cut, could be his deliverer.

The biographer of Gen. Dale, John H. F. Claiborne, of Mississippi, cite the above incident, and vouches for its truth. The tales of Knight-Errantry could hardly equal it in romance and wildness of adventure; and no Bois-de-Gilbert of the Middle Ages, in "panoply complete," could boast greater triumphs of his lance, than could Gen. Dale of his hunting knife!

After the treaty of peace, Gen. Dale, in the northern part of Alabama, where his old log cabin was the seat of an extensive and generous hospitality. In 1836 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he served with his characteristic openness and independence of character. An interesting anecdote of him is related by Mr. Claiborne, in his biographical memoir. We give it in the author's own language: "Some time ago Gen Dale was held in Mobile, as an honor upon a note. The debt was in the hands of a stranger. Accompanied by an officer he sought the creditor, and found him in the saloon of Cullum's far-famed hotel. 'Sir,' said the General, 'I have no money to pay this debt. The principal has property—make him pay it, or let me go home and work it out.' The Shylock hesitated. 'Very well,' said the veteran, in tones that rang indignantly through the apartment, 'Very well, sir! Look at my scars! I will march to jail, down Mulss street, and all Mobile shall witness the treatment of an old soldier!' These simple words fell like electricity upon that high-toned people. In half an hour a dozen of the brightest names of the city were upon the bond; and before morning the debt was paid, and a full discharge handed to the General.

Gen. Dale died in 1841, at his residence, with the fortitude of a soldier, and the resignation of a Christian." We know not better how to close this article, than by quoting from the well written biography, which we have already used:

"In many respects, physical and moral, he resembled his antagonists of the woods. He had the square forehead, the high cheek-bones, the compressed lips, and, in fact, the physiognomy of an Indian, relieved, however, by a fine benevolent Saxon eye. Like the red man, too, his foot fell lightly upon the ground, and turned neither to the right nor left. He was habitually taciturn; his face grave; he spoke slowly and in low tones, and seldom laughed. I observed of him, what I have often noted as peculiar to border men of high attributes, he entertained the strongest attachment for the Indians—extolled their courage, their love of country, and many of their domestic qualities; and I have often seen the wretched remnant of the Choctaws encamped around his plantation, and subsisting upon his crops. In peace, they felt for him the strongest veneration—he had been the friend both of Tecumseh and Weatherford—and in war the name of 'Big Sam' fell on the ear of the Seminole, like that of Marius on the hordes of the Cimbri!" [Georgia University Magazine.

VASHEY, THE RICH COLORED BARBER.—The newspapers announce the death of John B. Vashon, the colored barber of Pittsburgh, who died at the railroad station in that city, whilst about to start for Philadelphia to take his seat in the convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812. Vashon was a light mulatto, the son of a Virginia planter of the same name. He died worth two hundred thousand dollars. One of his sons is a lawyer in New York. The people of Pittsburgh are indebted to him for the first public baths established in that city. Until the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that people of color were not legal voters, Vashon enjoyed the right of suffrage. In 1830 he supported a gentleman for the Assembly, upon the ground that he was "a fashionable man," the meaning of which was that he bought his soap at Vashon's shop.

On one occasion Vashon visited the Falls of Niagara, and there met with a Pittsburgh acquaintance, who introduced him to a friend from Rochester, N. Y., as "Colonel Vashon of the Mexican army." Shortly afterwards Vashon met this gentleman in Rochester, who paid him great attention, introduced him to the leading notabilities of that city, and the Pittsburgh barber was for some days the lion of the place. Vashon kept his own counsel, and on his return to Pittsburgh, related the story with great glee, always winding up with the remark, "See what a thing this prejudice of color is! As long as they thought me a Mexican colonel, I was good enough company for any body!"

Vashon considered himself as a sort of Western rival of the late Thomas S. Auners, of this city, whom he described as "a very *pompeous* man." [Bizarre

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—The Rev. H. H. Hawkins, a colored preacher, formerly a slave of Gen. Taylor, now residing in Canada, states that there are 400 runaway slaves in Canada West, all from Kentucky. There are in the whole of Canada 85,000 fugitive slaves. In the town of Chatham 750 fugitives, and in the new town of Baxton 180 families of fugitives are settled.

Gen. Dale, on account of his great size and strength, was known to the Indians as "Big Sam."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I. M. K.—Trinity, La.—has sent us $5 for the Sacramento Church, California. The money has been forwarded suitably to his directions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The Hon. J. Perkins—M. C. of this State—has laid us under obligations for a copy of "Message and Documents, 1853-4"—a bound vol.; also for a copy of the Nebraska bill and Report of Com. on Territories, in the Senate.

WARNING.—We have complaints put in occasionally that the wrappers, with the address of the Advocate, are torn off on the way, and thus somebody gets the reading of the paper without paying for it, while he that pays does not. This is trying. Perhaps a remedy will be found; for a city paper, after uttering the same complaint, says they are trying to invent a spring gun at that office, to put in their papers, that shall shoot all who open them, that are not *paying* subscribers. Reader, do you feel safe?

MINUTES OF LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—After much delay, from some untoward circumstances, the Committee of Publication have brought out these minutes in a cheap yet tasteful form of twenty-nine pages. They are now on their way to the different points for distribution, and every member of the Church, every friend ought to have a copy. As we do not belong to the Committee of Publication, all those who have sent us requests and directions, touching the minutes, are informed that they have been turned over to the Committee.

It is to be regretted that this Conference document is not enriched by the publication of the Conference sermon, preached by Rev. Richmond Randle—Text, Rom. 1:15, "As much as in me is I am ready to preach the gospel," etc. A most suitable and edifying discourse, discussing with unction what constitutes a readiness and preparation for the ministry; and the extent of devotion to it—"as much as in me is."

TOBACCO.—A book has just been published in England, by one Dr. Stowell, who maintains that "the tobacco plant was the fur bidden fruit." The anti-tobacco movement is getting pretty strong and general, and will be pressed upon the consciences of "users." The press is noticing three several pamphlets on tobacco, its history, nature and effects; tobacco, its evils, as they affect body, mind and morals; and tobacco diseases, with a remedy for the habit.

These are all prize essays. They contain much curious and interesting information—the following for example:

"In 1624, Pope Urban VIII. excommunicated all snuff-takers who defiled St. Peter's Church by taking a pinch within its walls.

"In 1690, Pope Innocent XII. renewed the bull; but in 1724, Benedict XIV., having become a snuff-taker himself, repealed the edict."

Whether it is Apostolical, in 1854, to take snuff, the pamphlets do not state.

We doubt if these prize essays contain a more palpable hit than that of a little boy 6 years old—son of a friend of ours—"Father, I dreamed last night I saw an angel going up to heaven with a cigar in his mouth—smoking."

POST OFFICE CURIOSITIES.—There is a good deal of the comic in our mail book. Who gave the names to the Post Offices? In Mississippi, we have Anti-bank, Dark Corner, Habolochitto, Noxapater, Long Percimmon, Oskochickama and Duck Hill. Alabama has some queer ones—as Lucky Hit, Rabbit Town, and so on. Florida abounds in euphonious Indian titles, as Sop Choppy, Cheesewiska, Homassass, Okahumka. "No. 2" is of pale face origin. Louisiana not behind any in "hards," with plain traces of French and Spanish ancestry. Cowshattie Chute is not easily beat; and there are Hap-Hazard and Hard Times. One place we can neither remember or spell. We asked the Postmaster the English of it. He said it was, "Red squirrels running out of a hollow tree set on fire." Lick Skillett, Buck-Snort, Rakepocket, Nip and Tuck, and Slip-Up and Snatch It, are names of growing towns in Texas.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Baptist Church in this city have fixed on an eligible lot—corner Camp and Bacia streets—but not begun to build. Their friends in the States adjoining show a determination to build up an "interest" in the emporium of the South-west, worthy of their Church. At present they have none, in chapel shape. Some $15,000 or $20,000 are yet needed to complete the house of worship, and Rev. Wm. H. Bayliss has been appointed agent to travel and collect funds. He not only goes forth under the appointment of the trustees, but his appointment is also confirmed by the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Some thirty thousand dollars have already been subscribed and the above amount is still needed to complete the work according to the design.

THE PASTORAL OFFICE.

The minutes of the Alabama Conference for the last year, present many and full statistics, most of which have been laid before our readers. This issue is enriched by the Conference sermon, preached by appointment, by Dr. Summers. *Text:* Acts xx 28. It is in the style of the preacher—clear, terse, comprehensive, discriminating and forcible. One point in the sermon does not to our mind, possess this character—an important one too, and practical. Dr. Summers is capable of clearing up a point, and as he raised this one, we regret that he did not more fully discuss it. On page 27 he says:

"They who assume the pastoral office must take heed to themselves that they possess the requisite intellectual acquirements. We do not affirm that every one who is called by God to preach the gospel is clothed with full pastoral powers. Many a man whose duty it is to preach the word is so beset with embarrassments that he cannot give himself wholly to the work."

It would not be difficult to reconcile the above theory of a call to the ministry to the practice of the "many," but how it can be reconciled with the text, is not so clear to us. Indeed, where is the text in the Scriptures for that popular theory which is here so distinctly adopted? A shepherd without a flock, an "overseer" without a charge, is an anomnly for which some are not so clear that the Holy Ghost is responsible. Are there two calls—one to preach, another to be a pastor? Are both from God—or one only, which one? And what are the requisite acquirements for each? The following vindication of the Scriptural doctrine, *a divine call to the ministry*, as held by the Methodists and some others, from the charges brought against it, is so conclusive and triumphant, we quote at length:

"Nor let it be said that this doctrine tends to schism and fanaticism. The transfer of the divine prerogative in the premises to men, whether the candidates themselves, the people whom they are to serve, a prelacy or a presbytery, is the fruitful source of schism, whether it generates fanaticism or not. The Holy Ghost is the great bond of union, and the recognition of all his functions is the sure way to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace—and the converse is equally true. To assert the Headship of Christ can scarcely lead to schism; and tho' it may be and has been abused to fanatical purposes, yet this is not its legitimate tendency. Were we obliged to identify the divine call to preach with the profession of every one who imagines or pretends such vocation, then, indeed, fanaticism might be fostered; but this is not the case. The divine call may be subjected to a careful scrutiny and a thorough trial—indeed, it challenges the closest investigation. As the Word of God Spirit does not set aside the corroborative testimony of our own spirits, but rather demands and secures it, in order to the production of a satisfactory assurance of our adoption, so the divine call to the sacred office does not supercede rational evidences and providential indications in regard to our duty, but rather admits them to a concurrent testimony in the premises. And as no one is obliged to receive our asseveration in regard to the witness of the Spirit to our adoption, without the correspondent fruit of the Spirit in our lives, so no one is bound to receive our asseveration in regard to the divine call to the ministry, unless we can furnish rational evidence that we are really the subjects of a supernatural vocation. It would be treasonous and schismatical to recognize any one as a minister of Christ who does not profess to be sent by him and to be moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him this office. But it would be hazardous to take any man on his profession, without due examination and proof. Hence the repeated commands to try those who desire the office of a bishop—to subject them to a thorough probation—and not to suffer them to enter the pastorate of the church until by the evident possession of gifts and graces it shall be morally certain that, in regard to their professed vocation, they are not deceived themselves nor attempting to deceive others. If we are to pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest, surely we are not to send forth laborers ourselves, without asking whether those we would appoint have been sent forth by him, thereby ignoring his prerogative in our practice after recognizing it in our prayers!"

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA.

Seldom has any State Legislature arrayed more talent—working talent—than that of Alabama, lately adjourned at Montgomery. Among its chief acts was a system of Public School instruction. There are 100,000 children in the State who receive no school instruction. These soon will be grown up men and women—citizens. How vast, prospectively, as well as presently, the benefits accruing to morals and wealth, by their redemption from that brutality that is bred of ignorance!

To support this system, the following appropriations have been made:

1. The annual interest, at eight per cent, on that portion of the surplus revenue of the United States deposited with Alabama, under the act of Congress of the 23d of June, 1836.

2. The annual interest, at eight per cent, on the proceeds of certain lands granted by the United States for the use of schools in the valueless sixteenth sections in that State, under the act of Congress of the 11th of August, 1848.

3. The annual interest, at six per cent, on the fund which has accrued, or may hereafter accrue, from the sales of the sixteenth sections in the several townships in the State.

4. The annual sum of one hundred thousand dollars, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

5. All sums of money which may hereafter accrue from escheats.

Its outlines are the election by the Legislature of a General Superintendent of Education, with a salary of $2500; the election of three Commissioners of Free Public Schools in each county by the qualified voters; and the election of three Trustees in each township in like manner. To these various officers are confided the entire educational interests of the State; and the duties are so distributed between them as to secure the establishment of a common school in every township; the employment of competent teachers; the distribution of the fund, &c.

Mr. W. F. Perry, of Talladega, has been elected Superintendent of Public Schools—over B. F. Porter, Rev. A. A. Lipscomb and others. If he be equal to his competitors, his selection is an admirable one. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 18th ult.

At the opening of the Georgia Legislature, which adjourned at Milledgeville on the 17th ult., we alluded to the interests of Public Education, as urged upon it by State journals of such high standing as the Columbus Times and Sentinel and others. But it was a failure. The legislators talked and talked about moving the State House, but left the enlightenment of the people to the old pedagogue system. Rich in natural resources, out of debt, intersected with railroads, Georgia has a 50,000 army of illiterates that neither read or write, and is going on to raise more.

PER CONTRA.—The Legislature of Alabama has committed one insult against the moral and republican sense of the people, which, after allowing all the credit due, leaves them in just disfavor. The present *retail liquor law* of that State is as oppressive as it is offensive. It allows six men to fix upon any community a *monstrous evil*, without the right of redress by the residue of such community even if a thousand oppose it.

Petitions, remonstrances and appeals of over one hundred thousand citizens were before the late Legislature, yet that body declared it inexpedient to amend the law or refer the matter the people at the ballot box. The feelings such a course has aroused will lead to something unfavorable to ambitious aspirations. A State Temperance Convention has been called at Montgomery, the 31st May, and *State organization* resolved upon.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

We are requested by Messrs. Campbell & Sons, of Nashville, Tenn., to call the attention of [illegible] clerks and other agents, to their late circular, requesting a list of the merchants, manufactures (by machinery), banks, insurance, railroad companies, etc., in each county in the States of Kentucky and North Carolina, and all the States south of them, together with such statistics in relation to value of property, population, churches, high schools, commercial prospects, etc., as they might be able to furnish.

Their Southern Business Directory and General Commercial Advertiser, is exciting much attention among business men North and South, and, as far as we are able to learn, is likely to succeed well. We hope it may.

We are requested to tender a tribute of thanks to all the clerks of courts and other agents, who have remitted lists as above, and that a copy of the work, with their office card, will be sent to them postpaid.

It will be a very great kindness, if all county officers to whom the said circular has or may come, or who may see this notice, will forthwith make out a list as above and send it to their address, at Charleston, S. C. (care of Messrs. Walker & James), or to Nashville, Tenn., care of Hugh Carroll, Esq.

From the recommendations of this work by the press and business men in Tennessee, and elsewhere, together with the number and character of the agents employed, it may well be expected to be worthy of public attention. We need a work giving a full reference to the business and growing prospects of the South. An hour or two only by the agent in each county, will make the work just what the proprietors and their patrons wish to see.

That the number and character of all the newspapers in the South, together with their days and terms of issue may be represented in the proposed directory for the Southern States, it is proposed that they all give this notice two insertions in the editorial page, and forward the numbers as above directed.

This courteous exchange has been made between Rev. Mr. Campbell and the press and county officers wherever he has gone. All others will please do the same, for which a copy of the directory will be sent postpaid. Let no one fail.

MORE BUNCOMB.—The Legislature of Louisiana have adopted a resolution inviting the "distinguished patriot"—John Mitchell—"to the seat of Government of this State." What they intend to do with him when he gets there—should he be silly enough to come—is not stated. Is it to say civilly, "be seated," or to dinner him, or elect him something? What does it mean! And what is it for! Mike Walsh suggested when our Congressmen were tasking their ingenuity to compliment Captain Ingraham that he be presented with a pair of silver spurs. Spurs on a man-of-war! Keen and just satire that. When shall we have done with this nonsense.

THE NO LICENSE LAW.

The Caddo Gazette, Shreveport, La., tells us how the law works that has lately gone into operation there. We mean no disrespect to the good people of Shreveport; but judging from the rum influence, as represented there four years ago, our first and last visit to the place, we infer that if "no license" can be carried out there, it need not be despaired of in most places. We quote from the Gazette:

This law has been in operation in this place for something more than a month; in the mean time we have not heard of a single infringement. It seems to be the desire of our citizens to give the law a fair trial. Judging from the improvement already taken place, we have no doubt but it will give general satisfaction.

Ladies can now promenade our streets with something like pleasure. No boisterous language greets their ears at every corner of the streets, as was wont to be the case one short month ago. No midnight revels disturb the repose of our now quiet city. To be sure, we occasionally hear sundry hints about "back room," "large dimajohn," best cognac," and "have a time," but this is confined to interesting specimens of young America, who, when they have arrived to years of discretion, will look upon such actions as things that were.

Even the opponents of this law are compelled to acknowledge the decided improvement that has already taken place. Contrast Sunday now with Sunday one month ago. Then our grog-shops and streets were full of half inebriated men, frequently flourishing pistols and bowie knives; here and there lay specimens of king alcohol's power. These, combined with the usual complement of horrid oaths, made up a scene disgusting in the extreme. But now how different, no grog-shops, no boisterous language, no street fights, and no hideous noises uttered by infuriated men. All is quiet and serene. Our churches are filled to overflowing, and the sermons listened to with intense interest. This is no imaginary fiction of ours, but one which all our citizens are conversant with.

If such is the result in one short month, have not our citizens a cause to rejoice? We think so, and furthermore, we think the morals of Shreveport will contrast favorably with any town in the United States."

REVIEWS.—The North British Review, February, 1854, has been received from Leonard, Scott & Co., the prompt, energetic republishers at 79 Fulton st., New York: Also the last Edinburg. The table of contents, as usual, weighty. Blackwood for January, is to hand.

The most interesting paper in Blackwood [illegible] Nuntuse," From it we learn that black and green tea are prepared from the same species of plant; the difference in color and in effects are produced by the modes of handling. For green tea, the leaves are roasted almost immediately after they are gathered. They are dried off quickly after the rolling process. For black tea, they are allowed to be spread out in the air for some time after they are gathered. They are then further tossed about till they become soft and flaccid. They are now roasted for a few minutes and rolled, after which they are exposed to the air for some hours in a soft and moist state. Lastly they are dried slowly over charcoal fires. The colored green teas are made by mixing Prussian blue and gypsum, and reducing them to a fine powder, which is applied to the teas during the process of wasting. The Chinese never drink these teas and are much amused with the idea that the "outside barbarians" should prefer them to those of a natural green.

REVIVALS.—A protracted meeting in the Methodist Church, at Springfield, La.—conducted by Rev. C. R. Godfrey—closed on the 14th ult. with gracious results. There were twenty-seven white members and six colored added to the Church.

We are happy to learn that a religious meeting of much interest is in Lake Providence, La. The ministry of the pastor, Rev. R. J. Harp, has opened auspiciously to that people, who have been among the greatest sufferers from last summer's pestilence. Let the living say, "The dead praise not the Lord, neither any that go down into silence. But we will bless the Lord, from this time forth and forever more."

MENEELY'S BELLS.—The bells from the extensive establishment of Messrs. A. Meneely's Sons, West Troy, New York, received at the World's Fair recently held in the city of New York, the highest premium, or only silver medal, awarded for bells.

Their church, factory, steamboat, school house and plantation bells, as well as their chimes, were adjudged by the committee to be "the best in fullness and richness of tone, clearness of vibration and workmanship" of any on exhibition.

The aspect of European affairs is certainly most threatening: threatening enough to shake all our confidence in our own original persuasion that Louis Napoleon and especially the English Government were too wise to let a general European war be kindled up. In spite of all appearances, we still doubt their intentions, still disbelieve the sincerity of all their warlike demonstrations. So, evidently, does that able and resolute politician, the Czar. Are they not playing a very bold game of brag against him? If they are, it is a very foolish business; and, indeed, a foolish business at best. For the hazard of a general war is one which must be incurred; and it cannot be incurred without madness.

ACCIDENT AT THE ORLEANS THEATRE!

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST!!!

A sad accident occurred Sunday evening at the Orleans Theatre, resulting in the loss of a number of lives and the injury of a great many spectators. The full particulars we are not able to give, owing to the lateness of the hour and the distraction and confusion consequent upon such a scene as is rarely seen. But the general features of the occurrence, and a list of the greater portion of those injured, we are able to append.

The construction of the Orleans Theatre, as it was, is familiar to people in almost every section of this country. During the last winter, however, it was remodeled and enlarged, and rendered much more airy and beautiful. Under its new arrangement the parquette remained as before, but the dress-circle was carried forward so as to wholly over-arch the latticed boxes beneath, and extend nearly twice as far front as the galleries above. Directly over the dress-circle, on both sides of the building, was a second tier, and above that still another gallery reserved for colored people. The dress-circle was sustained by pillars from the parquette, but they did not rise so as in any way to support the second and third tiers. These were sustained only by beams placed in the walls and iron rods running between the two, without yielding material strength to either.

The performances last evening were for the benefit of M. Carrier and the new vaudeville entitled *La Petite Fille de la Grande Armee*, in two acts, together with the single act vaudevills of *Une Service a Blanchard*, were presented. The house was crowded for the occasion, particularly in the second tier and colored gallery. There were very few ladies present, except in the latticed boxes in the rear of the house or beneath the dress circle, but a great many gentlemen were in the parquette and dress circle. The performances had progressed as far as the second act in the first vaudeville when the beams supporting the colored gallery on the left of the stage gave way, and within five minutes afterward the whole of that side of the theatre was a perfect wreck and ruin, some six or seven individuals were killed outright and probably thirty-five or forty others more or less severely injured.

Fortunately, for those who were below, as well as for those in the galleries, the gallery did not fall at once but gradually—the upper part forcing down the latter until all the supports were sundered, when both parts gave way with a crash, and amid screams and yells from all parts of the house, fell into the dress circle and over into the parquette. We shall not undertake to describe the confusion that ensued: some struggling amid the ruins—others dying: some hastening for friends known to be there, and others hastening to break the sad news. It is only marvellous that any escaped where escape seemed to be almost impossible and death almost certain. The whole force of the company immediately came to the rescue, and put forth every exertion to relieve and succour the injured.

A list of the injured, so far as we were able to procure it, is as follows. It is not possible that it can be full. Many were conveyed away by friends, and some were taken to private residences. The number, in full, of those killed and wounded must amount to between forty and fifty:

Florian Malus, Notary, aged about 27 years, living on Royal street—killed.
Fergus Toledano, aged 14, living across the river—killed.
Salvador Pratts, Bourbon street—not expected to live.
Mr. Delery—very badly hurt.
An American, name unknown, residing on St. Philip street—slightly hurt.
Charles Roman, of the firm of Roman and Kernion, and son of the late Governor Roman—severely injured.
Isacerder Ramos—slightly injured.
Mrs. Lafont—slightly injured.
Henry Bouligny, aged about 25—severely injured on the breast.
E. A. Michel, Sergeant-at-Arms of the old City Council—severely injured.
A small child found nearly dead, with a scantling across its neck.
Two negroes known to be killed.
Several negroes known to be badly injured.

Of the thousands who were not at church on Sunday night last, fifteen hundred were at the Orleans theatre! What happened there our readers are informed by the above, which appeared in one of the Monday morning papers. On calmer inquest by the coroner it was ascertained that only two were "killed outright." The two upper galleries were suspended by iron rods from the roof. These rods of English iron had been bent to fix them in the rafters. In bending they were more or less cracked and broke; and with the unusual heft of the "colored gallery," and perhaps applause, they fell. So a committee of builders decide.

It is not for us to say what are "judgments." Even churches have had accidents not very unlike this. Presumption rather than piety often interprets such things. God is his own interpreter. But there are reflections that can be safely made here. It would be brutish not to consider them.

It was on Sunday night! So much for the moral tendencies of the drama, the opera—caught in the act of Sabbath-breaking.

The Recorder of the District was there! He who next morning sat in the tribunal (if his contusions permitted) to administer the laws of the city for its peace and safety, its reputation and well-being! *Proh pudor!* What have the God-fearing, the moral, the Bible-reading, to hope for from such officials? Can they be true to human laws who trample the divine under foot and by their example teach others so to do? Under such rulers this city groans. As long as the "colored gallery" only is crowded at the Sunday night theatres, which have so reflexive an effect upon public taste—so long as the mere *canaille* of the white population resort there, we may hope to make and bring to bear a correct and elevated public opinion that shall put them down. But do we elevate men and invest them with influence, that while the negroes are crowding the gallery they may give character to the "dress circle," at Sunday night theatres?

Judgment or not—who, we ask, would like to be summoned from a Sunday night theatre to appear before his Maker's bar! To be overtaken by sudden death in the path of duty or in the places of prayer, is not to go into eternity as the unshriven ghosts of those whose mangled bodies were picked out of the ruins of the Orleans theatre on Sunday night.

☞ *A warning:* We blush to say it that certain ones standing fair in the Church at home, when visiting New Orleans on business or pleasure, as thousands are at this time, instead of seeking the churches seek the theatres. They are not known and can pass unchallenged in the crowd and they will take a turn into the world and see it. Not a month ago, a lady, seated among strangers, as she thought, at Placides, waiting for the curtains to rise, was startled by a voice at her side: "What, are you here, too!" A backslidden Methodist and Presbyterian were face to face! Take care, friend—take care. This trap may fall on *you* sometime, when least you are aware. That would sadly spoil the mask face and reveal the incog. And if not here—there is a time when all secret things shall be revealed. We hope that "name unknown" given in the reporter's list may not turn out to be some backsliden Christian professor who was there where he had no business to be.

As one of the incidents of our chequered life, we state a fact that came to our knowledge on the next day. A wife and her daughter went to the —— Methodist Church on Sunday night last; the husband to the Orleans theatre. While the father narrowly escaped with his life, the daughter, at a mourner's meeting the same hour, professed religion and joined the Church. Who would not rather sit in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus.

METHODIST PRESS.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The Christian Advocate and Journal, 16th ultimo, discusses gravely and earnestly the bill now before Congress. The editor offers no apology for entering on such ground, that there are some political movements so essentially connected with religion and morality, so identified with the national welfare, as founded upon the Christian religion—the only standard of good morals, because none other is accompanied by the authoritative sanctions necessary for their enforcement upon the human conscience—that a religious journal is still more bound to discuss them than journals of a purely secular character. Such are the subjects of peace and war, the Bible in public schools, and the Nebraska bill.

It is needless to say that he opposes the bill. With the immorality of breaking compacts, he includes the inexpediency too. Such being his positions, these are his prophecies:

We are aware that leading politicians, even of the North, doubt the general anti-slavery feeling of the people of the non-slaveholding States. Hitherto, the expression of this feeling has been suppressed, in a great degree, lest it should encourage the violent measures of the ultraists; and, also, by the influence of political party interests which demanded the sacrifice. But when there is nothing to hope, there is nothing to fear. It was universally believed that the Missouri compromise was safe in the hands of either of the great parties into which the people of this country is divided. When the people of the free States shall find themselves deceived and betrayed, there will come a disruption of the old party organizations, and new associations will be formed, having for a common object protection against slavery propagandism. A necessary consequence of violating the Missouri compromise will be an effort, which cannot long be resisted, to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and to carry out the principles of the Wilmot proviso. Party political combination will resist while there remains a hope of "the loaves and fishes," but they will wheel into line as soon as it is found that a change of tactics offers a surer way to get office. Let the Nebraska bill pass, and we predict that no one now living will see another slaveholding State, south or north of the compromise line, admitted into the Union; or another territorial government organized without a stringent provision for the exclusion of slavery. We predict, too, that the Fugitive Slave law will be ultimately repealed, after a struggle which will shake the confederacy of these United States from centre to circumference.

These disturbances of the country, and that, too, upon an issue which more than all others shakes to the centre, are to be deprecated; but now the thing is up, and that, too, upon a proposition originating in the North, it had as well be put down right, and in no other way will it rest. Is it not better, on this subject, to recognize a sound principle—that of non-intervention, than a geographical line—as the 36 degrees 30 of Missouri compromise. The constitutionality of the latter has always been doubted by the best minds. Its very nature kept the question open to new agitations in construction and application. The former gives some reasonable promise of finality.

As for violation of the Missouri compromise, this has been done already, not at Southern but Northern instigation. Why was not New Mexico left to the working of Missouri compromise. It was south of 36 degrees 30. The South asked nothing more. But no: a new one must be made to suit the case; and hence resulted the legislation of 1850. Now, it is proposed to organize territory north of 36 degrees 30. Of course the last compromise stands. But no: the old one suits now and must be put in force! Verily, it is a bad rule that wont work both ways. The Nebraska bill does not propose to the people of the United States to kill the covenant of 1820, but only to do that lawful thing—bury their dead out of their sight. Our Northern friends would have two laws on the same subject,—that of 1820 and 1850, and work either as it suits them. To this the South and her constitutional friends object, and with reason. The two compromises are contrary—the old must give place to the new—and if this involves any violation of treaty, it is chargeable to those who, refusing to stand by the one, made the other necessary. With such a view, the Senate the other day adopted the amendment to the Nebraska bill by a vote of 35 to 9.

Speaking of the Missouri compromise—

"Which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the 'compromise measures,' is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

So much does the odious charge amount to, of a want of fidelity to treaty flouted in this direction. We are no politician, but cannot let this unfair, invidious and untenable editorial of a leading cotemporary of the religious press pass without remark. The "Abolition allies" will please remember that if a covenant has been broken, they did it, and if any fuss or damage ensues, they are responsible for it. We hope they will find their responsibility and hold in their fast men and ultraists.

The Richmond Advocate, quoting our editorial, "A Methodist in Search of a Bishop," says:

It may not be out of place to offer a remark or two on its reference to our views. On proposition as to the distribution of Bishops was based upon the general sentiment that three would be elected. It was not intended to oppose a large increase; and there is no in favor of this increase, in the suggestion of our cotemporary as to the necessities of new Conferences, and the importance of bringing Episcopal influence to bear on expanding populations within them. We earnestly desire to see the Episcopacy of Methodism brought to bear directly upon the Church, and not merely on the Conferences or through them reflexively upon the Church as is the case under the present system. There is, we think, a great deal of power in the office that would enure to the interests of Methodism, if rightly applied, and it can only be so applied by an augmentation of the number, all of which, however, is lost by the present arrangement. Nor do we intend to present it as a sinecure. We regard it as a "necessity," "a working office," to be filled by working men; "a luxury to the Church," because it will bring them more frequently to a "feast of fat things." It is time "a live Bishop" should cease to be a wonder among Methodists. Our people should not only occasionally "cross their track," but be frequently brought face to face with them in the service of the sanctuary, and the communings of social intercourse. There are plenty of men in the Church to fill this office with ornaments acceptability and usefulness.

REFORM AMONG SERVANTS.—A correspondent of the Nashville Advocate treats practically upon the "Religious and Moral Training of the slaves of the South." The duty of the master to provide for the religious and moral well-being of his servants is asserted. They are part of his household—his family. It is his bounden duty to promote their morality, restrain them from sin, guard them from temptation. He alludes, in this connection, to an abuse that cannot have escaped the observation of no one who ever thought on this matter. We commend these words to Christian masters:

"Again, what preservation have you thrown around the chastity of your servants in the way of regulating their associations, constructing their sleeping apartments, and impressing upon their minds a high sense of the value and importance of unturnished virtue? Perhaps, now, in all your arrangements for the association of male and female you have never had an eye to this thing; and, by consequence, almost every temptation to licentiousness has been placed before them with but feeble and few efforts, on your part, to awaken them to a sense of the fearful deformity and damning nature of this lewdness. Is it then strange, that they should be addicted to such dissolute habits? I am fully aware of the delicate nature of the subject; but then its importance demands an unequivocal expression—a speaking out in plain terms; for it is, unquestionably, one of the great vices of their history—one which, if not cured, must for ever keep them in most degraded and corrupt immorality. We need never expect their elevation to high sense of moral principle, with such a moral incubus upon their vision. Reader, ponder well and impartially on this subject. Suppose the virtue of the white population were no better guarded, and they were no higher in the scale of intelligence, how much better would their habits be?"

And yet the estimate in which *marriage* is held is a far more serious evil. It must be raised if we would do anything for the salvation of these thousands at all adequate to our opportunities or responsibilities. At least two thirds of all the droppings, trials and expulsions, that Church discipline requires originate directly or indirectly here.

Is the divine injunction, "Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," properly appreciated amongst them, or by the masters, with regard to them?

There is a ripeness of sentiment on this subject that gives token of early legislative notion. The last Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama had it before them to forbid the separation of husband and wife at legal sales or partition of estates—one of them, on the suggestion of the Governor's message.

But whether the State moves or not, this writer thinks the Church has a duty to do and suggests his plan:

"I answer, if the State will not take action upon it, let the Church do it. Let, for instance, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, put into their Discipline, a rule providing that the marriage rite shall be in due form solemnized by regular specified officers, and that without this, it shall be deemed illegal, and subject to such trial and punishment as other gross misdemeanor. Let it further provide, that after such solemn form, whosoever shall put them asunder, shall be deemed as putting asunder those whom God hath joined together, and if he be a member of the Church, shall be dealt with accordingly. These, certainly, would have a very powerful influence in strengthening and rendering the bond sacred in the estimation of the slaves; and would greatly elevate it in the minds of masters, and prove a very great safeguard to the holy relation. And by so far as it would thus solemnize the bond and render it sacred, it would elevate the standard of virtue among them, and relieve them of that mighty incubus, which is such an obstacle to the progress of the gospel, and to the awakening of the conscience to a sense of moral principle. If you would make the slave a proper gospel

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

subject, clear away these obstacles to its success."

PREGNANT ADMISSIONS.—The S. C. Advocate remarks upon an editorial of the Episcopal Recorder concerning a memorial addressed to the House of Bishops on the extension of the bonds of the communion of the P. E. Church. The main point suggested in the memorial is the practicability of some ecclesiastical system, broader and more comprehensive, leaving that church untouched, yet providing for more freedom in opinion, discipline and worship.

The movement seems to have grown out of the opinion held, the Recorder says, by the great mass of thinking men in the P. E. Church, that with her present canonical system and traditional usages she is incompetent to the work of preaching and dispensing the gospel to all sorts and conditions of men, and so inadequate to do the work of the Lord in this land and in this age.

Our cotemporary, quoting the following language, thinks "these are pregnant admissions. That they should be voluntarily made by an Episcopal journal as deservedly influential as is the Recorder, may be set down as significant sign of the times."

The Recorder declines taking positive ground concerning it, until the project assumes definite shape under the hands of the committee to whom the memorial has been referred; and which consists of five Bishops Meanwhile, that journal feels free to say, that as the Church of England herself incurred a guilt approaching to that of schism in the disownment of the Puritans in 1620, and the Methodists in 1740, so the Episcopal Church in this country can in no way better atone for those great errors than by at least rendering to those who now hold her articles intact, a union on those principles which formed the common basis of the reformation.

The California Advocate of 27th January, says: "Bishop Simpson, in the good providence of God arrived on the steamer Goliah, on Monday evening, from the wreck of the Golden Gate at San Diego. Rev. Mr. Reasoner came in company with the Bishop, and two young ladies, since married to Rev. H. S. Sheldon and Rev. J. Mellenry Caldwell. All are well."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TUSKEGEE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

At the first Quarterly Conference for Tuskegee circuit, held at Rocky Mount, 20th February, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we request our delegates to the next General Conference, to be held at Columbus, Ga., in May, to use their strongest efforts to have the fifth answer of section 19th, chapter 2d of our Discipline so altered as to read—No elder, deacon, preacher, official or private member among us, shall distill or vend spirituous liquors without forfeiting his membership in the church."

Resolved, That the above resolution be sent for publication to the Southern and New Orleans Christian Advocates.

B. K. MOTLEY, Sec'y.

Lockland, Ala., Feb. 20.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. W. P. Barton, Mr. WM. J. KELLER to Miss SARAH C. ANGELL, daughter of Dr. James Angell, of Woodville, Miss.

MARRIED—On February, the 8th, by Rev. D. Carmichael, Mr. WM. N. CUNNINGHAM to Miss MARY E. CARTER, of Talladega county, Alabama.

MARRIED—On February 28th, by Rev. H. N. McTyeire, G. H. LYONS and Miss MARTHA A. STARNS, all of this city.

MARRIED—Feb. 14th, by Rev. Robert W. Pence, Dr. JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Cottengin, Miss., to Miss MARY F. PRICE, of Moscow, Alabama.

OBITUARY:

In the death of Mrs. MARY WHITE FOUNTAIN, consort of John Fountain, Esq., this community and the church of Christ sustained one of the greatest losses resulting from the late destroying epidemic. She departed this life on the 19th of Sept., 1853, in the 46th year of her age, of yellow fever. Cumbridge, on the eastern shore of Maryland, was her birth-place, and in that State she leaves many relatives and friends who will deeply mourn her departure from among us. Mr. Fountain removed from Maryland to Vicksburg in 1838, and his excellent wife as well as himself united with the Methodist Church, and by a life of self-denying piety won to herself numerous devoted and loving friends who will ever mourn her sudden death. Few women possessed higher characteristics of a noble mind and refined and elevated principles. She possessed great mental strength and her judgment was strong and matured by diversified reading and experience. She sought and acquired knowledge with constancy, delight and success, and under other auspices she might have been ranked among the eminent literary women of our country. Many a poetic gem whose authorship was unknown has found its way from her pen into a wide circulation—admired and cherished as of "purest ray serene;" and other evidences of her talents and gifted spirit are not wanting among her acquaintances to attest the brilliancy and power of an imagination and mind surpassed by but few. But numerous solicitudes and the cares that ever press upon the minds and hearts of parents in new countries where large families are to be reared and educated under unfavorable circumstances, pre-occupied her attention and drew forth all the energy of her character in behalf of her family, and now eight intelligent children, with their father, mingle their tears over her memory and feel that the world contained few such mothers.

Nor were her sympathies and womanly influences confined to the loved circle of home altogether. The Church, the Sabbath School and the happiness of all around her occupied part of her best time and purest affections. As a Christian she was ever disposed to make the Book of God her daily study and constant companion. Her "affections were set on things above," the things prized and sought by others, she deemed comparatively valueless, and saw only the evidences that heaven alone is worthy of our highest regard in the transient things which absorb the thoughts and hearts of the masses of the community. And these beautiful and divine thoughts and principles she uniformly endeavored to impress upon the hearts of her family, and long as memory is faithful to its trust will the dear and deeply smitten children and bereaved husband bear in mind these great and solemn lessons. Home was the place she above all others loved, and it was in her power in a singular manner to make that home happy. But now that home is solitary—a fearful blank reigns where joy abounded, and a loneliness the tomb alone can produce withers the heart. We think of severed ties never to be re-united on earth—of blighted hopes that can bud and bloom no more in this cold vale of sorrow, of friendship and love, wrapped, as it were, in the winding sheet and the funeral face, gentle voice and pleasant words all closed from our sight and hearing forever—and oh! how sad are the reflections that thus press upon our hearts. The life of this good woman was the great guide to our estimate of her faith and piety. Her disease was fierce, painful and distracting; at times of tranquility, her heart reverted at once to all the dear objects of a Christian's love and faith, and when the mind wandered from its wonted path of tranquil reason it went in fond pursuit of some of her dear children sick in other apartments, for every room had its sick: and but for the distressing fact that the whole family were prostrated or nearly all of them, and the consequent trouble and anxiety of mind she experienced, her valuable life might have been prolonged. that it pleased God in wisdom and mercy to take her to himself, and it is ours to bow humbly and adoringly to his will, for "the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The sleep of the grave shall end; the body that sleeps shall rise again; Christ rose that we might rise.

So Jesus slept, God's dying son
Pass'd thro' the grave and bless'd the bed;
Rest here blest saint till from his throne
The morning break and pierce the shade.

Vicksburg, Miss., 1853. CYPRESS.

DIED—February the 7th, 1854, SARAH A. WHITE, in the 34th year of her age. Sister White was born in Franklin county, Miss., and from thence, with her parents, removed to Concordia Parish, La. She united herself with the M. E. Church in the year 1840, and ever after lived a life consistent with the glorious gospel of Christ. But she never professed to have obtained the comforts of our blessed religion until a short time previous to her death. When it became evident that she must depart soon, she was exhorted by her husband to confide in the merits of that blood which cleanseth from all sin, and he requested her to let him know whether she felt the efficacy of that blood applied. She seemed earnestly engaged in prayer for some time, when she called her husband to her bed-side and said: "I feel that God has forgiven my sins, and that I love Jesus; I feel that Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are." After which she gave some direction with regard to her children, and then turning to her mother exhorted her with all present to meet her in heaven.

Sister White has gone to her reward where she will experience the depth, breadth and height of God's sanctifying grace and love, apart from all that can afflict or make sorrowful.

She has left four little children, a bereaved husband and many friends to mourn their loss. May God incline their hearts to walk in her way, and may their last end be like hers.

URIAH RILEY.

Trinity, La.

☞ Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate please copy.

☞ *List of* LETTERS AND FUNDS *received at the office of the* NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, *for* FEBRUARY, 1854:

B—J B Brown $3; Jas Battley $1 50; H N Bridges $150.

C—D C B Connerly $11 00; D C B Connerly $10 00; J Cleaveland $1 50; J W Cooley $3 00.

D—D Duncan $4; Mrs E Dodd $1 50; Z Dowling $11. (The 50 cents we put to your credit. The P. M. here will not receive the postage. It must be paid in advance at the office of delivery.)

E—L Ereanbrack $5.

G—W R Geber $3; H H Gormany $1 50; D S Geodloe $1 50; F M Grace $3.

H—Allen B Henry $1 50; Mrs M Higgins $2; W F Herbert $3; Mrs J Haughton $1 50; R H Herbert $5.

J—R T Jones $5; J T Judkins $4.

K—H B Kemp $15; W L Kidd $1 50; H B Kemp $7 50.

L—Mrs M E Lewis $2; Mrs J Lee $1 50; Mrs M A Langley $1 50.

M—J B Markham $5; A. H Mitchell $3; J Moreland $5; G G Mortimer $5; W H Mullins $1 50; J L McAlister $5.

N—W B Neal $5; J Nicholson $5.

P—M B Patterson $1 50; L Pearce $15; M G Pulmer $3; J Powell $10.

R—C W Rezoll $2; R Randle $5; E K W Ross $3.

S—B G Sims $1 50; E Stevenson $17; J F Scott $1 50; J O Smith $1 50.

T—H Tatum $1 50; Mrs H A Taylor $2; W C Turner $5.

W—J L Wall $1 50; W Williams $6; J Wall $1 50; J Williamson $5; C J White $1 50; Miss E Ward $1 50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for

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The following is the report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the City for the week ending at 6 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, the 26th inst.: Odd Fellows' Rest, 0; Cypress Grove No. 1, 1; Cypress Grove No. 2, 17; Charity Hospital, 10; St. Patrick's, 21; Catholic No. 1, Second District, 0; Catholic No. 2, Second District, 13; St. Vincent de Paul, Third District, 14; Lafayette, Fourth District, 25; Hebrew, Metairie Ridge, 1; Protestant, Girod street, 6. Total, 110.

General Intelligence.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

We remark with regret that, in the Lower House, the Committee on Commerce—to whom was referred Mr. Deason's bill to create the office of Harbor Master for the Fourth District of our city—have reported back the bill, but stricken out of it the clause requiring that the person appointed to the office be a sailor of at least a year's experience.

Now, we must look upon the removal of this judicious restriction as a perfect legislative solecism. Why do they want to make the post of Harbor Master open to men who don't know a ship's stern from her bows? Why not require that a man, in a special case like this, shall know something of his business? We hope the clause will be restored in the House, or the bill rejected. Better not have the office, if it is to be filled by unqualified men.

We find that, while the committee on sanitary measures are ready to report in favor of re-establishing a regular Quarantine, at the mouth of our river, one of our learned physicians, Dr. Kittredge, brings in a minority report, in which he maintains the following grounds:

That no system of quarantine, however rigorous, could prevent the spread of epidemics: That the only benefit to be derived from any sanitary regulations would be the appointment of a health officer, to be stationed at the Balize, for the purpose of inspecting vessels having on board of them ship-fever and small-pox: That for all other diseases, he would be useless; That, in the above cases, the ship, its crew and passengers should be thoroughly cleansed, and, as soon as that is done, pass on to the city: That the cleansing should be thorough, but its cost made trifling, and the detention so short as to offer no obstruction injurious to commerce.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 24, 1854.

This day being devoted to the consideration of private bills in the House, there was nothing of importance disposed of.

In the Senate the resolution reserving from sale the swamp lands on the Bayou Lafourche for a limited period, was taken up and passed.

The object of this bill is to suspend the sale until certain improvements, which are now in contemplation, shall have been completed, by which their value will be much enhanced; and to prevent them from being absorbed entirely by speculators. The act to aid the colonization of the free people in this State was taken up and gave rise to a long and animated discussion.

This bill imposes a tax of one dollar per head upon each free person of color in this State, to be paid annually, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. And in default of payment, the Collector shall institute legal proceedings against such tax payer, and in the absence of property, it shall be lawful for him to arrest the person of such delinquent and hire him out at public auction or to such person or persons as will advance the amount of said tax and costs.

This feature of the bill produced much excitement, as it was considered as arbitrary in its nature and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The bill was finally laid upon the table; after which the Senate adjourned. C.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 25.—The Senate met and adjourned to Monday without transacting any business. In the House a report was made by Mr. Bullard from the Judiciary Committee. The resolution of the Senate to withdraw from sale or entry certain lands of the State, pending at adjournment yesterday, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Tanner was laid on the table subject to call. The bill to amend the law for the assessment and collection of taxes in this State was passed. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Engineer in relation to the improvement of Bayou Plaquemine. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. The bill to incorporate the Vienna Male and Female Institute of the parish of Jackson, was taken up and passed. A large number of private bills were taken up and passed or otherwise disposed of.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 27, 1854.—*Senate.*—The Special Committee, to whom was referred Mr. McKay's bill, regulating judicial sales, reported it back without amendment

Mr. Kenner being one of the committee, stated that he had no notice to attend the committee, and he considered it discourteous to him that the report should be made in this manner. The bill was recommitted. Several important bills were discussed and not disposed of.

HOUSE.—An act for the protection of merchants and vendors of agricultural products, passed unanimously. The bill gives them a lien and privileges on products sold for five days after the delivery. An act making the salary of the District Attorney of New Orleans twenty-five hundred dollars, and all others eight hundred dollars each, was passed. A Special Committee reported in favor of various amendments to the city charter.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 28—*Senate.*—The act to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands was debated but not disposed of.

House.—The Committee on Federal Relations reported back Mr. Roberts's "Koszta resolutions" without expressing any opinion.

An act to provide for filling vacant Judgeships was passed.

Mr. Jordan introduced resolutions asking Congress to make appropriations for a quarantine below New Orleans.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the Philadelphia we have received dates from Havana to the 24th inst.

The papers by her contain little news, and none of any interest, except the following.

Though they come down to a date four days later than that of the rumor received at Charleston of a slave-insurrection, they make no mention of the fact, which, had it been true, must have reached them.

The *Diario* copies, with much satisfaction, various English documents, to prove that, in all the colonies where introduced, it has been found that the introduction of apprenticed Chinese, as agricultural laborers, has been highly successful; that the Chinaman is as industrious as the Cooly, more adroit, and much stronger; is easily governed, sober, frugal, mild, and as eager to work on Sunday, for pay, as the negro is averse to labor, paid or forced, at all times. They seem, in short, to be convinced that, in point of cheapness and efficiency, there are three grades—the negro standing lowest; the Cooly a good deal higher; the Chinaman, a good deal the highest of all. And, indeed, from what is reported of the Chinese in California, there may be more truth in these statements than there usually is in those which abolitionists usually make.

On the 21st, the Captain General issued an order forbidding the practice of calling back favorite actors and dancers, and forcing them to repeat performances which have pleased the audience. He says that it is cruel thus to overtask the poor performers, in a climate like that of Havana; and that it is unjust thus to exact, by calls often capricious, tasteless, and proceeding from the worst part of the spectators, more than the actors have bargained for. All this is, certainly, wholesome enough doctrine; but we doubt if the parties interested will thank his Excellency.

The Government is much enlarging and extending the mole of the port of Havana. This fine harbor will thus be rendered still more secure to the greatly increasing trade which is, every day, more and more attracted thither.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF METASTASIO.

Placido zephiretto incontri il mio ogetto.

Oh, gentle zephyr, should'st thou nigh
My loved one chance to stray,
Tell him thou art a burning sigh,
But *where*, oh, do not say

Oh, timpid streamlet, should'st thou hear
His footsteps chance to swell,
Say that thou art a passionate tear,
But *where*, oh, do not tell.

Latest News from Mexico.

By the steamer Texas, Capt. Place, arrived Saturday night, from Vera Cruz on the 22d inst, we have received our usual files from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz respectively down to the 18th and 22d.

The most important intelligence which we collect is the marching of the 12th regiment of the line to Sonora to act against Capt. Walker. The 12th is, we believe, the crack regiment of the Mexican army, and is about 1000 strong. A regiment of cavalry had also been dispatched, between three and four hundred strong.

Gen. Herera, late President of the Republic, and one of its best soldiers and citizens, died at Mexico on the 12th inst., after a long sickness. He left behind him a name very justly respected among his countrymen, and a great public sorrow.

Santa Anna had published a decree for the establishment of a School of Commerce, in which are to be taught all the elements of that pursuit, together with the chief modern languages.

In Durango, two engagements with parties of the barbarian invaders had happened, the Indians being beaten in both. In the one, several of them had been killed; in the other, they had been put to flight with the loss of all the plunder they had made—that is, some three or four hundred horses and mules, and possibly some of their number killed or wounded.

From Mazatlan a letter had been received, saying that news had come from Guaymas of the landing at Ensenada of six or seven hundred adventurers to reinforce Captain Walker, and that a Frenchman had handed over to the Government a letter from Count Raousset, announcing preparations for an expedition against Sinaloa.

The President had publishee a decree by which all Mexicans banished from the Republic for political offences, re-entering Mexico without express permission from the Government were to be seized and punished under the law of August last against conspirators.

By another decree, the widows and orphan daughters of all such as received pensions for military services were to lose them upon getting married. Don Antonio Canales and Don Jesus Cardenas had been forbidden, under pain of death, to return to the department of Tamaulipas.

The Government of Sonora had ordered a monthly levy of four thousand dollars, to provide for the expenses for meeting the threatened invasion of Walker. It was to be raised on all incomes of a hundred and fifty dollars and upwards.

Don Francisco Mora had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Governments of New Grenada, Venezuela and Ecuador.

Santa Anna had taken another measure for marking the public gratitude to the founders of Mexican freedom. He had ordered that all those who had taken part with Hidalgo and Morelos in the rebellion of 1810 should be placed on the list of pensioners.

Gen. Jarero, who fought so bravely at Cerro Gordo, and was some time in this country, prosecuting a claim before the Board of Mexican Commissioners, has been appointed President of the Supreme Tribunal of War and the Navy.

On the 30th January, four peasants, named Galicia, Flores, Vargas, and Mendoza, were executed at Puebla for highway robbery.

Santa Anna had issued a decree which we may call a navigation act, laying discriminating duties on the vessels of all such nations as have not treaties with Mexico at the rate of fifty per cent. in addition to the ordinary.

A special decree has been passed ordering all invaders of the Mexican territory when taken in arms to be shot with very little ceremony.

California News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAMPERO.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. Flanders, reached her wharf in this city, from San Juan, on Saturday morning, bringing news from San Francisco to the 1st instant.

We find little of importance in our exchanges.

A charge of bribery against Mr. Peck, senator, from Butler, had created some excitement. A Mr. Palmer had sworn that Peck offered to sell his veto and influence for $5000. The Senate resolved itself into a judicial tribunal on the matter, and was engaged in making investigations.

An unfounded report of the failure of the banking house of Adams and Co. caused a run upon them, during which $416,000 were paid out and the run finally ceased.

The weather had been very cold.

The steamboat Helen Hensley exploded her boilers, on the 19th, killing two men and injuring several others.

The Herald of the 1st inst. says:

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth is expected to sail to-morrow, accompanied by a U. S. Mail steamer, on a cruise along the coast of Lower California, to arrest, as far as the power of the General Government can be exercised, any violation of the integrity of the Mexican territory by any lawless incursion of men claiming to be American citizens.

The Theatre at Placerville was burned on the 30th ult., and property to the value of twelve or fourteen thousand dollars was destroyed.

By an arrival from China, files of Hong Kong papers have been received up to December 11. From the Overland China Mail of that date we learn that the revolutionary party were still in possession of Shanghai. Trade continued to be carried on at that place under the provisional regulations of the British and American Consuls. Vessels of all flags are in request, and the Mail states that the exports of teas and silks are far greater than those of last year.

The United States Mail steamship Golden Gate sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the first of January, and when within about five hundred miles of San Diego, broke her larboard shaft, and drifted four days, when she made steam with one engine, and made her way into San Diego with one wheel. In coming out, she ran ashore, and a violent gale soon after setting in, she came very near being lost. She leaked badly, but on discharging all her coal she was got off. The Columbia, which went to her assistance, arrived at San Francisco on Sunday, January 29, and reports that the Golden Gate will sail for San Francisco as soon as steam pumps arrive. It is said that the injury to the Golden Gate can be repaired in a short time, when she will resume her trips to Panama.

WALKER'S REPUBLIC! SONORA ANNEXED!

The last advices from President Walker were to the 19th of January. He had then annexed Sonora—by proclamation: and changed the nomenclature of the republic. The following are his decrees effecting this:

REPUBLIC OF SONORA.

Decree No. 1.

All decrees of a general nature heretofore published as decrees of the Republic of Lower California, are hereby republished as decrees of the Republic of Sonora.

Given under my hand, at Fort McKibbin, this 18th day of January, 1854. WM. WALKER,
President of Sonora.

Decree No. 2

1. The Republic of Sonora is here divided into two States, to be styled respectively the "State of Sonora," and the "State of Lower California."

2. The State of Sonora comprises all the territory within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point in the Colorado river, opposite its mouth, and the middle of the stream thereof; running thence along a line midway between the banks of said river, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thence along said line until it strikes the summit of the Sierra de los Mimbres; thence along the summits of said Sierra to the head waters of the river Fuerte; thence down the middle of the stream of said river Fuerte to its mouth.

3. The State of Lower California comprises all that territory south of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and lying west of the river Colorado and the Gulf of California.

4. All islands in the Gulf of California lying opposite the coasts of the State of Sonora and Lower California, are attached to one of these States respectively, according as said islands be nearer to the coasts of one State than to those of the other.

Given under my hand, at Fort McKibbin, this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1854. WM. WALKER,
President of Sonora.

REPUBLIC OF LOWER CALIFORNIA

Decree No 3

The name of the Republic is hereby changed, and henceforth all decrees, laws and processes issued, shall run in the name of the "Republic of Sonora."

Given under my hand, at Fort McKibbin, this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1854. WM. WALKER,
President of the Republic of Lower California.

REPUBLIC OF LOWER CALIFORNIA

Decree No 4

The State of Sonora, lately declared by the President of Mexico a Department of the Mexican Republic, is hereby constituted a portion of the Republic of Lower California.

Given under my hand, at Fort McKibbin, this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1854. WM. WALKER,
President of the Republic of Lower California.

Later from the Isthmus.

The steamship United States, Captain Lucas, from Aspinwall the 22d inst., arrived Tuesday morning.

The steamship Empire City arrived out at Aspinwall on the morning of the 22d inst., with about 600 passengers taken from the Georgia at Norfolk. She was to sail on the same evening for New York with $850,000 in treasure and about 200 passengers.

The Aspinwall Courier contains the following items:

Over twenty vessels are to be seen at or closely adjacent to our wharves at this time. The amount of shipping to this port has been constantly and rapidly increasing for several months past. We confidently look forward to the day when our harbor will be literally crowded.

The steamer Clyde, of the W. I. R. M. line, arrived at this port from St. Thomas this morning. She brought London dates to the 17th. She landed her mails, passengers and a considerable number of Carthagenian laborers for the Panama Railroad Company, and left for San Juan this morning.

The Courier publishes the following letter from the Darien Exploring Expedition:

U. S. SLOOP CYANE, Caledonia Bay,
New Granada, Jan 27, 1854.

Dear Courier—An opportunity of communicating with you having rather unexpectedly offered itself, I hurriedly embrace it. We arrived here on the 18th. Capt. Hollins held a grand pow-wow with some fifteen or sixteen chiefs. At first they were very averse to our landing on the isthmus, and absolutely refused to give their consent; they at length, however, consented that we should land, but only for the purpose of recommitering the proposed route of the ship canal. On the 19th, a party of twenty-eight men and officers, principally from this ship, well armed and provisioned for ten days, landed under command of Lieut. Strain. On the 24th, four of the party returned, having penetrated a distance of twenty miles into the interior. These latter started next morning with a reinforcement of ten men and extra provisions. The report of the said returned party is not at all favorable to the prospect for a ship canal; for they estimated on a fair calculation, that the elevation of the lowest points over which they passed are about one thousand feet in height They followed the Caledonia river, and you can judge the size of the stream when the party walked up the bed of the river all the way.

The English brig of war, Espiegle, arrived on the 19th, having on board Mr. Gisborne, Dr. Cullen, and a party of English engineers detailed to survey a route for the proposed ship canal.

On the 20th, the English survey schooner Scorpion, and the French steamer Chimari arrived—the steamer having on board a party for the canal route survey, and the schooner being intended for the survey of this harbor.

The English and French party combined started on the 24th. On that day, a party of five, detached from Strain's party, returned to the ship, and reported the obstacles and hardships which they had encountered. They stated that they had left Strain and his party in the mountains eighteen miles distant. They left the ship again with a reinforcement of ten men and ten days' extra provisions, under charge of Lieut. Fauntleroy. While I write, I see detachments of the French and English party returning to their vessels, and am informed they have come after provisions. A glance at the letter of Lieut. Fauntleroy, who overtook the English party the day after he left, fully indicates that their own conclusion upon the premises acquired thus far, is, that the route is impracticable.

Since the above was written, some 180 New Granadian troops under Col. Codazzi, have been landed here, and will be sent across the route upon which the explorations are being made, for the purpose of establishing posts along the line, and forming a garrison at San Miguel, the Pacific extremity of the line, etc.

The latest accounts from the expedition on shore are not all satisfactory. We are expecting to see hostile movements on the part of John Bull's representatives here, on account of the murder (of which your readers are doubtless apprised) of several of the crew of H. B. Majesty's ship Virago, near San Miguel.

Our party must by this time be encamped on the shores of the Pacific.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed towards Dr. Cullen, the author of a book which certainly, to say the least, gave very plausible reason why the canal could be and should be built—a blessing for him if he could vanish to parts unknown, to escape the ridicule and contumely which he is very likely to receive from his own countrymen as well as the other individuals which he has inveigled into the *chimera*, I cannot call it any thing else. We will have completed the survey of this beautiful harbor in about a month; the anchorage is very commodious, perfectly safe, and capable of containing 1000 sail of the line.

I forget to mention that the English and the French parties are camped eighteen miles from here, and awaiting the arrival of provisions; some of the English engineers have pushed on with our second party, under the charge of Lieut. Fauntleroy.

Destructive Fire at Mobile.

LOSS OF TWO STEAMBOATS.

We learn by an extra from the office of the Mobile Tribune that about three o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out on board of the steamboat Sam Dale, lying at the wharf between Dauphin and St. Francis streets. The boat in a short time was so enveloped in flames that no measures could be adopted to check them. By five o'clock she was burned to the water's edge and the remains sank.

The steamer Ambassador was lying in proximity, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the crew and others to haul her into the stream, she also took fire and was burned to the water's edge.

The steamer Wilcox and the schooner Alida were lying near the Dale, and took fire; but by the exertions of those present were saved in a damaged condition

The schooner Whig, also a lighter, and laden with salt, had her topmast burned, and some slight damage to her rigging.

A quantity of goods intended for the Ambassador was consumed, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the firemen to save them.

There was a heavy and constant rain during the whole time, with a fresh wind from the southeast.

Capt. Frank Johnson, of the Sam Dale, was asleep at the time on board that vessel, and the fire made so rapid strides that he had to leap into the water to save himself from the flames.

A negro who jumped overboard was drowned. Another negro is missing, supposed also to be drowned.

The books and the principal papers of the Sam Dale were lost. An iron chest, containing some money and papers, was sunk, but hopes are entertained of recovering it.

The iron chest of the Ambassador, containing five or six thousand dollars, and all her principal books and papers were saved.

The loss is estimated at between $70,000 and $80,000.

Each boat was insured $5000 in each of the offices—the Fulton and the Marine Dock Insurance Companies—making $10,000 on each boat $5000 on each boat was also insured in some office at the West.

In the Supreme Court, at Elvira, N. Y., on the 17th, in the case of Wm. Ransom against the New York and Erie Railroad Company, for injuries received by a collision at Chemung on the 4th of July last, the jury rendered a verdict of $14,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1854.

It was supposed, not long since, that the glory of Barnum had departed. People wondered at it, but they were convinced of it nevertheless They had become so used to the airs played by his head in the balcony, that it was a bore to the passers by. A little diversion was created in his favor when he announced that the Giraffes and the bearded Woman, together with all his other curiosities, could be seen for the wonderfully low sum of twenty-five cents. But after a while these novelties began to wear out—the giraffes had been looked at enough, and the bearded woman been heard enough by all who had curiosity to find out how hair on a woman's face feels. When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was brought upon the boards there, with all the addenda of three or four large pictures and half a dozen smaller ones—all miserable daubs, without any merit, unlifelike and stupid—it was thought that perhaps he might gain a little of his lost ground. But it was soon discovered that his representation was not comparable to the one at the National—so he had to give it up Meanwhile the "Museum (with Menagerie combined)" up Broadway had been started and obtained a foothold. A large number of tigers, lions, monkeys and cats, together with the Siamese twins—Mr Hollis, a man without arms, and a little dwarf—which a stuffed ostrich as a sort of frontispiece below. This rivalry, it was predicted, would knock him up. The prediction was false. The hero of Jenny Lind, Tom Thumb and Washington's nurse, has been true to himself and his greatness. He has emerged from the cloud that surrounded him—and, gathering together all the big chickens of the country, shines out in all the splendor of his former reputation. He has his Museum now, and, on all sides, you are overwhelmed almost with the crowing of cocks and cackling of hens. By the way, it struck me that "the cock, that is the trumpet to the morn," which "doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding voice awake the god of day," is certainly not a Shanghai. Of all the awful croaking voices that ever struck the ear, certainly his is the most detestable—but this, *en passant*. In every direction you see, piled one on top of the other, cages containing the aforesaid slaughters—gray, white, speckled and brown. Pouters, Polanders, Turkeys wild and tame, pigeons, doves, barn-yard fowls, geese, cranes, interspersed here and there with a deer, a gazelle, and every variety of rabbit—though how they came to be classed among the fowls of the air it is hard to conceive. And above all, what to the President is most interesting, these coops are surrounded, from morning until night, by gaping and open-mouthed crowds. Not one thinks of looking at anything else The giraffes are allowed to chew their hay unmolested. Tom Thumb's carriage is no longer an object of curiosity. The happy family are left to the quiet enjoyment of their happiness. It is nothing but chickens, chickens, chickens, and among them all it is universally admitted that Barnum is the cock of the walk.

I happened to have an opportunity yesterday of seeing the steamer Ericsson. She was returning from a trial trip. I am sorry I cannot say much in her praise. Her wheels were moving, and that was all. The wind was in her favor, blowing quite fresh, and she had several sails set. With these advantages, she was not going more than one mile an hour It is stated this morning that something was the matter with the machinery. There is always a screw loose somewhere about it. I don't see what good is ever expected to come out, on the complete success of the invention. All the inventor claims is, that a speed of seven or eight miles an hour can be obtained. This is no object; steamers are of no great use, except in navigating the northern part of the Atlantic. The fastest of them will be necessary only for the transmission of the mails in the Pacific ocean; but, take them on a long voyage—from here to San Francisco, for instance—and a clipper ship will beat them all. Witness the runs made by the Sovereign of the Seas, White Cloud, etc.

There is to be a grand anti-Nebraska meeting to-night. The first was a decided failure. This one is called by mechanics of every description, with a few merchants. Whenever the mechanics are wanted as tools and instruments, they are very much glorified. Before elections, they are generally made of much importance It is astonishing, after the votes are counted, how the politicians who craved them, and coaxed and caressed them before, ignore their existence even; or, if they do coldly return the familiar salutations of one, he then apologizes to the friend he is with, saying, "a rude fellow, but honest, I believe; has influence among a certain class; have to know those sort of people slightly." They are made to feel this very often (for they have some sensibilities, if they do have to get up early in the morning), and a few days after an election they all swear off from being imposed upon. But it's no use. When the next "grists" comes, and they are called upon and told that they are the patriotic, they believe what they are told, and allow themselves to be made tools of again.

SPECTATOR.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH BURGLARS.—A gentleman named William Wright, residing in South Ninth street, Philadelphia, had a desperate encounter with burglars on the night of the 17th inst. He was awakened by the ringing of a bell at the head of his bed, which was so arranged that a rear door of the house could not be opened without giving an alarm, and on quietly proceeding to the lower part of the house, he found four burglars engaged in rifling the apartments. Two of the burglars proceeded to the upper part of the house, and Mr. Wright, who was armed with a revolver and a broken javelin, attacked the two that remained. The alarm revealed the others, and the whole four were arrayed against Mr. Wright. He fired five shots from his revolver, and used the other instrument with which he was armed, with effect. The noise of the firing and the cries of an ind who was in the house, brought the watch, but the whole of the burglars succeeded in escaping. The apartment in which the affray took place, gave evidence of its severity. Portions of the clothing of the burglars, marked with blood, strewed the floor, and the walls and ceiling were perforated with bullets. Two of the burglars are believed to have been seriously injured.

A HEAVY VERDICT.—The Hudson county, N. Y., Circuit Court, has been engaged for two weeks in the case of Lovejoy *vs.* Baldwin, which was on the 18th brought to a close. It appears that the firm of Lovejoy & Wadsworth have been rather extensively engaged in real estate transactions and buildings in the city of New York. Mr. Wadsworth was taken sick and went to Spencerton, Columbia county, N. Y. Baldwin, who is a brother-in-law of Wadsworth, went to Lovejoy and stated he had purchased the interest of Mr. W in the business. Lovejoy, without proof of the statement, allowed Baldwin to transact business as a partner, in which capacity he received funds to the amount of $100,000, a part of which he paid out on account of the firm. Wadsworth recovering his health, appeared and claimed his share. He subsequently sued Lovejoy, and recovered $33,000. Lovejoy sued Baldwin, who had moved to Jersey City, and the result of the suit is a verdict of $71,815 48, which was rendered on Saturday.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The following is an exact account of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea:

4 three-deckers (one old)	120 guns each	total guns 480
11 line-of-battle, 90 and 84 guns		902
6 frigates, 54 guns		324
2 frigates, 48 guns		96
5 corvettes, 36 guns		180
4 corvettes, 24 guns		96
2 brigs, 22 guns		44
10 brigs, 18 guns		180
8 brigs, 14 guns		112
5 brigs, 12 guns		60
5 brigs, 6 guns		30
3 brigs, 12 guns		36
6 brigs, 10 guns		60
1 old 84-line-of-battle ship, 21-gun brig (unserviceable)		
a few steamships		00
Total guns afloat		2419

THE "COLT" REVOLVERS.—The Baltimore Times, in an article upon the memorial which Colt, the pistol manufacturer, has presented to Congress, praying for relief, upon the ground that he is the inventor of the revolving principle in fire-arms, asserts that he is not the inventor, and says that a revolving gun, upon exactly the same principle and with the same mechanical detail as Colt's pistol, is preserved in the Tower of London It was invented and in use at the time of the Edwards, shortly after the invention of gunpowder.

Ex-Senator Strange, of North Carolina, died near Fayetteville in that State on the morning of the 18th.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES.—The following information relative to the derivations of the names of the States will be found interesting: Maine was first called *Mareonshen*, but about 1638 took the name it now bears, from Maine, a province in the west of France The name is originally derived from the Cenomanni, an ancient Celtic people. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory granted by the Plymouth Company to Capt John Mason, by patent, in 1629, and was derived from the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Vermont is from *verd*, green, and *mont*, mountain. Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Boston. Roger Williams says the word signifies blue hills. Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in relation to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was called after Wm. Penn. In 1634, the Duke of York made a grant of what is now the State of New Jersey, to Lord Berkely and Sir George Cartaret, and it received its name in compliment to the latter, who had been Governor of the Island of Jersey. Delaware was so called in 1702, after Lord De La Ware. Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 3, 1632. Virginia was called after the virgin Queen of England, Elizabeth. The Carolinas

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MASQUERADE OF FREEDOM.

When Freedom first appeared beneath
Right simple was the garb she wore,
Her brows were circled with a wreath,
Such as the Grecian victors bore:
Her vestures all of spotless white,
Her aspect stately and severe;
And no one moved in all man's sight
As lovely as a Maiden Queen.

And queenlike, long she ruled the throng,
As ancient records truly tell:
Their strength she took not from the strong,
But taught them how to use it well.
Her presence graced the peasant's floor,
As freely as the noble's hall;
And 'neath the humbler was the door,
The still more welcome was her call.

But simple manners rarely range
Beyond the simpler ages' ken,
And as the Virtues sometimes change
Their vestures and their looks, like men.
Pride, noble once, grows slow and vain,
And Honor stoops to vulgar things,
And old Obedience clanks the rein,
And murmurs at the rule of kings.

So Freedom, like her sisters fair,
Has felt the impulse of the time,
Has changed her garments's blameless hue,
And wound the colors dear to crime,
First to a Phrygian cap she stabled,
And here within her gusty sphere;
And ever, when abroad she walked,
Men knew Revenge was following near.

She moves again—the death-drums roll,
The frantic mobs their chorus raise,
The thunder of the Carmagnole—
The war-shout of the Marseillaise!
Red run the streets with blameless blood—
The guillotine comes clanking down—
And Freedom, in her drunken mood,
Can witness all without a frown.

[Blackwood's Magazine.

The Battle of Citale.

The London Times gives the following particulars of the battle of Citale, from a private letter:

On Friday, the 6th of January, the Turkish troops, under the orders of Ishmail Pacha and Ahmed Pacha, marched to attack the Russians, who had fortified themselves in the village of Citale, which is about five hours march from Kalefat. The force of Ishmail Pacha was composed of three regiments of regular cavalry and one regiment of Bashi-Bozouks, with six guns. Ahmed Pacha was stationed at some distance from the village, with 30 or reserve troops, consisting of five battalions, and also six guns.

The Russian force in the village consisted of three battalions of infantry, commanded by Colonel Bonnegarde, three squadrons of hussars and two squadrons of Cossacks, with six guns.

The Turkish troops were, as will be seen, superior in number; but the position of the Russians, who were distributed in all the houses of the village, which is of great extent, and which is surrounded by a double ditch, rendered the attack extremely perilous, as the enemy, well sheltered, were enabled to direct a murderous fire upon the Turks, without the latter being able to reply to it.

In spite of this evident disadvantage, Ishmail Pacha gave orders for the attack, and went himself into the village under a shower of balls fired from all the windows. At first the Turks received very serious injury; but although this circumstance somewhat disorganised their attack, their impetuosity was by no means checked. The greater portion of the soldiers, who had never before been exposed to musketry, nevertheless displayed indomitable courage.

After a desperate struggle they attacked the houses, and fought hand to hand with the sword and bayonet. The massacre was frightful. The Russians in vain begged for quarter. In the fever of the fight the Turks listened to nothing, and slaughtered, without pity, all who fell under their hands. The Mussulmans of the Crimea, incorporated with the Russian army, in vain appealed to their character of Mussulmans. No quarter was given to them. Gutters of blood ran down the streets from this wholesale human slaughter. To add to the horrors of the scene, it may be stated that a number of pigs which had been let loose were seen eating the dead bodies.

All who could escape the slaughter took refuge in a redoubt at the head of the village, and thence recommenced a murderous fire upon the Turks, who returned it vigorously, but not without receiving considerable injury from the Russian guns.

At last the enemy, incapable of any further struggle, decided on abandoning the entrenchments. A number of Russian troops had already evacuated the place, when a colonel of Turkish cavalry conceived the unfortunate idea of endeavoring to oppose their passage.

The Russians, finding themselves surrounded, and having no outlet for escape, and no resource but the terrible energy derived from despair, no other alternative but to conquer or die, recommenced the fight with desperation, and in a vigorous *sortie* they succeeded in capturing two guns. It should be stated that the Turks, upon the first success in the entrenchments, committed the incredible fault of not destroying the enemy's guns.

While the battle was thus going on in the village, twelve battalions of infantry of the Russian army and a squadron of the cavalry, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were brought to the assistance of the besieged, and attempted to place the Turks between two fires. Information of this was given to Ahmed Pacha, who, by a skilful manœuvre, directed his soldiers to the point, in order to prevent the junction with the besieged troops. For this movement he made use of three of his reserved battalions.

The advantage of the position was now on the side of the Turks, who were on ground which sloped towards the Russians; but the latter were in three times greater number than the Turks. In spite of this inequality, however, the Russians were entirely beaten, and fled in the greatest disorder. They were completely routed, a fact constituting a feat of arms on the part of the Turks, which does great honor to them, and establishes another important truth—that the Russians cannot cope with Turkish troops in equal numbers to themselves in open field, and that they can only hope for any success when they have a much more powerful force than their enemy. Their losses in these two simultaneous affairs amount to nearly 4000 men, among whom are included 50 superior officers. The Turks had about 300 killed and 800 wounded, who were sent to the hospitals at Widden, and of whom, it is hoped, the greater part may be saved.

According to the opinion of some European officers now at Widden, this affair is a most glorious one for the Turks, and, if not productive of any material result, will at least prove of great moral advantage to them.

On the next day the Russians attempted to re-occupy the redoubt from which they had been driven in the night, but the appearance of some Turkish battalions discouraged them from the attempt, and they beat a retreat.

At the time of the attack upon the village, the Turkish soldiers, particularly the Bashi-Bazouks, committed the fault of stopping to pillage before being entirely assured of victory, and by this means, in despoiling the dead, obtained some trifling articles, much to the prejudice of the general interest. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to derive all the advantage from this affair of which it is susceptible, at least so far as regards material benefit; but, as far as regards the moral effect, there is nothing to desire.

Ishmail Pacha fought like a lion, and more like a soldier than a general. He had two horses killed under him. He was grazed with two balls—one on the shoulder, and another on the wrist. A third ball struck the scabbard of his sword.

The Turks took from the field of battle, besides a number of horses, a great many muskets, sabres, schakos, epaulettes and decorations, and also many wounded. The latter consoled themselves for their wounds by the sight of watches or handfuls of gold, gathered in the midst of danger, which they placed by their beds of pain, as a solace to their sufferings.

Justice has been done to the Bravery of the Russian officers who courageously did their duty, but were badly seconded by the soldiers, whom it was often necessary to prick with the point of the bayonet in order to prevent them from running away. Some of the Wallachian militia were incorporated among the Russian troops; but the former forces were in very bad odor with the Russian officers, and were continually subjected to their jeers. A Wallachian captain refused to march against the Turks, and he consummated his refusal by blowing out his brains. This fact may be relied on.

The Wallachian soldiers are continually deserting to the Turks, whose position is decidedly becoming advantageous. It is believed that they will shortly undertake a new expedition. Besides this, although I do not state the fact as certain, it is said that Omer Pache is about to proceed to Widden. At all events, the Turks will be received in Wallachia as liberators. The Turkish soldier enjoys a reputation for honesty and good conduct which is well founded.

All the provisions which are necessary are paid for in ready money, and no burden is thrown on the inhabitants. So much cannot be said for the Russians, who are, indeed, charged with all sorts of odious acts. About two or three weeks ago, some Cossacks, at a village near Plewan, cut off the heads of three Wallachians and violated fifteen women. Thus the Russians are strange protectors. When the Turks reached the village, with the view of assisting the unfortunate inhabitants, the culprits had escaped.

Great Britain.

Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The crowd was much greater than usual on the route to the House, and the Queen was greatly cheered, but Prince Albert was occasionally hissed.

The Turkish Minister and several Turks in the crowd were cordially cheered.

The House was unusually full of splendid costumes, but no members of the American Delegation were present, the master of the ceremonies having sent notice that all the diplomatic corps must appear in full costume.

The following is the

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I am always happy to meet you in Parliament, and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I refer to your assistance and advice.

The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences existing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte have not been realized, and I regret to say, that a state of warfare has ensued. I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavors, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavors, but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country, and of Europe, I think it requisite to make further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representatives, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

I have desired that the papers explanatory of the negotiations which have taken place upon this subject, shall be communicated to you without delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates of the year will be laid before you, and I trust that you will find their consistency with the exigencies of the public service at this juncture. They have been framed with a due regard to economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen, in the year just terminated, the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchsafed to us by the dispensation of Providence; the price of provisions has been enhanced and the privations of the poor increased, but their patience has been exemplary, and the care of the Legislature, evinced by a reduction of the taxes affecting the necessaries of life, has greatly tended to preserve the spirit of contentment.

I have the satisfaction of announcing that the commerce of the country is still prosperous—that trade, both export and import, has been largely on the increase—and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public service.

I recommend to your consideration a bill, which I have ordered to be framed, for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations; and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction of the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in reference to improvements which it may be desirable to effect in these institutions. These communications will be laid before you, and measures be proposed for your consideration, with a view of giving effect to such improvements. The establishments requisite for the conduct of the Civil Service, and arrangements bearing on its condition, have recently been under review, and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby increase the efficiency of the service.

Recent measures of legal reform have proved highly beneficial, and the success which has attended them will encourage you to proceed with further amendments. Bills will be submitted to you for transmitting from ecclesiastical to civil courts cognizance of testamentary and matrimonial causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the Superior Courts of Common Laws. The laws relating to the relief of the poor have, of late, undergone much salutary amendment, but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct attention. The law of settlement impedes the free-tom of labor, and if this restraint can with safety be relaxed, workmen may be enabled to increase the fruits of their industry, and the interest of capital and of labor be more firmly united. Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the law relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament. Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evils of bribery and corrupt practices at elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of former acts, whereby reform were made in the representation of the people in Parliament.

In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase the general confidence in the Legislature, and give additional stability to settled institutions of the State. I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects, and I pray God to prosper your counsels and to guide your decisions.

[From the St. Louis News, Feb. 10.]

The Steamboat Explosion at St. Louis.

The steamer Kate Kearney, formerly one of the Keokuk packets, but for a few days past running in the daily line between this city and Alton, blew up about 7 o'clock this morning, at the wharf boat, foot of Chesnut street. The larboard boiler gave way just at the tapping of the bell to start out from the wharf, and in an instant the largest portion of the cabin was shattered into atoms, and numbers of unfortunate passengers, officers and crew hurried into eternity or seriously injured.

But few persons were killed outright by the explosion, though several were lost overboard, and many others are reported missing. A negro man called Naca, belonging to Capt. Adams, was killed. The dead body of George Kinley, a negro fireman, was brought to the police office this morning, and an inquest held upon it by the coronar. Up to 11 o'clock he had not been summoned to hold inquests upon any other bodies. There were reports that two or three other dead bodies were seen upon the levee instantly after the explosion, but these reports are not confirmed.

Mayor Blow caused a number of wounded persons to be sent to the Sister's Hospital. The following is a list which he sent to the Health Office:

Albert Hardy, of Alton, first engineer, 25 years of age; Favorite Hardy, Alton, second engineer, 23; J. E. Dewerly, New York, 40; John McCabe, Ireland, 38; William Cheevers, colored, Illinois, 24; Brother James O'Keefe, Ireland, 30; Brother Vincent, Pittsburgh; William Curran, Ireland, 27; William J. Stewart, clerk at Messrs. Hubbell & Hunts, 25; Charles Curauce, Garmany, 28; Daniel Keefe, Ireland, 18; Bernard Riley; E. G. McKenser, Scotland, 28; James Carauaugh, Ireland, 25; deck hand or fireman unknown. Another person unknown was sent by Mr. Hayden, clerk of the Board of Health. Nearly all of these persons are very severely wounded, some with broken arms or legs, and almost all badly scalded.

Rev. S. G. Gassaway, pastor of St. George's Church, is wounded past all hope of recovery. His skull was fractured and his leg broken in two places, besides being badly scalded. Mr. Pottle, of the firm of Pottle & Bayley, and others of his acquaintance, recognized him while he was being carried across the levee, only by his neck-tie, his face was so blackened and changed by the injuries he had received. He was taken to the store of Mr. Charles Derby, and removed thence to his residence.

Of the passengers on board from the Planters House, three were wounded. Brevet Major Buell, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army, slightly. Major Catlin, 7th Infantry, slightly. Son of Major Catlin, severely. Stevens, the bar-keeper, is missing. John Stewart, of Alton, was badly scalded. Mr. Irwin, of Springfield, Illinois, was blown on shore—not hurt seriously. John L. Edwards, Chester, Illinois, badly scalded. J. F. Newberry, American Express Company, seriously wounded in the head and back.

The whole front of the boat forward of the wheelhouses was completely destroyed. The wreck has been towed to the opposite side of the river. The side of the wharf boat against which she was lying was broken through, and flying timbers and missiles were scattered on the levee. A piece of boiler two feet across, and weighing about 75 pounds, was thrown more than 200 yards, and struck above a window in the fourth story of Wiggins & Anderson's store in the city building. It rebounded and killed a cart horse on the levee.

As far as ascertained with any definiteness, there are seven persons killed and missing, and thirty scalded or otherwise seriously injured, some of them past hope of recovery.

There are insurances on the Kate Kearney as follows: $5000 in the Delaware Mutual Safety, and $5000 in the Globe Mutual offices. These, however, cover losses by fire and marine disasters, and will not, of course, be paid in this instance, as they do not provide against explosions.

About two years ago, the same boiler, we learn, of this same Kate Kearney, exploded at Canton, on the Upper Mississippi, and several persons were killed, and we hear that new fines only were put in, the boat prosecuted repaired, and then put again to her perilous work.

And what now is the revelation brought out by the terrific judgment of nature's violated laws? The heavy piece of boiler, which was hurled southwest to the market block of stores, smiting it on the arch above, the fourth story window, rebounding and inflicting death in its fall to the levee, lay there, this morning, a grim witness of the cause of the desolating calamity. The interior of the boiler surface was deeply incrusted with sediment and scales of rotted iron, while a marked and deep fissure of an old fracture showed how the boiler had been stranded and towed long ago by the excess of an internal pressure.

This fact, connected with the former explosion of this same (the larboard) boiler, and the obvious rotten condition of the iron, we say, tells a fearful story of responsibility, which, we thank God, it rests not with us to bear, or to explain why we should not hear. We trust that the searching investigation which this affair must undergo may reveal that human agency is not responsible for the horrors that have darkened this day.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—In glancing through our Mexican exchanges, we perceive that the people of that country get up some excitement occasionally at their fandangoes!

The town of Quecholac has recently been the theatre of a frightful tragedy. On Sunday, the 29th of January, Don Juan Jose Arenas gave a dance at which was present a large company from Quecholac and the neighboring villages. All were so pleased that they agreed to have another on the 31st. At this, a still larger company assembled and still greater gayety prevailed. After eleven o'clock at night, the ladies were invited to go the supper room, and threw aside their mantles for the purpose. As they were passing through a passage which lead to that room, one of them fell dead from the stroke of a dagger; the murderer was the master of the house himself, Arenas. The shriek of the victim, and the sight of the crime, produced the wildest confusion. All attempted to seize the criminal; but he, armed with his dagger and a six-barreled pistol, placed his back to the wall and defended himself desperately. Among others, he wounded the son of the slain lady. Suddenly, however, finding it impossible to escape, he applied his pistol to his mouth and blew out his own brains. It seems that the lady and he were adversaries in a law suit of much importance, and that, on her having the imprudence to show herself in her adversary's house, he had, in his rage, committed this crime.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE WEST.—The Chicago Tribune, speaking of the rapid development of those elements of prosperity possessed by the "Great West," says:

The West is yet in its infancy. It has not yet passed out of its *teens*. Nineteen years ago, there were less than five thousand whits inhabitants in all the vast region of beautiful country lying between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean! Now the number is between one and two millions!

Twelve years ago Chicago contained a population of 5000. Now, it has over 50,000!

Twelve years ago, eight to twelve days passage between Chicago and New York was considered quick time in the most favorable season. Now two days is the average, and it is to be soon reduced to but three hours more than one day!

Six years ago, Chicago had not a single foot of railroad completed, and only one in contemplation. Now it has 482 miles completed in the limits of the State alone, and over 2000 in process of construction!

Fifteen years ago, the people of Chicago bought a large part of their breadstuffs and provisions from the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Now there is exported from this city, each year, 5,000,000 bushels of grain and 120,000 barrels of beef and pork!

ARCTIC CAVES.—Kane, the Arctic voyager, in describing some of his adventures in Baffin's Bay, in 1853, has an account of the ice-caves and their echoes which is quite interesting:

Some of the bergs were worn in deep, vault-like chasms, through which a way was practicable to broader caverns within. In the crystal solitudes echoes were startling.

A whistle—your own whistle—you could hardly recognize for the length and clearness of the ring; the clang of a ramrod was heard running down the whole length of an army in review; and when you spoke, your words were reported through the motionless atmosphere in syllables almost as long as your breath could hold out to make them. I tried a hexameter we used to quote at home, and it came back to me in slow and distinct utterance, word for word. There is a certain cousin of mine, whom I remember annoying in our school days, for this dispatch with which he could say his prayers of a frosty night before jumping in bed. My cousin's entire rations of winter prayer, I thought, would have been repeated to him by a single effort of these echoes.

THE LARGEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD.—The new steamship Himalaya, which recently arrived at Southampton from London, having averaged fourteen miles an hour during her voyage, is said to be the largest ship in the world. She is intended for the conveyance of the mails between Southampton and Alexandria. The Himalaya is of 3550 tons register, or about 4000 tons burthen, English measurement, and is of the extraordinary length of 372 feet 9 inches. This is 57 feet longer than McKay's big ship. Her breadth for tonnage is 46 feet two inches; depth of hold 24 feet 9 inches. She is built of iron. The cylinders of her engines are 84 inches in diameter, with a 3½ feet stroke, and the revolutions are from 50 to 60 per minute. The screw is a two bladed one, 18 feet in diameter, and weighs nearly seven tons. The Himalaya is ship-rigged, and carries masts, spars and sails of a size suitable for a clipper sailing ship of 1800 tons. The Himalaya cost $750,000.

A society of ladies has been organized in Savannah, called the "Mount Vernon Association," with a view to raise a sufficient sum to purchase Mount Vernon, the home and grave of Washington, with a view to preserve its desecration to ordinary business or speculative purposes. For this purpose donations are to be solicited not only in Savannah, but in all the towns of Georgia.

MISPLACEMENT OF A LETTER.—The Paris *Moniteur*, is announcing the presentation of the American Minister, makes one of the most delicious mistakes in English ever yet committed in France. It takes the Y which stands for Mr. Mason's middle name, makes a small y of it, and tacks it on to the end of John, thus: "Johny Mason was presented yesterday." Probably this was the first time Johny ever figured in a state paper or an official organ.

The number of vessels employed in the coasting-trade of Great Britain in the eleven months ending the 5th ult, that entered inwards, was 122,746, and the tonunge 11,808,446; while the number cleared outwards was 125,419, and the tonnage, 12,485,518.

The Toledo Blade relates that a glutton of that place, named Erastus Jones, on a wager, swallowed at one time, a peck of batter baked in cakes, a pound of butter and a pint of molasses! and closes with an N. B., that Mr. Jones wishes to obtain board in a private family.

The Cincinnati Sun, says libel prosecutions are pending against the following journals of that city: against the Times for $15,000, the Gazette and Atlas for $140,000, the Sun for $5000, and the Commercial for $200,000.

POEM

BY A YOUNG LADY, (AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS.)

A thunder-cloud o'ershades my life.
As black, as black as ink;
I really don't know what to do—
I cannot eat or drink

I feel a strange my starkness void,
And spirit-voices say:
In vain you trust, life's sun is set,
All hope has passed away

It's useless here to weep and cry,
Earth wears a robe of gloom;
A patent coffin let me buy,
Then cast into the tomb! [Pictorial Times

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The New York Herald has a lengthy article upon Mr. Hart's petition relative to international copyright, in conclusion it says of him: A fit type of the old race of publishers, who regarded authors as mere slaves, to be hired at a washerwoman's pittance, and to be thrust back again into their garret when the most had been made of them—who starved some of the noblest men modern times have ever produced, and rattled their carriage wheels by the burial ground that contained the pauper poet's bones—who built them palaces with the profits of books whose writers lay shivering in an alms house—a fit type, say we, and a lineal descendant of such as those, is Mr. A. Hart, of Philadelphia.

CONTEMPTED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald in a recent letter says: It is stated here, on high authority, that Ex-President Fillmore is about to lead to the altar Miss Elizabeth Parter, of Niagara Falls, only daughter of the late Gen. Peter B. Porter, a hero of the war of 1812, and Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams. Miss Perter is 32 years of age, and a lady of superior intellect, high cultivation, and large fortune. Her brother and herself are the sole heirs of their father's great estate, including Gont Island and other lucrative property at Niagara Falls. Miss Porter has long been a reigning belle in Western New York, and has refused many an eligible *parti*, it is said.

CROPS IN EUROPE.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune of 27th inst. says, it is pretty well ascertained, that the deficiency in the wheat crop in Western Europe and England, will amount to one hundred and seventy-six millions of bushels — sixty-four millions in France, forty millions in England, and the balence in Prussia, Holland, the Rhenish Provinces and Italy.

It appears, according to Galignani, that a very good Champagne wine is made from beet-root. When the juice has been purified by the ordinary process, and a pure solution of sugar and water has been obtained, it is evaporated to a suitable density, after which it is fermented by adding cream of tartar, and the required bouquet is given by means of aromatic plants.

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FACULTY:

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., President and Professor of the Natural Sciences and Belles-Letters.

REV. TURNER M. JONES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.

MONS. ERNEST JOUANNE, (of the College of [illegible] IV, Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.

THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music.

MISS N. JANE SPEER, Miss NANNIE T. SPEED and Miss LUCY McKEE, Assistants in the Literary Departments.

MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JOUANNE and Miss CAROLINE A. BLAKE Assistants in the Department of Music.

MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.

THOMAS C. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.

MRS. T. C. BLAKE, Governess.

This Institution is situated in a healthy part of Central North Carolina. It is under the charge of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the selection of the Faculty the Trustees have had reference first of all to superior qualifications, and as far as practicable have obtained ladies and gentlemen of *Southern birth and education.*

The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, intellectual regard is had for the ornamental: but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts. Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. There is no similar institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jouanne, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for his office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty picture" as the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole Institution. The Faculty are working under this formula: "We are striving to make not the largest but the best school in the land."

TERMS:

$70 a session (of 21 weeks) for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, furnished rooms and attendance; $20 extra for music on the Piano or Guitar, or for Oil Painting; $5 for Drawing or French or Latin. The Trustees believe that no school of its grade at the South offers such advantages on such favorable terms.

For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 23, 1853. ja8-6t

BARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

REV. A. A. MORRISON, A. M., *Principal.*

This Institution is under the patronage of the Louisville Annual Conference, and is located in Bardstown, Ky. Bardstown is located on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, with a line of daily stages passing through, and is 39 miles south of the latter city. Bardstown is pleasantly located, and is proverbial for health. The Institute buildings are large and commodious, and the pleasure grounds attached pleasant and spacious.

The Institution is furnished with a full Board of experienced and accomplished Teachers, and the course of study as select and thorough as can be found in any similar Institution in the land. The school is permanently established, and in point of healthfulness of locality and facilities for a thorough Female Education, on reasonable terms—this Institution offers peculiar inducements to Southern Methodists and to the Southern community generally.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

(Board payable in advance: Tuition at the close of the Session.)

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Junior Class	12 00
Middle Class	15 00
Senior Class	18 00
Music on Piano or Guitar	20 00
Vocal Music	4 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	40 00
For Fuel in school-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January inst.

REFERENCES:

Rev J B McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn.; W H Hickman, M D; Jno O W Hite, Bardstown, Ky; Rev O B Parsons, Rev E Sturgesson, Rev E W Sehon, Rev A H Redford, Louisville, Ky; and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan. 5, 1854.—6t

EMORY and HENRY COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 12th January, 1854. There is no College in the South offering stronger inducements to young men desirous of a thorough course of collegiate instruction.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$15 00
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Washing " " "	5 00
Fuel " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$54 75

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jan6-6t

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DISSOLUTION.

THE Limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firms of Derby & Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton & Mulligan, Buffalo, in this day dissolved. Norman C. Miller, of Auburn, and Eugene Mulligan, of Buffalo, each, and they alone, are authorized to sign the names of the late firm in liquidation.

ELLIOT C. STOREY,	JAMES C. DERBY,
EDWARD MUNSON,	NORMAN C. MILLER,
CHAS. F. COFFIN,	WM. ORTON,
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Special Partners.	General Partners.

Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, Feb. 1, 1854

COPARTNERSHIP.

Norman C. Miller, William Orton, Eugene Mulligan Elliot C. Storke, Edward Munson, and Charles F. Coffin, being purchasers of the entire list of Publications, Stereotype Plates, Copy-rights, Types, Presses, Stock, &c., of the late firms, will, with increased facilities, continue the business as Publishers, Importers and general Booksellers at Auburn and Buffalo, under the firm of

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Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, Feb. 1, 1854. 3t

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J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 6. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854. WHOLE NO. 162.

COMMON SCHOOL FACTS.

[The following facts referring to the great School interest of the Nation, cannot fail to excite the attention of the reader. They are as accurately adjusted to the existing state of things as we have the means of doing:]

Maine taxes her banks to the amount of twenty thousand dollars a year, for the support of common schools. The income of a fund derived from the sale of public lands is seven thousand more, and every township is obliged by law to raise annually a sum for the support of schools equal to forty cents for each inhabitant. Every county in Maine has a school commissioner, at a salary of two hundred dollars, who must spend at least fifty days in a years in examining the schools of his county.

New Hampshire spent, during 1853, the sum of $205,402 upon her common schools, of which she has 2310. The male teachers are paid an average of $15 68 a month, and their board; the female teachers only $6 96 —less than half! New Hampshire has taken measures to found a manual-labor school on the shores of Long Pond, near Concord, for the reform of juvenile delinquents.

Vermont maintains 2,594 common schools, at an annual cost of $218,402: pays her male teachers $13 55 a month, and her female teachers $5 54, exclusive of board. The schools are open on an average 24 weeks in the year, and they contain 39 pupils each, whose education costs the State $2 25 each per annum.

Massachusetts expends very nearly the exact sum of a million dollars a year in the support of her 4,056 public schools: besides the half million that is paid to privats schools and colleges, of which there are about 820. The male teachers are paid on an average $27 25 per month, the female teachers $15 36; and the schools are open seven and a half months in the year. The school libraries contain, altogether, 91,539 volumes; and apparatus to the amount of $23,825 has been distributed. The State supports three normal schools and one Reform school. In the latter the boys work six hour a day and study four.

Rhode Island boasts 335 schools, which are maintained at an annual cost of $115,160. In this State the militia commutation tax is applied to the support of the schools.

Connecticut has 1,642 public schools, a Normal school, a Reform school and 403 private schools. The school fund alone yields a revenue of $143,693. Male teachers are paid on an average $18 50 per month; females $8 20. Of the teachers employed last year, 230 had had ten years' experience; 430, five years; 500 three years; 570 less than one year; and 45 schools were broken up thro' the incompetency of the teacher. Summer schools were kept in all the districts except 112.

New York expended, in the year 1852, the sum of $2,249,814 upon her public schools, which number is 11,587. There are also 1472 private schools in this State. The number of children taught during the year was 882,507, of whom 4,416 were colored. There are thirty public schools composed exclusively of colored children, and several schools for the Indian children in the Reservations. The number of volumes in the district libraries is a little over a million and a half. The schools are kept open an average of seven and a half months: but there were more than 200,000 children who attended school less than two months in the year 1852. New York has a Normal school, n High school, and, we believe, three Reform schools, or houses of refuge. In the Normal school, there are usually from ten to fifteen Indian youths, preparing to become teachers of their own people.

New Jersey has 1500 common schools, supported by an annual expenditure of $272,737. The whole number of children under instruction is 94,605, of whom 1953 are colored; New Jersey has an invested school fund of very nearly $400,000.

Pennsylvania maintains 9,699 public schools at a cost of a little more than a million dollars a year. The average rate of compensation for male teachers is $18 75 per month; for females $11 46; but the schools are kept open on an average only five months in a year. In Philadelphia there are a Nomal and a High school. The public schools of Philadelphia cost $7 16 a year for each pupil.

Delaware has 236 common schools, and expends $49,469 a year in ther support.

Maryland has a school fund of $150,000, particulars respecting the expenditure of which we do not possess.

Virginia, so far as we know, has no organized system of public schools; nor, we believe, have North Carolina, Florida and Arkansas.

South Carolina supports 1,023 common schools, attended by 9,022 pupils, at an annual cost of $40,580. Gov. Means, in his message, Nov. 1852, says: "There seems to be a general belief that it—the free school system—works badly except in large cities. Conducted as they are in the country, I do not hesitate to pronounce it an almost useless expenditure of the public fund; yet I am far from being willing to recommend a discontinuance of the appropriation. I am sure the system could be so altered and improved as to work well with us." He recommends the appointment of a suitable and competent person to travel over the State to witness its operations, and suggest improvements.

Georgia has a school fund of $23,086, the interest of which is divided among the counties according to the population.

Mississippi has no uniform school system. Each township has a school fund arising from the lease of lands granted by Congress for common school purposes—every sixteenth section in each township having been so granted. The lands are leased mostly for ninety-nine years. The money thence arising is loaned annually, at no less than eight per more than ten per cent per annum interest. This interest is the amount applied to tuition, etc., annually from a township fund. There is also a county fund, arising from fines, forfeitures, licenses, etc., which is distributed in those townships that are destitute, or have but a small school fund.

Louisiana imposes a tax for school purposes of one mill on a dollar, and a poll tax of one dollar on each white inhabitant. There is also a school fund of $125,025. The State supports 704 schools, at about $4 90 per scholar. Yet there are more than 20,000 white children in the State who do not attend school at all.

According to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Education, the directors of schools in some districts do not know how to read or write. In signing the warrants of teachers in some of the districts, there were two-thirds of the directors who signed with their mark. These things are a reproach to the State. Shall the next generation of Creoles be left to that foreign ecclesiastical incubus which has kept them down in all their past history? Rather, will they not throw off that grinding oppression? And, by sustaining and perfecting the public schools, take that rank in the scale of intelligence which is the right of all Americans? The Papist leaven under which the past generations have grown up is being purged out. And, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Papists and Archbishops, Louisiana is now spending annually $450,000 in aid of a Free School System.

Tennessee has a school fund of nearly a million and a half dollars.

Kentucky has a fund nearly as large as that of Tennessee, and expends $111,000 a year for school purposes; but out of the 215,195 children in the State, only 60,825 attend school.

Ohio spends somewhat more than $300,000 a year in maintaining her 9,916 schools. In one year—1852—Ohio built 171 school-houses. The State is in earnest on the subject of education.

Indiana holds property, in trust, for the education of her childen, which is valued at five millions of dollars. The income of this property, which consists chiefly of land, is to be devoted exclusively and forever to the support of free schools.

Illinois has a school fund of nearly a million of dollars, which State borrowed some years ago, at an interest of six per cent. The State can boast of 3,000 school houses and 76 school libraries. Male teachers receive an average of $17 64 a month; females $10 32, and the schools are kept open six months and twenty-three days in a year.

Missouri has a school fund of half a million; and, in addition to this, the Legislature has appropriated one-fourth of the revenue of the State for the support of the free schools, which swells the amount to be annually distributed, $140,000.

Iowa has made a spirited beginning in behalf of public education. The constitution provides that a Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be chosen by the people for three years, and that all lands granted by Congress to this State, all escheated estates, shall constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of common schools; and all monies received for exemption from military duty, and for fines imposed by the courts, shall be appropriated to support such schools, or for the establishment of school libraries.

Wisconsin has a school fund of $816,220, and expends already more than $120,000 a year for educational purposes. There are only two thousands schools in operation, which are provided with libraries, to the extent of 11,000 volumes. There are 66 school houses of brick, 74 of stone, 778 of logs and 812 framed, and all are valued at $261,086 32. The highest valuation of any school house is $5,550, and the lowest $150.

California has made splendid provision for the future. The constitution provides for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, to hold office for three years. By the same instrument the proceeds of the public lands granted to the State for schools, the 500,000 acres granted to new States under the act of Congress, estates of persons dying without heirs, shall be a fund, the interest of which, and the rents of unsold lands, are to be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools. The Legislature has established a Board of Education for the State, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Surveyor General. Each town elects three persons as commissioners of schools for the town, and a constable as a common school marshal. Provision is also made for County Superintendents. The Legislature has devoted one-twentieth part of the tax upon real and personal property to the support of common schools. The public school system is already in operation, and more than 4000 children are reported to be under instruction. In this State only has Popery succeeded by a trick, upon the public treasury, thus drawing for *her* schools a proportion of the common fund. But this advantage gained by trick, at the heel of a legislative session, it is expected will be of short continuance.

The Texas Legislature has passed a common school law, and set apart two millions of dollars, the interest of which is to go to the support of schools in each county, in proportion to population. One-tenth of the public revenue!

Alabama is just now inaugurating her common school system. At two dollars a scholar, as the *minimum*, and annual fund of $280,000 would be required for it. But the system is so arranged as to require a smaller sum—only about $148,000, in addition to the $80,000 annually distributed from the Sixteenth Section Fund. With this amount, which is only a little over one-fifth of the present revenue of the State, and which could be applied without any increase of taxation, good free schools might be established in every township.

For the free instruction of the people, therefore, there are in the whole United States, in round numbers, 60,000 schools, which are supported at an annual expense of six millions of dollars. What a stake Popery is playing for—how vast the organization and powerful and all pervading this Republic. To suppress or corrupt it to her own purposes would be worth her while. And yet she must overthrow it or be overthrown by it.

How important that the Bible be a text-book in all these schools: that a Scripturnl morality be the basis of this vast educational superstructure!

In many of the States the plan is crude—in all it is reaching after a higher perfection. And perfection is a work of time and calls for the exercise of patience. A vast movement like this, proposing to bring the advantages of education to the door of every home, must necessarily experience a multitude of most serious difficulties. Its effective organization will be a gigantic task. Physical obstacles are to be overcome—prejudices are to be subdued—warm and generous feelings are to be enlisted—and everywhere the spirit of education is to be awakened among these classes, insensible, in a great degree, to its claims, before the system can take root in our soil. A great work is to be done in forming such a general sentiment as will rally the requisite strength and sympathy around it.—And hence, the conditions of this work ought to be understood and appreciated. No unreasonable expectations should be indulged. It is not a thing of magic. The waving of a wand will not cover the Union with a beautiful net-work of public schools. It is a matter of enthusiastic toil, a prodigious enterprise, and offers the States of the Confederacy a glorious field of rivalry. Hasty hopes are to restrained—party meddling to be rebuked.

These States which have been most successful in this beneficial undertaking, have consumed scores of years in arduous, persevering exertion. Massachusetts alone has taken over a century to perfect her Common School System. Ohio, with her 10,000 school districts and 838,000 youths enjoying the blessings of free instruction, has bestowed the labor of one generation on the consummation of this mighty object.

TEMPERANCE BILL IN MISSISSIPPI.

People are beginning to believe that one of the rights and duties of Government is to *protect* its citizens, and that no man's rights are invaded thereby—not even that hitherto sacredly guarded murderer, the dram-seller.

We publish, as a matter of general interest, a bill which has passed both branches of the Mississippi Legislature, to suppress the sale of spiritous liquors. It passed the Senate on the 14th ult., after having been adopted in the House.

We presume the Governor signed it, and that it is now a law. It has some peculiar excellencies and is such as Temperance men asked for. Hereafter the existence of a dram-shop will not be a matter of sufferance but petition. If any petition can be got up, anywhere, we suggest that it be preserved and the list read at the first coroner's inquest over a drunkard's corpse:

A BILL, to be entitled an act to regulate the granting of License to retail vinous and spiritous liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall not be lawful for the Board of Police of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city or town, in this State, to grant license to retail vinous or spiritous liquors to any person or persons applying for the same, unless the person or persons applying for the same shall first produce a petition for the issuance of such a license, signed by a majority of the legal voters resident in the Police district where such liquors are to be sold; and if such liquors are to be sold within the limits of an incorporated town, then by a majority of the legal voters resident therein.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Boards of Police, before issuing any such license, shall require and take bond from the applicant with two or more sureties, to be approved by said Board, payable to the President thereof, and his successors in office, in the penalty of five hundred dollars; conditioned that the person to whom such license shall be granted, shall keep a quiet, peaceable, orderly house for retailing spiritous liquors in said district, city or town, (as the case may be,) and shall not permit or allow gaming to be carried on in such house, or on the premises thereunto belonging, and shall not retail or otherwise dispose of spiritous liquors to slaves or Indians; and whenever at any time such bond shall become forfeited, the same shall be put in suit and prosecuted, and the amount recovered shall enure to the benefit of the common school fund of the county; and upon a violation of the conditions of said bond, the said Board of Police shall have full power, at all times, to revoke and annul such license so granted, if said Board shall be of opinion, after causing the person having any such license to appear before said Board, and due investigation had thereon, that the conditions have in anywise been forfeited; and upon such license being so revoked, the amount of money for the remainder of the time said license has to run out from such revocation at the rate paid for said license when they were issued, shall be returned to the person or persons whose license issued has been so revoked. And Provided, The person whose license shall be so revoked shall have the right, upon giving bond and security, of appealing from the decision of said Board of Police, so revoking the same, to the Circuit Court of the proper county.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall violate the provisions of this act, by retailing vinous or spiritous liquors without license, granted according to the provisions of the same, he, she or they, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures now prescribed by law for retailing without license.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That druggists, apothecaries and physicians shall only sell vinous and spiritous liquors for medicinal, sacramental and culinary purposes, in less quantities than a gallon; that they shall in no case vend the same to any person whatever, unless the person offering to purchase, shall give satisfactory evidence that such liquor is for medicinal, sacramental or culinary purposes alone, and if said druggist, or apothecary shall permit the drinking of said liquors in his store or upon his premises, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to all the pains and penalties of this law; and all violations by any person whatsoever, of the plain intent or meaning of this act or the act hereby revised, by any evasion, subterfuge or chicanery of any sort, shall be held and deemed as serious an offence against this, and the act hereby revived, as a violation of the letter thereof, and be equally punishable under the provisions of the same.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall apply with full force and effect to all steamboats, flatboats, store-boats and other water crafts or itinerant vendors of spiritous liquors, when within the limits of any district in which this act is binding: Provided, That this section shall not be applicable to transient steamboats passing or temporarily stopping at any point in this State.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons who may own or have interest in any vinous or spiritous liquors, which may be sold contrary to law, such person or persons so owning or having an interest as aforesaid, shall be liable to all the pains and penalties of this act.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That such special enactments upon this subject as now stand upon the statute books of this State, are exempted from the operation of this act, and are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to divert the money received for licenses and fines arising upon a violation of this act, from being applied as is now prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That all petitions for licenses shall lay over one month for consideration and for the reception of counter-petitions, and when any name shall be found on both petitions, one praying for a license and one against the granting of said license, the name thus found on both petitions shall be counted in the negative, and the Board of Police or Incorporation granting said license, shall govern themselves accordingly.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PARIS, Feb. 6, 1854.

I have just received encouraging news from the different circuits of the French Methodist Conference. Now opening have presented themselves in Rouen, Boulogne, St. Malo and numerous villages of the South of France. Our missionary receipts have generally been larger. In some localities the circuit income has nearly been doubled. But the best of all is that God has been and still is with us, converting sinners and sanctifying believers. In one place, where preaching had been unsuccessful for more than a twelvemonth, nine persons have at length been converted, and formed the nucleus of a small church. In my birth-place, a small village in the South, the same number of souls found peace a fortnight ago, whilst many Christians are earnestly seeking after holiness. In all circuits there is an increase of members.

A very interesting door has been opened lately to Methodism in the island of Corsica, where Popery and banditism have long reigned unrestrained. In consequence of a petition signed by about forty persons in Bastia, one of the chief towns of the island, a young Corsican, who had been the principal instrument of the religious movement, has been taken up by our Conference as a catechist, and after a few ministerial visits from Dr. Cook, our President, and the Rev'ds. M. Gallienne and J. L. Rostan, the chairman of our districts, pastor Frejet has been sent there. The required authorization from the Prefect to hold religious meetings was granted some weeks ago, but in consequence of the stir made by the clergy, it has lately been withdrawn. It seems indeed that the Popish clergy has been altogether enraged at the idea of Protestantism entering a place of which they have so long been the sole masters, and no means have been left untried to turn us out. Solemn novennas to the patron saint of the island, processions and masses without number, a visit paid by the Bishop to the Pope, in order to have his advice on such an emergency, rabid articles in the political papers against Luther, Calvin, (they know nothing of Wesley); the Protestant ministers declared to be heretics, agents of trouble and discord, sent by the Bible Societies to invade the Catholic States; caricatures in which the Protestant minister, called a minister of the devil, is seen dropping into hell, where serpents, demons, horrible monsters, and I know not what else, are awaiting his arrival with such anxiety that the poor fellow cannot but make a most pitiful figure; such are some of the miserable means by which the priests strive to frighten us away, and to excite against us the civil authorities, the people and the rabble. As to the authorities, they have in part succeeded, since the authorization to preach has been withdrawn under pretence that we are socinists (one of our tracts being entitled "A short speech on Socialism," and being directed against it.) The rabble have, as yet, thank God, let us alone. As to the people, that is the mass of the inhabitants, they decidedly are favorable to us, because they hate the priests, who have done them no good, and have kept them in ignorance. This was strikingly exemplified in the words of a man who was sent by the priests as a spy to one of our meetings, and was heard the next morning to exclaim in a shop, "Ah, what ruffians these priests are! what lies they have told us concerning these Protestants! Now that I have heard them, I will always go and hear them!" Some of the inhabitants have shown their pleasure at our coming in a way which may seem new to you, as it does to many Frenchmen from the Northern Departments. They have given serenades to the minister, according to the Italian fashion; and he says that the mingling of voices and instruments, awaking him now and then in the dead of night, had a most pleasing effect on him.

In France, scarcely a week passes now without new cases of religious persecutions coming to light. Since I sent my last letter, the Court de Cassation, or Court of Appeals, the highest in this country, has decided that the decree of the 25th March, 1852, against clubs and meetings of all kinds, equally applies to religious services, so that no meeting for religious purposes can be held henceforth without leave of the Prefect, and that permission can be withdrawn at pleasure. In consequence of this decision, meetings have already been forbidden in Villefavard and Chatau-Ponsac, where they had been peaceably been held for the last ten years! In the first of these localities, there is not a single Papist; and yet the Rector of the Academy will not allow a Protestant school to be opened, and has actually sent a Romanist to hold the Parish school. This teacher, however, has been unable to begin his school, as he cannot find any lodgings in the place.

In another Department, near Montauban, a pastor has been ordered to appear before the authorities, because he had sold a few almanacks and given Bibles and Testaments to his flock, without having a bookseller's license. According to the theory now put forth for the first time, a man can neither sell nor give books to his intimate friends, unless he have first taken an oath of allegiance to the Emperor, obtained from the Mayor a certificate of good morals(!) and received a license from the Prefect!

Until lately the Methodists had been exempted from these persecutions, which had fallen on the Baptists, the Protestant Reformed and the Free Churches. But we are now at last assimilated to our Christian brethren. At Alais, the second town in the Department of the Gard, south of France, the Rev'd. C. Gilly, who came out last year only as a Methodist minister, has been condemned, a fortnight ago, to fifty francs ($10) for having held meetings, professedly religious, without the previous consent of the Prefect. You may enquire, perhaps, what will our Church do, in such a case. Why, simply pay the fine and begin again.

Not so, however, our English brethren. The Committee of Council of the Evangelical Alliance, British organization, have sent over to Paris, to be submitted to the approval of the ministère in the capital a draft of resolutions, one of which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the affectionate assurance of the cordial feelings of this committee be communicated to those brethren in France who have recently met to consider the line of their duty under the persecutions excited against them by the party of the priests. That there seems reason to apprehend, unless the Government of the Emperor should make a speedy and decided stand against the unjust influence of the Vaticans, that evil days are in store for the friends of the Bible in France. That our prayers should therefore be offered for the Emperor that our co-religionists may lead 'quiet and peaceable lives' under the shadow of his authority—and for the ministers of the gospel that their faith and courage not fail them in the hour of trial, and that, if called to undergo incarceration for the cause of Christ, they may be able to submit to it with joy that they are counted worthy to suffer for his sake."

This I take to be merely the beginning of a series of protests, petitions and speeches, destined to wake up the friends of religious liberty in England, and reach the Emperor of this country.

The Rationalist party in the Reformed Church is making great efforts to organize under the pompous title of "Christian Universal Alliance," a counter society to our beloved Evangelical Alliance, which will admit not only Protestants, but also Papists and Greeks, the only basis of the association being the love of God, of men and of Jesus Christ. Three committees have already been named, one for alms-giving to the poor, one for the patronage of children unable to pay for their schooling, and one for the propagating of the principles of the alliance. Time will show what they can do. The *Espérance*, organ of the Evangelical party, published last Thursday a most masterly answer to their allegations.

The new year has seen the appearance of two new monthlies amongst our religious organs. One is the Christian Review, which promises to be well written and well sustained. Amongst the contributors will be the Revs. Adolphe Monod, De Pressense and others of our best men. Terms $3 per annum. The other periodical is an humble sheet entitled "The friend of the poor and the afflicted," and destined to make known our benevolent societies and institutions.

Great efforts are being made here for the second time to obtain from shop-keepers the shutting of shops and stores on the Sabbath day. An English merchant has come over for the purpose, and I hope in my next to be able to report progress.

Eight churches were opened in France in the course of last year. Of these one, at Alençon, was shut by authorities, two months after the dedication. The priests were afraid, it seems, of its success.

The Methodist Book-room has at last received the necessary license, and was formally opened at No. 8, Rue de Parme, on January 23d. May it do much to spread Evangelical truth all over the land. J. P. C.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH FESTIVALS.

FEAST OF LIGHTS.

On the twenty-fifth day of the ninth month, *Kislev*, begins the "Feast of Lights," or *Chanuckah*, "consecration," as it is termed by the Jews. This as well as the feast of Esther, described below, are only semi-festivals, and not attended with any particular solemnity. The festival which lasts eight days is said to have originated in consequence of a miracle which happened during a very rigorous siege in the time of the second temple, when the holy oil for the perpetual light was expended, and miraculously renewed until the raising of the siege. To commemorate this miracle, the Jews light wax tapers, one on the first evening, two on the second, and so on, adding one every evening to the eighth day. Every male Israelite above the age of infancy lights these candles about twilight; some prayers and hymns, preceding and following the ceremony. The Sabbath, included in this eight-day festival, is regarded as a very propitious occasion, and generally devoted to merry-making. Some of the hymns, (which, however, partake more of the character of Schiller's *Punschlieder*—drinking song) sung on this day, bid every true son of Abraham to go and sell houses and lands, and lay in the wherewithal to have a jovial time of it on this Sabbath. If any Jewish readers should feel disposed to question this, you will please ask whether they have never heard or even sung, "*Hai, hai, bethor, timcor, tachor*" etc.* The history of the origin of the festival may be found in extenso, by consulting that veracious historiographer, Flavius Josephus.

The tenth day of the tenth month, *Tebeth*, is celebrated as a fast day, and recognized in Zachariah viii. 19. The next month *Shvat*, is undistinguished by any religious ceremony; and thus we are brought to the *finale* of the ecclesiastical year; for the last of the festivals is *Purim*, or the

FEAST OF ESTHER,

which is observed on the fourteenth day of the twelft month, *Adar*, and in leap-years of thirteen months, it takes place on the same day of the thirteenth, *Veadar*. The origin of this feast is as fully detailed in the Book of Esther, that our business is only with the ceremonies and customs to which it has given rise. The fast on the eve of the festival, is called *Taanith Ester*—fast of Esther—also explained in the Bible. Chambers gives the following account of it: "On the eve of the thirteenth, as well as on the morning of the fourteenth, the whole congregation meet in the synagogue, in order to hear the solemn chanting of the book of Esther. *Purim* is the festival when good cheer is expecially enjoined. At the evening meal, the grave and generally very abstemious rabbi indulges an additional glass of wine. This license he takes at the express recommendation of the Talmud, which relates strange tales of pious men, who, in consequence of their indulgence in the treacherous liquor, made odd blunders in their encomiums on Mordecai. Among the young folks frolic and fun reign paramount. They disguise themselves in a grotesque manner, (a la Carnival) and thus pay visits to their friends, reciting gay verses and occasionally performing parts of the book of Esther, dramatized for the purpose; while at the same time, faithful to the customs of their ancestors, presents are interchanged by friends and acquaintances (Esther ix. 22)—This opportunity is also taken by many charitable persons to assist the necessitous, by affording them relief in a most delicate manner, under the appearance of a *Purim* present. Nor are the schoolmasters and other scantily-salaried congregational officers forgotten on this occasion."

And now, Mr. Editor, I have done, and beg you most kindly to receive my thanks for your Christian forbearance, in allowing my unworthy articles so much space in you columns. Circumstanced as I am, I have not been able to make these sketches as perfect as I should have wished, and would have done, had I had access to a good library of oriental literature; but my object, I believe, is accomplished: for on setting out I remarked that my aim was to impart to your readers some information useful, instructive, and entertaining, relating to the most ancient people now on the face of the globe; and this, I trust, your readers will allow I have performed.

In taking leave of my readers I cannot help regretting the necessity that now compels me to sever a connection that has become a very pleasant one, to me at least, though I dare say that my attachment may not have been reciprocated. To those who may wish to pursue their inquiry into this interesting subject still further, I would advise to procure "The Old Paths" of Dr. A. McCaul; "Modern Judaism," by Allen; another work of the same nature by Moses Margoliouth. The scholar would be richly compensated in reading Wagenseil's "*Tela Ignea Satanæ*," as well as the various Hebrew liturgies, translation of the Mishnah, etc. To the German scholar, a vast mine is opened in this department of theological literature, and if he can lay hold of Eisenmenger's "Entdecktes Judenthum," he will find enough to occupy him half a life-time. This latter work, however, must be read with a great deal of allowance for the prejudices and animosities of mediæval Jew-haters. There is no name, I believe, more odious to the modern Jewish theologian than this same Eisenmenger: "the lying *Basnage*," (as they call that able historian,) ranks next Milman's History of the Jews, which *entre nous*, smacks very strongly of Rationalism, is very popular with them. But the best post-biblical history of the Jews and of their literature, which combines great erudition with a very pleasing style and impregnable veracity, is that of Jost, a German Jewish Doctor. The Harpers have for several years been preparing a translation of this work; but I fear that the sheets shared the same fate with the rest of their establishment.

If I receive sufficient encouragement, I design publishing these sketches, in book form; adding of course numerous matters which could not well be discussed in the narrow limits of a newspaper article. And now *vale!*

Columbia, S. C. H. BEAR.

*Dr. Stein, the present chief rabbi of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, thus renders the first stanza of the above hymn:

"Ei laufet,
Verkaufet,
Die Güter,
Ihr Brüder,
Zu mehren
Die Ehren
Des Weihnachten Sabbathe."

Which in a liberal prose translation may be rendered thus: "Brethren, hasten to sell house and lands to increase the honors of this festive day."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"THE TRUE BASIS."

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of February 18th, is an article under the above head—in which you seem to commend the views of Dr. Lee, of the Richmond Advocate—especially "as to the proceeds of the Book Concern." Permit me, courteously, but frankly, to state my objections to some of the positions. There seems to be (so I think) a want of clear distinction and proper discrimination. "Book-selling" merely "for the support of the ministry," or "raising money for the support of the ministry," abstractly considered, and the "proceeds of the Book Concern," or a fund for the relief of "superannated preachers, their widows and orphans," are very different things. The Book Concern, or its "proceeds" was not originally designed or expected to "support the ministry" in general, or to make the ministry independent of the Church—or to relieve the Church from the duty of supporting those who ministered in spiritual things. According to the annual minutes of Conferences, there were as early as 1786, two descriptions of funds; one was a "yearly collection," applied to "making up the deficiencies of the preachers," and the other was the preachers' fund for the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers. These two kinds of funds were distinctly marked in the minutes until 1789, when "the yearly collections" were discontinued. In 1791, the contributions for the fund "for the superannuated preachers," &c., was yearly applied to necessitous cases and "the balance deposited in the book fund." The contribution to "the fund for superannuated preachers," &c., exceeded the sums appropriated for several years. In the year 1795, when I was admitted into full connection, each preacher in full connection was required (out of his pittance of quarterage) to pay $2 annually to increase "the fund for superannuated preachers, widows and orphans;" this was continued for several years, and, whatever there was of this fund, I believe, was merged into the book fund or Book Concern, the "produce" or profits of which were to be appropriated for the same charitable purpose—for it was viewed as a pure and noble charity. And the sixth restrictive article furnishes clear evidence that this was the view taken of the matter by the General Conference of 1808.

Now, I suppose that Mr. Asbury and the venerable men who composed the General Conference of 1808, were as competent to judge of "the spirit and teachings of the New Testament," or the point "beyond which the church has no power to operate," as any man now living. Two important purposes were contemplated in the creation of the "book fund" and carrying into successful operation the Book Concern.

First, the spread of religious knowledge—and secondly, that of relieving the sufferings of needy "superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of preachers."

Sixty years ago, the book fund was small when John Dickens was publishing small works in Philadelphia—works which, though small, were vitally important in the work of "spreading Scripture holiness," and fulfilling the mission of itinerant Methodism. Sundry superannuated preachers were employed by Bishop Asbury as "traveling book stewards," to sell and circulate those books, which were well calculated to spread religious knowledge, and inspire a spirit of deep and ardent devotion. The proceeds or profits of this Book Concern was indeed designed to support or to meet the wants of worn-out preachers, &c. This was surely better than "steamboating to support the ministry." But why give an "uncertain sound!" Why talk about "a Book Concern to meet all the demands of the ministry, and thus relieve the people of their support!" Of making "the one independent of the other," and producing "one of the sorest curses with which a Christian people could be visited"! Why raise "a man of straw" and fight it? Such a Book Concern or such a "moneyed institution" never [illegible] —never was intended, and is not likely [illegible]

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exist, especially while the General Conference keeps within its chartered limits.

Men in the vigor of life and occupying favorable positions, may write and talk fluently about "voluntary contributions," and "to no other source has the ministry a right to look for this support." This doctrine will apply very well to an *effective* ministry, but to apply it indiscriminately to all classes of ministers, is injudicious. "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" but what becomes of the superannuated minister when he is worn-out in the service, unable to labor? "Facts are stubborn things;" many a hapless worn-out preacher has languished in poverty—treated not unlike the old horse, turned out upon the common, to graze or die! I know what I say. In the course of sixty years I have had the mortification to witness many such cases. And what becomes of the "widows and orphans" of those "who have died in the work"! Alas, for their condition, if robbed of this little source of comfort! To meet such necessitous cases, as well as to spread Scripture holiness, was the primary design of the Book Concern and chartered funds; the "produce" of which was esteemed sacred for special purposes, by the fathers of Methodism, of which the bound volume of Minutes and the sixth restrictive article affords plenary evidence.

It may be deemed (by some) presuming in me to come in contact or conflict with editors and popular men, but integrity of purpose, a knowledge of facts, and authentic records (I think) sustain me. L. GARRETT.

Mississippi, Feb. 26, 1854.

P. S. That there has been error in erecting costly buildings and other expenditures, need not be doubted, and that this operated against "cheapening the price of books," and lessened the "produce," is very probable. The Book Concern should be "general" as to usefulness, like the general superintendency—local interests and local convenience aside—and in both, economy should be consulted.

L. G.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

☞ We are requested to remind the brethren of the Conferences, that as the time for the departure of their delegates is drawing nigh, they should bestir themselves in lifting the collection necessary to defray the traveling expenses.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary, Dr. Durbin, has forwarded us the 35th Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. It is a well filled document—luminously arranged, and presents the *modus operandi* of the Society in gathering and disbursing funds, extending its operations and selecting its instruments, so as to challenge the confidence of the Church and world in its management and increase public liberality.

JEWISH FESTIVALS.—The last of this instructive, unique and well written series of articles with which the readers of the Advocate have for a year been entertained, is this week concluded. They are such as only an intelligent Christian Israelite could furnish, and such the author is. "Josephus" is Mr. H. Bear, who began writing during a temporary residence in Louisiana, and finishes in South Carolina. Who does not rejoice as he contemplates this grievous yoke of ceremonies which the fathers were unable to bear, at the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free!

EXTRAVAGANCE.—Speak not of the tax Church members pay for the support of Christian institutions. "It is a constant drain on my pocket"! Indeed, friend. And you would be in a sad case but for a "constant drain" on God's goodness. Then how noble and permanent the good accomplished! The children of this world pay dearer for their ephemeral joys. Last week a Bachelor's ball came off at Odd Fellows' Hall, that cost $15,000. The music bill was $2500. Next morning what was there in the shape of value received? No Church, no almshouse, no charitable endowment stood forth, a monument and reward of their liberality. But instead, were crude surfeits, dull pains and lethargies, aching heads and empty hearts.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We received the March number of this highly-prized monthly a few days in advance of the time. It is ornate and beautiful, beyond its predecessors in the richness, number and splendor of the engravings.

PERSONAL.—The Lake Providence Herald thinks that Hon. Thomas H. Benton's work, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or, a history of the workings of the American Government for Thirty Years," now in course of publication, might be safely recommended to our schools as a text-book, to familiarise children with the use of the personal pronoun "I."

GEORGIA.—According to the census of 1850, the population was 906,185. *Churches:* There were 879 Baptist, 5 Christian, 1 Congregational, 20 Episcopal, 6 Free, 2 Friends, 8 Lutheran, 795 Methodist, 1 Moravian, 97 Presbyterian, 8 Roman Catholic, 30 Union, 3 Universalist and 7 of Minor Sects, which [illegible] church property worth $1,209,359, and [illegible] of accommodation 627,197 persons.

GOD'S COVENANT PEOPLE.

Rev. S. Bonhomme, Missionary of the "American Society for the Melioration of Jews," is now in this city preaching in the churches. We had the pleasure and profit of hearing him last Sabbath, in the Presbyterian church: again on Tuesday night: and on Thursday night in the Methodist church. He has appointments before him for some time, and we doubt not his visit will do good to God's ancient covenant people and quicken the interest of Christians in their spiritual welfare. Mr. B. is a converted Jew; his sermons are instructive and earnest and evangelical; his labors onerous and self-sacrificing, and his heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they may be saved. His faith is not weak. And one cannot hear him without having something of the same spirit of faith kindled in his own bosom.

We like to hear an Israelite on the prophecies—they seem to be in their element there. Mr. B.'s Sunday morning sermon was on Hosea iii. 4-5. His description of the people "dispersed" was graphic—their anomalous condition and preservation—no bond or protection of Government for nineteen centuries "without a king;" no true worship of God—"without a sacrifice;" and yet not fallen into idolatry—"without an image." And now the fulfilled prophecies and signs of the times point to their gathering in their own covenant land and conversion to Christianity, preceding the millenium. Thus his plan.

It may not be unedifying to our readers to have laid before them some facts touching the present condition of the Jews as regards Christianity and the means in use for their conversion.

There are fifteen millions of Jews in the world—twice the number that were in the palmy days of David and Solomon. The present are halcyon days to them—the securest and quietest they have known since the overthrow of their kingdom. The history of their persecutions is long and startling. Seven times have they been banished England—seven times, France. Ferdinand and Isabella made victims of 800,000 of them. Now a Jew is one of the ministry of Spain. Napoleon did much for them. In England the public sentiment is in favor of removing their last disability. And in the United States the children of Abraham have for the first time found themselves *at rest*. For this the Jews love the United States and its Constitution above all others, and make our most devoted citizens. Here, without let or hindrance they advance to the places they are able to win, in finance, literature or politics. There are in the United States 150,000.

In 1809, the first systematic efforts were begun for their conversion to Christianity; though no generation since the Christian era has been without individual converts, by ordinary means. It was called the London Jews' Society, under the auspices of the Church of England. Now this Society numbers 39 stations and about 100 missionary preachers—all converted Jews. In Jerusalem it has one congregation: in London another—Palestine Place, the foundation of which was laid by Duke of Kent, in 1816. Six or seven hundred converted Jews have been brought in here. Services are held in three languages—Hebrew, German and English. The Ritual is translated into Hebrew: and 100 Jewish children are constantly under Christian instruction, in a school attached.

A third Jewish Christian Church and congregation is in Posen, Poland, and the fourth in Constantinople. The last under the care of the Free Church of Scotland. The A. B. F. M. have had two missionaries at work for several years in Constantinople, who report that thousands of Jews believe and would profess Christianity, but for rabbinical tyranny.

There are now 20 distinct missionary organizations operating in various parts of the world—England, France, Germany, etc., for Christianizing God's covenant people. These employ 300 missionaries, and the results are 15,000 converted Jews, now in their fellowship. Many converts attach themselves to the evangelical churches and ministry—these are not included. In America twenty-five converted Jews are in the ministry. In England fifty have been ordained.

From an abstract of the late Annual Report, we learn that the American Society was established in 1820; but operations did not begin on the present plan, for want of missionaries, till 1842. There are now eight missionaries, three colporteurs and four students for the ministry attached to this Society. It publishes an interesting monthly in New York, called "The Jewish Chronicle," at one dollar a year, which is devoted exclusively to intelligence of its proceedings and objects. We advise those who would keep posted up on a matter of fast growing interest, to procure it. The entire expenses of the Society last year—agents, missionaries, printing—all, was $13,289 03. Its Board is made up as its patrons, by the various evangelical churches.

This shows that something can be done in this field—yea, much: and much remains for doing. The subject has an intrinsic interest—a sacred one. The antiquities of our religion are wrapped up in this people's history—the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, were Jews, and of them, according to the flesh, Christ came. And they must be converted, before the fullness of the Gentiles comes in.

Mr. Bonhomme represents the interest felt in his mission among the Jews as greater in the last three months than any previous period these ten years. They receive him readily in their houses and counting-rooms, and come out to hear his sermons, as he proves from the Scriptures that Jesus is the Christ. He represents their prejudice against the Nazarene as giving way, everywhere. They read his tracts.

That problem which statesmen cannot solve—"the Eastern Question"—Mr. B. is assured finds its solution in prophecy. The Turks must be driven out from the holy places to make way for the return of God's covenant people, whence they have been scattered abroad. They shall look on Him whom they have pierced and mourn for Him. The Tabernacle of David, which is fallen down, is to be built again, and

"The light that shines on Zion's hill
Illuminate the world."

Mr. B. thinks an eventful dispensation approaches—is even at the door. The Christian Church must be prepared to bear her part in ushering it in. May she have wisdom to read aright the signs of the times.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Rev. S. Bonhomme, Missionary for the American Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, will deliver a course of lectures in this city on the following subjects. The course will begin next week: of times and places due notice will be given in the daily papers. Admittance free:

I. Calling of the Jews—their national covenant and preservation.

II. The destruction of the political power of Turkey.

III. The national restoration of the Jews to Palestine and the introduction of the glory of the latter day.

IV. The Invasion of the Northern (or Russian) power and their destruction in the land of the Jews—The battle of Gog and Magog.

V. The destiny of the Jews as a Nation.

VI. The destiny of the United States—as a subject of Scripture prophecy.

VII. The rise, progress, decline and downfall of Romanism—according to prophecy.

The Missionary will preach on Sunday next, 11 A. M., at Felicity street (Methodist) Church, and at 7 1-2 P. M., at Moreau st. (Methodist) Church. Collections will be made after sermons, for support of the mission. The public are invited—*seats free*. Israelites are especially invited. The intrinsic interest of these themes and the style of their discussion justify the expectation of large and attentive audiences and liberal support.

AN INCIDENT.

On a Sabbath day in last August, when the epidemic was at its worst, we were on the way to a preaching appointment in the lower part of the city, and our attention was arrested by an emigrant ship just brought to anchor at one of the wharves. The steamtug had not yet moved off and the ropes were being made fast: an eager but not large crowd were ashore and some climbed up the ship's sides to welcome their friends and families, just arrived from "Faderland." The numerous throng of emigrants were flush with hope and joyous excitement. The ship had made a short trip from Bremen. Their German complexions glowed under the midsummer warmth: and clad in thick coats and short waisted frocks, they were soon dispersed. We could but pity them. They were as sheep led to the slaughter. A bystander remarked upon their unconscious rashness—"Might as well have their throats cut."

How they sunk under fever, thirst and want and soon rested in the Potters' Field, the Sexton's records may unfold. But they did not *all* die. One, at least, lived. A German woman entered our gate the other day with a basket of eggs on one arm and of onions on the other. Selling these around was her living. There was something of peculiar desolation about her, thus buffetting the world alone, with her two baskets of merchandise. Women soon find out each others troubles. It turned out she was one of the Wirtemberg passengers—this August day arrival. With her tale of woe the tears started;—"Ah, mine husband and mine six children—all dead—wid fever in two weeks together. Ah, mine Got—what me git well for, I cry mine eyes off. O, what come to this 'Merica for?"

ARCHIEPISCOPAL THEATRICALS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his last letter writes as follows:

"The peoples' Theatre in the new *rue de Rivoli*, will probably be enacted, and who do you suppose asks for the privilage of its management? The Archbishop of Paris. His intention is to control, by the interm dium of a delegate, of course, the plays received and performed. The government has always taken the ground that the theatres are a powerful engine of public instruction, and so attached them to the Ministry of the Interior. The clergy seem now to acknowledge their influence, and desire to derive from them the good fruits they may be enabled to bear. The object is to purify dramatic literature, elevate the stage, and through it, to act directly and powerfully upon the education of the masses."

Now for winking statues and weeping Madonnas. The actors, being trained, will not be so clumsy as some priestly hands have been in bringing these things upon the stage.

REVIVAL.—We have been visited at the West Ward, Mobile, with a gracious revival of religion. It has been in progress about two weeks, and its results as far as they are visible to human eyes, are truly cheering. About *thirty-five* have embraced religion, and of these, twenty-seven have joined the church. My colleagues of the other churches in the city and visiting brethren, together with our P. E., Bro. Garrett, labored as they had opportunity. Taken altogether, it was an extraordinary work, such as made all hearts [illegible]

present. We do not expect the good work to stop soon or be confined to this charge. We want this to be the *revival year* for Mobile, and as is our faith so will it be.

WM. M. LOVELADY.

Mobile, March 6, 1854.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

IMPERTINENCE REBUKED.

[A friend from North-western Louisiana sends us the following communication, adding in a note that "something like the above is necessary for our defence." Perhaps he and his neighbors are alarmed for their social *status*, on account of the report that has gone out through so respectable and widely circulated a journal as the "Home and Foreign Record." A missionary deputation may be even now on foot at Princeton, of ardent young theologues, to redeem them from heathenism. Perhaps some one of the many AGENTS that spring up in that region for raising funds to "send the gospel to the destitute," has coined money already on the doleful account! Having lately visited that region and found it one of the best supplied in our country with wealth, intelligence, churches, preachers and gospel privilege, we should undertake to set the correspondent of the Record right—or rather his readers, did not our correspondent do the business. By the way, we suggest to our friends who feel aggrieved, that this was a "young one." Our Presbyterian brethren (toward whom we like to cultivate the best relations) should have learned by this time that their cause and our common Christianity gains nothing by sending forth these conceited talkers and scribblers, to enter into other men's labors and depreciate them. Their published statements bear the inherent evidence of error—to use no harsher word. Yet they circulate them. Do they expect to foster a healthy missionary spirit on such chaff? This hopeful young divine, discoursing so complacently of "the prattle" of those he chooses to designate "uneducated men," finds churches ready to his hand, large and attentive congregations, etc. Who achieved these results, built the houses and reduced the community to order? Where have been the "educated men," represented by him? The people had never seen but *one* of his sort before.] ED. N. O. C. AD.

MR. EDITOR: I accidentally laid my hand on an odd newspaper to-day, "The Home and Foreign Record," published in Philadelphia. My attention was arrested by a communication purporting to come from a "Missionary in Louisiana," and headed "Great destitution—the right spirit manifested," and signed J. E. D. I am at no loss as to the author of the article in question. He is a new recruit from the ministerial manufactory at Princeton.

He says, "I have been laboring in North-western Louisiana since the 1st of July, the place designated in my mission. When I arrived here my intention was to remain quiet through the summer months, but I soon found this was impossible so great was the *destitution* in our Church, and the *people* were so anxious for preaching. I have ridden all over Claiborne, Bosier, Caddo, DeSoto and Bienville. In each of these parishes I find Presbyterians who have long been *without the gospel!*" If he had said they had long been without Presbyterian preaching, this might be true as far as I know, but to say that they had been without the gospel, looks *to us*, at least, as though he would be understood to say that the gospel is only preached by Presbyterian preachers. There are a good many Baptist and Methodist preachers traveling and located in the Parishes above mentioned, who statedly on Sabbath days preach to large and respectable audiences, and our Presbyterian brethren may have the privilage (and many of them do) of hearing the gospel preached. But this declaration is in character.

I can assure my quondam brother that I have often seen Presbyterians here and in other places, enjoy themselves finely in their associations with Baptists and Methodists. I have seen their eyes suffused with tears and their countenances lit up with expressions of joy and peace and holy consolation, and I have heard them shout aloud in the great congregation the praises of God for his goodness to the children of men. Was it the *gospel* that affected them so, or was it something else?

Speaking of Mansfield he says: "I spent five days there preaching to a large and attentive audience. The Spirit of the Lord was with us. I cannot describe my feelings to you at the close of our meeting there. The *people of Mansfield* had *never* seen but one other Presbyterian preacher!" I wonder where they came from, for I have seen a good many who were *called* Presbyterian preachers, but may be they were not. "Some of the members of our little band wept *bitterly* when I left them."

It was our privilege to hear our brother once or twice during his brief sojourn among us, and I suppose I ought to be very thankful for it, but candidly I saw nothing in the young man or his ministrations that was remarkable, unless, perhaps, he looked a little act. As to the audience being well behaved, etc., that is not uncommon for the citizens of Mansfield. No matter who preaches, they esteem it their duty to keep quiet and to listen to what the preacher says. But "some of our little band wept bitterly when I left them." As a matter of course. Who could refrain from tears at such a time? They thought, no doubt, that it would be a long time before they would be so highly favored again!

Again he says: The continual cry is, 'let us have educated men to preach to us. We are worn out with this continued prattle of uneducated men, who always sing the same song.'"

Mr. Editor, I am no apologist for ignorance, and especially in the ministry, but as it is evident a thrust is here made at the Baptist and Methodist preachers, I have thought this charge of our young friend deserved a passing notice. He has been to college, has learned to translate a little easy Greek and Latin, and forsooth, looks upon himself, as a

our young friend will become sober, as Pope says

And suppose we admit the charge. What then? Why, as a matter of course, a collegiate education being so necessary to the proper preaching of the gospel, and the people so worn-out with prating circuit riders, Presbyterian preachers ought to be scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land as "thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallembrosa." Capacious churches in every village, town and neighborhood, and thousands upon thousands of hasty feet would on Sabbath days press to the sanctuary to learn instruction from those *educated* oracles: and Baptist and Methodist preachers would be out of repute and their chapels deserted. Is this so? It ought to be, if "the people are so worn-out," &c. But is it so, I ask? Where? Not in "North-western Louisiana"—this "*Missionary ground*," and our young friend the first except one to enter the field! Light is coming in upon us from the East, and we may look soon for better times!

W. W. B.

Macsfield, La., Feb. 21, 1854.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE LATE WM. GODFREY.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: I presume you have before this time received a suitable obituary notice of the truly excellent man whose name heads this article; yet I am unwilling to let the opportunity pass without paying a short tribute to his worth.

Brother Godfrey was "one of the excellent of the earth," and he will long be remembered as such by those who knew him well. If he had an enemy in the world I knew it not. All who knew him recognized in him a Christian gentleman of the purest integrity. His firmness of character was happily combined with a large measure of Christian kindness and gentleness of spirit. He was emphatically a reliable man, as a citizen, as a neighbor and as a Christian.

Again: he was an eminently useful man, not merely negatively good; an enlightened and principled Christian, he was always ready for every useful work, and especially was he always ready to labor for the prosperity of the Church of his early and permanent love. He was a strong Methodist and loved the doctrines and discipline of his Church. For her prosperity he ever cherished an abiding interest. His long and useful life was given to her service, not as a minister, it is true, but as a faithful laborer in another department of his Master's vineyard. He was not one of those who had to be dragged into the work, nor was he one who went where he was not needed. As a Christian he had a large measure of "Church patriotism." This was a very prominent trait in his character.

I have said he was strongly attached to the Methodist Church; and yet, his was not the love and the zeal of a partizan; his spirit was truly catholic. He loved the Scriptural Christian wherever found. His generous heart was richly imbued with the purest charity; a kinder spirit I never knew. The law of Christian kindness was written on his heart, and by his life he illustrated its beauty and excellency.

Our deceased friend not only loved the Church, but he sincerely reverenced her authority and kept her rules "for conscience' sake," and taught his children to do the same thing. His punctual attendance upon *all* the services of the sanctuary was the same throughout his long connection with the Church. And to the close of his life he took a special interest in our Missionary and Conference collections. In this his example was worthy of imitation. I remember, last fall, when the preacher in charge of the Greenesville district was kept at home by severe family affliction, and his colleague was temporarily laid aside by bad health, brother G., though scarcely able to get on or off his horse, rode over his neighborhood and called on the members of the church for their annual contributions for these objects. One of less zeal and of less industry would have felt themselves excused by the rapidly increasing infirmities of age. Alas, how few there are who can be found to imitate such an example!

To the last hour of his life he was an industrious and faithful officer in the Church. He died a few miles from home while attending Quarterly meeting. This was just where we should expect such a man would desire to die, and it was right that he should thus die—die among his official brethren, with whom he had so often met in council. How desirable thus to die, in the service of the Church and in the midst of those whom he loved and with whom he labored in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

As a Christian master, brother Godfrey I believe, as nearly conformed to the requirements of the New Testament as any man I ever know. No one could visit his pleasant home without perceiving that those whom God had placed under his authority were treated by him as those for whom he expected to give account.

There was another trait in the character of this good man which deserves special notice; and that was his sincere love for Christian ministers. Of the greatness of his love for them and of the sincerity of his solicitude for their comfort and happiness, his whole life was an eloquent proof. What minister of the gospel ever visited his house without being impressed with the conviction that here is a family where the ambassadors of Christ are loved for their master's sake. The warm-hearted, Christian and gentlemanly reception by the head of the household, was in perfect keeping with the deportment of every member of his family. Many, very many of the servants of Christ, amid their toils and discouragements, have had their faith strengthened, and their hearts comforted by the brotherly kindness shown unto them there; and they will learn with mingled emotions of sorrow and of joy that our beloved friend and brother has been called away from his place of usefulness on earth to his home in heaven.

"Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy master's joy."

Feb. 1854. A FRIEND.

Rev. J. Perkins, M. C., has laid us under [illegible]

"THE WAR IN CUBA."

Such was the cry with which the newsboys, Tuesday evening, were, after the arrival of the news from Cuba, which we give in another column, making the streets vocal, under our windows. Of course, one of those sensations which is celebrated next day, by its friends, as an "excitement"—perhaps even an intense excitement"—arose. As, however, we have here been often played upon, to the top of our gamut, on such strings, the "excitement"—if it was one—was a quiet and rather a short one. For it soon came to be known that no blood had been drawn nor even any powder burnt. There was an outrage, to be sure, and some thought it of very great size, so that we ought at once to go to war about it. Others, however, remain quite calm; being instructed by past events, not to get excited, until they be sure there's something to be excited about.

Penitentiary Report.

We have received the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Penitentiary for the last year, accompanied by some very interesting schedules with regard to the number of convicts, their crimes, color and places of nativity. The Directors have altered some of the previous regulations of the Penitentiary, and suggest other alterations still, which will, in their opinion, conduce to the good of the prisoners as well as to the benefit of the State. During the past year, a new cell room, with two hundred additional cells, has been completed according to a plan laid down by the Legislature, at an expense of $41,341 18. The Directors recommend that as soon as practicable, white prisoners shall be allowed to work seperately from colored convicts, and also express a very decided opinion against the future leasing of the Penitentiary, inasmuch as the institution can amply support itself under good State officers, and the discipline of the prison be better kept up, and the objects of imprisonment more fully attained.

The Physician reports that the general health of the prison has been ordinarily good, excepting during the occurrence of yellow fever; and that even then there were very few fatal cases, as is amply shown by the number of deaths, which amount in the whole to only thirteen; and of these, three are known to have been from other diseases.

The Chaplain reports that he has endeavored to arrange and enlarge the library of the institution, and solicits from the Legislature an appropriation for that purpose.

The total number of prisoners on the first of January was 283. During the year 78 prisoners had been discharged on account of the expiration of their sentences; 13 died, 5 were pardoned by the State Legislature, and one by the President of the United States; 106 prisoners were received during the year, and 97 discharged, died or pardoned. There are 186 white men, 82 colored men, and 15 colored women. Of this number 44 are confined for murder, 27 for robbery, 22 for manslaughter, 68 for larceny, 10 for arson, 14 for entering houses to steal, and 10 are put down as negroes forfeited to the State. This city has furnished 181, or nearly two-thirds of all who are imprisoned. The parishes of Jefferson, St. Landry and St. Mary have furnished 19, 13 and 10, and the remaining parishes from 1 to 8 each.

Of the convicts, fifty, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number, are natives of Ireland. No other foreign country furnishes so many; but there are fifteen from Germany, fourteen from France, and thirty from different parts of the world, making a foreign criminal population of one hundred and nine. Subtracting ninety-seven, the number of colored convicts, we have a residue of seventy-seven white American prisoners, out of a total of two hundred and eighty-three. Of the native convicts, forty-five belong to Louisiana, thirty-eight were born in Virginia, thirteen come from New York, fourteen from Pennsylvania, and nine from the six New England States.

One hundred and seventy-three of the convicts had no occupation whatever. Among the remainder are seventeen farmers, thirteen servants, nine carpenters, nine tailors, two physicians, one lawyer, two printers and one schoolteacher.

Thinking that the statistics of the prison would be interesting to many of our readers, we have thus abreviated and condensed nearly all the literature of the Penitentiary of the State.

A MODEL WOMAN.

Of that venerable relict of nobler days and of a husband one of the most admirable men that ever adorned and served any country—we mean Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton—we find, in one of the Northern journals, the following notice:

The widow of Alexander Hamilton has reached the great age of ninety-five, and retains in an astonishing degree her faculties, and converses with much of that ease and brilliancy which lent so peculiar a charm to her younger days. And then the old lady, after passing the compliments and congratulations of the day, insists upon her visitors taking a merry glass from Gen. Washington's punch-bowl, which, with other portions of his table-set, remains in her possession.

Mrs. Hamilton completes, on the 16th August next, we believe, her ninety-sixth year. Slight of figure, rather small in size, and originally of what seemed a feeble organization, she has yet passed to her present remarkable age, with an almost total exemption from disease, in spite of the severe misfortunes which overcast her life, in its very prime. We allude to the bloody death, first of her eldest son Philip, a young gentleman of great promise, and, soon after, the fall of her beloved lord, by what was nothing less than a deliberately executed assassination. For Aaron Burr knew, when, upon the mere pretence of a quarrel, he summoned Gen. Hamilton to the field, that he would not decline to meet him, but would never take the life of a fellow-being in private combat. To return, however, to his widow: her admirable virtues and sense, with the firm yet gentle courage and cheerfulness which these bestowed, and a piety as simple as it was unshaken, have no doubt gone far to uphold, by the forces of the mind, the natural weakness of her body. When last we saw her, less than a year since, she was still in the habit of going on foot and unattended, to visit friends who lived half a mile from her. Two years before, we had seen her, in a very hot summer's day, arrive at her own house on H. street, Washington (the Menou buildings) from a morning's walk to visit her old friend, Judge Cranch, on Capitol hill, a good way to the East of the Capitol. The distance which she had trod for this friendly purpose is a good deal above three miles.

She never was what the text which we have taken calls her—brilliant. For the woman, who shines or blaze with that sort of light, seldom have the genuine one of their sex—its gentleness, its pure warmth, its sweet reserve, its sure womanly sense, which rather perceives than reflects, and sees, at a glance, all it is fit that women (Nature's most delicate and ingenious work) should see. Though very pretty, vivacious and winning, Mrs. Hamilton was never dazzling. Neither her manners, though high-bred, nor her conversation, though spirited and full of sense, were at all of the showy order: she never said a silly, she never said a brilliant

[illegible] radiates from what, in a woman, not be[illegible] moturer coxcombs lispingly adore nor fa[illegible] timentalists dilate upon, but what the hea[illegible] the understanding of all, however shall[illegible] corrupt, own, with not mere admiration love and awe—everything that is most fem[illegible] which is, we take it, a good deal better angelic. For we must confess that, so [illegible] can be judged from the most common descriptions, we look upon one woman as [illegible] full forty angels.

In short, she was just the wife for [illegible] spirit so high, faculties so powerful, a chi[illegible] so strenuous, and affections so fond as [illegible] Hamilton; and accordingly there could [illegible] tenderer union than was theirs. Not o[illegible] her loving, serene and cheerful temper g[illegible] whatever he could snatch for brief inter[illegible] repose or enjoyment, but her perfect disc[illegible] made her the confidante and her adv[illegible] sense the counsellor of his affairs; in m[illegible] the weightiest of which, he thought it [illegible] have such a woman's opinion. She shar[illegible] far as she could, his labors; and when she [illegible] not, often sweetened them by her presence. [illegible] papers, in particular, she kept in order f[illegible] and it is to her zealous care of them that [illegible] the preservation of that large and (in [illegible] sense of either the merely curious or [illegible] torically valuable) precious body of the [illegible] ton MSS., which our Government acquir[illegible] purchase, in 1849, and of which selected [illegible] tions are now seeing the light, in a Congre[illegible] series of some nine or ten volumes, edit[illegible] Mr. John Hamilton; who had previously [illegible] to the world a more limited selection, [illegible] biography of his father.

Of the value of these papers to the [illegible] history of our public affairs, during a [illegible] thirty years (1775 to 1804) which they [illegible] no one is in a better condition to speak [illegible] ourself. For we were entrusted, on the [illegible] the family, with the choice, out of a still [illegible] body, of the fifty-seven folio volumes [illegible] after excluding whatever was of no in[illegible] went into the hands of the Government.

They give a prodigious idea of Hamil[illegible] abilities, usefulness, and the confidence a[illegible] influence which these commanded for hi[illegible] most from the first moment when, a men[illegible] of nineteen, he first drew, as the Captai[illegible] volunteer artillery company, Gen. Washin[illegible] attention to the superior discipline of his [illegible] and the skillful service of his guns. Nev[illegible] any man possess a more remarkable por[illegible] mastering at once whatever he set about. [illegible] troduced, at the age of twelve, into the C[illegible] lag-house of a considerable shipping merc[illegible] in St. Croix, we find him, at only fourteen, [illegible] trusted, during his principal's absence in [illegible] country, with his correspondence and the [illegible] agement of all his operations of buying, sel[illegible] shipping, and all that. Already (as is so[illegible] his boyish letters to a young friend) he [illegible] begun to look to the state of things rising [illegible] this land of ours, and to foresee in it a com[illegible] und a career which the West Indies could [illegible] give him. At sixteen he is in Columbia Co[illegible] New York, perfecting his boyish Latin [illegible] Greek. At seventeen he is already writing [illegible] the public journals, in behalf of the cause o[illegible] colonies, papers so striking that they seize[illegible] the general attention, and are attributed t[illegible] best writers. In his nineteenth year, he [illegible] not only become a strong, popular orator, [illegible] has studied war as an art, more especially [illegible] Artillerist's part of it; and raising a compa[illegible] (chiefly at his own charge,) has joined Wash[illegible] ton's army in the Jerseys, and made upon [illegible] cautious commander so strong an impression [illegible] he transfers him to his personal staff as chief[illegible] de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colo[illegible] llere, it is well enough known that, before [illegible] was 20, he became one of Washington's [illegible] efficient officers: but, though equally tru[illegible] has escaped attention that, until that vete[illegible] of science, Steuben, took service with us, it [illegible] Hamilton who first supplied our systems of [illegible] tactics; and Hamilton who, besides drawing [illegible] many of Gen. Washington's important pa[illegible] wrote the admirable instructions to John L[illegible] rens—a master-piece of ability—under wh[illegible] he, when Dr. Franklin had failed, hro[illegible] about the Armed Alliance of France. Ham[illegible] was then 21. In 1781, perceiving that [illegible] struggle had become, on our part, one of [illegible] nance, he turned financier; and took cha[illegible] under Robert Morris, of a part of that dep[illegible] ment; quickly displaying in it that sing[illegible] capacity which led Morris to say, on the for[illegible] tion of our present Government, that there [illegible] but one man in the country—Alexander Ha[illegible] ten—who might, as Secretary of the Treas[illegible] re-instate the public credit. It is well kn[illegible] that the present Constitution is really his p[illegible] but few are aware that its original project [illegible] in existence) was drawn up by him in [illegible] when he was only 27 years old. We could [illegible] much more; but space fails us. [Crescent.

INEBRIETY.—When this vice has taken [illegible] hold of a man, farewell industry—farewell [illegible] lation—farewell attention to thing s worth [illegible] attention—farewell love of virtuous socie[illegible] farewell decency of manners—and farewe[illegible] even an attention to person. Every thing [illegible] by this predominant and brutal appetite. [illegible] how many instances do we see men who hav[illegible] gun-life with the brightest prospect before th[illegible] and who have closed it without any ray of c[illegible] fort and consolation! Young men with f[illegible] fortunes, good talents, good tempers, good he[illegible] good constitutions, only being drawn into [illegible] vortex of the drunkard, have become, by [illegible] grees, the most loathsome and despicable [illegible] mankind. In the house of the drunkard th[illegible] is no happiness for any one. All is uncertai[illegible] and anxiety. He is not the same man for [illegible] one day at a time. No one knows of his [illegible] goings or his in-comings. When he will ris[illegible] when he will lie down to rest, is wholly a ma[illegible] of chance. That which he swallows for wha[illegible] calls pleasure, brings pain as surely as ni[illegible] brings morning. Poverty and misery are in [illegible] train. To avoid these results, we are ca[illegible] upon to make no sacrifice. Abstinence requ[illegible] no aid to accomplish it. Our own will is [illegible] that is requisite; and if we have not the [illegible] to avoid contempt, disgrace and misery, we [illegible] serve neither relief nor compassion.

WASHINGTON'S TEACHERS.—Washington [illegible] but two teachers, one an old fellow named [illegible] by, one of his father's tenants, sexton as w[illegible] as schoolmaster of the neighborhood, who w[illegible] to boast, after he was superannuated and [illegible] what addicted to strong potations, especially [illegible] the General's birthdays, that it was he who, [illegible] tween his knees, had laid the foundation of G[illegible] Washington's greatness, by teaching him [illegible] letters; and the other, the Mr. Williams alre[illegible] mentioned, who was, according to Mr. Weems [illegible] "capital hand" at reading, spelling, Eng[illegible] grammar, arithmetic, surveying, book keepi[illegible] and geography, and often boasted that he h[illegible] made George Washington as great a scholar [illegible] himself. We cannot doubt that to his thorou[illegible] ness in teaching what he did know, his gr[illegible] pupil owed much of his acquired power; for [illegible] good foundation in a few important things is [illegible] best possible beginning for a boy of ability a[illegible] enterprise. [Mrs Kirkland.

THE GENERALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—A writer in a late number of the London Time[illegible] gives some interesting facts respecting the ma[illegible] jor officers of the British army. He says th[illegible] nine-tenths of the major-generals are upwar[illegible] of sixty years of age. Of the two hundred a[illegible] fifty-nine full colonels, one hundred and fif[illegible] nine are upwards of ninety years of age. [illegible] period of life at which an officer in the Fren[illegible] army, unless specially exempted, is placed o[illegible] the retired list; and the remaining one hundre[illegible] full colonels are between forty-four and sixty[illegible] The writer states that the Duke of Wellingto[illegible] and Napoleon were forty-five years of age wh[illegible] they finished their military career in the field [illegible] Waterloo. The youngest major-general in t[illegible] British army at present (royalty excepted) [illegible] and there are only [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

Sister JULIET A. YONGUE, consort of Dr. Samuel Yongue, died in this place on the evening of the 17th Janurry last. She was born in Orangeburg District, South Carolina, on the 21st February, 1805. She professed religion and joinrd the M. E. Church in the year 1826. In 1833 she removed with her family to this State. For many years she has been one of the most active and useful members in this charge; no task seemed too arduous where she could do good. Possessed of ample means, she has been to the poor, the sick and friendless, an angel of mercy. No hovel of want and suffering in the community in which she lived, but was marked with her foot-prints. In the church her place will be hard to fill, for she was thoroughly and personally identified with all its interests and operations.

My acquaintance with her had but just commenced, when I was called to see her die. She had been a great sufferer for years from frequent and sudden nervous attacks, but her activity and zeal for others made her often forget herself and estoem her own afflictions as slight and temporary.

Such seems to have been her estimate of the last attack, not contemplating danger even until the very day of her death. But though sudden the announciation of death's approach, she met "the king of terrors" unappalled. "The bridegroom's cry" found her ready and waiting—her lamp trimmed and burning. When told she would die, and asked if her confidence was unshaken, she replied: "I feel the everlasting arms are beneath me, and though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil." She said she had a realizing sense of all God's precious promises, and continued to quote them through all the intervals of her paroxisms of pain. Her bodily suffering seemed very acute, almost to the last moment.

Her death, though so triumphant, has cast a deep gloom over the Church here, all conceding that one of the most pious, active and useful of the membership is gone from among us. But "our loss is her eternal gain," and "though God buries the workmen he still carries on the work." H.

Columbus, Miss., Feb., 1854.

DIED—On the 7th of Feb., 1854, Sumpter county, Ala., Mrs. MARTHA B. LINDSEY. She was born Feb. 4, 1813, in Baldwin co., Ga.; married to brother Lindsey, Dec. 13th, 1831.

She professed religion in her 12th year, and joined the M. E. Church, in which she lived a consistent member until her death. I have seldom known a better woman. She was an affectionate wife, a loving mother, a kind mistress, a good neighbor and an humble Christian. Think God we sorrow not as those who have no hope. No, no; she always lived ready for death. Her last words were, "I shall soon be with my blessed Jesus." Thus lived and died one of the best women I ever saw. T. Y. ARMSTRONG.

February 13, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orlean Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	18 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line.

No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The following is the report, so far as heard from, of the interments in the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, the 5th of March: Protestant, Girod street, 12; Hohrew, Metairie Ridge, 1; St. Patrick's, 16; Catholic No 1, Second District, 9; Catholic No. 2, Second District, 10; Lafayette, Fourth District, 18. Total, 66.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY. The seventeenth anniversary of the organization of the Fire Department of our city was celebrated on Saturday last with the usuel display and enthusiasm. It was surprising to see such an universal turn-out, under the circumstances—the threatening indications of the weather up to the hour of assembling and the condition of the streets in consequence of the previous heavy rains. The procession formed in Canal street, and so soon as the sky began to give promise of a fair day, thousands of our population crowded to the point, whence it departed upon the route laid down in the programme.

Mr. J. E. Caldwell, Grand Marshal, accompanied by his aids and followed by a large body of exempt firemen and a long list of notables, preceded the immense procession, and, together with the marshals and other officers of the various companies, preserved an order and method of arrangement which made the affair go off harmoniously. The greater number of the companies were disposed in numerical order, including organizations from Milneburg and Algiere. We should be glad to speak of each company separately—to give each its due in the matters of numerical force, decorum and manly bearing, decorations and general appearance—but lack of space forbids, and the fact that the morning papers of yesterday have preceded us with full and accurate accounts, renders it unnecessary. In point of numbers, Jackson Company No. 18 stood first and No. 6 next; and so far as fine muscular men, and neatness and beauty of uniform were concerned, we thought Perseverance No. 13 could not be excelled. A lady at the corner of Customhouse and Chartres streets, presented his company with the most rich and costly decorations for their machine, and received in return from their hands an immense bouquet, which had been presented by Miss Edgar, at the corner of Carondelet and Poydras. A banner was presented by a number of ladies to Hook and Ladder Commander No. 2, when opposite the City Hall.

After accomplishing their march through most of the principal streets of the city, the companies left their engines in Canal street, and visited Placide's Theatre, where Professor Dimitry delivered an appropriate and of course eloquent address.

This celebration may not have been quite so grand an affair as some that have preceded it, but the excellent manner in which it was arranged and executed, and the good order which prevailed, must challenge the admiration of everybody.

Suicide.—A respectable looking German, named C. H. Mergel, aged about 27 years, was arrested on Saturday afternoon in the Second District, under a charge of breach of trust. He seemed deeply affected by the circumstance of his arrest and his inability to procure immediate bail. At about 6 o'clock, a gentleman arrived at the police office to procure his release, and on proceeding to his cell, Mergel was found suspended to the grates of his window by his neck-handkerchief, a black silk one; life was not quite extinct, and he was immediately cut down, but died before medical assistance could be procured. He had taken off his hat and shoes and performed the fatal work coolly and deliberately, but with the utmost dispatch. An inquest was held upon the body and an appropriate verdict rendered.

Fatal Fall.—A man named J. M. Crawford, aged 20 years, killed himself early on Saturday morning, by jumping from a window in the third story of the Arcade Hotel. He was a wealthy planter, we are told, and had just arrived from Alabama. An inquest was held upon the body and a verdict rendered attributing the cause of the rash act to temporary

Levee, the other day, where oysters are served up to the *canaille*, and called for a plate of cooked bivalves. They were shortly furnished, but the young chap, perhaps in order to show that he knew what an oyster should be, objected to their quality and to the manner in which they were cooked. Mr. Michael Loeg, the individual who superintended the saloon, thereupon hustled the critical youth out through the doorway, shaking and cuffing him soundly in the meantime. This was all well enough so far, but another Mr. Long, a brother of Michael, not wishing the boy to depart without some consideration for his impudence in finding fault with the oysters and his rascality in refusing to pay for them, dealt him a heavy blow upon the head with an oyster knife, inflicting a considerable gash and causing the blood to flow copiously. Accused were sent before the Criminal Court for trial, on the charge of assault and battery.

General Intelligence.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 2, 1854.

In the Senate, Mr. Lacey, of the Judiciary Committee, reported on various bills.

Mr. DeRussy, on behalf the Swamp Land Committee, reported favorably upon making a further appropriation to aid in the navigation of Red River at Alexandria. Special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Ryan, on leave, introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 to J. H. Maddox, asked for in his memorial. On motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Hodge, on leave, called up the House bill, entitled "An Act for the protection of merchants or vendors of agricultural products." Passed.

In the House, reports were made by Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

By Mr. Nixon, from the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. Donaldson, from the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Swamp Lands, appointed yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, a resolution was adopted to hold evening sessions after the 6th inst., for the consideration of private bills.

The bill to amend the swamp land law having been made the special order, was taken up, and after some discussion was postponed and made the special order for Monday next.

The bill to authorize the city of New Orleans to drain the swamp and overflowed lands in its limits and vicinity, also the special order, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Campbell, laid on the table subject to call.

The Koszta and Cuba resolutions of Mr. Roberts, of Orleans, having also been made the special order were also taken up.

Mr. Roberts, of Orleans, said that as he believed the affairs of Cuba would be properly attended to by this Government, he would move that the resolutions in relation to that Island be laid on the table. He presumed there would be no opposition to the Koszta resolutions and moved their adoption.

Mr. Gullum spoke in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Bullard offered as a substitute a resolution endorsing generally the foreign policy of the national administration.

Mr. Roberts, of Orleans, proceeded to address the House in favor of his resolution, and was followed by Mr. Kearney in opposition to it.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of yees 48, nays 25.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Captain Lawless, arrived from Galveston Monday.

By this arrival we have full files of our Texas exchanges. There is, however, in them little news of importance.

The Bastrop Advertiser says a Mr. Shackleford is now engaged in purchasing a drove of cattle to take across the country to California. He purposes starting about the first of May next. Another drove, of near five hundred head, will start from Lockhart about the first of April.

Our town, says the Indianola Bulletin, within the last two years, has more than doubled her commercial importance, having built about one hundred and seventy houses in that time; large and spacious wharfs; docks to accommodate the largest vessels coming to the bay, and many other facilities for trade and the accommodation of emigrants, travellers and planters. Though meeting with severe adversities, her course has been upward and onward, and at no time during her existence have so many bright prospects clustered around her future, promising an early and triumphant fruition.

Experiments in sugar growing have been made in Harrison county. Col. Fitzpatrick, from two acres of cane, made six barrels of sugar and three or four hundred gallons of fine syrup.

The Galvestou News of the 3d says:

Business in our place has been dull. From the appearance of weather here the announcement that rivers had opened for navigation was confidently looked for, and preparations are made and making to meet the orders for goods on hand and expected from the country; the letters, however, received *via* Houston yesterday are discouraging every way, neither the Brazos nor Trinity had risen sufficiently to allow steamers to move, and some more patiences is enforced. Hopes, that navigation will come soon, are not yet abandoned. The weather at this point seems to indicate that the dry season is at an end.

The Sabine, Angelina and Neches rivers are reported rising.

The Matagorda Tribune states that Mathgorda county continues to improve rapidly, in wealth and population. Within the past few days several planters from Virginia, North Carolina and elsewhere, have arrived with heavy forces of negroes, for the purpose of settling the rich lands on Caney and its vicinity.

A few days since, J. Davidson and Jos. Harris, while hunting near Round Point, Harris county, found the remains of a human skeleton, apparently of a tall man, skull very large, teeth bad, but three in the under jaw, and four or five in the upper; had on a gray roundabout jacket, cottonade pants and unbleached drawers, no shoes nor hat to be seen; had with him a fine black coat, not much worn, and two or three pairs of old pants, a little roasted coffee in a rag, two nuts for screw bolts, one large and the other small, carefully wrapped in cloth, an almanac for 1853, some magnolia seed, and a case knife without a handle. From the skeleton being very imperfect, a good deal eaten up, etc., it is believed to have been there six or eight months.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis Republican has the following dispatch, dated Independence, Mo., Feb. 23.:

The Santa Fe mail arrived to-day, having encountered severe weather on the outward bound trip, with the loss of two or three animals and the mail wagon. The dates are to the 1st of February.

The papers are barren of intelligence of an interesting character. The usual number of Indian depredations and murders are chronicled.

Gen. Armijo died recently at his residence on the Rio Abajo.

Bishop Lamy, of the Catholic Church, with a small party of an escort, is on his way to the States, and may be expected in a few days.

Business in the Territory of New Mexico was at a stand still.

No boats have yet arrived at this point. The river is rising and in fair navigable condition.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Accounts have been received from Guatemala to the 31st Janurry. It appears that Gen Carrera, the President, had resigned the Presidency, but that Congress had declined to accept his resignation. The cause of this resignation is some conflict between the Executive and Judiciel power. [President Carrera, it seems, had sent a message to Congress demanding the dismissal of the Chief Justice.] This resignation of a Chief who has been for so many years distinguished, has caused the liveliest sensation throughout all Central America. As Carrera has hitherto had his own way in Guetemala, in all probability he will continue to have it in future.

IOWA.—The Dubuque Tribune publishes a statement of the valuation of real and personal property in Iowa for the years 1851, '52 and '53, by which it appears that the State is rat-

Important from Havana.

SEIZURE OF THE U. S. STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR—*Intense Excitement.*—The steamer Satelite arrived at Mobile yesterday from Key West, bringing the news which had been received at that port by the U. S. Steamer Corwin, of the seizure of the Steamship Black Warrior by the authorities, and her subsequent abandonment by her crew and passengers.

The Key West correspaedent of the Mobile Tribune writes as follows in relation to the affair:

KEY WEST, March 3.—The United States steamer Corwin, Lieut. Craven, commander, arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock from Havana, which port she left on the evening of the 1st.

By this arrival we learn that the steamship Ithek Warrior had arrived at Havana on the morning of the 1st from Mobile. As has been customary with this boat, and all other United States mail steamers touching at Havana, with cargoes for other ports, she entered at the Customhouse in ballast, although she had 1000 bales of cotton on board, which was to be landed at New York.

Captain Bulloch sent his manifest—*no cargo—in ballast*—to the Customhouse. Shortly after the Government official came on board and asked Captain Bulloch of that was his correct report. He replied that it was. He then went to the Customhouse, when the Collector asked him if that was his manifest; to which he returned the same answer as before. He now suspected that a plan had been laid to seize his ship for an infringement of the revenue, and taking out his watch remarked to the Collector, that according to the Spanish laws he had yet three hours to amend his manifest. He compared his time with that of the Collector, who at the same moment agreed that there was time to alter the report. Captain B then went on board his ship and prepared a correct manifest.

But before the three hours were up the officers of the Customs came on board and seized the ship. Capt. Bulloch immediately hauled down his colors, and with his officers, passengers, crew and mail went on board the United States steamship Fulton, Lieut. Com. Watson, abandoning the ship and cargo to the Spanish Government.

On the 24th ult., lighters were sent alongside of the Black Warrior, and she was discharged of her cargo. The bales of cotton were subjected to a rigorous examination, every one being cut open, as it was suspected that they contained arms and munitions of war.

Capt. Watson offered to take the Black Warrior in tow and carry her outside the Moro, in spite of the resistance of the authorities, but Capt. Bulloch and the agent, Mr. Tyng, would not consent, preferring to let the two governments decide the legality of the seizure.

Immense excitement prevailed at Havana. It was reported that the authorities had given orders to detain the Corwin, as they suspected that Capt. Bulloch would take passage in her.

When the Corwin left the harbor an immense crowd flocked to the wharves, and the flags of all the American vessels were raised as she passed by. Lieut. Watson and Bulloch accompanied her to the Guard ship in an open boat, and then took leave of her.

The guns of the Moro were pointed at the United States steamship Corwin as she went out, and the battlements bristled with armed men.

The Corwin was ordered by the American Consul to take dispatches relating to this outrage to the officials at Washington. She arrived at this port yesterday, and sailed at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Charleston.

The Key West correspondent of the Picayune, of this city, says that a few minutes before the departure of the Corwin, Capt. Bulloch received a notification that his ship would be given up to him without the cotton, but he refused to receive her on any conditions but satisfactory remuneration for all damages received by detention, etc.

THE NAVAJOS.—Capt. Dodge, the Agent of the United States among this tribe of Indians, estimates their number at about eight thousand, of whom near two thousand are warriors. They are a good deal inclined to agriculture, and last year raised sixty bushels of corn, five hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred of beans, besides a large quantity of pumpkins, melons, peaches, wild potatoes, etc. They manufacture large quantities of blankets, stockings, etc.; all their wearing apparel, and make their own weapons, such as bows, arrows, etc. They are all brought up to work, and men, women and children are constantly employed. They own two hundred and fifty thousand sheep, twenty thousand horses, and one hundred and fifty head of horned cattle.

One hundred men in the tribe own as many as fifteen thousand horses, and one hundred thousand head of sheep. Some of the Indians have forty or fifty persons to attend their herds. They treat their women with great respect, and the modern doctrine of "Woman's Rights" seems to be fully carried out in practice among the tribe. The women own all the sheep, and the men dare not sell them without their permission—nor do they ever make an important trade without consulting their squaws. They admit women to their councils. They rarely kill, but consider theft a great virtue. The Agency is one hundred and eighty miles from Santa Fe, in the heart of the Indian country. [Santa Fe Gazette.

There is at present in the Orphan Asylum in this city, says the Washington Star, an orphan child, the daughter of a married couple of the name of West, both of which ill-fated pair were victims, about twelve months ago, of want and misery. The woman fell down dead in our city, as she was begging from door to door for relief, and the husband followed her a few days after to their last resting place, having been conveyed to the almshouse where he died. Their sole companion, a daughter five years of age, was placed in the Orphan Asylum, and has now been sent for from England by the sister of the mother. It appears that they were very highly connected, the unfortunate man having been an Episcopalian minister of the Church of England, and the sister of the wife is married to a Colonel in the British army.

THE RECENT STORM AT THE NORTH.—A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated the 23d ult., to the Baltimore Clipper, states that thirteen vessels went ashore within the new Delaware Breakwater, on the night of the 21st. Among them were the schrs. S Vail and Minerva, of Fall River; the M. Clotts, with a cargo of coal, for New York; the Rachel Lane, with corn, for New York; the James Maull, also loaded with corn; the Charles Wood, the Charles Moore, Mary Harker, Gen. Scott, and Cornelia, of Fall River, and two others names unknown. One of the crew of the James Maull was frozen to death; and two of the crew of the Charles Wood perished in the rigging. One of the crew of the schr. Sussex, which also went ashore, perished after reaching the shore. Accounts of the disastrous effects of the storm on shipping are also received from the coast of New England.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LITTLE ROCK.—A fire occurred at Little Rock, Ark., on the morning of the 26th ult., which destroyed a block of buildings used for stores and offices, with most of their contents, valued at about $80,000. The offices of the Gezette and Democrat and of the True Democrat were entirely destroyed, with most of the fixtures of the establishments. Most of the property was insured. The buildings burned were owned by Messrs Bleno and Burnside, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Rearden. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

SEAMEN AND THEIR WAGES.—The New York Shipping List says: "Seamen have again become scarce, and greater inducements are offered to obtain crews. The rates to Liverpool are $20 a month, with $40 in advance; to London, $20, with $30 to $35 in advance; Havre, $20, with $25 advance; North of Europe, $18, with $18 advance; Mediterreneau, $16, with $18 to $20 advance; East Indies, $14, two months' advance; California and Australia, $12, two months' advance; South America, $16, one month's advance; West Indies, $18, one month's advance; and coasting, $18 to $20 per month.

SUPPLIES OF WATER.—The city of Paris is supplied daily with twenty-two millions of gallons, London forty-five millions, Boston ten millions, New York thirty millions, and Philadelphia fifteen millions.

Deputy Sheriff Rohlsou was also at Columbus (Ga.,) on the night of the 27

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE ANDES.

INTERESTING FROM THE EAST.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer Andes brings dates from Liverpool up to the 14th ult., but her commercial intelligence is of an indefinite character. Her advices, however, contain several interesting items of general news.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—It was confidentially stated, just before the departure of the Andes, that a manifesto from the pen of Count Nesselrode would shortly make its appearance, in which the final intentions of the Emperor of Russia would be announced to the world.

The latest accounts from Asia show that General Guyon had commenced offensive operations in Asia.

AUSTRIA.—The Paris Bourse was thrown into some excitement on Monday (the 13th Feb.) by a report that the Emperor of Austria had declared that he would make common cause with the western powers in the event of the Russians crossing the Danube, and an important advance in the funds took place in consequence.

LOMBARDY.—A proclamation had been issued in Lombardy ordering the arrest of all persons engaged in spreading false reports, and great excitement prevailed there and throughout Italy in consequence.

GEORGIA.—Late advices from the Georgian frontiers reported that Schamyl, the great Georgian leader, was marching upon the town of Sekitila, (?) an important military position in the Russian territory.

ENGLAND—RUSSIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell had introduced a bill, the details of which were distasteful to both the Conservatives and Liberalists. Lord John stated to the House that arrangements had been made between the English Government and the French Embassador, with regard to the course to be taken by the combined fleets. He also said that the Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the mission of Count Orloff to Vienna; the object of which had been to secure the neutrality of Austria in case of war, but which had resulted in failure.

BATTLE OF GUIRGEVO.—The battle of Guirgevo was a gallant, though not a very important engagement. The first movement was made by the Turks, 800 of which crossed the Danube early in the morning, supported by eight gunboats and four sailing vessels, and landing near the quarantine ground, arranged themselves in order of battle. The Russians opened a murderous fire upon the Turkish columns, and at length forced them to retrace their steps. The engagement lasted three hours, the loss of the Russians, as well as the Turks, being heavy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on Thursday, the 13th February, were estimated at 10,000 bales, the demand being more active and prices steady.

FINALE OF THE GARDINER CASE—GARDINER'S DEATH.

WASHINTON, March 3.—The jury in the Gardiner case brought in a verdict of guilty, with a sentence of imprisonment for ten years in the Penitentiary. A stay of the sentence was granted, upon application of counsel, and in the meantime Gardiner took poison, from the effects of which he died this evening.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

A. O. P. Nicholson has been elected printer to the Senate in place of Gen. Armstrong, deceased.

The following are the ages of the principal reigning sovereigns: Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, 34; the King of Wurtemburg, 71; the King of the Belgians, 62; the King of Prussia, 57; the Emperor of Russia, 56; the King of Sweeden and Norway, 53; the King of Denmark, 44; the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Bavaria, 40; the King of Hanover, 33; the Sultan, 30; the Emperor of Austria, 28; Louis Napoleon, 44.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—The Washington Sentinel says that Clark Mills, Esq., has entered into preliminary arrangements for the execution of the equestrian statue of Washington, for which an appropriation was made by the last Congress. The statue is to be of immense proportions, and the design now is to elevate it to a height of seventy feet, that it may be seen miles distant in every direction.

GAS IN NEW YORK CITY.—The number of public lamps in New York city is 9000, and the amount of mains, two hundred and fifty-six miles and a half. The appropriation for gas made by the city for 1853, was $300,000, of which amount one-half goes to the two Gas Companies which supply the city's need of light. Each lamp costs for setting it up and keeping it in order, independent of the light, $38.

The newspaper proprietors, of Boston on the 23d ult., held a meeting, and decided unanimously to raise the rates of advertising twenty-five per cent. This course was deemed proper in view of the advance in paper and in the price of labor, together with other accumulating expenses incident to publishing newspapers.

AN EXTREME TEST.—If you wish to ascertain the temper of a young lady, look at her nails, and the tips of her gloves. If they are jagged and much bitten, you may be sure she is peevish, irritable, quarrelsome, and too ready to show her teeth at the smallest provocation. This is an infallible test that every ill-teupered young lady carries at her fingers' ends.

A DARK DAY COMING.—There will be an extraordinary eclipse of the sun on the 26th of May next, such an one as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed in this vicinity. It will be similar to the great eclipse of 1806, since which there has been none resembling it nearer than that of 1830, when eleven-twelfths of the sun was obscured.

A WEDDING PARTY POISONED.—A wedding party took place at Batavia, New York, lately, and during the evening all present were taken sick. Subsequently the bridgroom, Mr. Philpott, the bride and a young man named Peard, died. Several others are still in a dangerous condition. It is supposed that some liquor they drank contained poison.

The Montgomery papers of the 25th ult. state that the rise in the Alabama has done serious damage on the river bottom plantations, and that the river is now as high as it has been for three years.

A "young lady" in New York, residing in a "palatial mansion in a fashionable avenue," swindled a clerk of a jewelry establishment out of a lot of diamonds worth $1600, by representing herself to be the daughter of Georga Law. She returned the jewels and was let off.

Mme. Georges, the great French actress, whose life, after having been a series of brilliant adventures, it is stated, has been gradually declining, has been reduced to petitioning for the office of umbrella taker at one of the doors of the Great Exhibition of 1855.

FANNY FORRESTER.—The health of Mrs. Judson (Fanny Forrester) is still declining. The Madison (N. Y.) county Journal says: "The progress of her decline, though less rapid than it was during the month of January, has not been stayed, and we have assurance that it will be."

On the 25th two men, named James Brady and Charles Seargent fell with the scaffolding attached to the suspension bridge across Niagara River two hundred and forty feet to the water, and were instantly killed. Two others saved themselves by catching hold of the cables.

As an illustration of the play going habits of the Parisians, the receipts for the various theatres which, in 1852, were 11,288,974 francs, were in 1853, 14,157,000 francs, showing an increase of 1,868,000 francs.

General Thomas D. King, an elder brother of the late Vice President King, died at Tuscaloosa on the 24th ult.

John Wallace Keene, who served as a Captain in the Mexican war, died recently in Carroll parish, in this State.

Certain books are written, not to instruct you, but to let you know the author knew something.

Intelligence has been brought to Shanghai of the death of the temporal Emperor of Japan.

Niagara in Winter.

Niagara in winter is not Niagara in summer. From the depots the hordes of uproarious porters are absent. The great hotels are desolate and closed. Their ample portieos are not crowded with the light dresses, or the lighter mustachios, of summer travel. Their parlors are dark and cold, and contain no longer the array of fashion and beauty that glorifies them in midsummer. The streets are abandoned by the tedious hackmen, and the "double to the Falls" no longer commends his useless gurrulity to every new arrival. The Indian curiosity shops no longer open wide their doors to the "taking in" of the unsophisticated representatives of the human race that pay exorbitant prices for the genuine handiwork of hypothetical princesses and unromantic forest maidens. The trees no longer shelter the bedizened daughters of the Tuscaroras, plying industrious needles and talking in hoarse gutterals to sympathizing pale faces. The hunting sights no longer stand with open eyes and lunatic maws, quick to see and eager to snap up the reluctant "quarters" of the novelty seeker. Nor do the groves and the river banks, the ferry house and the bridge re-echo with the quick steps of those who pass from Treuton to Niagara, and from this to Montreal or Nahant—the ever active wanderers of fashion, driven they know not whither, by a power they know not what. But ever all presides the genius of desolation, and the long silence is made only more intense by the ceaseless voice of the cataract and its unheeded utterance day and night.

A few visitors only see Niagara in winter. Stimulated by a desire to look upon the architecture of ice, built by the weird and viewless fingers of the mist, we went to the Falls a day or two since. The trip well repays the time and trouble. It is always well to see Niagara, and most of all in winter, to contrast its stern and ice-bound features with the gentler aspect it bears in the milder season of the year. It has its summer and its winter type, and each differs from the other as much as its noon and midnight appearance. And its effect is much enhanced by the intense solitude that prevails, in contrast with the ever present summer crowd of visitors.

At the bridge, the gate-keeper is busy with the manufacture of canes. You pass on to Goat Island, and the curiosity and lemonade shop that fronts the road, shows a thin cloud of smoke above its chimney to indicate the presence of life. Perhaps a maker of curiosities looks stealthily out and then plies his busy craft. You cross the Island, striking the shore just below the Island known as the "Three Sisters." An ice bridge binds them all to the shore, and delicate frost work lends the branches of the thick evergreens. Above the stream, hundreds of sea gulls are cutting the air in every direction, now poised far above the water, and now quietly dipping upon its surface.

The horse shoe looks cold and stern, and mingled with its waters there pours over its brink a constant shower of broken ice. The tower is accessible, but it is covered with ice, and just beneath it from the gorge below, rises up a huge iceberg, almost to the top of the Fall. You stand there and look down upon the river. The lower shore of either bank is piled up with the broken ice gradually extending out into the stream, till just below the American Fall both sides unite, and then for a mile down the river it is one huge solid field of ice, composed of cakes and fragments, piled up in endless confusion, presenting every possible shape, and cemented by the falling spray and dashing water. It is a sublime spectacle to stand and look down upon this immovable mass. Not ten thousand men could stir it, but the mild breath of a few hours may relax its closely wrought materials, may weaken its entire structure, and give it an easy prey to the turbulent waters, that now struggle in vain to destroy it. It stands there frozen into ridges and deep valleys, ridges rising forty feet above the water and vales sinking deep into its surface—left just as the wild play of the current left it—a great congealed convulsion. A path leads directly across it from the foot of the ferry case, and hundreds use it as a highway daily. But it is difficult walking, owing to the inequalities of the surface, and the many windings of the path.

At Luna Island a fine view is had, but obtained at some risk of sliding into an unknown future, and turning up as an "accident" in the gulf below. The frost has performed its most perfect work at the American Fall. The banks are sheeted with ice. Ice loads the trees and hangs over the falling water, far down the abyss in sharp points. In front of the Fall, three or four hills of ice formed of the spray and broken water, tower up to half its height. They are jagged and broken up on the side next the water, and smooth and rounded on the off side. From the top of these a look is had into the very heart of the fall, that is only obtainable under these circumstances. A friend at the Falls, who had clambered up there, speaks of it in glowing terms. He stood midway up the Fall. Below him a gulf of water angry as Phlegethon and dense with spray. Directly over his head is the water pouring down, and apparently leaping forward to overwhelm him.

On the Canada side you get the full panorama of the American side. This too is deserted. The curiosity shop and museum at Table Rock, are heavy with ice, and the mourners for Martha Rugg have left her untimely place of destruction; have folded up the cotton monument with its elegine inscription, and have exchanged their elemosynary bewailment of her piteous late, for a right merry spending of the fund derived from the fearful visitors, who listen to their plaintive narrative all the summer. Alas, poor human nature! No accident at Niagara so awful, that it has not been turned of account, by the insatiate donizons of that ilk, who thrive upon death and make money out of calamity. These fellows will have to contract for another "fatal accident," with all the attendant deplorable circumstances, for those old ones are mostly "run into the ground."

So much for Niagara in winter. A pen description gives one no idea of the wondrous beauties that invest that place at this season. If Summer crowds Niagara with visitors, Winter should do no less. Its lessons are more impressive from the very solitude of the place. The ice bridge and the ice formations may last a month and they may be broken up in a few days. But any thawing weather will despoil them of their delicate outlines and detruct from their beauty and elegance.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.—Mr. Bunce, an instructive writer upon antiquity, lifts the veil which romantic writers have thrown over some of their heroines. He says: "Our notions of a charming woman are terribly shocked when we hear of Cleopatra, even in the presence of Octavius, flying at one of her slaves, and tearing his face with her nails. I do not know if we are more or less shocked at this than at hearing how the philosophical Cato, before proceeding to meditate with Plato on the immortality of the soul, gave his attendant a blow on the mouth because he had conslitorately removed the sword, fearing that his master was about to do himself a mischief. But the ideas of different ages and countries are very dissimilar in matters of this kind. Even in fictions, where the writer has it in his power to make all his great people decorous and amiable, we find in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, the most accomplished ladies doing as Cleopatra did. Badoura, the charming Princess of China, seizes the nurse by the hair of her head and beats her till her face is covered with blood. But even in Cleopatra's days, it is gratifying to learn that Ovid, in that book of 'Art of Love,' which is devoted to instructing the fair sex how to make themselves agreeable, expresses his repulsion to a woman who loses her temper and beats and scratches her male servant. There was a Lucrezia Gonzague, a learned woman of the sixteenth century, whose name has descended to the present day with the warmest commendations of her erudition, virtue and piety. Her injudicious admirers published her epistolatory correspondence, as far as it could be collected, including the letters that she wrote on her purely household affairs. A quotation is made from one of these letters, by Bayle, the effect of which is to destroy all the reputation for goodness which her friends have endeavored to rear up for her. She is writing to Lucia, who appears to have been at the head of her domestic establishment, about a maid, Livia, and says: 'If Livia is not obedient to you, whip her till the flesh be blue, and the blood run down her heels.' Such letters as these, Bayle calmly says, might have been suppressed without any injury to the writer. I believe Lucrezia Gonzague was an impudent woman, and a hypocrite in morality and religion."

The Editor.

The Editor is a man of many acquaintances. It is a cause of wonder, both to clerk and devil, how he can remember so many names and faces. He does not remember them; but upon all his visitors—and they drop in at the rate of one a minute—he bestows a kind of civility, which is ciophuic but general, insinuating though noncommittal. If he must know who a man is, he says, "Let me see, how do you spell your name?" And this sort of manœuvering is strictly necessary. For, consider—a young gentleman who had a piece of poetry in the paper, the year before last, comes to the city and calls upon the Editor. To that young gentleman, the insertion of his "Lines" was an event, an era. His soul bounded within him when he saw them in print. He showed them exultingly to his mother, sent a copy to his sweetheart, and handed them round on the "stump" of the village store, and has thought better of himself ever since. To the Editor the printing of those lines was no event at all. He has forgotten them and their author. Yet that young gentleman leaves the office under the full conviction that he is dear to the editorial eyes, and—worst mistake of all—welcome to the editorial sanctum. This is brought about by no hypocrisy on the Editor's part. Broad and general civility does the business, and does it quickly.

The Editor looks, upon all things, subjects, events, and persons in the light of "material" for articles. A catastrophe which makes the town shudder, is to him a "feature." He says, he "regrets to learn," or he is "pained to announce," but he is not—as an editor—pained in the least; no more than an undertaker is pained to bury a man in the highest style of fashionable anguish. His business is with the grave, and it is his business to do it gravely. The Editor, upon, is "rejoiced to be able to state," or has had the "extreme satisfaction of ascertaining beyond doubt;" and in such assertions his sincerity is perfect; for the pride and joy and glory of the Editor's heart is to be the "first to communicate" to the public an important piece of intelligence. Eagerly he scans the rival sheets, to see if they have any inkling of the matter, and how sure he is to let his readers know, that in "our last number we announced in advance of all our contemporaries!" and with what a ferocity of delight "all our contemporaries" are "enabled authoritatively to contradict the statements which were so ostentatiously paraded in a morning paper."

The Editor rather stumbled into his profession, than chose it. No man has been brought up to the business. It is taught at no school. No father says to his son shall be an editor. But as the duck takes to the water, as the Jew takes to money-lending, as the game-cock takes to fighting, so the predestined Editor takes to types and paragraphing; and the impulse which bore him into the profession, never ceases to act strongly upon him. He is full of his occupation, and never ashamed of it. He perceives the promise of a paragraph from afar off. He snuffs it in the air. He sees it in a window. He catches it in the night, and prays Heaven he may not forget it in the morning. If he takes a pill, he thinks Pill-Taking in the United States would be a "magnificent subject;" and so it would. If he cuts himself with a razor, it suggests observations on the Beard movement. And he is prone to ask, whether you have any objection to his giving publicity to that remarkable fact. Yet the Editor, desperate as he is to tell the public something it don't know, always keeps back part of his information; and there is an under-current of "highly interesting Intelligence" that seldom gets into print. Editors of the audacious species have made their fortune by tapping this turbid, but fertilizing stream.

The Editor has his delusions as well as the Sub-Editor. He thinks he creates public opinion; whereas he only reflects it. The man who runs ahead of an advancing throng seems to lead it, and does lead it, as long as he runs where they want to go; but let him turn a corner which they do not want to turn, and he finds himself running alone. No one conversant with our political history can be ignorant that, in influencing votes, papers are signally impotent, and particularly the papers which are very ably conducted. Another delusion of the Editor is, to suppose that the eyes of the country are upon his paper. He little thinks that the loudest thunder that ever deafened New York, died away among the Jersey hills, and was only heard of among the Highlands. The Editor, too, is subject to delusions with regard to his circulation. He hugs the thought, that if his circulation is small, it is select, and that he goes freely in the Fifteenth Ward, and is read under chandeliers, and lies on centre tables; which latter, perhaps, he does occasionally.

In the olden time, when Kings were as demigods, hedged about with splendor, which at once revealed their consequence and concealed their persons, it happened, now and then, that a peasant became the inmate of a court, confronted majesty face to face; saw him eat, drink, etc.; heard him talk, swear, snore, sneeze, etc. Extreme used to be the astonishment of the peasant, after he had overcome, in some degree, the awe inspired by the august presence, to discover that the puissant monarch of a realm, in whose hands were the issue of life and death, whose smile was wealth, whose frown was ruin, whose word moved armies, and whose whim decided the fate of nations—was really, after all, very much like people in general. Not less is the amazement of the "constant reader," when chance makes him intimate with a King of the modern kind—the responsible Editor of a leading newspaper.

There are but two Editors likely to achieve a striking success. One is the man who in his opinions, habits and tendencies, represents a large class; and the other is he who can utterly sink the man in the Editor, and devote his undivided attention to the study of the public, whose prejudices he flatters, whose desires he anticipates, whose opinions he echoes. Do you blame him? How long would you continue your subscription to a paper which neither spared your prejudices, nor anticipated your desires, nor echoed your opinions. Upon the whole, the Editor is a good fellow. He has his faults, like other men. But, generally speaking, he works hard and late, does a thousand obliging things, comes as near telling the truth as his readers will let him, and, above all, he produces what the world could not exist without—the Newspaper. Then, refuse him not his favorite adjectives, which are, "able," "genial," "public-spirited" and "whole-souled." [Home Journal.

The Last of the Blannerhassetts.

The eloquence of William Wirt, and the memorable conspiracy of Aaron Burr, made the name of Herman Blannerhassett as familiar as a household word to the people of this country some forty years ago. His fame, misfortunes and history, embalmed in the gorgeous eloquence of Wirt, are still familiar to many. But while every declamatory school-boy recites with a voice alternating from a shrill treble to a ho

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION.—*Plain Dress.* Some stir has been caused in diplomatic circles by the absence of the American Embassador from the opening of Parliament on Tuesday. The Times blunders in its account of the ceremony thus:

"Only one exception to official uniform was observable, and the gentleman in question, who appeared in evening dress, and seemed unpleasantly conscious of his singularity, was at once set down as the American Minister."

The mistake on the part of the leading morning paper was too good a thing to be passed over, and the Globe accordingly lost no time in supplying the real facts.

"Neither the Minister, nor any member of the Legation," says the Evening Ministerial Organ, "was present, information having been sent by the master of ceremonies, that members of the diplomatic corps must appear in court dress, which cannot be worn by the American Legation, without disregarding instructions."

The Daily News is highly indignant at this alleged insult put upon the American people and Government, and our democratic cotemporary speaks out in this style:

"There can be very little doubt that a deliberate insult has been offered to the great nation with which, of all others, it becomes us to entertain the best relations. We will leave out of consideration the magnitude of our trade with America, the community of language, the common stock—we will only point to the possible position in which England may be placed in the course of the war into which it seems we are entering. We hope, however, that a cause for ill-feeling will not arise between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations on a subject which is fitted to be debated only between a couple of Chamberlains of different Principalities of the ancient Germanic Confederation."

The most circumstantial account of this silly business appears in the columns of the Morning Advertiser:

"Mr. Buchanan, we understand, wrote two letters for cards of admission to his suite and others. No answer was vouchsafed to these, save a printed form, stating that court dress could not be dispensed with, and two tickets, one for a lady, who does not even exist.

"In this manner Governor Seymour, U. S. Embassador to the court of Russia, who is now on his way to St. Petersburg, was prevented from being present, although he applied to his ministar to get him a ticket of admission. He will probably be very differently entertained by the Emperor of the Frenchand the Czar of Russia, both of whom will "condescend" to dispense with court livery.

"General Webb, also, was disappointed in the same manner. This gentleman is ex-minister from the United States to Austria, and was at one time of the engineering department in the American army. The embassy is said to feel the affront deeply."

We really hope, for the credit of our country, that another mistake of this kind will not again occur. In the middle of the nineteenth century such a dispute is worse than a mistake—it is a blunder. [Liverpool Times.

SPANISH DEGRADATION.—Those who have never traveled in Spain, or who are little acquainted with the manners and customs of the country, have an idea that all Spaniards are grave and formal, like the Castilian. This, however, is far from being the case. The people of each province are almost as distinct as different nations, having manners and customs, dress and dialect, peculiar to themselves. This peculiarity is doubtless owing to the isolation of the different provinces by the chain of mountains which intersect the peninsula, and cut off intercommunication, as well as the fact that for ages these provinces formed separate and distinct kingdoms. The rude Teutonic Gallician; the industrious Catalan; the idle, jovial Andalusian; the sly, vindictive Valencian; and the grave, dignified sons of Castille, differ from each other as much as the inhabitants of distinct nations. In traveling over this beautiful country, upon which nature has lavished the choicest favors, and which, under the rule of the Romans and Moors, was a land flowing with milk and honey, the tourist is struck with the scenes of desolation that everywhere meet the view. He roams over wild unpeopled wastes, treeless and arid, where the melancholy picture is often heightened by ruined castles and villages, the signs of former prosperity passed away. The towns through which he passes, are too often the abodes of poverty and wretchedness, and an air of gloom and sadness pervades their silent streets. The sea ports have lost their former commercial importance, and the silent quays, once thronged by a busy crowd, attest the decayed condition of the land. And wherefore, it may be asked, is this poverty, desolation and wretchedness so visible in a country which possesses advantages unsurpassed by any in Christendom; where a fertile soil and every variety of climate admit of the productions of the tropical and temperate zones; where the bowels of the earth yield precious metals, coal and quarries of innumerable varieties of marble; in fine, with a position most favorable to commerce and a line of sea-coast abounding in fine harbors? Yes, wherefore is this beautiful and once flourishing land so fallen, her people so sunk in ignorance and so far behind every other civilized nation in arts and agriculture? The answer may be found in these words—bad government! [Travels in Spain.

PARIS FASHIONS.—*Paris, Feb. 7.*—The principal and almost exclusive topic of conversation in the drawing-rooms is the recent reception at the Tuileries, which every one is agreed was much more characterized by its splendor than by its gaiety and liveliness. Every lady was so much occupied with the long train attached to her dress, and to which all were unaccustomed, that little attention could be given to anything else. The scene has been pretty freely talked of. The Empress wore a dress composed of those magnificent tissues which were presented to her by the city of Lyons; it was cloth-of-gold, besprinkled with flowers of cherry-colored velvet. The Princess Mathilde wore a cherry-colored cloak, very deeply bordered with gold. Madame de Persigny wore a cloak which is spoken of as having cost thirteen thousand francs. Several of these cloaks were made of a tissue; but the greater number were simply composed of tissues, of which dresses might afterwards be made—the same quantity of stuff serving for both garments. This distinction in the nature of the materials was very remarkable, and made a very costly display. There are only two receptions of this kind to be held each year, and a lady cannot, with propriety, appear a second time in a cloak which has once caused a sensation.

Mead-dresses in gold and silver, recently so much in vogue, are becoming somewhat less fashionable; flowers are increasing in favor, as also feathers; for the court balls, they are placed very low at the back of the head, in such a manner that the ends fall down on the neck and even on the shoulders. The materials for the dresses of ladies who do not dance, are the same as previously worn. Cloth of gold and silver is much worn, with patterns either of a single color on the ground, or bunches of flowers of varied colors. Very charming silk gauzes are made, interwoven with garlands of flowers, of the same color, the stems of the leaves and the leaves of the flowers being in silver; this material, in white, makes delightful dresses for young ladies: they have three volants, bordered, and the body has also a special pattern for itself. A novel shape for dresses is named a "godet," and which recalls the form of the *tuniques*, which were formerly in fashion.

NOVEL METHOD OF SUPPORTING A THEATRE.—Odessa, the principal commercial city of Russia, on the Black Sea, boasts the distinction of a theatre, but it is a very losing concern. In order, however, to keep it going, it is a government regulation that the same man who obtains the contract for supplying the quarantines which is very lucrative, shall also rent the theatre. The consequence is, that no opportunity is lost of discovering the infectious nature of the disease which may exist on board any of the ships in the harbor, while the number of persons thus imprisoned, the long duration of their quarantine, and the exhilarant prices charged, produce more than sufficient to set off against the losses incurred by a bad theatrical season, and so it is evident, that in proportion to the increase of sickness in the port, is the company at the Odessa theatre improved, and the enjoyment of the Odessa public heightened. Indeed, it is stated that in the event of another unusually severe plague, the manager has expressed his intention of engaging Rachel.

The *Courrier des Etas Unis* asserts that Russian [illegible] engaged in organizing privateers in [illegible] and other American ports. Most of [illegible] York papers attach little credit to the

SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS FATHER.—Johnson mentioned that he could not in general recuse himself of being an undutiful son. "Once, indeed," said he, "I was disobedient: I refused to attend my father to Uttoxeter market. Pride was the source of that refusal, and the remembrance of it was painful. A few years ago I desired to atone for this fault." But by what method? What method was now possible? Hear it; the words are again given as his own, though here, evidently by a less capable reporter:—"Madam, I beg your pardon for the abruptness of my departure in the morning, but I was compelled to it by conscience. Fifty years ago, Madam, on this day, I committed a breach of filial piety. My father had been in the habit of attending Uttoxeter market, and opening a stall for the sale of his books. Confined by infirm position, he desired me that day to go and attend the stall in his place. My pride prevented me; I gave my father a refusal, and now to-day I have been at Uttoxeter; I went into the market at the time of business, uncovered my head, and stood with it bare for an hour on the spot where my father's stall used to stand. In contrition I stood, and I hoped the penance was expiatory." Who does not figure to himself this spectacle amid the "rainy weather, and the sneers," or wonder "of the bystanders?" The memory of old Michael Johnson, rising from the far distances; and beckoning in the "moonlight of memory;" how he had toiled faithfully hither and thither; patiently amongst the lowest of the low; been buffeted and beaten down, yet ever risen again, ever trying it anew. And oh! when the wearied old man, as bookseller, or hawker, or tinker, or whatsoever it was that fate had reduced him to, begged help of thee for one day, how savage, diabolic, was that mean vanity which answered, No! He sleeps now; after his fatal fever, he sleeps: but how, O Merciless, how now will that still the sting of that remembrance? The picture of Samuel Johnson standing bareheaded in the market there, is one of the grandest and saddest we can paint. Repentance! Repentance! he proclaims, as with passionate sobs—but only to the ear of Heaven, if Heaven will give him audience; the earthly ear and heart that should have heard it, are now closed, unresponsive for ever. [Carlyle's Samuel Johnson.]

EDITORS, AND WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THEM WITHOUT CHARGE.—There is many a journalist now languishing in penury, while dozens to whose success in life he gave the first impulse, roll by him in their carriages, and have forgotten his very existence. There is no country save ours, in the world, where journalists are expected to do so much work for the special benefit of others without recompense. Generally out of this country editors are inaccessible, if not anonymous; they may let you know what they think, but not who thinks it. You cannot walk into an editor's room in London or Paris, and ask him to devote his time and his columns to your own advancement or profit. Here this is done every day, even by utter strangers.

Half an editor's time—sometimes his whole day, throwing over his proper work into the night—is given up to receiving the calls, listening to the stories, and obeying the requests of one good-natured friend after another, who drops in to try his chance of getting ten times as valuable an advertisement out of him for nothing, as he would be likely to get out of the publisher by regular paying. If he fails he loses nothing, for he has plenty of brass left; if he succeeds, he has used his time to decided advantage. And thus is ofvility abused—this le good feeling imposed upon.

Many an editor receives several letters in a day, requesting him to do this or that to documents, for the benefit of utter strangers or mere acquaintances, who have no shadow of claim to tax him. [N. Y. Tribune.

THE BEARD CONTROVERSY.—Much has lately been written on the subject of beards. We perceive that the ladies in the newspapers have entered into the controversy, as will be seen by the following from a lady correspondent of a paper called the "Ladies' Own," of Edinburgh.

"Dear Mr. Editor—If you wish to retain the favor of the ladies, you must advocate the cause of the *beard* and *moustache*, those great ornaments of the male sex. Shaving is a modern innovation. Samson wore a beard, and we all know what happened to him after he was deprived of it. The patriarchs, the apostles; Luther, John Knox, and Shakspeare, were all true to nature; and we have all read of Aaron's beard, which was famed for its great length and beauty. The advocates for smooth chins cannot certainly vaunt of the antiquity of shaving, which only dates back to the Norman conquest, whereas the beard worn in its natural state dates back to Adam in Paradise. What would a lioness think of her noble consort were he shorn of his magnificent mane, and what can we think of a man under a similar bereavement? I am a married woman, Mr. Editor, and I have persuaded my husband to cultivate a beard and a moustache. They are in their infancy yet, and he keeps them covered with a muffler when out of doors, to prevent animal heat and hasten their growth. But it is his intention, at the commencement of the ensuing year, to remove the muffler, and inaugurate them to the gaze of the admiring public. Perhaps, you will ask, what interest has the public in this private matter? I answer, much. Does it not show my influence over my husband? and what I have achieved may be accomplished by other wives, and the beard and the moustache become the fashion."

The New York Mirror has the following, pleasant article upon the subject:

The beard movement is rapidly extending. We go in for it up to the lips, on the score of comfort and economy. The beard is a badge of manhood; a contrast and an offset to the smooth face of woman; a protection from the biting frosts of winter, and the blistering heat of summer. Shaving is decidedly a barbarous custom, originating in some ascetic vow, to sacrifice what nature intended as an ornament. From the misanthropic priest, "all shaven and shorn," the bare-faced fashion was adopted by French dandies, for the sake of distinction.

A man with chin new reeped feels as rough as a grater. His face is like a hatchet, and his lips like a prickly pear. He dare not kiss the babe for fear of scratching it, and making it cry. But with a soft, silky, flowing beard the most delicate infant will respond to your mossrose lips, not only without danger to its tender cuticle, but with the most delightful gusto.

The ladies may set their faces against unmutilated beards as much as they please: the fashion is bound to spread. It is an unmistakeable sign of the hairyalocracy of nature.

YANKEE DOODLE IN AUSTRALIA.—A gentleman writes from Australia to this country as follows: "At Sydney there is a neat theatre which, during the engagement of good or even tolerable artists, is sure to be well supported. In August last, Stark, the American tragedian, and his wife, performed there. The house was crowded every night of their engagement. In all English theatres that ever we had attended, whether in Ireland or England, it is a standing rule that at the conclusion of the first piece the orchestra strike up the national anthem; and that during its performance the audience remain standing. Upon the occasion of our first visit to the Sydney Theatre, we fully expected to be condemned to witness this sham exhibition of loyalty; and were in the act of deliberating with ourselves what, under the circumstances, we should do—whether we should maintain our seat, fix our hat firmly on our head, fold our arms and frown a stern defiance upon the upstanding rank and fashion of Sydney, or rush out of the box in a state of virtuous indignation—when, to our utter amazement, instead of 'God save the Queen,' came forth the majestic strains of 'Hail Columbia!' The audience seemed not to notice the event, but when, immediately after, the orchestra struck up 'Yankee Doodle,' the dress circle hissed, the pit and gallery cheered, while, regardless of both, haug went the fiddles, tantarara went the kettle drums, and 'Yankee Doodle' was brought to a close amid a storm of applause. The incident, we thought, was significant, and we made a note of it accordingly. Only once did we hear 'God save the Queen' at that theatre, and that was on a command night, when his Excellency the Governor-General entered his box."

Henry Ward Beecher tells of a pear tree in Illinois, about ten miles from Vincennes, Ind., that bore 184 bushels of pears in 1834, and 140 bushels in 1840, of large sized pears. One foot above the ground it girths ten feet, and nine feet above, six and a half feet, and its branches spread over a space of 60 feet wide.

"Prudence," said Edmund Burke, "is not only the first in rank of the virtues political and moral, but she is the director, the regulator, the standard of them all."

THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR PLYMOUTH IN A TYPHOON.—A letter in the Baltimore Sun, dated Hon Kong, Dec. 11th, gives the following account of the loss of Lieut. Matthews with fourteen of the crew of the sloop of war Plymouth in a typhoon in the China Sea: The U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, while at Port Lloyd, Bonin Islands, sustained a very severe and melancholy loss. On the 25th of October Lieut. John Matthews left the Plymouth in one of the ship's cutters, with a crew of 14 men, to go to one of the neighboring islands on a hunting and fishing excursion. Off the harbor Mr. M. was spoken by the English schooner Koh-i-noor, bound in, and the master of the vessel, remarking threatening appearances in the weather, offered to tow the boat of Lieut. M. back to port, but the latter declined, and continued on his way. Shortly afterwards a very violent typhoon came up suddenly, and blew with terrific force. Neither Mr. Matthews nor his boat, or any of his crew, have since been heard of. Two boats in command of Lieut. Balch and Lieut. Cooper, employed in surveying, made a narrow escape; fortunately, they were near enough to land to haul their boats on the beach before the heaviest part of the gale came on, and were thus saved. The Plymouth, with her boats and those of the American whale ship Bowditch, made active and diligent search for the missing ones, but, alas! no vestige of them could be found. They must have gone down, hopelessly and helplessly, but the berseved calling to mind miracles at sea, will perhaps continue to indulge a faint hope that the lost ones may yet be heard of. The Plymouth rode out the gale in safety with 4 anchors down and lower yards and topmasts struck. The Bowditch and Koh-i-noor, were blown upon the beach, but gotten off in the spring tides.

APPREHENDED SCARCITY OF TEA.—It is said that the wholesale tea dealers at New York are making something of ado about scarcity of teas, on account of the civil war in China. Some of them figure out a large deficiency in the supplies, as compared with the imports of last year—the immediate effect of which is, of course, to raise the price of the articles in the market. The market was tested by an auction sale of the cargo of the clipper ship Surprise, which arrived a few days since. The Hysons sold at from 40 to 32½c.; the Young Hysons 46 to 40; Imperial, 51½ to 42½; Gunpowder, 50 to 38; Hyson Skin, 24½ to 22; Hyson Twankay, 64 to 23½; Oolong, 36 to 30½; Souchong, 24½ to 24.

It is also said that private letters from London state that the tea merchants of England have sent orders for all their remaining teas to be shipped in American bottoms, fearing the Russian fleet in the China seas. At last dates scarcely any American tonnage was offering in China.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—Frances, a free woman of color, died on Wednesday at the Mobile City Hospital, of debility, having attained the remarkable age of 140 years. We have known several cases of Creolee living to a great age, says the Advertiser, but do not remember an instance anywhere, or of any color, attaining to such an age as the above, and we should be inclined to discredit this, but that the fact is officially reported to us from the City Hospital.

ANECDOTE OF HOGG.—Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, being at a ducal table, the Duchess said to him: "Were you ever here before, Mr. Hogg?" The poet, with his usual candor, replied: "Na, ma Laddy; I have been at the gott (the geta) wi' beasts that I was driving into England; but I wes never inside o' the heuse before."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

We believe this to be an excellent preparation, and shall therefore not hesitate to recommend it to our readers. It has been tested in numerous instances in this city, and in several which have come under our own observation, it has accomplished what other popular medicines and some of our most skilful physicians had failed to accomplish—a perfect cure, in cases of (apparently) confirmed consumption. It is the only medicine for this disease which we can heartily recommend. [Temperance Advocate, Prov. R. I. march 4

EDUCATION.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

FACULTY:

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., President and Professor of the Natural Sciences and Belles-Letters,

REV. TURNER M. JONES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.

MONS. ERNEST JOUANNE, (of the College of Henri IV., Paris,) Professor of the French Language and Literature.

THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music.

MISS N. JANE SPEER, Miss NANNIE T. SPEED and Miss LUCY McGEE, Assistants in the Literary Departments.

MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JOUANNE and Miss CAROLINE A. BLAKE Assistants in the Department of Music.

MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.

THOMAS C. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.

MRS T. C. BLAKE, Governess.

This Institution is situated in a healthy part of Central North Carolina. It is under the charge of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the selection of the Faculty the Trustees have had reference first of all to superior qualifications, and as far as practicable have obtained ladies and gentlemen of *Southern birth and education.*

The course of study is as full and as thorough as that in the best Female Seminaries. While particular attention is paid to the solid branches of education, sufficient regard is had for the ornamental: but above all the culture of the morals of their pupils is considered the great work of the teachers. Special lessons of economy are inculcated. The pupils are not allowed under any circumstances to contract debts. Parents deposit money in advance. All the expenditures of the scholars are under direct supervision of the President, and their purchases are made by their teachers. Perhaps in no similar institution of its numbers have the bills of the pupils been so small in the aggregate as at this College during the past year.

The department of Natural Science is furnished with excellent apparatus, some of the instruments being of the highest finish, with all modern improvements. Lectures are delivered on Chemistry by the President, and on Natural Philosophy by Prof. Jones, weekly, and are accompanied by experiments. In the selection of the Professor of French regard was had to purity and accuracy of pronunciation, and the present incumbent of that chair possesses more than ordinary qualifications for this office. The practical use of the language in conversation is the aim of daily lessons.

In the department of Oil Painting the teacher does not seek to give her pupils simply a "pretty picture" at the close of the session, but the principles of the art are assiduously taught in the expectation that those who have special talent for design may prosecute self-culture after leaving the school.

All the principal teachers have had much experience in the business of their profession, and "thoroughness" is the motto throughout the whole Institution. The Faculty are working under this formula: "We are striving to make not the largest but the best school in the land."

TERMS:

$70 a session (of 21 weeks) for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, furnished rooms and attendance; $20 extra for music on the Piano or Guitar, or for Oil Painting; $5 for Drawing or French or Latin. The Trustees believe that no school of its grade as the South offers such advantages on such favorable terms.

For further particulars application may be made to the President of the College.

The next session will open December 23, 1858. ja6-6t

HARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.
REV. A. A. MORRISON, A. M., *Principal.*

This Institution is under the patronage of the Louisville Annual Conference, and is located in Hardstown, Ky. Bardstown is located on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, with a line of daily stages passing through, and is 30 miles south of the latter city. Bardstown is pleasantly located, and is proverbial for health. The Institute buildings are large and commodious, and the pleasure grounds attached pleasant and spacious.

The Institution is furnished with a full Board of experienced and accomplished Teachers, and the course of study as select and thorough as can be found in any similar Institution in the land. The school is permanently established, and in point of healthiness of locality and facilities for a thorough Female Education, on reasonable terms—this Institution offers peculiar inducements to Southern Methodists and to the Southern community generally.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.
(Board payable in advance: Tuition at the close of the Session.)

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Junior Class	12 00
Middle Class	15 00
Senior Class	18 00
Music on Piano or Guitar	20 00
Vocal Music	4 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Greek, Latin, French or German	8 00
Boarding, including Washing, Lights and Fuel	40 00
For Fuel in school-room in winter	1 00

The next session will commence on the 30th of January last.

REFERENCES:

Rev J B McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn; W H Hickman, M D, Hon G W Hite, Bardstown, Ky; Rev C B Parsons, Rev E Stevenson, Rev B W Sehon, Rev A H Redford, Louisville, Ky; and the Ministers of the Louisville Conference generally.

Bardstown, Jan. 5, 1854.—6

EMORY and HENRY COLLEGE.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 12th January, 1854. There is, we believe no College in the South offering stronger inducements to young men desirous of a thorough course of collegiate instruction.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$14 00
Board " " "	31 50
Washing " " "	5 00
Fuel " " "	2 00
Contingent charges " "	1 25
	$54 75

With a location famous for health, with ample Libraries and Apparatus, with a full and efficient Board of Instruction, and with a degree of cheapness unparalleled, any young man with limited means, fair abilities and proper energy can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education. For further information address

B. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post-office, Va

jan6-6t

BUSINESS CARDS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
FOR MARCH.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE are compelled to solicit public indulgence again for the defects in its typographical appearance. With the present Number, however, the Publishers confidently trust that these defects will disappear. Neither labor nor expense, will be spared in the endeavor to render the Magazine still more attractive than it has been hitherto. It will be conducted upon the same general plan which has rendered it so universally popular; seeking to present, with the utmost attainable elegance of style, the largest amount of the most attractive matter which the wide range of American and European literature will afford.

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VOL. IV. NO. 7. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854. WHOLE NO. 163.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PAMPHLETS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. EDITOR: I send you by mail, accompanying this, a pamphlet which I received through the mail a week since. It purports to have been written by "A Presbyter of Mississippi," and is called "Pamphlets for the People." It is addressed to me and purports to be another review of a series of letters on Apostolic Succession, which I published last summer, addressed to Bishop Green.

I have read some small portions of this pamphlet, and threw it aside as quite unworthy the notice of any one. I regarded it, and still regard it as the most feeble, pointless, childish thing I ever saw in print in my life. I supposed this would be the last of it, from its excessive imbecility places it, I supposed, beyond the reach even of curiosity. I am, however, I was mistaken. The last number of the Christian Herald, of Vicksburg, which I have received, contains a formal recommendation and endorsement of it. I suppose I am expected to say something about it. The editors of the Herald are responsible. Of the "Presbyter" I have no knowledge, nor do I believe there is a Presbyter in Mississippi who will acknowledge the fellowship.

The editors of the Herald say they are "so much pleased with" this pamphlet, that they will "hereafter either publish them entire or make liberal extracts from them." They will do neither. The editors of the Herald are sensible men. They may feel themselves in duty bound to speak complimentary of anything that opposes my little innocent book of letters to Bishop Green; but they know better than to fill their columns with the senseless trash with which this pamphlet is filled. They may possibly select and find a few pages, here and there, that by possibility may do. Beyond this they will not go. They can but think as I do of its feebleness.

In the first place, this unknown "Presbyter" is totally ignorant of the argument. He knows nothing of the questions at issue. He is as ignorant of the positions I have assumed in the letters to Bishop Green, as he is of the doctrines and ministry of his own church. He says in perhaps a dozen places, so far as I have read, that the ministry of the Episcopal Church is a "hereditary" ministry; he speaks of tracing its "hereditary descent," of "the hereditary commission of the apostolic ministry through a successive episcopate," &c. And you must perceive that by no means significant are the Episcopalians—by which I define term all *intelligent* churchmen—Episcopalian churches that are governed by hereditary bishops."

I quote him exact, italics, small capitals and large ones. Again: "And it strikes me reverend brother, that every real branch of the apostolic and ancient church is bound to make good *its claim to union with Christ, the Head*, by unbroken ecclesiastical lineage."

He says the Methodists object to the Campbellites," and the validity of their orders, "because they have no hereditary or transmitted ministry."

"Though one of the youngest Presbyters, by ordination, in this church, (I should think I was about the youngest) and though you are, as it were, GOLIAH among you own hosts, yet, taking example of David I will with a few smooth stones in my sling, trusting in God, go forth to meet you."

And the way he *goes forth* is to assume that I have written a book on a subject I never thought of—viz: in opposition to the validity of the orders of the ministry in the Episcopal Church.

"If your book be true, my brother, there is no punishment that God holds in reserve for greater transgressors, that ought not to be visited upon the heads of the Bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church for assuming to be called of God when they are *not*."

Who ever intimated that the "bishops and clergy" of that church were not "called of God," or were not proper and valid ministers? Will the editors of the Herald say that ever I did? And yet this silly writer devotes a considerable portion of his "pamphlets" to what he calls an "argument" with me on this point. And in every place, so far as I have seen, he is about as unsuccessful in finding out what questions I discussed in my letters. So far as I have read he has not attempted to contravene a question that I raised in those letters, though he has—after a fashion—controverted several questions he has had the kindness to raise for me. This, however, is evidently not design: it is sheer ignorance.

"You labor to show that it was impossible that the hereditary right of ordination could have come down, unbroken, through a line of successive consecrated Bishops."

Not exactly; I never heard of a "hereditary right of ordination" before in my life. I don't know, however, but any kind of a *right* of ordination might "come down" almost anywhere.

Again: This pamphlet, which the editors of the Herald "cannot too much admire," contains, all over it, in forty places, quotations purporting to come from me, which are not in my Letters or elsewhere in anything I have written. This is most singular indeed. The "Presbyter" does not appear to understand what a question means, or the use writers make of inverted commas. He uses them at random—hither and thither, on every page. The book, so far as I have read, contains scarcely a correct quotation from my Letters, and yet it seems to quote from me frequently and liberally all the while. Really, here is stupidity unexampled, or, a budget of about the silliest frauds I have seen.

But let us look a little at the sublime and the classic.

"It is as if a man given to much tobacco-chewing should enter my parlor saying: 'Sir, I am a great chewer, and my friends say that I spit amber on all sides, no matter where I may be, and do a deal of mischief thereby, and that sometimes I stain and injure the furniture when—I never thought of such things;' and, sir, 'I *mean* no such thing.' 'I have no such sentiment within me.' If any spit should fall from my lips over your wife's carpet or cushions, I beg you will consider that I don't intend any injury."—*Verbatim!*

His "argument" is on this wise: "A true and lawful ambassador must, therefore, be *sent* by a *superior* power; must be lawfully *commissioned* with authority to act for that power; and, in case of death, authorized to convey and transmit his commission and seal of office to a successor as charge d'affaires; who shall hold and stand in *his place*, with equal authority, ex-officio, and during the term that he retains these delegated powers.

"Thus Paul to Timothy says: 'The things thou hast heard of *me* among many witnesses, the same COMMIT thou to faithful *men* WHO shall be able to *teach others* also.' Here we have the beginning of the transmission of the ambassaderial commission of teaching the gospel and extending the Church, which being fully committed to Paul by his King and Lord, is here *conveyed* by the Apostle to Timothy, who is commanded to convey it in his turn to 'faithful men,' who, when they depart this life, must *teach others* also."

Was ever such nonsense written! Will the Herald copy it? It dare not! It is copied exact, italics, small capitals and all. The relation of king and ambassador *is* a correct and proper illustration of that subsisting between the minister and Christ. And so, the "Presbyter" says, the king appoints his ambassador: and the ambassador appoints his successor, when he dies, and he his successor, and so on in a succession forever, and of course we must do the same thing in the Church!

But I was thinking the "ambassaderial commission" was "conveyed" in a way somewhat different, usually. I was under the impression that at the expiration of the service of one incumbent, *the king himself appointed the successor*. But no, the "Presbyter" says the ambassador appoints his own successor after he is dead!

I repeat, will the Herald copy, entire, the two last paragraphs, from page 16 of the pamphlet "we are so much pleased with"? The editors would not only be ashamed of such bunglingly written nonsense, but they know better than to publish in their paper, to be read by Episcopalians, such an illustration of the Christian ministry. Will they publish the 12th page? They will not. But as they are going the whole—thirteen chapters—or make liberal extracts, allow me to ask them to publish the first chapter—or the first and second, entire. They will not do it.—They cannot! The remaining eleven may be of a piece with the first two. I have only glanced hastily at some of them. Will the Herald publish these two first chapters? No!

In the letters to Bishop Green it was argued that, as high church men claim all the advantages of a Christian Church and ministry, they ought to present to the world all the Christianity, and instead of which they present only *one in thirty* of the professing Christians of this country, counting the entire Episcopal Church, not over half of which is composed of high churchmen.

This argument the Presbyter in question understands as having been made to show that the Methodist Church is the only true one, and the Episcopal Church spurious; and he argues wonderfully to prove that—"numbers, therefore, my brother, are no criterion for deciding upon claims of being *the* Church of God."

Again, it was argued in the Letters, that if, as was contended by Bishop Green and his school, the only authority to preach was committed by Christ to the Eleven Apostles, as in Matt. 28, 16, 20, upon which text the argument is based, then the Apostle Paul had no ministerial authority, for he was neither one of the Eleven nor was he ordained by one of them.

Our "Presbyter" understands this argument as denying ministerial authority to St. Paul! And he "argues" most lustily to defend St. Paul, and to prove that he was truly a minister. He don't understand the difference between my denying the validity of St. Paul's ministry, and showing that their arguments compel them to deny it. His stupidity is below ordinary blockheadedness!

In truth, sir, though I have not read this pamphlet, nor is it at all certain I ever shall, from what little I have seen of it, I do not feel much complimented by its being addressed to myself. I like to see a good, fair, bold argument on any side of any question, but I hardly think it is very good taste for boys under fifteen to address public pamphlets to men of my years. Of the thing itself, however, I should perhaps have said nothing; I know not who wrote it, if indeed it was written at all, nor have I the least desire to know; but I have a right to speak of the editors of the Herald for using my name in connection with the emptiest and most senseless production they ever saw.

I send the *work* to you, Brother M., and would like to know if you "admire the tone" as much as our friends at Vicksburg do. Perhaps you too may be "much pleased with these Pamphlets for the People," and may wish to "either publish them entire or make liberal extracts from them." You are at perfect liberty to do either. By reading them you will no doubt learn many things about "churches that are governed by hereditary Bishops," "unbroken ecclesiastical lineage," &c., &c.

You will also learn, what I presume you never heard before, that I have "tried to destroy the validity of the Episcopal orders of the Bishop of Mississippi." For my part I did not know that we had, in this State, any such officer as "the Bishop of Mississippi," though it seems we have "a Presbyter of Mississippi." I supposed that the State of Mississippi did not adopt any sectarian form of Christianity, and that Bishop Green was merely the Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Mississippi, or of the Diocese of Mississippi.

You will also learn that the types can print anything in pamphlet form, and that editors are sometimes, by the rules of party training compelled to recommend almost anything to their party. Though perhaps if you will take the trouble to read further into the pamphlets than I have done, you may be more successful.

Last summer or Spring, I wrote and published a little book of "Letters to Bishop Green," with the view to demonstrate the absurdity of Apostolic succession. How far I succeeded I leave to intelligent men to determine. I wrote the book because I believed the great difficulty with Christianity in the present age to be formalism, and the teachings of formalism, in opposition to vital piety. You, sir, among others, have been pleased to speak commendatory of the work. I thought likely it might be controverted. It has been, by writers of ability far beyond any pretensions of mine. It is before the world and open to controversy. Any man has a right to controvert it; and to do it in his own way. Let us many do it as he choose. As is the case with all published debate, it invites debate; and challenges controversy. But at the same time I have a right to expect to be controverted by grown up men, or at least by something a little removed from the nursery. The insertion of the term "Presbyter," whether truly or falsely applied—I know not—cannot shield the adventurous scribbler from the exposures to which his temerity entitle him.

I would not refuse to debate any suitable question publicly with any clever school boy. I might by so doing benefit him or others; or I might be benefitted myself; but I have learned that some things can be written which are entirely below the reach of serious debate. Perhaps, Brother McTyeire, you can have more patience with this "Presbyter" than I have. So I turn him over to you.

R. ARNEY.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

NATURAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTY.

Sine lege, est sine ratione, modo, ordine.

Some time in the early part of February, in the year of our Lord 1854, the U. S. mail stage, on its way from Texas to the commercial emporium of north-western Louisiana, halted in the quiet little village of Greenwood. Scarcely had the wheels of the ponderous vehicle ceased to turn when some half a dozen men emerged and hastened with various degrees of speed toward the door of a house, where had been kept the previous year a modern "exchange." Very soon the two or three who had first entered the door were seen returning with saddened countenances, and wearing very much the appearance of men who had been cheated of an expected pleasure. In answer apparently to some inquiries from their fellow-passengers, they shook their heads in sullen silence. "Can't we get a glass across the street?" "Not a drop; the people have voted us down and taken away our license." "And do they call this a *free* country?"

Significant glances were exchanged and most of the party seemed desirous of hiding themselves within the coach, looking very like one feels when, in being disappointed of a promised enjoyment, he has awkwardly placed himself in a predicament to be laughed at, or when he has been the subject of a successful joke on the first day of April. But though a majority of the passengers were evidently disposed to submit to the force of circumstances, the rum-thirsty fellow who boisterously asked if he were in a free country, was heard to mutter various incoherent expressions about natural rights and civil liberty, which, as dust and distance hid the coach and silenced its burly occupant, suggested a train of thought upon a subject that 'twere better, 'twere better understood.

It is a reasonable inference to suppose that nature intended man should use what she has given him, in common with the rest of his species, and made necessary to his existence or wellbeing. So we say a man has a right to drink water from the fountains which nature has provided, to breathe the air of heaven, and enjoy the light of the sun. It is his also to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Nature has been bountiful to man; she has been almost prodigal in her provision for his necessities; in her stores are exhaustless supplies of the treasures of happiness. These treasures are all around him, and even in this sin-stricken world there is scarcely a product of nature that may not minister to his enjoyment; but if he would make everything around him contribute to his happiness he must first learn a lesson of obedience, and subject himself to the restraints which nature has imposed upon the use of all her gifts. And the inference that nature has imposed these restraints is just as reasonable as that she has given the right of use; for if she has given man unrestrained freedom in the use of her gifts she has involved herself in an obvious absurdity, since it is continually happening that several persons want to possess and use the same natural object at the same time. If we could imagine a man to live in what has been sometimes, very improperly, called a state of nature, that is in the absence of society, without any of the conflict of wants which pertain to it, deriving no benefit from its institutions and no protection from its laws, the unrestrained liberty of the tiger, as he roams his native jungle, would be his privilege, and it would be his duty to repel any invasion of his natural rights, as they have already been defined, by his own individual force. But no such unrestrained freedom of action can exist in a state of society, where even these fancied natural rights are surrendered for the common good, and where the duty of protection is transferred from the individual to the community. Every one is supposed to consent to this in consideration of the many and great advantages he derives from becoming a member of society, and especially for the better protection he receives, in his person and property, from the power of combination and the force of numbers. Here, then, the distinction of rights practically ceases, and natural is merged into civil liberty. It follows that the first function of civil government is to restrain the conduct of its subjects, and if denied the power of prohibition, it has no power left for good. Without the restraints of law there can be no such thing as liberty, because they constitute its very essence. And the power of government may extend so far, and does extend so far in every civilized state, as to deprive the individual of the dearest, most sacred and unalienable natural rights; yea, even to depriving him of his liberty or his life. Nevertheless there is a limit, clear and well defined, to the control of the government over the acts and property of the individual. The powers of government extend to whatever is necessary to the peace, welfare and good order of society, and they can extend no further without encroaching upon the just principles of human liberty. If this subject be closely looked into it will be found the individual yields nothing but the liberty to do wrong, and in compensation society undertakes to protect his person and his property, and guarantees to him the liberty to do right. To secure these ends it becomes the duty of the government to enact laws not only to punish crime but to restrain vice, and prohibit immorality. If these restrictions are necessary to the wellbeing of society and the peace and happiness of its members, the dependent state, physical wants, and moral constitution of man bear witness with Revelation that he was created to live in society.

We come now to the application of the principles laid down above to the subject of selling spirituous liquors, to be drunk as a beverage. It is constantly asserted by those interested in the traffic of ardent spirits that a law to prohibit its sale, takes away their liberties and destroys their natural rights. But in the first place nature has never formed a drop of alcohol in any of its multifarious combinations. It does not exist in the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdoms. It is no where in nature to be found. And if it were in abundance, it bears no such relation to man's being, as to make its use a condition of his existence. It is an artificial compound: and its use is destructive of animal existence. It is a poison. And to say that man has a right to use it, or to vend it, derived from nature, is to assert more than a falsehood—it is an absurdity. But further than this, we have shown that if the exigent public good required it, government may prohibit its sale by law, even though this were numbered among the most sacred natural rights. The champions of temperance have proven a thousand times that they war against evils which threaten, more than all other evils combined, the existence of our civil institutions—evils which, if unchecked, bid fair to engulf the whole nation in irretrievable ruin; and if it be the duty of government to protect society by laws restraining the conduct of individuals, it ought most assuredly to strike at the very root of such an evil as this by prohibiting its sale altogether for purposes of beverage.

CADDO.

From our English Correspondent.]

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MISSIONARY ZEAL.

ENGLAND, Feb. 9, 1854.

England's greatest glory must be sought for in her Evangelist efforts and labors for the salvation of the heathen world. Her naval and military renown may be great; but her missionary renown is far greater. The names of Wellington and Nelson will be forgotten when the names of Heber, Carey, Williams, Coke and Duff will be enshrined more sacredly than ever in the memory of the Church. And the heroic and self-sacrificing spirit of living, diffusive Christianity is not restricted to the leaders of the missionary enterprise; it is often found reigning in the hearts of those who compose the membership of our Churches—the great body of Christ's flock. It is all but universal among the members of our Churches, that when religion is flourishing in their midst, the tide of missionary feeling is strong enough to break down all the embankments of selfishness. Then, the pulsations of the missionary heart beat fast and strong, exerting an influence for good to the farthest bounds of Christ's Kingdom.

Peter Grangy, the subject of this sketch, whose acquaintance I made some ten years ago at a missionary meeting in the county of Cornwall, was a striking example of the close alliance between deep personal piety and missionary zeal. Peter was a working-man, and, having a large circle of children, he often knew the gripe of poverty. He was altogether illiterate; when his conversion occurred he did not know the letters of the alphabet. His lot was that of constant toil, and the earnings of that hard, monotonous labor scarcely sufficed to provide the plain necessary food for himself and family. Nevertheless, Peter had a heart of intense sympathy with the perishing millions of the heathen, and of expansive benevolence towards them.

My introduction to Peter was on this wise. At a missionary meeting held in a very poor neighborhood, among Cornish miners, which I attended, Peter was present, and took a deep interest in the proceedings. It was a sublime spectacle to gaze upon these poor people, uniting in importunate supplication, and listening with ardent feelings to our addresses, hearing upon the salvation of the unsaved—millions of mankind. Peter's eye kindled as the meeting proceeded, his tongue and heart responded to the petitions presented to the Great Father of all, and no one appeared to have a greater stake than Peter in a large pecuniary contribution. As the meeting drew to a close, the plates were sent round from seat to seat to gather in the collection. When counted, the sum was announced to these God-fearing miners, according to our custom; and when it was stated that the collection amounted to the liberal sum of nine pounds, six shillings, or nearly $50, Peter stood up at the lower part of the chapel and said: "Here, Mr. Chairman, is half a crown more to make it up to ten pounds."

This piece, by some mysterious power of attraction, drew other pieces of silver, from other pockets; and when this cannonade upon the platform had ceased, and the spoils had been gathered up, the collection was announced to be a few shillings above ten pounds. But, before we could pronounce the benedictions, Peter was on his legs again: "Mr. Chairman," he said, "guineas are in fashion now; here is a shilling more to make up the collection to ten guineas instead of pounds," and, suiting the action to the word, up came the shilling. This brought upon us another cannonade, which resulted in an addition to the evening's gatherings, bringing up the amount to more than ten guineas. Peter, after this, was still anxious to do more; for, as we were finally closing the meeting, he shouted out: "Mr. Chairman, if you want any more money, you may have it; for we are so happy in a Saviour's love that you may have as much as you please." But, believing that these poor yet noble delvers in the bowels of the earth had, if possible, transcended their own ability, we persisted in terminating the proceedings of one of the most memorable meetings I was ever privileged to attend.

After leaving the chapel, I sought for Peter, and walked part of the distance home with him; and in the conversation I had with him, I discovered that his zeal for missions was based on principle, and not a mere ebullition of enthusiastic feeling. He wanted, he said, all to be saved, at home and abroad, and to be saved speedily. He lamented over the apathy of the majority of Christian professors, who could sit at ease, keep their money, and let souls perish in incredible numbers. Having to hold another missionary meeting in another village seven miles off the following month, I invited Peter to accompany me, and as he had such a right state of heart on the subject of Christian missions, to try his hand at making a speech. He shrank from making a speech, but engaged to go with me to the meeting.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, Peter called for me, and we went together to this second meeting. About the only rich man in the chapel was our Chairman, a sort of squire in the village, a leading member of the little church; but, I grieve to think, a man who dwelt in a cold region, very far removed from a genial, large-hearted liberality. With some difficulty I got Peter to come to the platform, and yield to my request to advocate the cause of Christian missions. Presently the Chairman announced his name, and Peter, with some perturbation, arising from the novelty of his position, began his pleading with the audience on behalf of the heathen. He wanted to know how it was that the world was not more nearly converted. He endeavored to show that vast tracts of heathenism, not yet visited, were accessible to the Gospel-husbandmen; that there were young men raised up by God, and approved by the Church, ready to go forth into the high-places of the great harvest-field; but that, for the want of funds, these young men could not be sent out, and the fields white unto the harvest could not be reaped: "Whose fault is this?" thundered Peter. "Why, Mr. Chairman, it's the the fault of these rich Christians who won't let the Lord have the money for this purpose. God has opened the nations! The heralds of mercy, too, are provided in those young men, who are waiting to go and preach the Gospel to every creature, and there is money enough in the hands of God's people; but they refuse to give it up—they won't obey their Lord when he is demanding their help." Peter was an utter stranger to the Chairman's penurious character; but the people of the village who knew him smiled as they saw him writhe about under Peter's burning words. The Chairman's property consisted chiefly in a large number of houses; but of this Peter knew nothing. My zealous friend, in the course of his address, attempted to show the folly of hoarding money and accumulating property. "What do people want," he said, "with so many houses to cumber and trouble them? Can they live in them all? Is not *one* house quite enough for a man? And why should the money be saved up, as some say, for the children? I have got nine children at home; but why should I save up for them? Nobody ever saved up anything for me!"

I am sure the Chairman must have been relieved when Peter sat down; but the meeting testified their sympathy with Peter's sentiments by a collection that far outstripped their doings in former years. Peter still lives—and may he long live to provoke lending more to love and good works. X. Y. Z.

CATHOLICS NOT PAPISTS.—There is a large number of this so-called Catholic population who are merely *reputed* Catholics. They are considered such by the clergy. Of this description was a certain Italian in Cincinnati, who placed his daughter in a Protestant female college, because the education in the Catholic school was so imperfect that his daughter was behind those of her age. Our Italian friend, when introducing his daughter said, "I am a Catholic, but no papist." Our Roman Catholic friends have learned that the Protestantism of the United States, comprising its free institutions, makes sad work with Romanism in this country, so that the great body of the children and descendants of Papists either become Protestants, or are detached from the Church of Rome.

[Independent.

ISOLATED CONGREGATIONS. There were at the time of the census 539 places of worship with 10,148 sittings of "isolated congregations," refusing to acknowledge connection with any particular sect.—[London Times.

The avaricious man is like the barren, sandy ground of the desert, which sucks in all the rain and dews with greediness, but yields no fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit of others.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

RANDOM NOTES ON BEARDS.

It has been calculated by a curious investigator, Withof, that the hair of the beard grows at the rate of one line and a half in the week. This will give a length of six inches in the course of the year, and for a man of eighty years of age, twenty-seven feet, which have fallen before the edge of the razor. Such an amount of growth appears in nowise remarkable, when we learn from Eble, that, in the Prince's Court at Eidan, there is a full-length painting of a carpenter whose beard was nine feet long, so that when engaged at work he was obliged to carry it in a bag.

The hairs of different regions of the body of the same individual present some degree of variety of dimensions. In the following table the diameter of the hair of the head is given in the first line as a standard of comparison:

Hair, black.	
Head.....	1-350 of an inch.
Beard.....	1-200 " "
Whisker.....	1 200 " "
Eyebrows.....	1-250 " "
Eyelashes.....	1-300 " "

The ancient Romans suffered their beards to grow till about the year of the city 454, when one P. Treinius brought barbers from Sicily, and first introduced the custom of shaving at Rome, which continued to the time of Hadrian, who, to cover some excrescences on his chin, revived the custom of letting the beard grow, but that of shaving was soon after resumed.

The day on which young men first began to shave was held as a holiday, according to Juvenal, and presents were sent to them by their friends. The first growth of the beard was consecrated to some god—thus, Nero consecrated his in a golden box, set with pearls, to Jupiter Capitolinus.

In grief and mourning the Romans allowed the beard to grow; sometimes they tore it and covered it with dust and ashes. The Greeks, on the contrary, in grief shaved their beard. Among the Jews it was reckoned ignominious to shave a person's beard.

Augustus Cæsar used sometimes to clip his beard, and sometimes to shave it. Some used to pull the hairs from the root with an instrument somewhat similar to our nippers or small pincers; others, to burn them out with the flame of nut-shells, as the tyrant Dionysus did, with walnut-shells. Some used a certain ointment as a depilatory.

Alexander the Great thought that the beards of the soldiers afforded convenient handles for the enemy to lay hold of, preparatory to cutting off their heads; and, with a view of depriving them of this advantage he ordered the whole of his army to be closely shaved.

The fashion of wearing long beards became prevalent during the reign of Henry I.; it was severely reprobated by the clergy. Some of the monkists compared the men of their day to "filthy goats." During the absence of Richard Cœur de Lion his English subjects shaved their faces. William Fitz-Osbert, or Long-Beard, the great demagogue of the day, re-introduced, among the people who claimed to be of Saxon origin, the fashion of long beards. In John's reign, beards and mustaches were worn or not as fancy dictated.

During the reign of Edward II., beards were sometimes worn by persons in years, by great officers of State and by Knights Templars. That the practice was not general, is shown by the following anecdote: Peter Auger, valet to the king, when setting out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, obtained letters of safe conduct from his majesty, because, having vowed not to shave his beard, he was afraid he should be taken for a Knight Templar, and consequently insulted; the cruel persecution and suppression of that renowned order having commenced at this period.

Edward III. is represented upon his tomb at Westminster with a beard which would have graced a philosopher.

When Chaucer lived, the beard was forked, and the mustache, in all knightly effigies, is long and drooping on each side of the mouth over the *camail*.

Beards were not much worn in the reign of Henry V. Mustaches, also, were only partially worn. The general character, indeed, of the whole of the fifteenth century is a closely shaven chin.

Stowe, in his Annals—in his account of the reign of Henry VIII., under 1535—says: "The 8th of May the king commanded all about his court to poll their heads, and, to give the example, he caused his own head to be polled, and from henceforth his beard to be knotted, and no more shaven."

The reader will easily call to recollection the portraits of Pamlet, Marquis of Winchester, Cardinal Pole and Bishop Gardiner, all ornamented with flowing beards, in the reign of the first Mary.

The commentators on Shakspeare show that, in the reign of Elizabeth, beards of different cut were appropriated to various characters and professions. The soldier had one fashion, the judge another, the bishop differed from both. Malone has quoted an old ballad, inserted in a miscellany, entitled "Le Prince d'Amour," in which some of these forms are described and appropriated. Gayton, the Water Poet, in his "Whip of Pride," likewise describes the fashions of the board as they still continued to subsist in his time:

"Now a few lines to paper I will put,
Of negro' beards' strange and variable cut,
In which there's some do take as vain a pride
As almost in all other things beside.
Some are resp'd most substantial like a brush;
Which makes a natural well known by the bush;
(And in my time of some men have I heard,
Whose wisdom have been only wealth and beard)
Some of these the proverb well doth fit,
Which says, 'Bush natural, more fair than wit.'
Some seem as they were starched stiff and fine,
Like to the bristles of some angry swine;
And some, to set their love's desire to sale,
Are cut and pruned, like to a quickset hedge
Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some stark bare,
Some sharp, stiletto-fashion, dagger-like,
That may, with whispering, a man's eye out-pike;
Some with the hammer-cut, or Roman T,
Their beards extravagant reformed must be;
Some with the quadrate, some triangle fashion,
Some circular, some ovalin translation,
Some perpendicular in longitude,
Some like a bisket for their crassitude
That heights, depths, breadths, triforme, square, oval round,
And rules geometrical to beards are found.
* * * * * * *
The barbers thus, like tailors, still must be
Acquainted with each cut a-la-barbe."

The beard now gradually declined, and the court of Charles I. was the last in which even a small one was cherished. After the restoration of Charles II., mustaches or whiskers continued, but the rest of the face was shaven; and in a short time the process of shaving the entire face become universal.

A famous epigram was made by the Scots who visited London in 1327—when David, son of Robert Bruce, was married to Joan, the sister of King Edward—and stuck upon the church door of St. Peter, Stangate. It was as follows:

"Long beards heartlesse,
Painted hoods witlesse,
Gray coats gracelesse,
Make England thriftlesse."

D'Israeli, the elder, quotes an author, who, in his "Elements of Education," printed in 1640, says: "I have a favorable opinion of that young gentleman who is curious in fine mustaches. The time he employs in adjusting, dressing and curling them, is no time lost; for the more he contemplates his mustaches the more his mind will cherish and be animated by masculine and courageous notions."

When the Emperor Charles V. ascended the throne of Spain he had no beard. It was not to be expected that the obsequious parasites who always surround a monarch could presume to look more virile than their master. Immediately all the courtiers appeared beardless, with the exception of such few grave old men as had outgrown the fashion, and who had determined to die bearded as they had lived. Many people saw this resolution with the deepest sorrow and deepest alarm, and thought that every manly virtue would be banished with the beard. It became at that time a common saying, "We have no longer souls since we have lost our beards."

Until the year 1705, the Russians had been famous for their length of beard. But, at that time, Peter the Great sent forth his command that not only the army, but all the ranks of citizens, from the nobles to the serfs, should shave their beards. A certain time was given that people might get over the first throes of their repugnance, after which every man who chose to retain his beard was to pay a tax of one hundred roubles. The priests and the serfs were put on a lower footing, and allowed to retain theirs upon payment of a copeck every time they passed the gate of a city.

Great discontent arose from this law, but all people thought it wiser to out off their beards than to run the risk of incensing a man who would make no scruple of cutting off their heads. For many years a very considerable revenue was collected from this source. The collectors gave in receipt for its payment a small copper coin, struck expressly for the purpose, and called the "bearded." On one side it bore the figure of a nose, mouth, and mustache, with a long bushy beard, surmounted by the word "money received," the whole encircled by a wreath and stamped with the black eagle of Russia. On the reverse it bore the date of the year.

Every man who chose to wear a beard was obliged to produce this receipt on his entry into a town. Those who were refractory, and refused to pay the tax, were thrown into prison.

During a temporary triumph gained by the Dutch soldiers over the citizens of Lornain, in October, 1830, it became a standing joke against the patriots that they shaved their faces clean immediately, and the wits of the Dutch army asserted that they had gathered mustaches enough from the denuded lips of the Belgians to stuff mattresses for all the sick and wounded in their hospitals.

In the German newspapers of August, 1830, appeared an ordinance, signed by the King of Bavaria, forbidding civilians, on any pretence whatever, to wear mustaches, and commanding the police and other authorities to arrest and cause to be shaved, the offending parties. "Strange to say," says LeDroit, the journal from which this account is taken, "mustaches disappeared immediately, like leaves from the trees in autumn; everybody made haste to obey the royal order, and not one person was arrested."

"Human felicity," says your Dr. Franklin, "is produced not so much by great pieces of good fortune, that seldom happen, as by little advantages that occur every day. Thus, if you teach a young man to shave himself and keep his razor in order, you may contribute more to the happiness of his life than in giving him a thousand guineas. This sum may be soon spent—the regret only remaining of having foolishly consumed it; but, in the other case, he escapes the frequent vexation of waiting for barbers, and of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

sometimes dirty fingers, offensive breaths and dull razors; he shaves when most convenient to him, and enjoys daily the pleasure of its being done with a good instrument."

A modern medical writer says: "Aside from its utility in a medical point of view, we are of opinion that a luxuriant flowing beard adds to the grace and dignity of a man. As a fair and smooth face gives to the female that delicacy and feminine tenderness which is so appropriate to her sphere, so does the beard give to the male the manly dignity and severeness of aspect which is so well adapted to him who is to brave the tempests of a rough world. We are aware of the delicate ground on which we tread when attempting to interfere with any prevailing mode, and we expect that every weasen-faced and sandy-haired individual will endeavor to ridicule our benevolent efforts; but we shall persevere in our endeavors to introduce a more close imitation, *physically* as well as *mentally*, of the wise and holy patriarchs of old."

After due consideration—so necessary to the vast importance of the subject—we have come to the same decision as P. Gentien Hewet, Regent of the College at Orleans, who, in the year 1536, printed three discourses on the beard. In the first of these, *De Radenda Barba*, he makes it appear that we are bound to shave the beard; in the second, *De Alenda Barba*, he proves we ought to let the beard grow; and in the third, *De vel Radenda vel Alenda Barba*, he considers that it is lawful either to shave or cultivate the beard at pleasure.

England, JOHN BULL.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

In the list of published receipts it is only proposed to advise our agents and others who send us money, *through the post-office or private conveyance*, that their remittances have been received. The entire cash receipts are kept only in the clerk's books; and we are happy to assure our agents and subscribers that he is a very correct and business-like officer. The head clerkship in the office of a newspaper is as important to its prosperity, and to the satisfaction of subscribers and agents as the editorship. Our office, in the last twelve months, has lost three clerks. Mr. F. S. Baowne now fills the bureau in the office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, which he has filled for *twenty years* as clerk of the *Louisville Journal*, Ky. Our agents and subscribers could not ask higher assurance than is presented in him that all their accounts will be accurately kept.

The plan of not publishing receipts, followed by some of our cotemporaries with apparent satisfaction, does not suit us or our patrons. From sheer necessity we were driven to it, for a few months, during and succeeding the late epidemic. But every letter received in that time has been filed and its contents duly attended to. Since the beginning of the present year the published receipts have been resumed, and will be continued. The present form is adopted after deliberation. The former, besides being very tedious and expensive, was liable to many errors and confusions. The present is simple and brief. It acknowledges only the money sent. When an Agent writes us that he has received subscription money from A, B and C—old subscribers, or orders the paper for them as new subscribers, the subscribers are credited and the paper sent by mail as directed. If the Agent send the money in the letter, it is acknowledged: if not, he is charged with the amount, and when sent then it is acknowledged and his account credited. But if the remittance of the Agent—by loss of mail or other cause—never reaches the office, the subscribers holding his receipt are safe. We enter no subscriber on our books unless the money is paid in advance, or the Agent sending the name says, "credit him and charge my account."

☞ All money sent by mail, post-paid, is at the risk of the office.

☞ Bills of any specie-paying bank in the State where the subscriber lives are received in payment of subscription.

☞ Any amount sent by a subscriber over his subscription, is credited to his account for the succeeding year. We hope many, without waiting to be called on by the preacher, will remit to us directly: $5 bills can be snugly enveloped, and will pay a new subscriber a good way ahead: *some old ones are that much behind.*

☞ A list of the post-offices in every circuit is much needed.

☞ And now let our brethren of the traveling ministry and local ministry and friends all strike for the TEN THOUSAND.

"PAMPHLETS FOR THE PEOPLE."—We have read this effusion, alluded to by Rev. R. Abbey in the first communication on first page. As far as it pretends to be an argument on the general subject of "succession," or an answer to the "Letters to Bishop Green," our friend has plainly, yet justly characterized it. The "Pamphlets," however, have this interest—the author is put down as a "Presbyter of Mississippi," (of the P. E. Church, in Mississippi, we presume is meant,) and his publication endorsed by the Church organ! Then we understand Mississippi Episcopalians. They are of those who maintain that the Church of Christ is an ecclesiasticism. That is the Bishop Ives platform. Bishop Ives is now in Rome—he is there *logically*.

MORAL SLAVERY.

If kings are things, words are things: for they too have their subjects. There are who fear not death, and yet cower before a word. The politician knows this and feels it too. the dogmatist and the religious bigot. The sound of certain words is like the charmed line the juggler draws round his victim—beyond it they have no power to go. It breaks off the strongest demonstrations, interrupts the plainest processes of reason, the clearest deductions: blinds eyes otherwise single and sound; makes the boldest reformers walk tender-footed, on certain enchanted ground, or turns them aside from their path-left at a stand or hopelessly bewildered. Call it prejudice, or cant, or habit—it is a word that conveys some idea, or may be no idea at all; but a master word, for all that. Who is delivered from the bondage of his particular *ism*—of all isms? Who is sure that he is emancipated? Who is *free, indeed?*

None of the sufferings of this moral slavery are are so absurd, contradictory, painful as to cause the victim to break off and declare independence, or even think independently. It was well said by a suffering member of a synod of English independents—"it requires great bravery to be an Independent among Independents." So it is—this moral slavery follows men, let them call themselves by any name. Honesty is ashamed of its plain clothes and labor ashamed of its own sweat. In a recent lecture at Liverpool, Dr. Bowring said that there is no lady in China who aspires to a high position, who does not look upon it as a great accomplishment not to be able to walk. "I have seen beautiful women carried to their marriage ceremonies on the backs of their slaves, wholly unable to walk from one end of the room to the other."

A keen observer, onn father Kenyon, a good while ago said:

"We are all slaves, in a thousand senses of the word; slaves to time, to place, to circumstances: to the habits of our great grandfathers on either side, and to the whims of our maternal ancestors in all their nonsensical generations; to fire, air, earth and water, throughout all their analyses; to tailors—a most galling yoke; snuff, washerwomen, quacks, policemen, umbrellas, London merchants, native milliners, and royal engineers."

John Mitchell, the Irish editor, in his reply to the attack of Henry Ward Beecher, who, with other Abolitionists of that ilk, seems to regard negro slavery the only sort possible and to be feared in this world, thus arraigns him:

"Now your reverence is a slave: a slave to certain words and phrases, which have got the mastery over your poor mind, and thus over your body too. You are as one possessed by them. They make you cry out, and gesticulate violently, and toil and sweat, and revile passers by. Who will emancipate you, unhappy congregational pastor! You call these noisy spirits that possess you principles; and ask me where is my "principle."

Even thus may be degraded in its application that noble word "principle"—a mere shibboleth. Even thus it is with the *one idea* man. We hear of people that ride hobbies, which is a mistake—they are ridden by them and frenly, too, as their exhaustion and straitened souls and spavined faculties show.

The Jew could accept no good thing coming out of Nazareth. And the narrow-minded sectary of this day scorning the various bounties of the Universal Father, can admire no excellence, nor be profited by any gift, nor have his affections warm, glow, expand at the contemplation of any loveliness, unless all is presented under the prescribed shape, the magic name.

Who is free? None but such as have embraced the World's Saviou, and received his Spirit and are all embued with it: a love of the truth for its own sake, an all-embracing charity and fraternity; an unwinking sense of personal accountability and an estimate of all things temporal in the light of eternity. They are free, INDEED.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the committee to attend the sittings of the Commercial Convention shortly to convene in Charleston, S. C. It will be remembered that this Convention originally assembled in Memphis, and adjourned to meet at Charleston on the 10th of April next. Its proceedings will doubtless be very interesting and important, and will bring together some of the first men of the South.

Its proceedings are of internst to us of course, and we hope the clerical element will be as ably represented in the Charleston as the Memphis Convention, by Rev. C. K. Marshall, Secretary. One matter, not exactly *commercial*, ought to fall under the consideration of this body—it is a supply of Southern school books. The general interest felt for the education of the masses—the manner in which States have taken hold of the Common School System, make it a matter of the first importance that the seminaries of learning in the Southern States should be supplied with books calculated to inspire a proper estimate and appreciation of our own section of the Union.

The following remarks are from the Mobile Register:

"Most of the elementary works in vogue at the North, and which have hitherto been used in our own schools, contain more or less direct assaults upon the frame work of our social condition, and insidious sentimentalities, calculated to poison the minds of our youth and destroy their natural love for the institutions among which they have been born and educated. They are also filled exclusively with the productions of Northern or English writers—placing these forward as the only models of scholarly excellence, and directing the attention solely to scenes, incidents, and personages, in their sphere of history—thus doing the greatest injustice to the intellectual and heroic achievements of our own great men, hiding from view the natural beauties and advantages of our section—and leaving the South as a great blank desert—a Zahara—in the historic world.

"All this is most gross and insulting, and it is wonderful that our people have so long tamely submitted to it. We should have our own authors—our own historians, essayists, and poets—but, chief of all, we should have our own school books, made up of the productions of our own writers; and doing justice to own past, present and future characteristics. The seeds of proper instruction should be implanted in the minds of our children so that they may germinate and bear such fruit as will enrich and beautify the land.

"Fletcher of Saltoun said: 'let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws—I will still be ruler.' The same aphorism is much more true of the school books of a country. These form and govern the minds of the people—they overrule and control all laws—they shape, defend or abolish all institutions. How important then that the South should have her own school books in the hands of her children.

JEWISH LECTURES.—Mr. Bonhomme's lectures have been well attended, notwithstanding the numerous counter-attractions of the multitude, at theatres, concerts, soirees, levees, etc. On Sabbath next his appointments are at 11 A. M. in the Presbyterian Church, on Casacalvo st, and at 7 1-2 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church on Prytania st. His week-night lectures, the subjects of which have already been announced, will be continued at the Carondelot st. (Methodist) Church, at 7 1-2 P. M., 21st and 22d inst.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—A few days after penning a late paragraph on the prospects of the Baptist Church in New Orleans, we passed the lot of the proposed edifice and found the ground "broken." The Chronicle says:

"The new building is to be of the English Gothic order; imposing, church-like, yet plain and simple in its structure. Outside, it will measure, including the tower and chancel, 127 by 62 feet. The tower will be, outside, 25 1-2 feet square, at its base; and will run up 96 feet, being crowned with a spire 78 feet high, and measuring 174 feet in all, and built entirely of brick. The church walls will measure, outside, 44 feet in height, and the pitch of the roof will be 18 feet.

"The building will have a concealed basement, above which will be the main Audience Room, reached by spiral stairways from the basement and from the tower. The Audience Room will measure, inside, excluding the chancel, 91 by 60 feet."

QUARTERLIES AND REVIEWS.—The Westminster Review of January (rather later than usual) and Blackwood for February—republications by L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York—are on our table, full and interesting.

Putnam's Monthly, and Harpers' (for March) we have through 36 Camp street—McGinnis & Carver. Putnam states that 7-8 of his patronage is north of Mason and Dixon's line.

HARPER presents through that racy sketcher, Thorpe, of Louisiana, another of the great Southern staples—Cotton, its growing and gathering. It in an occasion (not neglected) for showing off "Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is."

A contributor who belongs to the progressives, has sent us an article, suggested by the Editor's table, on clergy-phobia.

THE GRINNELL EXPEDITION.—The firm of Harper and Brothers have laid on our table, a generously gotten up 8vo. volume, by Dr. Kane, detailing, in a taking style of personal adventure, the adventures in the Arctic Seas of the expedition fitted out by the munificence of a New York merchant, in search of Sir John Franklin. The search, though fruitless of its main object, resulted in novel and intensely critical adventures and instructive observations, well told. The book may be had at 36 Camp street.

TENETS OF THE GREEK CHURCH.

They disown the authority of the Pope, and deny that the Church of Rome is the true Catholic Church. They do not baptise their children till they are three, four, five, six, ten, nay, sometimes eighteen years of age; baptism is performed by triune immersion. They insist that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ought to be administered in both kinds, and they give the sacrament to children immediately after baptism. They grant no indulgences, nor do they lay any claim to the character of infallibility, like the Church of Rome. They deny that there is any such place as purgatory, notwithstanding they pray for the dead, that God may have mercy on them at the general judgment. They practice the invocation of saints; though they say they do not invoke them as deities, but as intercessors with God. They exclude confirmation, extreme unction and matrimony out of the seven sacraments. They deny auricular confession to be a divine precept, and say it is only a positive injunction of the church. They pay no religious homage to the eucharist. They administer the communion in both kinds to the laity, both in sickness and in health, though they have never applied themselves to their confessors; because they are persuaded that a living faith is all which is requisite for the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper. They maintain that the Holy Ghost proceeds only from the Father, and not from the Son. They believe in predestination. They admit of no images in relief or enclosed work, but use paintings and sculptures in silver and copper. They approve of the marriage of priests, provided they enter into that state before their admission into holy orders. They condemn all fourth marriages. They observe a number of holy days, and keep four fasts in the year more solemn than the rest, of which the fast in Lent, before Easter, is the chief. They believe the doctrine of consubstantiation, or the union of the body of Christ with the sacrament bread.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"A NEW CONFERENCE DESIRED."

Under this caption I sent a few lines to the Nashville Advocate, a few days ago, in which I proposed that a line begin at the mouth of Yazoo River and run up said river to the county line, and thence east to the State line so as to include Yazoo, Madison, Leake, Neshoba and Kemper counties; and that all that portion of the State of Mississippi north of that line should be set off as the North Mississippi Conference. Also that the Mississippi river shall be the line between the Louisiana and Mississippi Conferences, and the State line between Mississippi and Alabama Conferences.

Conversing and a further examination of the subject induce me to think that that plan might be changed for the good of all, viz—That we leave the Mississippi river at the upper line of Adams county and run east so as to include Franklin, Lawrence, Covington, Jones and Wayne and all Louisiana east of Mississippi river, for the New Orleans Conference.

Mississippi Conference to run up the river to the upper line of Washington county, thence east to the State line so as to include Holmes, Attala, Winston and Nexubee in the Mississippi Conference. That the State of Arkansas and that portion of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river be made into three Conferences. That the State of Alabama and West Florida be made into three Conferences, and that the Memphis Conference includes West Tennessee and West Kentucky.

This would put the Conferences alluded to in a compact and manageable form and size. All of our Conference territories at this time (at least in the region presented in the above plan, including Georgia) are too large. Our Bishops are often hurried to get from one Conference to another in time; the distance to be traveled and the expenses to be incurred are so great as to prevent several of our brethren attending Conference almost every year; the number of preachers to be entertained is so great as to make it necessary to have Conference only in a few large towns, so that we come round to them once in from three to seven years, whereas, if our territories were smaller, the number of preachers would be smaller, and most of the country towns in each Conference could support a Conference. This would bring our preachers more in contact with the people, and the people would learn more of our plans and operations. Our Bishops would have a greater circulation than they can have under the old plan. More preachers would be brought into active service in the business of our Conference. More time would be devoted to religious services at each Conference than is at the present; more missionary money would be raised, from the fact that more people would be informed by the exercises of our anniversary exercises.

Now some old fogy may rise up with terror and astonishment depicted in his countenance, and protest very seriously to all this movement—"that when the Mississippi Conference first met we had all Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas in its territory, and you would now make *nine* Conferences out of it!" Yes, brother, we would do all that. You know that you had but *nine* preachers when you met, but now there are a great many more than *nine times nine* preachers, so we are too many to dwell in two or three houses, or go up together to be supported by the people. We must divide; will work better, be more united and accomplish more good. When we go to Conference we will not have the prospect of 300 or 400 miles to move our families over. So we hope the Delegates representing the territories alluded to will go for our plan or one better—if they have it. PROGRESSIVENESS.

N. B.—If that portion of Mississippi now included in the Alabama Conference should fall into our Conference, will not some of the Alabama preachers who consider us the *short stock*, have pity on us and come into our bounds to serve Columbus, Macon and a few other places? We hope they will. P.

Mississippi Conference.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: I have just closed the labors of the present Conference year on Santa Clara Circuit. We have built a good frame church in this place; have it paid for, with a membership of 21 persons. The past has been a year of some afflictions, but God has comforted us, and we have witnessed a number of happy conversions. We have a good Circuit that will support us well, and we hope the Bishop may return us to it another year.

Several of our preachers have left, and others will leave, but God is with us and we shall yet live and prosper in California.

Yours, truly, A. M. BAILEY.

Santa Clara Feb. 12, 1854.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

MAYHEW PRAIRIE, March 4, 1854.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference, held at Goshen Church, on the Starkville Circuit and Sharon District, on Sunday, the 26th of February, 1854, Rev. D. M. Wiggins presiding, the following resolutions were offered and passed unanimously:

1. Resolved, That, in view of the many reasons which may be given, it is the deliberate opinion of this Quarterly Conference that the portion of the State of Mississippi within the bounds of the Alabama Conference should be set off to the Mississippi Conference.

2. Resolved, That our Delegates to the General Conference to be held May 1, 1854, be requested to bring to its notice this arrangement and urge its adoption.

3. Resolved, That the Secretary forward these Resolutions to the N. O. Christian Advocate, and request publication of the same.

THOS. E. CANNON, Sec'y.

The receipts for the National Washington Monument during February, amount to $7011 74—the expenditures were $1688 60. The work on this patriotic memorial was to be resumed about the 15th inst.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"WHAT WENT YE OUT FOR TO SEE?"

This question was addressed by Jesus to the multitudes who had gone out to hear John the Baptist when he preached in the Desert; many of whom had probably been attracted by the novelty of his appearance, and had gone to hear a man of singular doctrines, instead of a desire of being benefitted. Perhaps it would be well for all to examine their own motives in attending church, for in vain will be the assembling of ourselves together unattended with efforts to worship God with spirit and in truth, and many, it is to be feared, who go to the sanctuary professedly to worship, have in reality no higher aim than to see "a reed shaken by the wind." Others, and it is to be hoped they are not few, can say in sincerity with the Psalmist: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, oh Lord of Hosts. My spirit longeth, yea even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord;" and their prayer while there is: "Remember thy congregation which thou hast purchased of old, the rod of their inheritance which thou hast redeemed."

The Pilgrim too who, like Bunyan's, has just started from the City of Destruction, goes there to be directed by Evangelist to the little wicket gate, and he a little farther advanced, hardly out of the Slough of Despond, having turned aside from the straight and narrow way, in seeking the house of Mr. Legality, and having come to Mount Sinai, and "seeing so much of it hanging over the wayside that he is afraid to go farther," has often, while listening to his teachings, first got a view of the Cross and the Saviour, realized that He alone is the way, and cried out in ecstacy: "My Lord and my God"!

And the convicted sinner, long since convinced that there is no peace for the wicked, but on counting the cost of becoming a disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus who had not where to lay his head, and thought it too great, has while there been led to inquire what will be the cost of enjoying the pleasures of sin for a season; grieving the Holy Spirit, and neglecting so great salvation; and conscience has answered truly and faithfully: "What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Then, when he has yielded to conviction, prostrated himself at the Saviour's feet, inquiring what wilt thou have me to do? Joyfully has such an one exclaimed: "This is no other than the house of God, and the very gates of Heaven; thy way, oh Lord, is in the sanctuary."

An attendance on the means of grace has often proved a blessing to the careless and unconcerned; for, while listening to truths, which in the bustle and turmoil of life have been lost sight of, he sees, as in a mirror, the narrow neck of land on which he stands, and the uncertain tenure by which even that is possessed; life's little thread by which he hangs suspended over a burning lake, and the power of Him whose counsels have long been despised, and laws violated, to sever that thread without one moment's warning. Vividly comes before his mind's eye that vision of John, the revelator, as he beheld in the great day of wrath—the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, calling on the hills and rocks to fall on them, and hide them from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and the wrath of the Lamb. In beautiful contrast to this scene of terror comes another, described by the same pen of inspiration, of a great multitude clothed in white robes, and palms in their hands; those who have come up out of great tribulation, having washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb; who shall never hunger nor thirst any more, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them unto living fountains of waters.

And true wisdom there often decides that an eternity of happiness is more to be desired than one of woe, and common sense dictates that as a man sows so also he shall reap, and reflection urges, unless ye repent ye shall all likewise perish; and memory brings back opportunities more favorable than the present one, all slighted; and prudence whispers the present moment is all that is your own; and the Spirit and the Bride say come; and the blessed Saviour pleads, behold I stand at the door and knock; and the Lord himself inquires, oh my people, what have I done unto thee, and wherein have I wearied thee? turn unto me and I will turn unto you; and his eyes are opened to see Death standing ready to cut him down—strange, passing strange! so many have fallen victims before him—till happily amid the din of unwelcome, but friendly voices, that of the tempter, sweetly saying, "Thou hast much goods laid up for many years, take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry," is unheard or unheeded; while the soul, startled from its death-like slumber, awakens fully to a sense of its priceless worth, strives to lay hold of its dearly bought redemption, presses into the kingdom of Heaven, knowing that it suffereth violence, and exults in the treasures of its newly-found inheritance. Triumphantly, then, ascends a shout, echoed by saints above: for there is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth: Praise ye Lord; I will praise the Lord with my whole heart, in the assembly of the upright, and in the congregation. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive honor, and glory, and blessing."

Oh, how many gifted intellects, long flattered by sin, beautiful imaginations soiled with the mire of earth; glorious aspirations imprisoned in narrow bounds, have struggled forth from thraldom; soared upward as on angel's wings, and ascended into realms of spiritual light and loveliness—under the preaching of the everlasting Gospel.

Gladly and faithfully, then, let the watchmen on the walls of Zion proclaim glad tidings of salvation to a perishing world; unitedly and fervently, let the believing prayers of Christians for a special outpouring of the Spirit ascend; as did those of the Apostles before the day of Pentecost, and soon will the Church shine forth clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners; and the morning of millennial glory shall dawn on the world. Shall not those who have received the earnest of the Spirit turn unto the Lord with all the heart, and with fasting, and weeping, and with mourning, that he may be jealous for his land, and pity his people? J. B. C.

The French newspaper, the *Journal des Debats*, has only 9000 subscribers, yet it is estimated to be worth $280,000; one-fourteenth of it sold for $20,000 a short time since.

REVIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

This is certainly the age of wonders, moral, physical and religious. After the achievements of grace at the Five Points in N. York, certainly no place and person need despair, and yet a powerful revival of religion among the convicts of a penitentiary is a strange thing under the sun. Truly the wrath of man shall praise God. We take the following from the Frankfort Commonwealth:

"A very interesting revival of religion is now in progress in the Kentucky penitentiary, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Linn, of the Methodist Church. Some 15 had sought admission to membership in that denomination previous to last Sabbath evening, and at that time, after a very impressive and eloquent sermon by Mr. L., he administered the ordinance of baptism to seven of them. After this, an opportunity being afforded, five others offered themselves as seekers of religion and applicants for church membership—making in all some 20 of these poor unfortunates who have, under Mr. Linn's ministry, there professed to commence a new life of faith and virtue.

"A religious feeling among the prisoners has been more or less manifest for some months past, and other clergymen who have preached there have had encouraging success in their labor of Christian love. We remember especially that some two months ago Mr. Black baptized and received into the Baptist Church a number of them—how many we do not remember precisely.

"The scene on last Sabbath evening was to us intensely interesting. Rough, stalwart men, with features hardened by exposure, dissipation and crime, and whose hearts might be supposed impenetrable to every thing but divine Grace, shed tears like children, and quivered through all their brawny frames under the truths of the gospel. As we sat there we could not but think with self-reproach of the general indifference of man for the spiritual welfare of the notoriously wicked, and of those especially whose crimes the law has branded, while He who pardoned the thief upon the cross has shown so clearly that in his eyes their souls are of infinite price, and declared that over the conversion of one of them there is special joy even among the happy angels in heaven.

THE MISER.

Of all creatures upon earth none is so despicable as the miser. It is not impossible that the profligate may have a friend, for there is usually left about him some touch of humanity; some one unbroken cord of finer feelings of our nature; but the miser meets with no sympathy. Even the nurse who is hired to attend him in his latest hours, loathes the ghastly occupation, and longs for the moment of his release, for although the dead lamp is already gathering on his brow, the thoughts of the departing sinner are still upon his gold, and, at the mere jingle of a key, he starts from his torpor in a paroxysm of terror lest a surreptitious attempt is being made upon the sanctity of his strong box. There are no prayer of the orphan or widow for him—not a solitary voice has ever breathed his name to heaven as a benefactor. One poor penny given away in the spirit of true charity would now be worth more to him than all the world contains; but notwithstanding that he was a church-going man, and from his infancy familiar with those texts in which the worship of mammon is denounced, and the punishment of Dives told, he has never yet been able to divorce himself from his solitary love of lucre, or to part with one atom of his pelf. And so from a miserable life—deserted, despised, he passes into a dread eternity; and those whom he has neglected or misused, makes merry with the hoards of the miser!—[Blackwood.

Drainage in New Orleans.

Several years ago I published a little work entitled "Suggested Works on the Thames." My attention has therefore been for some time turned to the important subject of drainage. This must be my excuse if I venture to make a suggestion respecting the drainage of New Orleans, than which, I venture to affirm, no city in the old world or the new requires a perfect system of drainage more imperatively. It is only necessary to perambulate its streets and observe its gutters on each side, to be convinced of this fact.

The supposed difficulty in the drainage of New Orleans lies in the fact that the level of its streets is *below* that of the water in the river. But in reality this constitutes no difficulty. All that is necessary is to raise the water of the Mississippi at the Southern extremity of the city in an upright iron shaft, and to allow this water to flow through iron pipes distributed through the city into the river at its Northern part. With these horizontal pipes an upright pipe from each dwelling must communicate. It will be observed that the first and principal shaft, and the pipes from each house, will empty themselves into the horizontal pipes and eventually into the river with a velocity proportionate to their height, and the city will be drained. It will only remain to remove all *surface* matter in the usual manner of large cities.

The fall of the water and drainage of each house may be aided by common pumps.

There is nothing complicated or expensive in this plan beyond that which obtains in London and every large city in England, whilst the *motives* to effect a perfect drainage are many times greater in New Orleans than in any of these, visited as it is by that epidemic scourge, the yellow fever, besides the cholera and its own endemic intermittents.

If a perfect drainage were accomplished, a great part of the population of New Orleans, who now feel it incumbent on them to leave the city during the unhealthy season, might remain, greatly to the advantage of every interest; whilst many a family would be preserved from the depths of mourning.

I may possibly enter into some details relative to this question hereafter. It is enough for the present to have shown in how simple a manner a perfect drainage of the city of New Orleans may be accomplished.

MARSHALL HALL.

St. Charles, March 13, 1854.

A ROMANTIC HISTORY.—A Spanish boy, named Joseph Edward Eue Pohalo has arrived in Washington, the story of whose history is essentially romantic. It appears that some ten years ago, while bathing on the coast near the city of Campeachy, Mexico, he, with five other boys, was stolen by a gang of French pirates, who kept them four years, and then sold them to a merchantman, who kept them two years, took them to the city of New Orleans, and there sold them to a Louisiana planter for the term of their minority. Their owner was about to resell them to a shipmaster, to make sailors of them, when the boy, Pohalo, made his escape, and worked his way to Lafayette, Indiana, where he attracted the notice of a gentleman who corresponded with the Mexican Minister at Washington, regarding him. The Minister became interested in the story of the boy, and wrote to have him forwarded, that he might restore him to his parents, if they were living. The boy will be sent home, if there yet remains a home for him. The superintendents of the various railroads over which he has traveled since his history became known, have given him free passes, and hotel keepers have declared his bills settled on sight.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Polk county, Texas, Jan. 1, by the Rev. J. M. Maxey, Mr. ROBINSON to Miss MOLLIE L. McGEE.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 22d inst. in the Parish of Terrebonne, by the Rev. A. Sugg, Mr. HENRY B. HALCOMBE, of Mobile, and Miss BRIDGET TANNER, of Terrebonne Parish, La.

OBITUARY:

DIED, in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., on January 18, 1854, Mrs. FRANCES ANN ROGAN, wife of Mr. William Rogan.

Mrs. Rogan was born in Kent county, State of Maryland, December 14, 18[illegible]. In the various relations of life she was highly esteemed, and the manner in which she discharged the obligations growing out of these relations excited the admiration of all who knew her. As a wife, she was most devoted; as a mother, tender and affectionate; as a friend, faithful and confiding; as a neighbor humane and beloved by her servants. The loss of these relations her death is painful indeed and lamented, while to her it is infinite gain.

She was through every period of her painful illness conscious of her approaching end, being found with the proper exercise of her intellect to the last; yet, as she always had been in health, so in her deep suffering was resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father.

Her last adieu to her husband, children, brothers, servants, and those kind friends who had so patiently watched with her during her sickness, will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was indeed a painful scene; yet cheering to witness the power of that grace which alone can support the soul above bodily suffering and the fear of death.

Having spoken to each individually, and directed suitable mementos to be distributed to each as she herself particularly wished, she resigned herself with all her interests in time and eternity into the hands of Him who is able to keep that which is committed unto Him against that day.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away;
As morning high and higher shine
To pure and perfect day."

"Nor sink those stars in empty night;
But hide themselves in Heaven's own light."

DIED—Near Allenton, Ala., January [illegible], 1854, Mr. NEILL MCNEILL; born in Marlboro District, S. C., January 31, 1818, from whence his parents emigrated and settled in Florida, where death deprived him of an affectionate and pious father, and from which time the cares and management of his mother's family devolved upon him, being the eldest son, and in which relation he conducted himself and managed the affairs of the household much to his credit, and in no manner more elevated him in public estimation to a position to which many young men of the country placed under the same circumstances, have attained. He, with his mother and family, left Florida and settled in this, Wilcox county, Camden, where they lived until two years ago, when they moved to this neighborhood. His health became impaired, and he continued to wear away with that destroying disease, chronic diarrhœa, until finally it brought him to his end. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and of the Masonic Fraternity, and in the various relations which he was connected: to the county as a citizen; to the family as governor and manager, to the institutions of which he was a member, he maintained an honest, moral, right and dignified character. His religious experience was not of that bright and brilliant character with which many are blessed, and in consequence of which he experienced during his sickness, a want of more faith, and said, repeatedly, "It is all of faith," and remarked to his friends, "Pray, pray in the house and for faith." Prayer was offered for him, and it is a consolation to his friends to know God's ear was open to their and to his prayers, for his faith grew stronger, and he expressed himself as not only resigned but ready and willing to go; saying, "He would soon be out of this troublesome world and his afflictions would soon be over." From the evidences he left, while his friends sorrow over his loss, yet "they sorrow not as those who have no hope." May God bless his aged and pious mother, his brothers, sisters and friends, and bring them all to inherit eternal life.

A. C. RAMSAY.

Allenton, Ala., Feb. 25, 1854.

DIED—On the 13th February, 1854, in the 59th year, HUGH NUGENT. He joined the M. E. Church in the year 1827, at a Quarterly Meeting, at Big Creek, about 15 miles north of Alexandria, under the charge of Rev. W. L. Douglass, and held the office of class-leader and steward many years.

Brother Nugent was an exemplary member of the Church. He leaves a wife and nine children, and many relatives who deeply deplore his loss, but their loss is his gain. He collected his family that were present at his bed-side, and gave them his parting advice, a few days before his death.

Rapides, La. J. W. PRICE.

THE MCDONOUGH WILL CASE.—The opinion of the Supreme Court in the great McDonough case was delivered by Judge Campbell. It consisted of thirty-two manuscript pages, which is drawn with great ability, and concurred in by the whole Court. The points decided in the case are, that the citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore are the legatees of McDonough, and that the legacy is valid; that the destination of the legacy for the education of the poor is obligatory, and that the courts of the State can enforce the application; that there are no substitutions included in the legacy, and that the illegal restraints upon the alienation or division of the property, and for the appointment of special agents for its management, do not avoid it; that the heirs have no interest in the validity of the annuities, for if they fail they will go to the cities. The Court does not decide upon the validity of them. The Court further decides that the States of Louisiana and Maryland could have excluded the heirs.

Mr. J. S. Richardson, the inventor of the proposed atmospheric telegraph, by which the mails, and even packages weighing several tons, will be transmitted the whole distance between New York and Boston in at least fifteen minutes, by atmospheric pressure, through a tube of metal, has asked of Congress an appropriation of *fifty thousand dollars* to test the experiment. The President *pro tem.* of the Senate has appointed the following select committee to consider the petition of Mr. Richardson, viz: Messrs. Shields, Everett, Mallory, Williams, and Thompson of Kentucky. The project, we understand, receives favorable consideration in Washington.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

☞ *List of* REMITTANCES *received at the office of the* NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, *from 1st to 16th* MARCH, *inclusive.*

A—R Alexander $3.

B—Mrs M E Bowman $1 50; A Bonnell $3; I N Butler $1 25; R Babington $1 50; G W Brown $3.

C—D C B Connorly $10; A W Caldwell $1 50; Mrs E S Collier $1 50; J M Carter $1 50; N A Cravens $1 50.

D—Jos Dixon $1 50; A P Davis $1 50; M D Dixon $1 50; Mrs Daniel $1 50; J T Dew $3 00.

E—J W Ellis $10; A B Ensley $1 50; E Ellis $3; J F Eckford $5.

F—F G Ferguson $6.

G—J F Goodrich $1 50; W Garrett 50 cents.

H—W P Harrison $10; J C Huckabee $3; H Hoss $2.

K—S J Kelly $6; T J Koger $5.

L—W D Lovelady $1 50.

M—Mrs H Merritt $1 50; A C McMillan $3; D M McLaughlin $1 50.; N Mixon $1; H M Montgomery $5; S D Mussengale $1 50; J Morrison $1 50; Mrs C W Muggah $1 50; W P Miller $6.

N—Mary Nugent $1 50; Mrs Norton $2; W J Nash $1 50.

O—Mrs A P O'Brien $1 50.

P—H T Pendleton $1 50; J L Prescott $1 50; E Philips $2; J Price $1 50; J Phelan $2; L Pearce $10.

Q—B Quarles $1 50.

R—E Rawlison $1 50; R Randle $15; Mrs M L Riggs $1 50; T A Ross $8 50; Wm Rognti $5; F P Ray $1 50; Mrs S Robbins $1 50; H N Rockinbow $1 50.

S—W Smith $3; A Sample $1 50; F W Shurbrough $5; J W Shores $3.

T—P Taylor $1 50; G Tayor $1 50; P J Trammell $1 50; F H Trammell $1 50; G M Thompson $1 50; Miss H Teaguo $1 50; J Taylor $5.

W—D S Watkins $6; G Wood $1 50; J G Whitehead $1 50.

A TANNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMEN, with or without a family, can get employment in the TANNING BUSINESS, by making application to the subscriber, at Grove Hill, Jackson Parish, La. N. MIXON, P. M.

Grove Hill, La., Feb. 27, 1854. mh18-1t

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
One Square, six months 10 00
Two Squares, one year 25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

The following is the report of the interments in the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, the 12th inst.: Protestant, Girod street, 4; Cypress Grove, 3; Potter's Field, 14; Charity Hospital, 16; St. Patrick's, 14; Catholic No. 1, Second District, 5; Catholic No. 2, Second District, 12; St. Vincent de Paul, Third District, 13; Lafayette, Fourth District, 17. Total, 97.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board held a special meeting last evening, Mr. Lugenbuhl in the chair and a bare quorum present. On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and a communication from the Mayor, respecting the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington in favor of the validity of the McDonogh will, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Also a communication from his Honor, transmitting a resolution from the Sanitary Commission regarding the printing of their report. Referred to the Committee on Health.

A communication was read from the Comptroller, informing the Board of the adjudication of contracts for constructing railings around Lafayette and Jackson Squares. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A number of resolutions from the Upper Board were read, most of which were concurred in. Among those rejected, was the resolution not to furnish the city officers with any newspapers at the expense of the corporation, except the official journal. Mr. Mazioni gave notice that he should cause this resolution to be reconsidered, and it was with some difficulty the chair convinced him that by voting the minority he had lost his privilege of doing so.

The proposals for the sale of city bonds, together with the report of the Finance Committee thereon, were then read, and the resolution previously offered in the Upper Board and referred to this committee, apportioning the amount to be purchased ($120,000) among the different wards, was adopted.

A report was read from the committee on the proposed Canal street improvement, enclosing a letter from Mr. R. D. Shepherd, in regard to the sum which he had proposed to expend for the improvement and embellishment of Canal street, on condition that it be henceforth and forever called Touro Avenue, be paved with square blocks of granite from Front Levee to Camp street, and the Neutral Ground laid out in squares from thence to Claiborne street, and that other improvements shall be made in accordance with a plan which he will submit; and also, that the resolution already passed to erect a cenotaph on some portion of said street to the memory of Judah Touro, be carried into effect. Resolutions agreeable to these requirements were offered by the committee and adopted by the Board, $10,000 being appropriated to the erection of the monument.

The ordinance organizing the Treasury Department, which had been made the order of the day, was then taken up and passed; it defines the duties of the Comptroller as well as Treasurer. The debate and passage of this ordinance occupied considerable time and the Board soon after adjourned.

YOUNG AMERICA IN TROUBLE.—Officers Dillon and Kearney yesterday afternoon had occasion to convey a prisoner to the Lake for the purpose of sending him to Mobile, and while there they learned that a lady's pocket had been picked on board the steamer Oregon. Suspicion fell upon a small boy, and he was immediately arrested and brought to the police office of the First District. His countenance was extremely prepossessing, and he was dressed in the very best style: coat, pantaloons and vest of the finest material, red-topped boots, and a low crowned hat, which fitted his head in a manner that gave him an air of great sagacity. He took the matter very coolly, replying to every question in a perfectly self-possessed, but cautious manner. Upon being searched, no less than four pocket books, containing between sixty and seventy dollars, together with a $25 note on a broken bank, were found upon his person. He stated that his name was James Williams, that his father resided in Philadelphia, and that he had left home some time ago, and had come here unaccompanied by any one: that he had been at the St. Charles Hotel for about three weeks, where he had a room and lived like a gentlemen. In fact, he had told the lady who accused him of taking her pocket-book that he was a gentleman's son and was astonished at such a charge being preferred against him. He stated that he was fifteen years of age, but from his appearance we supposed him to be younger; as to his age in experience, it would be difficult to form any just estimate. To a suggestion that a blazing pin in his shirt bosom was rather costly, he replied that it was only a "Cape May diamond;" and when he was finally divested of his plunder, he picked up his hat and walked off with the officer to his cell with the most perfect unconcern.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, March 13.—*Senate.* The claim of Coffin & Co. against the model farm was defeated.

The House bill, for the improvement of Bayou Lafourche, was concurred in.

An act to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands, and appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to carry it out, was passed by its title.

House.—Mr. Cronan's underground sewerage bill, and a bill authorizing certain parishes to subscribe to the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, were laid on the table.

The Senate bill, to tax free persons of color, for purposes of colonization, was rejected.

The report of joint committee on Banks says: In the course of examination, your committee regret to state, that, with the commendable exception of the Citizens' Bank, they found all the other chartered banks had overstepped the limits prescribed by the second fundamental rule of the act of 1842. The report adds, that it appears that specie has been recently ordered by several of the banks to the gross amount of about eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and since the examination, a letter has been received from the Canal Bank, announcing the arrival of four hundred thousand dollars in coin. A letter was also received from the Bank of Louisiana, dated 20th February, announcing that on that day it was in line four hundred and thirty-two thousand. These are gratifying evidences that the banks intend to place themselves, at an early period, within the requirements of the State. They speak in the highest terms of the soundness and success of free banking, and recommend the exemption of the consolidated bank from the control of the Board of Currency.

BATON ROUGE, March 14.—*Senate.*—The House bill authorizing the city to aid the Pontchartrain and Mobile Railroad was passed, and both quarantine hills were laid on the table by the casting vote of the President.

House.—The General Appropriation bill has been under discussion all day. An appropriation of $5000 was refused to furnish the University building. $20,000 was appropriated to the Charity Hospital, $6000 to the Female Orphan Asylum, and $3000 to the Fireman's Charitable Association.

General Intelligence.

The "Know Nothings" already number about 60,000 members in the State of New York.

Two autograph letters of Edgar A. Poe are offered for sale in Philadelphia for five dollars.

T. Babington Macaulay pronounces the statement that he is addicted to opium eating, and that his mental faculties are injured thereby, "an impudent lie."

Captain Creighton, of the ship Three Bells, sailed from New York on the 22d for Liverpool. On his departure he was greeted with loud cheers, and his ship was saluted by the different forts as she passed.

It is asserted by the Washington National Intelligencer, that there is nothing in the reports relative to the impracticability of the Isthmus of Darien project, to shake in the slightest degree the confidence previously entertained in the practicability of the work.

The Galveston News says: "We see it stated that Mr. Moore, who has lately immigrated to Grimes county, in this State, has, since his arrival, lost thirty-six of his family by cholera. Out of fifteen, of his white family, there were thirteen swept away by the fatal epidemic; and of his negroes he lost twenty-one."

FARE TO CALIFORNIA.—The fare to California *via* the Isthmus by steamship from New York is $150 in the first cabin, $125 in the second cabin, and from $75 to $110 in the steerage; in first class clipper ships, *via* Cape Horn, from $250 to $300 is charged. The freight on measurement goods is from 55 to 65 cents per cubic foot.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes that "It is understood that Mr Soulé's position is one of almost complete isolation, as to society, in Madrid. The character which preceded him, with his challenge of Turgot, has created a feeling against him that nothing can overcome, and which makes his situation alike humiliating and painful."

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH VETERAN JOURNALIST. The last steamer brings news of the death of Robert Alexander, Esq., the founder and senior editor of the Liverpool Mail. Mr. Alexander was justly esteemed as one of the ablest English journalists. He was some years since the editor of the London Morning Journal, and suffered a year's imprisonment at Newgate for libels on the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, as ministers of the crown.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We learn from the Natchez Courier of the 11th inst. that the steamboat John L Avery, Captain R. Robinson, struck a snag on the afternoon of Thursday, the 9th, about ten miles above Fort Adams, and sunk immediately. The Avery left this city on the evening of the 7th, bound for Cincinnati, with a large freight on board and a great number of passengers; not less, it is thought, than three hundred, of which one hundred were cabin passengers. It seems that the accident occurred, racing with the Sultana. The former was so heavily loaded that the water would occasionally come up to her guards. The Courier says:

"The boat was about 150 to 200 yards from the Louisiana shore, when she struck the snag. The fore part appeared immediately to separate from the hind portion; the chimneys going overboard, and the stern rapidly settling. As the stern settled the cabin careered, rolling overboard a large number which had gathered upon it for safety. The sinking was almost instantaneous; some of the passengers stating that it was hardly over two minutes, and others that not more than four or five minutes elapsed at the utmost, before all was over, and the entire steamer out of sight, except the top of her upper cabin, on which were congregated most of the passengers who were saved. Many were, however, afterwards rescued from the water. The wind at the time was very high, and the waves rolled with quite a heavy swell. The steamer Sultana, which was immediately behind, came alongside in the course of twenty minutes, and succeeded in rescuing those clinging to the wreck, and also several found floating in the river."

The Courier estimates that not less than fifty lives were lost by this disaster, though we are disposed to think that this account is somewhat exaggerated. The survivors were taken to Natchez by the Sultana.

THE EXPLOSION AT HARTFORD.—A telegraphic dispatch from Hartford, Conn., dated the 2d inst., gives the following of the explosion and loss of life at Hartford, which we have before noticed: At two o'clock to-day the new steam boiler in Fales & Gray's car factory exploded, destroying the blacksmith shop and engine-room, and badly shattering the main building. Over 100 persons were in that part of the building. The explosion was terrific, wrenching the powerful machinery, breaking the timbers, and prostrating the walls and roof. The workmen were buried beneath the ruins. The citizens were quickly on the spot to rescue the sufferers, nine of whom were instantly killed, and seven have since died. Many others are badly injured, some of whom will die. The boiler was a new one of 50 horse power, and built in the best manner. Over 300 persons were employed in the whole building, and those killed were chiefly employed in the blacksmith shop. The scene was heart-rending. Hundreds of the wives and children of the workmen rushed to the spot, venting their grief in tears and piteous cries. The excitement spread to the schools in the South District, attended by the children of the workmen, who were at once dismissed in consequence of their distress. The victims were horribly mutilated, and in some instances scarcely recognizable. At 5 o'clock every one had been extricated from the ruins, and it is supposed that the wounded will exceed 50. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned and proceeded to investigate the disaster. The estimated loss of the building and machinery is $30,000.

It is said that the engineer was filling his boiler with water when the accident occurred. It is on such occasions that most accidents of a similar kind occur.

Burning of the Steamboat Caroline on White River.

OVER FORTY LIVES LOST!

The Memphis Enquirer of the 10th inst. gives the following particulars of the burning of the Memphis and White River steamboat Caroline, on White River, on Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst., a report of which melancholy disaster reached this city on Monday:

Our city was thrown into great excitement early yesterday morning by the rumor, brought here by a passenger on the steamboat America, of the burning of the Caroline, e Memphis and White river packet. The rumor was confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Folger, who was captain of the Caroline. He arrived on the St. Nicholas. We learn from him, that fire was discovered on the Caroline between three and four o'clock last Sunday afternoon, about twenty miles above the mouth of White river. It appears the fire originated beneath the boilers, and in a very short time the entire boat was enveloped in a sheet of flame. There were many passengers on board, mostly emigrating families; and between forty and fifty of them were either burned or found a watery grave. The captain (Mr. Folger) was in his room, in the act of lying down, when the fire was first discovered; and, although hearing a commotion on board, he was not aware that the boat was on fire, until the steward told him to save himself. Mr. John Trice, one of the pilots, was at the wheel, and after getting the order from the captain to run the boat ashore, like young Cassa Ibanez, stood at his post, and perished in the flames, not, however, until he had put the burning vessel against the shore. Alas, poor Trice! a monument should be built to perpetuate thy heroism.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse thee from thy lowly bed.

Mr. Trice left his watch only once and then only for a moment to awaken the Captain for instructions how to steer the boat. Being told to put her into shore, he stood at the wheel, and was never seen again!

A large circle of relatives and friends will be shocked to learn that Captain James Creighton is among the lost. Mr. Creighton, with great presence of mind, undressed himself partly, swung to the lower guard of the boat and then jumped into the river, and commenced swimming to the shore. When last seen he was giving the Odd Fellows' sign of distress.

And death came soon and swift,
And painless.

A number of persons took possession of the yawl, all of whom were drowned, caused by the sinking of the yawl from the overload. It is supposed there were sixteen persons in the yawl at the time it sunk.

There were ten deck hands on board, only two of whom were saved. They shipped from St. Louis.

The following is a list of the lost. It is as accurate as it can be made at present:

List of Officers and Crew Lost.—John R. Trice, pilot; James A. Creighton, pilot; Lewis Pollock, assistant bar-keeper; John Warner, Dennie Lunch, Robert Young, James Leach, Dan ——, Peter ——, all deck hands.

List of Passengers Lost.—In the cabin—Mr. Jones, clerk of Pool & Co., Jacksonport, Ark.; Mr. Harwick, mouth of Cache. On the deck—wife and child of J. Hasken; four children of S. McMullen; Mr. Smith, wife and young lady; Mrs. Bailey and three children; John Wharton, wife and two children; Mr. Parvell, E. M. Martin; Susanna E. Pool, Henshaw's child; Mr. ——, Shelby county, Tenn., (son-in-law of Mr. Wetham,) his widowed sister and her three children and single sister.

A large amount of money was lost. Captain Folger having five thousand dollars in the safe, and Mr. Penn, a passenger, between three and four thousand dollars. There was also a package of money in the safe for Mrs. Wilbanks, whose husband died recently at the Commercial Hotel, in this city, and whose remains were on the boat.

Very few of the large number of deck passengers were saved. There were several women and children lost, whose names are unknown.

The boat burnt to the surface of the water, which running in at the stern, raised the hull up, and it then swung off, floating into the stream, where it sunk in thirty feet water. The burning of the boat was the work of a few moments, and the passengers and crew of the boat lost everything.

The Caroline was owned by Capt. Jas Clark, of Chicago, Ill. It was valued at twelve thousand dollars, and insured in this city for five thousand dollars.

We hear of many heart-rending scenes, one of which we record. An old gentleman plunged into the river with a child in each arm. He buffetted the relentless waves, but the struggle was vain. He sunk twice, when he released his dear little ones to gain a moment's respite. Catching them up again almost lifeless, he again sunk and rose alternately. He was enabled, however, to reach a large tree standing in the edge of the water. He laid the children within the forks of the tree; but they were dead!

The dreadful catastrophe has carried desolation to many families in this city and the adjacent country. Capt. Creighton, who is among the number, was a citizen of this place, where his aged parents, brothers and sisters reside. To them it is a terrible blow. He had, too, a large number of friends, to whom his untimely loss carries the deepest affliction. He was a warm-hearted, active, energetic man, imbued with all those qualities which attach men to their possessor. But the loss of Mr. Trice is peculiarly distressing. Young, full of life and hope, he had just married a young and beautiful wife (daughter of Hume F. Hill, Esq.,) who fortunately remained at home during this terribly disastrous trip. In West Tennessee and North Mississippi, as will be seen by the list of names, there have been heavy and most distressing losses. The paper which carries this sad news will spread gloom and anguish in many homes. It is one of the most heart-rending disasters we ever had to record.

Conviction of Dr. Gardinar.

HIS SENTENCE AND DEATH.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following particulars of the conviction of Dr. Gardiner and his subsequent death:

Quite unexpectedly to every body, the jury in the case of George A. Gardiner, this morning entered the court room about half-past eleven o'clock with a verdict. The prisoner was seated in the court room, and as the jury took their places he peered scrutinizingly into their faces, as if to elicit one favorable indication. Disappointed in this, a death-like paleness spread over his features; mortification and despair appeared to paralyze his whole system. The verdict was guilty.

After the verdict was announced, Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the defense, stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and they would prefer to have judgment pronounced immediately.

Dr. George A. Gardiner was then called upon to stand up and receive the sentence of the law; which Judge Crawford pronounced as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offense charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

"To address such observations, as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your concealed ability it would be useless or vain—useless, if they have arisen in your own mind; vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn, that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, on the net-work spread out on this trial; and on the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

"The sentence of the Court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

After the sentence was pronounced the prisoner was taken to the jail, in custody of the proper officers.

Mr. Bradley, the prisoner's counsel, was present—and, having been seated, some conversation took place between them. Gardiner then took a glass of water and signified his readiness to go to jail. Mr. Smith, the warden of the jail, and Mr. Wilson, bailiff of the court, then accompanied him over. In entering the guard-room, Mr. Gardiner took a chair, and in about five minutes was seized with a severe fit, and fell to the ground, cutting his head. Physicians were soon sent for and he soon recovered. Several fits in quick succession followed. He was cupped, and every remedy used without effect. During these sufferings, Gardiner called Mr. Bradley to his side, told him he was dying, and that he died innocent.

Gardiner died about three o'clock. This melancholy occurrence has shocked our citizens, and as this is closed we are waiting for Coroner Woodward to convene a jury of inquest, and the physicians are preparing to hold a post mortem examination on the body.

The court, after sentencing Gardiner, adjourned until Monday next, when it commences a new term, and the spectators present cleared out. Not more than half an hour elapsed between the appearance of the jury in the court and the final closing of the scene. Gardiner's counsel had filed a bill of exceptions before the District Court.

It appears that this morning Gardiner knew that the jury had stood ten opposed to him and two in favor of him; but their subsequent delay created high hopes in him of final and continued disagreement. He was cheerful, and having dressed himself neatly and handsomely, proceeded to the court room. This first emotion he has ever evinced during the trial was when the jury came into the guard room. He then took a chair, drew up to the table, and took out of his pocket the letters which he destroyed. He then wrote a letter, put it in his pocket, and commenced another, when he was suddenly seized with spasms and fell back, cutting the side of his head against the desk.

Gardiner immediately called for water and then for brandy. There being none, he drew from his pocket a quarter dollar, and Dr. Birch sent a messenger for some. On the return of the messenger, Gardiner reviving, refused the brandy. He then gave his brother the letters, and others the contents of his pockets. Shortly after convulsions commenced. Gardiner and his brother wished no physician, because, as they stated, he was subject to convulsions. Several physicians came, however, and used every means for his relief, but without avail.

The inquest adjourned until to-morrow morning, when a post mortem examination will be held. The public opinion is at this time very confident that he poisoned himself. Crowds surrounded the jail until dark, and there is considerable excitement on every hand.

On the 4th a post mortem examination was held, when the jury came to the conclusion that he died from the effects of strychnine. The Sentinel says witnesses testified on various points affecting the circumstances of his death. Two of them said they noticed that Dr. Gardiner, while in the court-house, put some small substance into his mouth, which they at first supposed to be tobacco crumbs, and then touched his lips with water; and from this they suppose he at that time swallowed the fatal drug.

Passage of the Nebraska Bill.

The Nebraska Bill passed the United States Senate on the morning of Saturday the 4th inst., after a session extending throughout the whole night. This thing is accomplished by the very decisive vote of 37 yeas to 14 nays, or nearly three to one, and this too without the vote of three Senators who it is known would have voted for the measure could they have been present, while six, including Messrs Pearce of Maryland, and Clayton of Delaware, are not recorded on either side of the question. There was but one more vote which would have been cast against the bill, that of Mr. Allen of Rhode Island, who was accessarily absent. It is represented by the Washington press—especially the Sentinel and Union of Saturday—that the debate on the bill in the Senate on Friday night was very able and interesting. Although it continued until half-past four o'clock in the morning, the interest of the large number of persons in the galleries was kept up to the last. The closing speech of Senator Douglas is universally regarded as the most masterly of his many able efforts. The Globe says that the debate during the two days and nights, (Thursday and Friday,) will make at least one hundred columns in that paper, and that before its publication it will be submitted to the speakers for revision.

We give below a careful analysis of the vote in the Senate. It presents some strange political and sectional features, deserving the study of the curious:

FOR THE BILL.

Northern Democrats.—Messrs. Brodhead, Pa.; Cass, Mich.; Dodge, Iowa; Douglas, Ill.; Gwin, Cal.; Jones, Iowa; Norris, N. H.; Petit, Ia.; Shields, Ill.; Stuart, Mich.; Thompson, N. J.; Toucy, Conn.; Weller, Cal.; Williams, N. H.—14

Southern Democrats.—Messrs. Adams, Miss.; Atchison, Mo.; Bayard, Del.; Brown, Miss.; Butler, S. C.; Clay, Ala.; Evans, S. C.; Fitzpatrick, Ala.; Hunter, Va.; Johnston, Ark.; Mason, Va.; Rusk, Texas; Sebastian, Ark.; Slidell, La.—14.

Southern Whigs.—Messrs. Benjamin, La.; Badger, N. C.; Dawson, Ga.; Dixon, Ky.; Geyer, Mo.; Jones, Tenn.; Morton, Fla.; Pratt, Md.; Thompson, Ky.—9. Total for the Bill, 37.

AGAINST THE BILL.

Northern Democrats.—Messrs. Dodge, of Wisconsin; Hamlin, of Maine; James, of R. Island; Walker, of Wisconsin.—4.

Northern Whigs.—Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine; Fish, of New York; Foot, of Vermont; Seward, of New York, (abolition;) Smith, of Connecticut; Wade, of Ohio, (abolition).—6.

Independent Free Soilers.—Messrs. Chase, of Ohio, and Sumner, of Massachusetts.—2.

Southern Whig.—Mr. Bell, of Tennessee.—1.

Southern Democrat.—Mr. Houston, of Texas.—1.

Total against the bill, 14.

ABSENTEES.

Northern Democrats.—Allen, of R. I.; Bright, of Ia.; and Wright, of N. J.—3.

Southern Democrat.—Mallory, of Fla.—1.

Northern Whigs.—Clayton, of Del.; Cooper, of Penn.; Everett, of Mass.; and Phelps, of Vt.—4.

Southern Whigs.—Pearce, of Md.; Toombs, of Geo.—2.

Total absentees, (31 States—62 Senators—1 vacancy from North Carolina) 10.

RECAPITULATION.

For the Bill.		*Against it.*	
Northern Democrats,	14	Northern Democrats	4
Southern Democrats,	14	Southern Democrats	1
Southern Whigs,	9	Northern Whigs	6
		Southern Whigs	1
		Free Soilers	2
Total	37	Total	14

Majority for the bill 23

The Sentinel says: Perhaps no public measure was ever more thoroughly canvassed and elaborately discussed in the Senate, than the bill to which we refer. Nor was ever any measure, involving principles of such vast importance and delicacy, discussed with more sobriety, calmness and good feeling.

The N. Y. Tribune gives the following statement of the annual salaries paid in each of the departments at Washington:

State Department, annual salaries	$41 000
Treasury Department, annual salaries	538 710
Interior Department, annual salaries	404,130
War Department, annual salaries	98 580
Navy Department, annual salaries	123 400
Post-Office Department, annual salaries	124 400
Total amount of salaries paid in Washington	$1 331 000

This does not include the postmasters, land agents, pension agents, and a host of other officials dependent on the Executive, the extent of whose patronage this table may assist to elucidate.

A little girl had a beautiful head of hair, which hung in "clustering curls" down her neck. One hot summer day, she went up stairs and cut off all her curls. Coming down she met her mother, who exclaimed with surprise: "Why, Mary! what have you been doing to your hair?" To which she responded, that she had cut it off and laid it away in her box, but she intended to put it on again to-morrow, as Aunt Nancy did!

Washington's birthday was celebrated appropriately in most of the cities and villages throughout the nation. At New York and Philadelphia especially, the occasion was celebrated in a manner, never before equaled in these cities.

Louis Napoleon's Letter to the Czar.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES Jan. 29.

Sire—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect, that I think I right myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquility of Europe.

The note which your Majesty has just sent to my Government, and to that of Queen Victoria, endeavors to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement of the two maritime powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view, the matter would have continued a Cabinet question, if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact. Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news when your Minister, by explanatory commentaries, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the note to which the Representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna were not disposed to agree. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in his dignity, its independence threatened, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humility. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be a just one, and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the cenk of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the Four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great Empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore, was not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance of the Bosphorus three thousand guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions of war to the Russian territory.

In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey, while these vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed, in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honor. The sound of the cannon shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order to our squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Thence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coast of Russia, we would also protect the Turks on their own territory. As to the Russian fleet, in prohibiting its navigation of the Black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition, because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

Such, sire, is the result, and a statement of the facts. It is clear that having arrived at this point, they must bring about either a definite understanding or a decided rupture.

Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquility of Europe, and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war have led them?

Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an Embassador, who could negotiate with a plenipotentiary of the Sultan a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, the tranquility will be re-established and the world satisfied.

There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty—nothing which can wound your honor; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war, that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th of January, 1853, in which you write: "Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, based as they are upon the same intentions—the maintenance, of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." This programme is worthy of the sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it.

I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments that I am, sire, your Majesty's good friend,

NAPOLEON.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, Capt. Place, we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 5th of March, and from Vera Cruz to the 9th.

It being feared that Count Rousset de Boulbon was about to make an attack upon Acapulco, the government had sent two regiments of troops for its defense. The march of this body towards Acapulco had been the cause of a rebellion in the southern part of the country. Don Juan Alvarez, a chief in the mountains around Acapulco, fearing that those forces had been sent for the purpose of assassinating him and his followers, had raised his standard and opposed their entrance into his territory. To suppress this insurrection, Santa Anna had sent 4000 to the city of Bravos.

The papers of the Capital appear to agree pretty well in representing this Alvarez as a man of very infamous character and career, who has long been the plague of all governments, by not merely his restless spirit, but the large band of abandoned men whom he keeps about him and with whom he not only sets up such insurrections, but commits all sorts of cruelties and oppressions upon the harmless and quiet people about him. As he is much crowded in the South, the Government had attempted to conciliate him by passing over his former acts; but it appears that he had at last become satisfied that while Santa Anna was putting down robbers every where else he himself could not long escape. The *Universal* speaks of him as follows: "All the world knows that Don Juan Alvarez has always exercised in the department of Guerrero a boundless power, which he has abused in the most scandalous manner ever seen. His power has founded itself on the attrocious influence which brute force is accustomed to acquire when accompanied with cunning. He has sustained itself by a continual series of crimes, such as can hardly be found in any history of tyranny. The cruelties of the Caffre and Hottentot chiefs in the ignorant tribes which obey them, are nothing in comparison with those which this man has been exercising upon those of the South, at the same time that our political constitutions designed them free citizens."

Official information from Monterey speaks of an attack by Indians, who killed three persons and carried off a number of mules. In Durango also they were continuing their ravages.

Several decrees have recently been issued. One prohibits the importation into any ports of the Republic of anise, either in seed or in essence. Another renews the stamp duties of the 30th of April, 1842. A third pronounces those merchants conspirators who shall order goods to be imported into any port declared to be in a state of rebellion. A fourth prohibits the consignments of vessels or cargoes to capitains or supercargoes. They must be consigned to some established house of the port to which they go. A fifth regulates the management of the public treasury, etc.

Fifteen Days Later from the Pacific.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS—DREADFUL DISASTER ON LAKE NICARAGUA.

By the arrival, on Saturday, of the steamship El Dorado, Captain Gray, from Aspinwall, and the Daniel Webster, Captain Womack, from San Juan Del Norte, we have received fifteen days' later intelligence from California and later dates from the Isthmus and the South Pacific.

The Daniel Webster was detained four days at San Juan Del Norte, by a melancholy accident which took place at Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, on the afternoon of the 2d inst., while the passengers were being conveyed to the lake steamer Omalepe, at her moorings, in the large iron launch used for that purpose. It appears, from all the information we could collect, that the launch was crowded by over anxious passengers to get on board the steamer. The wind blowing on shore created a heavy swell, which filled her while near the land, and precipitated nearly eighty persons altogether into the water, twenty-four of whom were drowned. Nineteen bodies were recovered and buried at Navy Bay.

The agent at that place was using every exertion in his power to find the other bodies. Every attention was paid to the survivors that was possible. It is supposed that the large amount of gold and dust attached to the persons of the unfortunate victims was the cause of the drowning of many of them, as the water was quite shallow a few feet inside the launch.

The natives as well as others were very active in rescuing passengers and baggage from the water, and one poor fellow was drowned in his humane attempts.

Annexed is a list of the names of most of the persons whose bodies have been found since the accident at Virgin Bay. The amount of treasure attached to them, is said to be in the hands of the agent:

William H. Gardiner, $900 in gold, draft for $1450; Francis Harris, 119 ounces dust; Isaac Edge, $4000; Engineer, name unknown; C. Vine, D. W. Loud, Fred. Cleary, (boy,) Daniel Churchill, Edw. Thomas, (boy,) Jacob Leads, New York; Charles Lyons; Old man from Michigan, name unknown; H. W. Studley, not found; Mercy Moore, a native; James Potter, not found; William Lynn; English woman, found; her husband, not found, had on his body $3500; T. Sanicote; Frank Flynn; David Lewis, a black.

This is the first accident of the kind that has taken place since the line was formed.

The Star of the West left San Juan on the evening of the 5th for New York, with 350 passengers, and $1,000,000 in treasure.

The El Dorado left Aspinwall on the morning of the 6th inst.

Steamship George Law left Aspinwall at the same time, with two hundred passengers, and one million and a half in gold dust.

The United States sloop of-war Cyane, Capt. Hollins, was in port at Aspinwall when the El Dorado left. Capt. H. states that, after landing Lieut. Strain and party, of the Darien Canal expedition, at Caledonia Bay, he returned there twenty-eight days, during which time nothing was heard of the party, except, from some natives, to the effect that they were all dead. Lieut. Strain took with him only ten days' provisions; and, although Captain Hollins and officers of the Cyane are of opinion that the whole party have perished, yet the arrival of the English Engineering Corps at Panama leaves still some hopes of their safety.

Capt. Hollins was to le

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE LAND OF DREAMS

O dreadful is the land of dreams
When all its world a chaos seems
Of thoughts so fix'd before
When Heaven can feel no stain'd with blood
And friends come o'er our solitude
Now friends of ours no more
Oh, dearer to our hearts than ever
Keep stretching forth with vain endeavor
Their pale and pained hands
To clasp us phantoms as we are
Along the cold, like drifting snows
To far off nameless lands
Yet all the while we know not why
Nor others those dreams can see
Half hoping that a cure is nigh
And wild can only be in sleep
And that some harrowing scream
Will break the fetters of the dream
And let us back to waking life
Fill'd the air at least the watch can know
There is danger on the land or sea
Some cry of distress
Assur'd that he must answer to
Of tears upon the sea-dead
In that land's enslaved
When beating o'er the pale cheek
Of one who softly seems asleep
At every cold cut breathing kiss
He hears a voice afar speak—
Thy love on yet ever.—Blackwood's Mag.

The Widow's Daughter.

The golden light of evening dazzled the eyes of a young girl who stood upon a style, watching for the arrival of the loitering coach.

It was about a hundred miles from London—no matter in what direction—at the bottom of a green valley, down the western slope of which the road came winding here and there concealed by trees. A well-beaten path led to a village a few fields distant, embowered in orchards, and leaning, as it were, against the massive oaks and elms of a park, that shut in the view in that direction. The square steeple-tower of the old church scarcely overtopped this background of leaves.

Florence May was waiting for her mother, who had been absent some weeks in London, and who had been compelled, to leave her all alone in their humble cottage—all alone, unless her rectitude and her sense of duty may be counted as companions.

They were poor, humble people. Mrs. May was the widow of a country curate, who had died, leaving, as curates sometimes do not, a slight provision for his family. It was like a Providence. Having fought the fight of life nearly out on £50 or £60 a year, some elegant relation, whom they had never seen and scarcely ever heard of, put the curate in his will to £1000. This sum, invested, was sufficient to support both mother and daughter in that out of the way place.

A letter had arrived, when Mrs May had been a widow three years, requesting her to come up to London, to hear of "something to her advantage." This was vague enough, but she resolved to comply; and not being able to afford the expense of a distant journey, had left her daughter, then about seventeen, under the guardianship of the neighbors, her own character, and a mother's prayers.

She has been absent more than a week. What has happened in the meantime? Why does Florence wait with more than the impatience of filial affection—with a countenance in which smiling lips and tearful eyes tell of a struggle between joy and sadness? She is troubled with the burden of her first secret—a secret which she nurses with uneasy delight, and which she is anxious to pour into the ears of her only confidante—her mother. "How many maidens of seventeen are still in the full bloom of innocence!"

The sun had set behind the hills. Wheels came sounding down the valley, and the coach began to descend, glittering and lightning upheld but the lights that glanced occasionally among the trees. The time seemed unusually long to Florence. She even thought once that some fantastical, ghastly coachman was driving a phantom vehicle to and fro on the hillside to mock her. Young people have state of mind would annihilate time and space. However, here it comes, the *Tally-ho*, sweeping round the last corner—lights gleaming—horses tossing their heads and steaming—a portmanteau flapping to and fro. "That's a girl's voice as screamed," said a man to the Whip as they passed. "Full inside and out," was the reply, and on went the *Tally-ho* along the level lap of the valley.

"She is not come," murmured Florence, after waiting in vain some time, to see if the coach would stop lower down; but it pursued its inexorable course, and the young girl returned by the dim path to her cottage on the outskirts of the village.

That was a critical period in her life. For some days after her mother's departure, she had spent her time either at her needle, or with one or two old neighbors, who wearied her with their gossip. To escape from the sense of monotony, she had wandered one morning into the fields, as it was indeed her custom from time to time to do; and there, with the scent of wild flowers and new mown hay around, she allowed her mind to be ruffled by those thoughts and feelings which at that age breathe upon us from I know not what region—sparkling and innocent stirrings, that scarcely typify the billowy agitation of succeeding years.

Across the meadows that occupy the lowest portion of that valley, meanders a stream, over which the willows hang their whip-like branches and slender leaves. Near its margin, Florence used often to sit with her work, but diligently attended to, then dropped occasionally on her lap, that she might watch the little fish that flitted like shadows to and fro in the shallow current; then utterly forgotten, as she herself went wafting down the stream of the future, that, widened as she went, and flowed, at her unconscious will, through scenes more magical than those of fairy-land. The schoolmen have sought for the place of Paradise; did they peep into a young heart that is waiting, without knowing it, to love?

It was during her first walks since her mother's absence, that a stranger came slowly down the opposite bank of the stream; and seeing this lovely young girl entranced in a reverie, paused to gaze at her. His glance at first was cold and critical, like that of a man who has trodden many lands, and has seen more such visions than one under trees in lonely places—visions that, when neared and grasped at, hardened into reality, vulgar and lucubrate. In a little time, however, the brow of this stranger unbent—and his lip uncurled, and there came a strange fear to his heart, that what he saw of grace and beauty beneath that archway of willow-boughs, was a mere optical illusion—a phantasm painted on the exhalations of the meadow by the sun's beams. There is a certain prelude in disappointed natures, which makes them believe that all the loveliness of the outer world is of their own imagining, as if *we* could imagine more perfect things than God has imagined and thrown on this canvas of the universe.

The man was of the south by travel, if not by birth, and muttered some "Santa Virgines" more in surprise than devotion. He did not move or speak to attract the young girl's attention, but waited with her eyes, which he saw were restless, should chance to fall upon him. Her start of alarm, when she found herself to be not alone, was repressed by the grave politeness of his bow.

"Young lady," he said, in a low musical voice when she had leaped the stream and stood by her side, "I am on my way to Melcyn Park. Perhaps I may learn from you in what direction to turn."

"The roof of the mansion shews above the trees," replied she, raising and stretching out her pretty hand.

"I might have guessed as much," said the stranger, whose accent was Italian; "but a stupid foreigner and this is but a bad excuse for speaking to you. It is more frank to say, that I was surprised at seeing so much beauty and grace nurtured in this sequestered valley, and could not pass on without learning who you may be."

Flattery flies to the heart as swiftly as electricity along the wire. The guileless beauty drew off but slightly. "Florence May," said she, "is known to the whole valley and will not be made apprised of her mistress, without finding defenders."

Was this affected fear, a cunning device for telling her name without stooping to answer an unauthorized question.

"Child," replied the stranger, who, perhaps, took this view of the matter, for he smiled, though kindly, "you may count on me as one of the defenders of the present, let me thank you, and say farewell."

With these words, and an air almost formal now, he turned and went across the fields, leaving Florence bewildered, almost breathless, with surprise and excitement, and, to confess the truth, not a little piqued that her rustical rusé it was, had brought, the dialogue to so abrupt a termination. She had no wish to parley with strangers. Her mother had expressly warned her not to do so. What a famous opportunity thrown away to exhibit the rigidness of her sense of duty! Indeed, there had been so little [illegible] in the stranger, if he had only read her countenance, he might presently have known that she was not displeased. Another part that the stranger, if he had only read her countenance, he might presently have known that she was not displeased. Another part that the stranger, if he had only read her countenance, he might presently have known that she was not displeased.

There were not exactly her thoughts, but the reluctance of them. She felt as if the retiring manner of the stranger, as she kept by the river among the willows, and slightly bent her lip. There certainly, as if remembering that the sun glistened amid which her attitude expressed, was more beautiful than ever among willows. His emphasis was that word her beautiful setting. She turned, with a shuddering like a dart, and set down again, with her face averted from the now distant stranger—nursing only a moment [illegible] and have remained [illegible] out of that exquisite grass among which the gnats rustle, by the stone that has flattened down her shoulder.

Now, here I must mean an air of faith that I have [illegible] "Florence May," she says, "is known to the whole valley and will not be made apprised of her mistress, without finding defenders." We would have you recorded in the consistent mood your each than that. But, at any rate, the impression had been produced. Also [illegible] Florence, and the stranger [illegible] Florence [illegible] Florence [illegible] Florence

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THE END AND BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happily, bells across the snow;
The Year is going, let him go:
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind;
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feuds of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring in the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slanders and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrow lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant men and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CLERGY-PHOBIA.

It is well known that, whether reasonable or not, there is among us a growing distrust of the Christian Ministry. Among the signs of the times, there is getting to be in many quarters a rabid *clergy-phobia*, as it has been well called, to which some parts of the newspaper press have not a little contributed. Methodists of every kind are looked upon with a very suspicious eye. Especially is this the case in respect to their assumption of being a special teaching class. Men ask for the guarantee of their fitness, the grounds of their superior enlightenment, the direct, palpable evidence of their apostolical commission." [*Editor's table: Harper's for March.*

The above extract would be both partial and garbled if it was the purpose of this article to indulge an invidious critique of the whole. Justice leads us to explain that it embraces the inception of an argument *a posteriori*, against the claims of the newspaper press, as the hope of the age, and the ascendant of modern politics. If the assumed position of the Christian ministry, with its guarantees and credentials of whatever sort, is questioned and distrusted, how much more are the claims of the press, without guarantees or credentials, open to a like suspicion and distrust?

Without passing an opinion upon the conclusion supposed to be reached, the statement of the argument will indicate the Christian duty of the writer. It seems to have been addressed *ad hominem* to those who magnify the press and corps editorial at the cost of pulpit and ministerial detraction.

The facts relevantly embodied in the extract and bearing the imprimatur of the highest newspaper authority, have a significance which cannot be confined to the connexion in which they are found. "There is among us a growing distrust of the Christian ministry." "Among the signs of the times there is getting to be a rabid *clergy-phobia*." Methodists of every kind are looked upon with very suspicious eye. Especially is this the case in respect to their assumption of being a special teaching class." The guarantee of their fitness, the grounds of their superior enlightenment, the direct palpable evidence of their apostolical commission, are looked for. This is not a growing and enlightened public opinion inimical to the abuses and unscriptural prerogatives of a high church and papal priesthood; but it is an aggressive prejudice which questions the moderate and warranted functions of ministerial office. The assumption of being a special teaching class is opposed. This being denied them, the Christian ministry as a mere profession, or even as a divine call, is swept away—it is virtually annihilated. The position of Christian ministers, as public and proven-accredited teachers is the last which they can renounce, as it is the chief matter of their apostolical commission. This given up, the world is without a ministry, and in proportion as public opinion shall reject it, in the same proportion will the usefulness of the gospel ministry suffer prostration.

In accounting for these facts, doubtless a great deal may be set down to the enmity of the carnal mind and its want of spiritual discernment, something more to the superscriptural arrogance of hierarchies, and the carnal intrigues of a corrupt and Jesuitical priesthood. These would be sufficient were the facts only an expression of well founded suspicion of Popery—a *clergy-phobia* extending only to Rome and her propagandism. But they come short of the mark when the position of a scriptural ministry is made the subject of proscription by a public sentiment, formed and fostered within the bosom of Protestant influence. This sentiment may have sympathies and tendencies stronger still to the German phase, rationalism; but neither are necessarily or wholly involved. The motive set forth does not appear to be a desire to overthrow religion or to reject the gospel. It is rather the indulgence of skepticism respecting the claims of an order, which they choose to regard as an excrescence upon the Christian system and hurtful to society.

To every reflecting mind it is evident that this sentiment does not wholly grow out of a disposition to disparage religion itself, nor does it arise from the inadequacy of guarantees to accredit the ministry to the world in the capacity of public teachers. We may confidently assume that the credentials of a Christian minister, when fully exhibited in himself, are sufficient to command the respect and confidence of the world; and that the rabid *clergy-phobia* of our time, is, in the main owing to the obscurity with which these credentials are presented. Heaven's authorized teachers have, in every dispensation, been furnished with direct and palpable evidence of their call. This evidence has been given to the subject of a divine commission, as of the first importance: then to the church and finally to the world. A minister comes before the world with the conviction, on his own part, that he is moved by the Holy Ghost to the office, and with the collective wisdom of the Church as its ratification. This is at least presumptive *prima facie* evidence of his fitness. He is neither self-moved nor self-endorsed—he is moved by the Holy Ghost and endorsed by the judgment of members. There is in such a case a pledge of qualifications on the part of the Christian teacher which is entitled to respect.

This kind of evidence for the ministry might not be sufficiently palpable to the world. But as a mere profession, its claims to credit in its legitimate field are at least equal to those of their callings. The deference accorded to the medical faculty on the subjects of physiology, therapeutics and pharmacy is just and rational, because these are the subjects of their special investigation and practice. The respect paid to the opinions of the legal fraternity is highly proper, because the business of life with them is to form and ascertain the correctness of such opinions. Upon these grounds, if there were no higher, a ministry exclusively devoted to the study of the Bible, may reasonably claim the office of public instructors in religion and morals. Nor can it be required of them that they be better informed than others upon topics not embraced in these subjects. If a man be an able minister of the New Testament, if his Biblical knowledge be thorough and his experience deeply spiritual, the grounds of his superior enlightenment are palpable. He is competent to teach all the ministry professes to teach—the Bible, its doctrines and precepts.

To be thus exclusively occupied with one study, aloof from the secular cares and pursuits of the masses, gives to the ministry a vantage ground of observation and practice not possessed by others. They occupy a position where passion and interest cannot warp the judgment and bias the conscience, and where the rule of moral rectitude can be applied with unswerving fidelity to all the affairs of life.

The most direct evidence of the divine commission of the Ministry, before the bar of public opinion, must be drawn from the consistency of its profession with its practice. This requirement is not met by purity and uprightness alone. These meet the case in a private Christian, but not in a Christian minister. He professes to be moved by the Holy Ghost to assume the office of a public teacher and pastor. With vows of exclusive devotion to this sacred mission, he claims of the world the respect due to his office. To transcend his commission or to come short of it before such a tribunal, would be very just grounds of suspicion. Moved to preach the gospel, to be consistent he must preach no more than the gospel. Called exclusively to this mission he must give it his whole attention. The want of consistency in this respect has, more than anything else, brought the ministry into disrepute. The pulpit in too many instances has taken up the discussion of political and social economies, and has taken advantage of its security and influence for the advocacy of partisan radicalisms. Instances of this are not difficult to find. Eminent cases are Theodore Parker and Henry Ward Beecher. Occupying [illegible] aspects the two extremes of theology, they are agreed in transforming their desks into rostrums of political fanaticism. These are prominent examples. Others there are who follow but not with equal pace. There is scarcely an *ism*, a political measure, a speculation, a whim, that has not been taken up, to some extent, by the American pulpit. Abolitionism, woman's rights, States rights, filibusterism and spiritual rappings have received its advocacy in some instances, its opposition in others. Young America and Old Fogydom have not been passed by. Now, we may hazard the opinion without any committal respecting the merits of these subjects, that no man has been specially moved by the Holy Ghost to discuss them. Whatever they are, it is clear that they do not compose the subject matter of the apostolical commission, and that their entertainment is calculated to damage the pulpit in public estimation.

In these restless, progressive, agitated times, there are many temptations to allure the ministry from its legitimate and sole topic. The desk and altar may be kept unpolluted, but be whose only call is to minister there, ascends the platform of popular declamation as the champion of politics, moral reform, the accredited embassador of the republic of letters, or the ism-monger of modern revelations. Under these circumstances whether the seats be free or at the cost of half a dollar, the public may well question the sacred claims of an office that can be put on and off at will. It may justly call for the guarantee of its ghostly movings.

The validity of such objections to the Christian Ministry we need not investigate. The fact is enough, that the order, by transcending its commission, has brought distrust and suspicion upon itself.

Equally fatal to the clerical order, is that inconsistency which comes short of its profession. The Bible, the world and the ordination vows of Christian ministers hold the same opinion; that the preacher of the gospel should be a man of one work. He professes to be called to the work of the ministry—the saving of souls; that he is moved by the Holy Ghost.

In whatever way we may settle the compatibility of the call to the ministry and secular pursuits, with the Scriptures and conscience, public opinion has decided against it. Unless there be a stringent necessity, they cannot be reconciled. Some secular pursuits are incompatible with the Christian profession; all secular pursuits are incompatible with the ministerial call. Not that they are evil in themselves, but that the minister is professedly moved by the Holy Ghost, to preach the gospel and care for the flock of Christ—a mission whose claims exclude all others. When, therefore, with these professions and vows, the Christian minister engages in secular business, he contradicts himself. His claims as a heaven-sent teacher stand self-refuted. When with him the movings of the Holy Ghost are held in check and subservience to the carnal incentives of worldly ambition and temporal gain, what wonder that men ask for "the guarantee of his fitness," and even question whether he is moved by the Holy Ghost at all? The ministry has become too much secularized. Politics, medicine, law, agriculture and trade have absorbed a fearful amount of ministerial consecration. Every instance of this kind detracts from the authority and character of the clergy as a teaching class. When we consider that thousands of men in the Christian ministry are thus mixed up with the world-living inconsistencies, instead of being surprised that there is a growing distrust of the clerical order, we may rather marvel that public confidence has not been altogether lost.

That claim of respect which, with professions, the Christian ministry may base upon the careful and laborious study of the subjects of its teaching, is forfeited and lost by secularization. If under these circumstances the moral character passes unharmed through the fires of worldly speculation and enterprise, the spiritual and intellectual forces are sadly weakened and the souls of the preacher and hearers banish upon cant and common places. Besides, that position removed from the passions and interests of the world which entitles the devoted minister to the confidence of men as their spiritual guide and counsellor, is abandoned. He becomes indeed a man of like passions, prejudices and tastes with those he assumes to guide and instruct. They cannot see wherein he differs from themselves save in pretentions for which they can discover no sufficient warrant. *They* may ask "for the grounds of his superior enlightenment: the direct palpable evidence of his apostolical communion." Nothing short of miracles could accredit *him* as specially called to preach the Word; and even then it would be a plausible blasphemy which should ascribe these to Belzebub.

If these are among the causes which account for the startling facts that head this article, it must be acknowledged that the Church and Ministry are responsible for them. The evil has begun here, and here it must be remedied. The ministry must be consistent with itself. Its consecration, its teachings, must accord with its ordination vows and professions. To be respected it must first respect itself. If the pulpit goes beyond its great text, the gospel: if the clergy come short of their absorbing communion, to preach the cross and feed the flock of Christ, the ministry will have to reform before the world shall think better of it.

With what light we now have the question may be entertained with all seriousness, whether our own ministerial economy has not greatly contributed to that distrust—that *clergy-phobia* which obtains in certain quarters. We doubt whether an itinerant ministry has done anything to bring this about. On the contrary its sacrifice and fidelity have done almost everything that has been done towards staying its progress. But we have in our economy a fundamental contradiction, a secular ministry. The two are constitutionally amalgamated—they are wedded by statute. This has had a tendency to lower our views of the call to the ministry by divorcing the pulpit from the pastorate, and by making the moving of the Holy Ghost secondary if not subservient to personal convenience and earthly pursuits. It has opened an easy door of egress for the itineracy and for yielding to its seductive facilities, church, law and ecclesiastical provision may be pleaded in extenuation. The availability of this *conscientious* mode of escaping from the ministry, and the continual increase of local ordinations is now felt to be an evil. It is a burning blight upon Zion, and the mildew of skepticism upon the world.

Such was the opinion of the venerable Jesse Lee, in the incipiency of this policy. "He feared," says the author of his Life and Times, "it would encourage the location of ministers, already one of the greatest drawbacks to the efficiency and success of the work in which they were engaged; and he apprehended evils of a nature and magnitude, then scarcely to be apprehended by any, but since most fearfully realized." Again: "It was a cardinal principle with them that no man could or ought to take the office of the ministry upon himself," but be that was called of God, as was Aaron. And when thus taken, the vows of God were upon him for life. It was a warfare from which there was no release. Regarding the ministry in this light, as pastors caring for the flock, he could not give his consent to a measure that exacted vows that, in the nature of things, could never be met, and provided pastors without ever intending them to have a flock.

The necessity of inaugurating a new policy in this respect, is becoming more and more urgent. The facts which have suggested these observations demand it. It must be met, and the sooner the better. To define and vindicate the required change is left to those whose position calls them to the ungrateful task, and whose only present reward will be the approval of conscience of wisdom, and the elevation and efficiency of the Christian Ministry.

WOODSMAN.

A FARMER'S WIFE IN OLDEN TIMES.—Sir Anthony Fitcherbert, Chancellor to Henry VIII., thus describes the model farmer's wife:—"It is a wyves occupation to winnow all manner of corues, to make malte, to wash and irouying, to help her husband fill the muckwayne or dung oart, drive the plough, load hay, corns, and such other. And go or ride to the market to sell butter, cheese, eggs, cheykns, capons, hens, pigs, geese, and all manner of corues."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THOUGHTS ON HOLINESS.

MR. EDITOR: It would be a most difficult as well as a most disagreeable effort, to exclude the progressive spirit from the Church of Christ, and whilst such an attempt would merit all the ridicule and sarcasm that might originate in the order of the "progressive," it would also be subjected to a more reasonable and Scriptural condemnation. If the great Governor of the Universe has loaned us the lightning messengers to bear intelligence in a moment from mountain to seaboard, across continents in the twinkling of an eye; if he has opened the treasuries of the buried past, and disentombed the evidences of Bible history; if he has bound together twenty-five millions of freemen under the auspicious reign of religious toleration; if he has furnished these with extraordinary instrumentalities and means for the advancement of Christ's kingdom among men; and if he has opened the opaque minds of a few heathen reformers, and accomplished by their means the downfall of national idolatry among four hundred millions of our race—does he intend that we shall lie dormant and passive, or follow the lead of a restrictive prudence, which fetters instead of enlarging gospel means. Nay, verily, the Church should partake of the progressive spirit of the age; she should have her lamp trimmed with double care, ready to search for every avenue and path by which to reach the hearts and consciences of men. She should go forth to proclaim hot victories through the blood of Jesus, with trumpet tongue, and plead for souls with all the eloquence vouchsafed to the ministers of the everlasting covenant. "Progressive aggression" was the motto of the early Wesleyans, and should be of their successors to all generations. But there should be a proper object toward which we should exercise these faculties—a proper end should be attempted in the use of well-guarded means. Our fathers used a farthing candle to light their dwellings—we may use gas, but it is light still: the same flame may put both in a blaze. Fifty years ago men traveled on horseback and in slow carriages; now we may cross a State in a day, or visit the Atlantic from the Rocky Mountains in a week; but these places stand in all the changes of time, as they have always stood; distance is the same; our means for overcoming it are changed; and here is the progress.

Now, Mr. Editor, you have many intelligent and good men—men whose heads were frosted by age before your correspondent opened his eyes upon the spring-time of life, who are busy in their speculations upon the advancement of the Church. They see many faults in the economy of Methodism, and like good men and true, they publish through the Advocate their views in favor of changes—changes in form, changes in matter, changes involving the future welfare of our beloved Church, and they, doubtless, believe that they are doing well, but I doubt it. A Virginia brother on the floor of our General Conference offers to prove that two Houses of the Methodist Congress *must be* created, and to show the necessity for this change, as a matter of course, must hold up to the world the inefficiency of the present system. Now this good brother is a man of unquestionable piety and of great wisdom, but adopt his plan, and where will be the end to the spirit of innovation? I fear but a few steps this side of ruin. Another brother, equally honest and pure, publishes to the world that our Episcopacy is an inefficient system. Bishops can't be seen by everybody and everybody can't become familiar with them, and therefore we must have one for each Conference. A Bishop is a great man, and can therefore do more than other men, but he must be with and about the people more than our present method allows. Now in what does the superior ministerial efficiency of a Bishop consist? Does he not receive his messages to God's people from the same Spirit that other men do? Is it pretended that God will bless a Bishop's labors sooner than those of other ministers? It is not, I presume. But we love our Bishops, we love to hear them preach. We love to listen to their words of knowledge as they preach the word at our Annual Conference re-unions. A sermon there will tell upon the destinies of thousands, it may be; but do we not expect too much of our Bishops when we expect them to do for the world that which they can and ought to do for the preachers assembled in Conference? Do we not act unwisely, not to say ungratefully, when we intimate that they love their ease more than other men? Do they not know that familiarity begets indifference, and that their superior pulpit ministrations might detract from the influence of equally worthy, yet less talented brethren? I question whether either of our much loved chief pastors would sanction the election of more than three additional itinerant superintendents. Would it not be presuming upon them to suppose that they would counsel the *location* of these itinerants? But after all, Bro. McTyeire, the papers of the Church are not the mediums through which to parade the defects of any system among us to the eyes of those whose duty it is to correct them. But there is an evil in the practice, and the proof may be found in the growth of a *thirst for novelties*. I have before me a Church paper in which I find the proceedings of a Quarterly Conference (in the M. E. Church, South) recommending a change to be made by the General Conference in the Bishop's *duties*, so that he may have *charge* of a station or circuit for an indifferent number of years! One Bishop is requested for each Annual Conference, and that the office of Presiding Elders be destroyed! whilst lay delegation is urged for the Annual and General Conferences! Does Methodism *need* these changes? Nay, she will cease to need anything when they are adopted.

I am opposed to novelties, Mr. Editor, and therefore some may call me an old fogy; I will correct the name—I am a young fogy, in the light some may view it. If to retain the principles which gave success to early Methodism is to be a fogy, I am one, and thank God that I am. And yet I am for progress: yes, progress in its full sense. What is our object as a people? Is it not to spread Scripture holiness over these lands"? Why do we have Bishops, papers, and periodicals, if this is not our purpose? God thrust out the Wesleys to raise a holy people—are we not laboring for this object? If we are not, we have lost the *spirit* of Methodism, and that accounts for the reason why we want changes in the *letter*.

Do not many of our people, who are members of our churches, remain in ignorance of the great peculiarity of Methodism—Scripture holiness? Do not many of them deny its existence? Do not many who ought to teach this doctrine waste their precious time in debating the metaphysical bearings of the doctrine, when they touch it at all? Do they not waste their efforts on the head and leave the heart unchanged, unmoved? Are we spreading Scripture holiness over these lands? I ask the question in all brotherly love: for, brethren in the ministry, we are in danger of trifling with souls in our zeal for the economy of Church. If we are true to our mission, God will make a way for our usefulness, and His providence will unerringly point out every needful improvement.

OMICRON.

Alabama Conference, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. H. P. POINDEXTER.

Friends, our chief treasure—how they drop!
And leave us in a ruin of our joy:
Since they fall—and yours roll on:
Let time appear, a moment—as it is,
And let eternity's full orb at once
Turn on our souls and strike them into heaven.

[YOUNG.

DIED, at his residence in Hempstead county, Arkansas, on the 10th February, 1854, Hon. HENRY P. POINDEXTER, late Senator of that district.

Mr. Poindexter was born in Surry, N. C., on the 10th April, 1792; married Miss Sarah Paup, of Brunswick, Va; lived in his native State, and served her in almost every honorable capacity for a long series of years; removed to Arkansas in 1844, where he continued to exert an influence for good wherever he moved.

He was possessed of strong natural powers of mind, well cultivated by extensive reading and intercourse with the world. His disposition was the most amiable, his manners easy and natural, which caused him to be admired and loved even by his political opponents.

He lived the life of a true and devoted Christian—died in great peace, having with perfect composure made all his arrangements for his departure; he bade his wife and friends farewell, and without a struggle, fell gently on sleep, in the sixty-second year of his age.

For the last five years it was my privilege to enjoy the intimate, Christian association and friendship of the deceased, and in the Providence of God, to be with him (though a short while) during the affliction, which a little more than two months after this, our last interview, terminated his useful and valuable life.

His looks and words on this affecting, and to me deeply impressive occasion, (expressive of holy calmness and pious resignation, unshaken faith, strong assurance of salvation and lively hope of heaven, through the blessed Saviour) will never, I think, be erased from my mind.

It would occupy too much space in a notice of this kind, to record all he said on that occasion; when questioned in regard to his present feelings and prospects of the future, he promptly replied in a spirit of great calmness and composure, "I am gradually passing away, daily, and (to myself as to others) perceptibly shaking, yet, thank God, ready at any moment for my departure. Apart from the grief it will occasion my wife, friends and relatives, whom I love much, there could be but one object for which I might desire to have my days prolonged—the settlement of a large estate—yet this is so arranged that no future difficulty can well attend it, and as such I am in every respect entirely resigned; and, indeed, the Lord has all through life been so good to me, and in so many instances answered my prayers, so blessed me in my plans and efforts relative to what I thought best for myself and others, that now *I really feel ashamed to ask for anything more*. I have already lived longer than any one might have expected, feeble and afflicted as I have been for many years past, and as death has no terrors to me, the will of God is my will; let Him do what seemeth Him best. I am sure, after death, I shall be with Christ; I never had such clear views of the plan of salvation by faith alone in Christ, as during this, my present affliction; there is a suitableness, beauty and glory in it beyond all description; I feel, had I done and suffered a thousand times more than I have, it would be just nothing—in the way of merit. It is Christ—faith alone in Him that can save us. My life looks to me as a blank; I am happy, however, to say in truth, that in no instance since my profession of faith in Christ, have I wilfully sinned against God. In this my conscience is clear, yet this I owe of course wholly to Divine grace, for in me of myself there is nothing good.

"In connecting myself with the Church, I set out with the fixed purpose of heart to serve God in all sincerity and truth; I never had a doubt of my conversion from the moment it occurred to the present hour. It was as clear as the light of the sun at noonday. Satan may have tempted me on other points, but never in this. The strong and satisfactory evidence of my conversion has sustained and comforted me in many hard conflicts, and the thought of it makes me happy now."

Here he gave a minute account of the manner of his conversion and the peculiar circumstances connected with it, after which he added: "I am at peace with all the world, and have no unkind feeling toward any one; I love all: and think unworthy, expect to die happy and at last reach heaven." To this (his almost dying testimony) I need add nothing more. To me it was indeed a scene beyond the common walk of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heaven.

"We saw his hold ob Host, and how He owned
Him on this side the grave—
Throwing wide the gates celestial to his view."

Many years he had been troubled with asthma and other symptoms of a distressing character, which finally undermined a once vigorous constitution, broke down the earthly tenement and bore it to "the narrow house appointed for all the living." Though after suffering greatly under a consuming malady, he replied not, but steadfastly endured, as seeing Him who is invisible. Heavenly grace sustained him in every trial and enabled him quietly to await the time of his departure. His work finished, his race ended, the faith kept, his spirit redeemed and sanctified through the blood of Jesus, passed joyfully away from this low region of darkness and confinement, to the marvellous light and liberty of the sons of God, to dwell in the glorious temple, not made by hands, eternal in the skies.

It may be truly said of him, he was a good man, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. As such, possessed as he was of a mind of no ordinary grasp and power of memory, connected with great fondness for reading, thirst for varied and general knowledge, and especially that of the Holy Scriptures, he was eminently qualified for usefulness to society and the world at large. Nor were his talents buried, or misapplied; he not only served the State in several high and important positions, but likewise the Church, in various official relations, that is, as class-leader, steward, trustee, and exhorter and (so far as his otherwise public engagements would admit) preacher. For the performance of the sacred duties of this high office, he had been duly appointed by the proper authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a member. The duties of these several offices he discharged with becoming zeal, faithfulness and dignity.

As a minister of the gospel he would have shown, no doubt, as a star of no ordinary brightness, had his time been more exclusively devoted to the work.

He did, however, in this great department of Christian enterprise, all, perhaps, that he could, hindered, as he was, by numerous necessary public and private cares, as well as general feebleness of health. In the pulpit his unaffected simplicity and earnestness of manner, fervency of spirit, and not unfrequently eloquent language, accompanied with "tears that burned" will long be remembered by those who were favored with his services in the sanctuary. Alas! for us, my brother; with all thy gifts and graces, thou art gone—gone from the church, the world—gone to the grave, the cold, silent, oblivious grave, where oft earth's fondest hopes are buried, and sorrows and darkness continually gather. Sad, indeed, is our lot; yet as death was to thee "eternal gain,"

"We will not deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide,
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death has no sting since the Saviour has died."

Yea, though we hope, we bow to the will of God, and pray that the example of this good man's life and the triumph of his death may not be lost on us, who are left behind to struggle awhile longer with the ills of life.

In presenting briefly a general portraiture of our friend, we would say, from early life he evinced great decision of character and an invincible firmness of purpose, mingled with much gentleness of spirit and suavity of manner; his integrity, unbending devotion to principle, and faithful observance of every trust committed to his charge, secured the respect, esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and those who knew him best loved him most.

He was a pleasant and intelligent companion, a true and faithful friend, a kind and affectionate husband, a good neighbor, a humane and indulgent master, a patriotic citizen, a wise legislator, and, as "the highest style of man," a sincere and devoted Christian.

In completing this biographical sketch it should be stated that, though fond of retirement and study, he had a keen relish for social intercourse and was remarkably cheerful and communicative. He had quite a turn for humor and anecdote, and also a quick sense of the ridiculous—all this, however, so chastened by a correct taste and a naturally amiable and benevolent disposition, that whatever fell from him of that kind was devoid of coarseness and asperity.

In conclusion, not to indulge in further detail of peculiar points or excellencies of character, it might be said, in a word, his merits were those of the best of men. Frailties and faults (in some form ever incident to humanity) he must have had, but, as known to us, none so striking as to offend; therefore, not easy or necessary to be drawn. If, however, as known to others, there were such, let them repose in the grave, while his virtues "rest in the bosom of his Father and his God." Love for the living and duty to the dead, will justify, we trust, this somewhat extended though, we acknowledge, public tribute of respect.

"A husband, friend, a Christian sleeps,
And o'er his grave affection weeps;
A heart within whose sacred cell
The peaceful virtues loved to dwell;
Friendship warm, and faith sincere,
And soft humanity were there:
Though calm in death, and all resigned,
He felt the wound he left behind.
His noble image here below,
Sits smiling on a widow's woe,
Whom, what awaits while here she strays,
Along the lonely vale of days?
A pang to secret sorrow dear—
A sigh, an unavailing tear,
Till time shall every grief remove,
From earth to yon bright world of love."

H. C. THWEATT.

New Orleans, March 12, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, in view of an article under the above head, in your paper of March 4, to propose a few queries, and give plain, candid, common sense answers. As the article was written by a delegate to the ensuing General Conference, and corresponds mainly with the views of other delegates, the subject presented acquires some importance.

Query 1st. What is an Episcopal District?

Answer. The jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Query 2d. What is a Diocese?

Ans. The circuit of every Bishop's jurisdiction.

Query 3d. Is this diocesan Episcopacy?

Ans. Unquestionably it is—who can distinguish?

Query 4th. What was the design of "the rule"—the third restrictive article?

Ans. The design of the rule was evidently to raise a constitutional barrier against diocesan Episcopacy.

Query 5th. Do the advocates of "episcopal districts"—or what is the same thing—"the circuits of every bishop's jurisdiction"—desire to transcend that barrier?

Ans. It is presumed that no one desires to transcend that barrier.

The two last answers are in the words of the article referred to.

Query 6th. What does our brother A. T. M. Fly "desire"?

Ans. 1st. "Let the General Conference elect five or six additional bishops. 2d. Let the general work be so arranged as to form eight or ten Episcopal districts. 3d. Let each of the bishops be assigned to an Episcopal district for the ensuing four years."

Query 7th. Would this be "general superintendency," or would it be "the circuits of every bishop's jurisdiction?

Ans. Certainly the latter.

Query 8th. Is it a fact that "the work" is laid "off into distinct fields of labor" and that "each bishop has exclusive jurisdiction over his particular portion of the work"?

Ans. If so, where is the law authorising such "*exclusive* jurisdiction?" And what becomes of the third restrictive article, and the rule prescribing "the duty of a bishop"?

Brother Fly's plan, with his remarks on the maxim, "let well enough alone," reminds me of an epitaph said to be placed over the grave of a deceased person, thus, "I was well, I would be better, I took physic and died." The adoption of his plan would be like sounding the death knell of "itinerant general superintendency." L. GARRETT.

Vernon, Miss., March, 1854.

P. S. Brother F. supposes that his plan would be "returning to the old landmarks," but to my mind it looks like setting up new stakes, or marking out a devious pathway through an unexplored region. L. G.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRECTION OF MINUTES.

MR. EDITOR: I see that there is a mistake in the printed "Minutes of the Alabama Conference," in reference to the amount apportioned to the Montgomery District, by the Joint Board of Finance. It is $600 instead of $550, as published.

And while on this subject will you allow me to call the attention of the Presiding Elders to the following extract from the Constitution of the Board:

"Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder, together with the lay-member from each district to apportion the amount to be raised by the district among the several circuits and stations of the district.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to inform the stewards of each circuit and station in his district, as soon after Conference as practicable, of the amount thus apportioned to them, and he, together with the stewards, shall apportion said amount among the several leaders and classes; and it shall be the duty of the preachers in charge, in connexion with the leaders, to use their best endeavors to secure the collection of the amount so apportioned, and the Presiding Elder shall inquire at each succeeding Quarterly meeting how this collection progresses and see that the proper means and efforts for its completion are used."

Since the adoption of our new "plan of finance," our dividends have gradually risen from 43 to 90 per cent. This ought to encourage us to increase our exertions in this good cause—the cause of the superannuated and worn out ministers who have sacrificed everything for the good of the church. It is the cause of the widows and orphans of those who nobly sustained themselves as good soldiers of the cross.

And now, brethren, let us make a strong pull and a pull altogether, that we may at our next Conference be able to lay upon the Treasurer's table an amount sufficient to meet all our claims. This can be done; it must be done. THOS. Y. RAMSEY.

Marion, March 10, 1854.

A man's genius is always in the beginning of life, as much unknown to himself as to others—and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings in which those who have succeeded, have fixed the admiration of mankind. [Hume.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

ENCOURAGING.—Our friends are getting wide awake—thank them! Some of the preachers have sent us thirty new subscribers since Conference, and are going on for more. Our lay brethren, too, especially those of the Louisiana Conference, are doing something. The subscription list is now having a nett increase of fifty a week. It must get up to one hundred a week before the 10,000 can be reached by the beginning of next volume. It can be done.

NEWS.—An epidemic of disastrous fires has prevailed in the city the last ten days. The Canal Bank has been burnt around, but not damaged, though $300,000 worth of property, mostly insured, was destroyed, contiguous. The Directors have very properly voted $1500 donation to the Firemens' Relief Association. Two noble firemen, Woodruff and McLeod, lost their lives by the falling of a wall at this fire. The fire-bells and rumbling of engines along our streets are familiar sounds. Visitors on business and pleasure are overflowing: some of the largest hotels turning off arrivals. Health good: weather delightful. The churches all are crowded on Sabbath days. There are needed half dozen new churches and able gospel ministers.

LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. Bonhomme preaches to-morrow at 11 A. M., in Carondelet street Church. He continues his interesting lectures at same place on Wednesday and Thursday nights following. Seats are free, and Israelites are especially invited to attend.

REV. J. W. LAMBETH.—The father of this young missionary from the Mississippi Conference, informs us by letter of 14th instant, that he left on the 13th for Richmond. It will be remembered that, according to Bishop Andrew's notice, a farewell missionary meeting is to be held in Richmond, on the 25th and 26th of this month, at which our beloved brethren, Kelly, Bolton and Lambeth are expected to be present, and soon thereafter to sail for their new field of labor in China.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, whose family has been in the United States for some time, is expected to arrive in New York about the middle of April.

TEXAS TONIC.—We doubt whether any medicine, proposing to relieve those various ills flesh is heir to, can furnish such strong certificates and eminent certifiers, as this, of which there is an advertisement in another column.

NUTS TO CRACK.—Our friend, Rev. J. A. Godfrey, of Raymond, Miss., has sent us a box full (not a small box either) of walnuts. From these specimens we do not wonder that there is a place in Mississippi called Walnut Hills. They are large and fresh, and unlike most hard things proposed to editors—when you crack them there is something in them. Thanks to him and also to the commercial house of A. J. Wright & Co., through whose prompt courtesy the gift was laid at our door.

Rev. President Barker, of Allegheny College, having been elected President of Centenary College—we understand he has accepted—to begin in the fall.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The March number of this monthly is one of the best which have ever been issued. On our last page, we to-day publish a poem from it by that talented young author, William North, which is worthy of Tennyson.

CLERICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—In England there is more frankness in advertising professional wants, than in this country—for examples of which, see the following genuine advertisements, cut from the London Record the organ of the "low church" or "evangelical" portion of the English Established Church:

"A clergyman, M. A., of evangelical views, desires a sole charge in some town sphere of usefulness. Advertiser sets forth zealously and faithfully the whole counsel of God, and preaches unwritten sermons. His qualifications being of rather a higher order, a suitable stipend required. Also, he is a bachelor. Address L. L. B., at the office of the Record. The advertiser having been found under God, very successful in preaching the doctrines of grace, would be glad in meeting another metropolitan sphere. He has a powerful voice, an earnest delivery and a style of preaching best suited to an educated and enlightened audience."

SHORT PRAYERS MOST EFFECTUAL.—Elder Knapp occasionally says a good thing, notwithstanding his bad ones. He was one evening speaking of the prevailing tendencies of some religionists to long prayers, and remarked that we would find no example for these in the Scriptures. The prayers of our Saviour were short and to the point. The prayer of the penitent publican was a happy specimen. When Peter was endeavoring to walk upon the waters to meet his master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he had got half through *he would have been fifty feet under water.*

CITY REFORM.

The whole city is moved, at the time we go to press, for the Charter elections next Monday. Mayor, Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Surveyors, Recorders, and the *et ceteras* of municipal government are to be made. In opposition to party nominations, a public meeting of citizens, five or six thousand strong, was held last week, on Lafayette Square, when an independent ticket for these offices was adopted—an eclectic ticket made up of men deemed to be capable of administering office for the good of the city—men of both the leading parties, but the majority, we understand, upon strict count are democrats.

We have nothing to do with party—but it is for this very reason we look favorably upon this movement and wish its success. We desire to see our charter offices filled with men selected and supported, not for their fidelity to Whiggery and Democracy, but their efficiency and fidelity to trusts. Gen. Jackson's criteria were the sort—"Is he capable? Is he honest?" The men to whom a party owes most are generally those to whom the country owes least. Our city has been long and sadly misgoverned. Its elections and measures are carried by "taking a drink." Our police, from Mayor and Recorders down have been too familiar with grog-shop influence, to be sober; too temporizing to be strong; too fond of fancy balls and Sunday night theatres to be moral. We desire REFORM. A change of the old party regime could hardly be for the worse. In this matter we are like the traveler who, having been served at an inn with an indifferent cup of slops, was asked by the polite waiter to take another cup of coffee: "If that was coffee I have just had, I want tea; if it was tea, I want coffee." Alternately under Whig and Democratic rule, we now turn to the Independents and beg them, if they can do anything, to help us.

HOME CHINESE MISSION.

REV. J. L. SHUCK and family left this port Wednesday morning, 22d inst., on steamship Daniel Webster, for California *via* Nicaragua. Mr. Shuck goes out as the Missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, to the Chinese in California. His principal station will be in San Francisco. This is an important movement: one in manifest agreement with the calls and signs of the times. Rev. Mr. Speers, of the American Board, is already in this field and prospering. We are glad that our Baptist brethren are prepared to enter it so promptly and in the person of so efficient a minister as Mr. Shuck. In all the range of denominations we doubt if a missionary of higher personal and linguistic qualifications could be found. Mr. Shuck is now in the prime of life—industrious, judicious and self-sacrificing. He belongs to the highest stylo of the missionary; and we hold that the missionary is the highest stylo of the Christian minister. In 1835, he entered China, on the evangelical work he is now prosecuting: labored in Macon, Hong-Kong, Canton, and for the last five years in Shanghai. He has translated the New Testament into the Shanghai dialect and written and put in circulation seven original Chinese Tracts. He was a member of the Committee of seven, made up by various denominations for translating the whole Bible into Chinese, of which Dr. Medhurst was chairman.

There are in California at this time, by the most probable estimate, 40,000 Chinese. Many of these have heard Mr. Shuck in their own land and some were members of his Church. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to see so competent a missionary, while others are going Eastward, sent Westward to meet this incoming tide. We trust the enterprise may be energetically supported and abundantly successful.

Rev. Mr. Walker, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, accompanied the party to this point of departure, and is now in the city.

THE FATHERLESS AND WIDOW

[The following brief appeal for help need not be urged by any words but those describing the destitution.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR: Our dear sister Bailey, the widow of a late member of the Alabama Conference, has recently had her house burned down, with everything she had in it. She is left entirely destitute, with a large family of children. They did not save even a change of apparel.

Now, I propose to be one of any number of the members of the Alabama Conference to give $5 each for her relief. The friends at Summerfield will rebuild her house, but that is not near all of her loss. Who will respond to the above proposition?

Remit to Dr. S. W. Vaughan or J. J. Heard, Esq., Summerfield.

A MEMBER OF ALA. CONF.

March 14, 1854.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN. The British census of 1851 gives some statistics respecting the number of attendants on public worship in the churches and chapels of the various religious denominations in England and Wales. The whole population in those countries amounts to 17,927,609, and at the most numerously attended service, on Sunday, March 30, 1851, there were 9,356,222 persons present. Of this number there were in the places of worship belonging to the Church of England, 2,971,238; Protestant Dissenters 3,110,782; Roman Catholics, 249,389; Other Denominations, 24,703. More than one-third of the entire population, therefore attended, church on that day, not counting those who, though absent from the service when the enumeration was made, might have been present at the other services of the day.

METHODIST PRESS.

REVIEW OF A REVIEW.—Our *confrere* of the Nashville Advocate, in his issue of the 9th inst., takes exceptions to our remarks on a late and very interesting publication—The Life of Bishop Hascom, by Rev. M. M. Henkle, D. D. He cannot see how our setting out with such words as these, "A good work has been done by Dr. Henkle in writing the life of Henry Bidleman Bascom," is consistent with some other things said in our review of the book. So it was "a good work." We stand to that; but not good in the sense of perfection. It has brought together much and valuable material—illustrating the life and embalming the memory of one of the most marked men Methodism or the country has produced. It is an acquisition to our native grown Methodist literature—a matter that we regard with constant and increasing interest, and for which Dr. Henkle has done much. True, we did not keep going for two columns at that rate. The book, though good on the whole, is unequal, and so was our praise. Its excellencies lay in streaks, and after the same manner did we lay on our commendation. One of Dr. Henkle's experience and success as an author certainly prefers discriminating to wholesale commendation. For our part we have no admiration for that spirit of criticism presiding in some Advocates which accepts everything bearing a Methodist imprint, as a matter of course, pronounces it *first rate* (provided it makes bows to "old Methodism,") and collectionizes the dictionary for terms of eulogy—"grand, splendid, superb, brilliant." We do not think brotherly love or denominational loyalty requires so much of an editor who holds his opinion to be worth anything or would not give an uncertain sound to his readers concerning the "latest publications."

The editor, quoting the remarks, in which exception is taken by us to the prominent connection maintained by the biographer between Bascom's preaching and his *reputation*, on account of its hurtful example and its lowering the solemn majesty of the Christian ambassador—speaks of our "letting fly this shaft, which, with sharp and poisoned point, went to the vitals of the biographer, and laid him out as dead as Goliah, when he fell by the sling and pebble of David. Surely, the biographer of Bishop Bascom will never find use again for the words, 'reputation,' 'commendation,' and 'performance.'"

"Poisoned!" that is a hard and unkind word, and amounts to a personal imputation we are not aware of having given any ground for. Will our elder brother of the Nashville Advocate persist in confounding the man with the author and not allow us to speak candidly of his book without flying a shaft with *poisoned* point into the "vitals of the biographer." We like bro. McFerrin amazingly, and brother Henkle too, and would not hurt a hair of his head, much less his "vitals."

Again:

"The unkindest cut, however, is, that the shades of McKendree and Asbury should be invoked to witness the slaughter of the biographer of Bishop Bascom, by one so young as the reviewer."

Our elder brother of Nashville will have it that reviewing a book that is before the public, is to be made a personal matter of. "So young as the reviewer." Perhaps brother McFerrin is mistaken there and we will set him right as to our years, if that have anything to do with reviewing a book. We are full twenty-nine and begin to be about thirty years of age. Once for all, about this "so young:" we do not see its relevancy to newspaper issues, and hope to hear no more of it. We hope also to be old enough, in the course of time, to see a thing and say it too, without giving *sass* to any of our elder and wiser brethren of the quill.

HEAVY INVESTMENT.—Dr. Lee, quoting our doubts about investing largely in brick and mortar for a Book Concern, and our hints as to the cheapness and briskness of the agency plan, says:

As to the brick, mortar, presses, etc., somebody must have them, and somebody pay for them. A Book Agency will pay for them just as certainly as a Book Concern: with this difference: the former will pay for them to be owned by the contractor, the latter will pay for them to be owned by the Church."

Exactly: but that view ignores the great idea of political economy—division of labor. Cannot a firm or contractor own and work this extensive machinery cheaper than an unwieldy Church? Why not go farther on the same principle and propose that the M. E. Church, South, have her own paper-mills, type-foundry, brick kilns and mortar beds.

A MISSIONARY TO ROME.—The Western Christian Advocate states that the brethren of the Union Chapel, Cincinnati, have determined to support a missionary in the Eternal City. He is to go as an American citizen and a Protestant missionary, claiming to exercise the proper functions of his ministerial office. They have selected their man, and await the action of the Missionary Society and the Bishop. Concerning the man to be sent, the Western Advocate says:

After looking over the country and holding correspondence, they have finally concluded to ask for the appointment of the Rev'd Dr. Teft, who has consented to go, provided he can make the necessary arrangements in time, of which he entertains but little doubt. We hope to see the question fairly tested in the missionary, as the representative of the whole Protestant Church, as well as of the spirited branch which sends him forth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUCCESS.—The last annual report of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church (North) shows in their libraries more than a million and a half of books—mostly their own publications: Also for the year about 17,000 conversions among the scholars. For the last seven years there has been an average of conversions among the Sunday School scholars of 11,000. Who can ponder these things and account for the indifference of parents and Christians to Sabbath Schools. And what need have Methodists to seek to other Sabbath School Unions, when they can have such for their own? The publications of this are as numerous as those of any existing Sabbath School Union—the American not excepted. So states the Christian Advocate and Journal of 9th inst., and adds this information:

It is gratifying to perceive, too, that the Board of Managers have been induced to take a step in advance of anything they have yet done for the purpose of increasing the number and the value of Sunday school publications. They have hitherto, to a great extent, been dependent on works of foreign origin, which have been reprinted, after revision by the Sunday school editor; and, owing to the necessity of putting the price of our library and other books as low as possible, and having to compete with institutions having more funds at command, it has not been practicable to hold out suitable pecuniary inducements to call forth our own native talent in this direction. The Board of Managers of our Union have at length felt themselves impelled, by the necessities of the case, and warranted by strong faith in the liberality of their friends, to offer *one thousand dollars* in premiums for original essays to be presented for publication previous to the first day of October next. This liberal sum has been divided as follows: $350 for a volume, not less than 300 pages duodecimo, on any topic tending to advance the interests of Sunday schools, and calculated to be read by parents and teachers; $250 for the best book for the Sunday School and Youth's Library; $100 for the best book for Sunday school reading for younger children. They offer also for the best book of instruction for infant classes, $200; and, what we regard of the most importance, $100 for the best tract, from 24 to 50 pages, on the duty of personal Christian labor in the Sabbath school."

LOCATING A CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Louisiana Conference, as may be seen by the Report on Education, at its last session, appointed a committee, of which Dr. C. G. Young, of Caddo, is chairman, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a High School in North Louisiana for the education of boys and young men, to be under the control of the Conference and open for the education of the sons of its ministers, free of board and tuition. The committee were also to canvass suitable locations, plans of endowment, &c., and report at the next session.

We are glad to see that the committee is not idle, and the people of North Louisiana not uninterested in securing such an institution. We take the following from the Claiborne Advocate, published in Homer, Claiborne Parish, La. We have heard Bastrop, in Morehouse Parish, mentioned also, and Sparta, in Bienville Parish. The enlightened and generous citizens of these and other places will not be slow in presenting facilities for securing among them an institution that will be a permanent blessing—making rich and adding no sorrow or loss thereto. We hope the committee will report so definitely to Conference that the work may soon be under way. One suggestion—The Conference will hardly regard any point as eligible that tolerates grog-shops.

The Claiborne Advocate of 1st inst. says:

"In our last was published a call for a public meeting in this place on the 22d. In that notice the purpose of the meeting was stated to be to introduce a correspondence with the committee, appointed by the Methodist Conference at its recent session at Mansfield, with the view of bringing to the attention of those gentlemen the superior advantages of Homer as the site of the college, proposed to be established by the Conference at some point in North Louisiana. In accordance with that notice a meeting was held at the court-house in this place on last Wednesday evening and a committee of correspondence was appointed, composed of Messrs. Young, Thomasson and Dugan.

"Homer possesses two obvious advantages as a site for the institution: its healthfulness and its centrality. There is no other point in any of the North Louisiana parishes between the Ouachita river and the Texas line, that possesses these advantages, as we conceive, in so eminent a degree. If the Conference committee have any doubts on either point they need only visit the place to become fully satisfied.

"And in connection with these two prominent facts there are others well worthy of consideration. Homer is a rapidly growing place, and from its situation must necessarily continue to improve. By the excellence of the roads leading to it from every point, the comparative convenience of steam navigation, the lines of mail coaches soon to terminate at this place, or to pass through or near it—to say nothing of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, which will pass within a few miles of it—every requisite facility of communication with the place will be afforded. And besides this healthfulness (of which there is no question) and its centrality (which any person may know by only consulting the geography of North Louisiana) and its easy accessibility from every quarter, Homer offers an obvious advantage for an institution of learning in the character of the community by which it is surrounded. If our population is not the wealthiest which may be found in some portions of the country, there is none anywhere to be found more moral, orderly and enterprising, and few, if any, more intelligent and cultivated. There is, besides, in this community a very large infusion of Methodism, which, itself, might be a consideration of some importance in selecting a permanent location for a Methodist institution. And there will be found to be still another advantage in favor of Homer over any other point that may be regarded by the Conference committee as an equal competitor in other respects: Homer, or its citizens, and those of the vicinity, will give largely towards the erection of the buildings and the permanent endowment of the institution. Of this we have assurance from many of our ablest citizens.

"These advantages, and others which do not now occur to us, will doubtless be urged by our corresponding committee. But, as the representations of parties interested may not be regarded as very weighty, it is hoped that the gentlemen composing the Conference committee will visit us in person before they make their report to the next Conference."

THE SCEPTRE FALLEN.

Under the head of "The Insignificance of the Pope," the New York Observer refers to a remarkable fact in connection with the present aspect of European affairs:

"We have not seen the matter adverted to, but there is nothing which has more deeply impressed us with the waning influence of Popery, than the utter insignificance of the Pope in connection with the great struggle which seems now about to commence in Europe. The time was when in all the conflicts which were anticipated, he was the first of all to be consulted, and when his word was all powerful in determining the course of action: when princes sought his favor and emperors bowed before him humbly acknowledging his supremacy. History records scenes in which kings have exhibited the most abject and degrading submission to his authority, not daring to take one step in opposition to his expressed wishes.

"What is the case now. Europe appears about to be convulsed with war. Almost every power, even to that of the weakest State, is the subject of speculation as to its course in the coming strife; but we do not even hear the question proposed as to what may be the thoughts of the Pope. He is left out of view entirely, and his intentions are no more seriously called in question than those of the Emperor of Hayti.

"To our minds this appears a most significant fact. It shows in an unquestionable form that the power of the papacy has passed away. The Pope is now of no more account among the sovereigns of Europe, and what he may think or desire has really no more influence than when he stood as a footman on the back of a carriage on his way out of Rome during the late revolution. It may be said that these remarks will apply only to the temporal power of the Pope, but his spiritual supremacy and influence have been in a great measure dependent upon the temporal. And when he who once claimed to be the arbiter in all disputes between princes and kings, and who often exercised his authority in the most haughty and domineering manner, becomes so insignificant that no one does him reverence; when the whole map of a European war is laid out without consulting the Pope, or thinking of his wishes, it is a sure sign that the day of his power has passed."

Unwilling to be ignored totally in a contest, where once he would have been the first to be consulted, the Pope has recently issued an Allocution, on the critical state of affairs in Europe, the extravagant tone and promise of which excite the usual smile with which Protestants regard the Papal thunder. In noticing this last effusion, the London Times utters the following profound truth respecting the future of Popery:

"In a word, the Papal address is not of a nature to inspire alarm in those who hope for the advance and enlightenment of mankind. In spite of her alliance with successful despotism, Popery makes no real progress. Her reverses are those which spring from the natural instincts of mankind, and are therefore lasting; her triumphs, on the other hand, are gained by the artificial aids of an elaborate organization, an astute policy, a fierce *esprit du corps*, and a false enthusiasm; they are against the sense of mankind and the spirit of the age, and are in their nature temporary. It is the struggle of a system, strong indeed and vigorous, against a distant but inevitable future. The vessel may seem to advance, but there is an unseen current which carries it with greater speed in the opposite direction. Within the last year or two, fewer than usual of the apparent successes have rewarded the Papal policy. On the other hand, those churches which have thrown off its authority are prosecuting their career with energy and success."

POLICY IN EASTERN AFFAIRS.

One of the most interesting and important articles in the February number of the North British Review, is that on "The War in the East and its Political Contingencies." The subject is viewed in its various aspects, and the reasons for the repeated efforts to settle the dispute between Russia and Turkey by diplomacy, are thus stated:

"We cannot wonder at the nervous anxiety exhibited by all the Great Powers of Western Europe to prevent the dispute between Russia and Turkey from culminating in a war, nor their desire, on almost any terms, to hush up and terminate that war now that it has actually broken out. Statesmen of every nation are so well aware that a prolonged contest can scarcely be confined to two belligerents alone, and that it must open questions and risk eventualities, neither of which they are prepared to face. The motives of their present zeal are partly humanity, partly laziness, partly timidity, and partly perplexity. Those considerations have unfortunately proved stronger than love of justice, or that wisdom which looks to future tranquility rather than to present truce—which is less anxious for an immediate armistice than for an enduring peace. They led to our earnest advice to Turkey not to declare war. They led to the hurried, clumsy and discreditable Vienna Note, and to the indecent violence with which some of our influential writers urged its submissive acceptance by the Porte. We cannot wonder at this feeling; the eventualities of the present position of affairs are undoubtedly serious and complicated enough; and it is not surprising that statesmen who cannot see their way through them, who have not nerve to look them in the face, and who are not clear as to the line of policy which the ought, or may wish, to pursue when these eventualities arise—should endeavor to stave them off by every means in their power. Still, this is not wisdom; it is not duty; it is at best but, the weak craft of the procrastinator, or the craven manœuvre of the ostrich. Sooner or later these embarrassing questions must be met and understood, and our maxims of conduct with regard to them decided and made known."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—ITS PUBLICATIONS, AGENTS, ETC.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: I deem it a matter of some interest to the Methodist Church, South, to invite attention to the subjects indicated above. The circulation of useful Tracts has resulted in great good. But, then, it is true, that much of what is issued from the religious press of the country is objectionable; and therefore, no man should should circulate anything but that which he is satisfied in his own conscience is perfectly orthodox. Nor should innocent persons be held accountable for that in which they have no agency.

I have been led to these reflections by the fact there have been some persons traveling through different parts of Mississippi of late, professing to be agents for the American Tract Society, soliciting the aid of Methodists with others, in behalf of that institution. In order to success, the impression is made, whenever it can be, that the Methodist Church is united and equally interested with others in the publications of that Society. Now, such deception ought not to be practiced; for I am sure that among those who ought to know, it is distinctly understood that we have no official connection with that establishment. On the contrary the Methodists have their own Tract Society.

It may be true that the Board of Publication is composed of individual Methodists as well as Presbyterians, Baptists, etc. But this does by no means constitute a denominational connection. However, if you will answer the following questions through your excellent paper, the public may be set right on this subject:

What connection, if any, has the M. E. Church, South, with the American Tract Society. Yours,

HENRY J. HARRIS.

Raymond, March 14, 1854.

NOTE.—Bro. Harris contributes a correct answer to his question. The same statement is applicable to another Society yclept "American"—the American Sabbath School Union. These both sometimes employ Methodist local preachers as agents, which makes their undenominational character more specious. Notwithstanding, their real management is Presbyterian and their doctrinal substratum Calvinistic. We think that Methodists can work to more advantage without forming under the wings of either of these Societies. Let us build up our own which are equally American and decidedly Arminian.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REVIVAL AT LAKE PROVIDENCE, LOUISIANA.

A good work is in progress at this place, under the faithful labors of Bro. R. J. Harp. The Church is much revived; 12 or 15 have been converted, and 42 added to the M. E. Church, South, on probation, and a number have attached themselves to the Presbyterian Church. There is still deep interest felt on the subject in the community. We have not had such a time in Providence for many years. We were severely scourged last fall by yellow fever, and we are trying to learn the lesson it was calculated to teach. May God revive his work throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Brother Harp is also doing a great work for Sabbath Schools. About $150 have been collected to purchase a library, and it is probable that much more will be raised for the same purpose.

Your list of receipts will also show a large report from him. If all our preachers would do as much your number would soon be made up. Pray for us. ZACH. THOMPSON.

March 16, 1854.

"ONE DIED FOR ALL."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER OF LATE REV. HUGH WHITE, ON 2 COR. v, 15.

O, my dear friend, what a boundless range of subject is opened before us in that brief sentence; what an infinitude of meaning within the compass of those few words! What a marvellous manifestation of divine love they unfold—what an overwhelming appeal to the gratitude of the human heart do they contain—what inexhaustible materials for the everlasting, yea, the ever-increasing gratitude, wonder, and praise of the glorified saints who have been the trophies of that dying love, do they supply! Strange that they do not affect us more deeply, engage our meditation more constantly, and influence our lives more effectually and abidingly! May the Holy Spirit make them, to us all, more and more the theme of our devout contemplation—the magnet of attraction to our hearts—the motive to prompt our every word and action, rendering our hearts a Saviour's throne, our lips a hallowed conser filled with a Saviour's praise—our life a grateful offering consecrated to a Saviour's glory. O, dear friend, were it so with us, how lightly would earthly sorrows press upon us! You, how would it minister to our happiness by drawing us closer to him for support and consolation, until earth should become a very foretaste of heaven.

O can I hope, since Jesus wept,
No tears mine eyes should dim;
Or wish a world to smile on me,
That only frowned on him?

And since his saints in every age
A thorny path have trod,
O who am I, that flowers alone
Should strew my path to God?

Can I wish more than that a lot
Like theirs to me be given—
A toilsome pilgrimage on earth,
Eternal rest in heaven?

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.—A German correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, says that the Moravians have 70 missionary stations in Greenland, Labrador, St. Croix, St. Jan, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Mosquito, Surinam, South Africa, and New Holland, employing 296 missionaries, while the members of their mission churches number 67,149.

If the world suspect your well intended designs, be not uneasy. It only shows that mankind are themselves false and artful, which is the cause of their being suspicious.

IS IT FIT? IS IT REASONABLE?

Is it fit that a populous and a strong nation should, on its own soil, be governed by a comparative handful of foreigners, ignorant of the laws yet claiming to administer them, and seizing upon its offices while yet hardly speaking its language? Can this be just? Ought it to be borne? Should it be asked?

Not unless the being born abroad confers some right over us: not, unless we and our country belong to everybody but ourselves; unless Americans are altogether inferior to the born elsewhere, unworthy of freedom and incapable of self-government.

Are we inferior to even the most unsophisticated class of the two nations that chiefly lord it over us—the Irish and Germans? If we are, all this is but right.

But in what respect are we inferior to these people? Are we barbarians, and do they come to enlighten us? Are we rude, and do they come to polish us? Are we pagan, and do they mean to christianize us?

Suppose even all this, and that the most unfortunate and "down-trodden" of European nations, who tell us they were slaves at home ought still, when they come among us, to be our masters, because they stand as high above us as we do above the red-skins of our forests and prairies. Suppose all this: still, we do not treat the Indians as these people are treated by us. We leave them to govern themselves by their own laws and their own men: we exercise over them some general powers, only for the sake of keeping them at peace with each other and of preventing grog-shops among them. We pay them annuities, send the Bible and the school-master among them, furnish them with implements of regular husbandry, and endeavor to teach them their use. We protect them and try to improve them.

But what do our foreign masters do for us? Do they protect us from foreign nations? On the contrary: they are always wanting to draw us into aimless quarrels with everybody. Do they keep us at peace among ourselves? By no manner of means. They are always quarreling with us and even with each other, about Hayti knows what—about White Boys and Orange men, Corkonians and Fardowners; immemorial feuds and fights, that nobody ever understood and which are only the fiercer for people not knowing what they mean. The Germans and Italians are quieter, and only raise a riot now and then: but the Irish are forever kicking up rowe and breaking heads, getting up mobs, rendering our elections scenes of violence and blood, and turning the highest and what should be the soberest of our institutions, the right of suffrage, into an outrage and a mockery, a hell's hubbub of drunkenness and perjury and bludgeoning.

Do they prevent grog-shops? Lo! in every city, the worst dens of debauch are, to get them and to keep away decent men from voting, made almost the sole places for holding the polls! Shall we ask *what* they do, as our lawgivers and masters, to raise us up from our inferiority, to civilize, to moralize, to christianize, to instruct us? Nothing. We repeat that they treat us even less humanely than we do the most barbarous and generally irreclaimable Indians.

Those Indians are a conquered people. But when did these foreigners conquer us? Not since, as a young and weak but high-spirited nation, we threw off the light fetters of England's dominion. And have we done so, in the full vigor of our strength, only to become, in its old and stalwart manhood, the vassals of all Europe's vile boudmen to all the world, slaves that have not even the poor privilege of belonging to any one in particular, but are a common property of which anybody abroad has only to come here and take possession? Did we shake off Kings and Lords only that we might be ever and lorded over by those who say they were slaves to kings and vassals to lords? Shall we utter bow our necks once more to the British yoke? For that servitude was less low, less galling. It was a tyranny softened by old benefits and natural affections: a tyranny of our own kin and for

Our masters then
Were still at least our countrymen.

We speak warmly. How can we help it? Who does not know that the abuses we are complaining of have become intolerable? Who does not feel that none can bear it, except the dishonorable and disloyal traffickers for office who willingly, for their own dishonest harter away, to the worst and foolishest of foreigners, the rights and the well-being of good citizens, and even the true interests of the naturalized foreigner himself?

Himself usually poor and less able than others to make his way. In a strange land, through the public disorders which foreigners stirred up by wicked demagogues, excited by the general prejudice which their conduct first producing, the alien, in his own person pays more severely than all others the mischief which he does or which political jugglers make play upon his ignorance and his passions. Only the poor who, more than all, have need that the law, ever vigorous and impartial, shall protect all men, all the while. Wealth and power protect themselves. It is, more than all, the poor who have need that the country where they are should flourish: for a bad and foolish government grinds, starves, oppresses chiefly the poor: the rich it favors; or they can buy it, or they can fly from it. Bad government must take much from the rich: but from the poor it takes all. So, again, it is the poor who have the truest and strongest interest in keeping a genuine republican free Government. The rich are free enough, almost anywhere: generally but the poor who are enslaved. And the Bible is, in the moral world, good and the Republican Government is in the civil world are the salvation of the poor. As, then, the poor are, for beyond all others, the sufferers by bad government, so the foreign-born poor, who needs good laws, a good government, and the greatest public prosperity to assist him; is in a strange country, all the rest of the poor have the advantage over him.

Instead of considering all this, and how they were in a condition, by taking an active part in our Government, to benefit it or even themselves, the great body of these men, and especially of our headlong friends the Irish, have rushed into politics, as fast as they landed, to not only have aided all disorder, all turbulence and everything illegal and mischievous, but in doing this, more and more, every day, while dominecring violence and arrogance, which have now roused the general indignation of the people of the soil. *They* are not accustomed to be lorded over; and will least of all bear to see men admitted, by a boon, to a participation in our freedom, not to a right of hectoring and ruining us.

All the sober and just part of them—and we rejoice to say they are many—feel as strongly as we do the folly, the mischief, the criminality of these courses, and the probability that the country must at last, if these men thus array themselves a plague to the land and the people who have received them and dealt with them in a spirit so brotherly, treat them as aliens, as they will persist in not being Americans, not but Americans, and entitled to no more than other Americans, even after being honestly naturalized.

Since the new divorce bill has gone into operation in Ohio, marriages are placed under the head of limited partnerships.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

Mrs. Martha Byrd, consort Wm. S. Byrd, daughter of Daniel W. Easley, of Athens, departed this life on the 17th January, 54, at her residence in Richland, Holmes nty, Miss.

She had lived a long and pious life, being the time of her death, 60 years 9 months 11 days old. At the tender age of 13 embraced religion under the preaching of Rev. Hope Hull, in her native State, and ever since remained a worthy and beloved member of the Methodist Episcopal rch.

She had had for years very hard trials, but remained firm and a pillar of the Church her them. Her place in the Church will soon be filled. She seemed confident, n the time the fearful disease (palpitation of the heart) began its ravages upon feeble frame, that her earthly existence but of short duration; yet she did not n to wish it longer, but rather to rejoice the time was rapidly approaching for le depart and to be with Christ, which deemed far better than to remain in this ld. When, seeing she had but a few rs to live, she called her children togeth- round her bed of death, to leave with n mother's blessings and bid them fare- ; after which she requested her friends brethren present to sing her favorite n, of which she repeated one verse, "Jecan make a dying bed feel soft as down ows nre." While they were singing this propriate hymn a heavenly smile suffused face.

After she had lost the power of speech, in er to ascertain whether or not she was scious, she was asked to raise her hands; in a moment raised them both. She was n asked if she felt Christ with her in passthe dark valley, to let it be known by the sign. She threw up both her pale and ble hands in token that she had gained victory. A few moments more and she the world adieu forever! without struggle. Who, in witnessing such triumph not say, "let me die the death of the teous, and let my last end be like his."

P. Cooper.

Ben, in Perry county, Ala., on the 5th of ril, 1854, Thomas Webb Bland, aged 23 rs and 3 days. He was always remarkd good boy, and when on his death-bed he ed that had been trying to serve God ever e he was eleven years old; and he died he lived, in the faith of the gospel. His moments were spent in shouting aloud praises of God.

Living as he did at some distance in the ntry, he did not enjoy much intercourse h his brethren here, but his request was, t they should be informed that "he had e to heaven, and he hoped they would et him there." May God grant it.

T. Y. Ramsey.

Clarion, Ala., March 14, 1854.

Died, at his residence near Clinton, La., of the prevailing epidemic, Nov. 15, 1853, Rev. D. D. Merrick, formerly from Wilbraham, Mass. The Saviour whom he sought d found in early youth, forsook him not in hour of dissolution. His sweet and genspirit passed away to mingle with those o have gone up to the paradise of God, ds white in the blood of the Lamb. In his th the poor have lost a friend, the Church ornament, while his wife, three children and ide circle of friends are left to mourn his eparable loss. S. B. T.

The Christian Advocate and Journal will ase copy.

Death in the Pulpit.—The Montgomery rnal of the 14th says: We learn that the v. W. S. Loyd, the pastor of two Baptist urches in this county, a few miles west of city, Elam and Antioch, died on last nday, while performing service at the lat- He had commenced his discourse, and r speaking a few moments, suddenly exmed, "I feel, brethren, I am going," and antaneously sank down and expired.

Some physicians were present in the congation, who attempted in vain to revive n. There was no pulsation or breath after fall, and it is presumed that he died of n ease of the heart, as he had suffered much day previously from palpitation.

Mr. Loyd was justly esteemed by his parioners for his able, faithful and acceptable rs, and although his loss is a bitter stroke his friends, it is doubtless a consolation to m to know that he died without pain and h his "harness on," in the faithful and est discharge of his duty.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The following is the report of the interments the cemeteries of the city with one exception, for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on nday, the 19th inst.: Protestant, Girod street, Cypress Grove, 6; Odd Fellows' Rest, 4; ter's Field, 14; Charity Hospital, 23; St. rick's, 14; Catholic No. 1, Second District, Catholic No. 2, Second District, 7; Lafayette, rth District, 19. Total, 97.

Dreadful Death.—An inquest was held last urday on the body of a man named Jacques nal, a native of France and about 54 years go. Deceased had fallen into a well, in a den on Ursuline street, between Johnson and eur streets, and being intoxicated at the e was drowned before assistance could be dered.

James Williams Again.—This juvenile rascal, who, it may be remembered, was arrested o days ago on a charge of having picked a y's pocket at the Lake, and who was discharged in consequence of no prosecutor appearagainst him, was again arrested night before last by the officer employed at the St. Charles Hotel, who charges him with having taken the sum of $175. His trunks were forched, and duplicates of drafts to the amount $200, which had been transmitted to a person named McCoy, in Birmingham, (or "Hurmingem," as the boy calls it) England, were found. These he denies all knowledge of, and declares that if any such papers were found in trunks they must have been placed there by he person for the purpose of getting him into crape. He is at present in the lock-up of the st District. When this little chap was reased on the former occasion he called at the ces of the different morning papers of the y, and stated that his standing in society as honest gentleman, together with his personal ings, had been much injured and outraged sundry articles that had appeared in relation his arrest, and he desired that the affair uld be properly represented to the public, t the stain upon his character might be reved and his name freed from the reproach t upon it. In fact, if our memory be good, succeeded in obtaining the amende honorable m one of our brothers, in very choice and ect terms, and will without doubt seek it in if he is fortunate enough to escape this s. What can be thought of a boy who has duated in the science of rascality when rely past the age of twelve years?

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This Board met last evening, Dr. Dalton in the Chair and a quorum present. On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and a communication was read from the Mayor, informing the Board that ex-President Fillmore had left Louisville for New Orleans, and would probably arrive here sometime during this week, and recommending that the hospitalities of the city be tendered him by the Common Council; resolutions to that effect were adopted and a Committee appointed to arrange the matter. His Honor also transmitted a memorial from the trustees of the Seamen's Home, complaining of the opposition experienced in the discharge of their duties from the runners of sailor landlords; a number of affidavits, from sailors and other, accompanied this document, to the effect that deponents on landing at this port had been abused, assaulted and in some instances cruelly beaten for taking lodgings at the Seamen's Home, and for even expressing intentions of doing so. The memorial further sets forth that applications have frequently been made to the Recorders of the city and to the officers of the police, but that protection had invariably been withheld, and it thus became necessary to seek justice from the City Council.

Mr. Purvis offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to furnish vessels arriving here a sufficient police force to protect sailors and others from violence in the exercise of their rights. This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Wright and O'Sullivan, the former having misunderstood its import, and the latter stating that he believed the sailors were able to protect themselves.

Mr. Purris rose to an explanation. He stated that the resolution was only meant for the protection of the class of persons referred to, and that he was astonished to see it meet with opposition. Was it possible that an appeal of this kind could be disregarded, when it was distinctly asserted by numerous respectable citizens that the ordinary methods of obtaining justice had entirely failed in accomplishing that end? Did the Board wish to make itself a laughing-stock and incur the condemnation and scorn of all sensible and right-thinking men. Would they, the members, for a paltry political consideration, forego all sense of justice, and close their eyes to a most abominable outrage upon personal rights and the laws of the land?

Several other members spoke warmly upon the subject, and the resolution was afterwards amended so as to devolve the duty of furnishing policemen upon the Recorders of the several Districts instead of the Mayor, and after many attempts to lay it on the table, refer it to a special committee, and to defeat it altogether—principally made by Messrs. Ker, O'Sullivan and Latour—the resolution as emended was adopted. A resolution was then adopted requesting the Police Committee to report whether an increase of the police force would be necessary in order to carry out the arrangement resolved upon.

A second message was read from the Mayor, alluding to the great fire which occurred some days ago, and suggesting the propriety of the Council taking some steps for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Daniel S. Woodruff and William McLeod, who lost their lives at said fire. A resolution appropriating the sum of $2000 to that purpose was, after much discussion, adopted.

A communication from the Comptroller was read, informing the Board of the adjudication of a contract for the construction of an iron railing around Annunciation Square, for the sum of $19,700. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

General Intelligence.

On Thursday night last, a large meeting was held at Mobile for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of that community in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana, resolutions were reported and several speeches were made.

Earthquake in Georgia.—A slight earthquake was experienced at Macon, Ga., on or about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by a heavy rumbling sound which lasted thirty or forty seconds.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will report that our mail steamers would be of no sort of account in time of war except as transports.

Fire in Mobile.—Masterson's crockery warehouse, situated in Water street, Mobile, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $11,500. The property was insured in the city.

Mary Hewitt is engaged in writing a popular history of America, intended to make the reading class of English artisans, etc., better acquainted with the history of the United States than they have hitherto been.

"Know-Nothings"—A secret society of this name was formed in this city on Monday night, with over a hundred members. There are thousands of persons banded together in the North in this cause whatever it is. [Washington Sentinel.

Mr. Joseph Warnock, a young man aged 19, of Warren county, Miss., on his return home from Oakland College, on the steamer Princess, fell from the cabin deck to the lower deck and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died at Vicksburg.

Outrage and Murder by a Slave.—A man named Mitchel, living in Ashe county, N. C., a short time since, having gone to Grayson Courthouse to lecture on temperance, his own negro during his absence committed a rape on his mistress, after which he murdered her, put the body in a bed in her house and then ran to a neighbor's house and informed them his mistress was dying; he then went to another house and informed persons there that she was dead. The negro was arrested and confessed the hellish deed, and it was reported was whipped and then hung.

Mrs. Gwin, wife of Senator Gwin of California, it is stated, has just come into possession of 50,000 acres of land located in Texas, worth from $2 to $20 per acre.

The property formerly belonged to her first husband, Mr. Logan, a wealthy citizen of Texas, who, some years since, died suddenly without a will, but it has for several years been in the hands of an administrator. Recently, however, a case instituted by some of Mr. Logan's heirs against the administrator in the Supreme Court of Texas, was decided, and Mrs. Gwin declared to be entitled to the whole estate.

The Louisiana Legislature and Cuba.—The following resolutions were adopted by both houses of the Legislature on the last day of the session, with but three dissenting votes:

Be it Resolved, That we view with alarm the recent and avowed change that has taken place in the policy of the Spanish Government in Cuba, the manifest tendency and result of which must be the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the white race in that country.

Resolved, That we believe such an event will have a most pernicious effect upon the same institution and interests in these States; that it will destroy the social and political existence of that island; that it will materially affect the natural law of American progress, by precluding forever the admission of Cuba into this Union; that it will create in our immediate vicinity, and almost within sight of our own shores, a government administered by an inferior and barbarous African race, under the immediate influence of European interests and ideas, and adverse to the pure American influences which should predominate on this continent and its adjacent islands; that it will menace the security of the outlets of all our Southern and South-western rivers, and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, of the American Mediterranean, of the new and great highways of commerce through those seas and across the isthmus of America; and that it will materially endanger the intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific States.

Resolved, That we approve of the sentiments expressed in the inaugural message of General Pierce, relative to the extension of our limits and the prevention of the establishment of prejudicial influences around our Southern border, and of those laid down by his Excellency Governor Hebert in his late annual message.

Resolved, That we deem the time has arrived when the American people and the Federal Government should take a great and active interest in the proceedings of Spain and other European powers in Cuba, in order to prevent the establishment of measures and institutions prejudicial to our own safety and welfare.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 18, 1854.

Congress has settled down into its old dog-trot pace and we may expect this session to witness the coming in and going out of the season—the leaves have not quite burst the buds, but they will expand and grow and fade again, before Congress adjourns, at its present rate of progress.

There is a remedy for this. Within the few first days after the opening of this Congress, the House appointed a Select Committee with power to revise the rules and to report at any time, this report, when made, to take precedence of all other business until finally disposed of. The experience of years has shown that the present cumbrous code of rules which governs the House is so devised that all the business becomes, after a few weeks, blocked up, and each succeeding week only adds to this mass of confusion, fresh obstacles to progress, so that in the end, nothing but the annual appropriation bills are passed upon, and these loaded down with items properly belonging to separate bills; even these are not seriously taken in hand until a day of adjournment is fixed upon, and then everything is done helter-skelter—clerks work all night—committees of conference between the two Houses cross each other's paths in the rotunda—everybody is worried to know what is done, and until the legislative battle is over and Congress adjourned, the very actors in this scene of disgraceful hurry know not what is done, or left undone. The remedy for this is a return to parliamentary rules and the courtesy of gentlemen. Let the press call upon the Select Committee to report; even if all the present rules are annulled the country will be the gainer.

Mr. Hunt brought before the House, this morning, a question of privilege relative to some remarks of Mr. Lane, of Indiana, which were reported in the Globe in a manner offensive to Mr. H., if designed to be applied to him—upon this point Mr. Hunt made inquiry. Mr. Lane entered upon a long explanation and the upshot of it was that he first took away the ground of complaint, and then withdrew the language used.

Washington, March 14, 1854.

We have had a sort of supplemental discussion upon the Nebraska bill in the Senate today, which grew out of a petition presented by Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts; and as it was an occasion of some excitement, for the moment, perhaps it may amuse and edify your readers if I give them a brief synopsis of it.

Mr. Everett briefly called attention to the petition which was lying on the Clerk's desk (a huge roll of manuscript tied with a large cord) which he had been requested to present to the Senate, and which was signed by three thousand and fifty of the clergymen of New England. He hoped that a remonstrance from so intelligent a body of men would be allowed its proper weight with the Senate.

Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, presented a petition from the Baltimore Board of Trade relative to the improvement of their harbor, etc.

[While others were presenting petitions, Senator Douglas was at the Clerk's desk inspecting the huge petition from the Puritans.]

Mr. Douglas, having returned to his seat, rose with a good deal of feeling in his manner and denounced the New England protest as libelous, calumnious, etc.

Sam Houston took the floor in defense of the petitioners, whose right to be heard was as good as that of Senators themselves. They used no language stronger than he had applied to the measure when it was under discussion. He had said that the bill was a violation of treaties solemnly entered into with the Indians; that it was a violation of plighted faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and he told Senators at the time that it would awaken a storm of agitation at the North. This was then denied, but now look on the table—there was a protest signed by more than three thousand ministers of the living God. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was for treating all petitions respectfully, but these men were here in a character unknown to the Constitution; they had laid aside their character as citizens, and were here as ministers of the gospel. As a body, these men were encroaching and arrogant. He moved that the petition be not received.

Mr Butler, of South Carolina, had great respect for ministers of the gospel; could almost be passive under their rebuke. But these men had left the pulpit and entered the political arena. They assumed, as God's organs, to be foreman of the jury which was to pronounce a verdict against us. The Senate should not submit to their rebuke.

Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, had great respect for clergymen while they kept themselves to the purity of their office, but when they descended from this to mix in the dirty pool of politics, etc.

Sam Houston said the Senator from Virginia had represented these petitioners as invoking God's vengeance on us, but this was not so. They were denounced as agitators; but where did agitation begin? This Senate was the laboratory where it was first manufactured.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, here ventured a gentle defence of himself and the protestants. He was sorry that the presentation of this petition had awakened so much feeling. He thought the language of the memorial had been misconstrued. It was represented as a protest upon the action already done by this body, but on examining it he found that it bore date the 1st of March, and the bill was passed on the 4th; he had no doubt it was signed while the bill was under discussion. He believed, too, that clergymen of all political parties had joined in this remonstrance, and that nowhere in the world could there be found a like number of men of more worth and intelligence. He had considered it strictly his duty to present this petition, for though the bill had passed the Senate it might yet come back for amendment, and meanwhile he had moved to lay this petition on the table.

Mr. Pettit said the Senator from Mississippi had expressed great respect for clergymen while they kept out of the turbid pool of politics. Now he (Pettit) did not think the political waters any muddier than the streams which ran through the contradictory systems of theology. These men had made this an ecclesiastical question, and denounced us as violators of God's law. We have chosen an officer to expound the divine will to us, and he should move to refer this petition to the Chaplain, Rev. Henry Slicer, that he might consider it and report upon it officially. [Laughter.]

If it was his (the Chaplain's) opinion that the bill we have passed is likely to subject us to divine wrath, he (Pettit) should beg his colleagues in the House for God's sake to send back the bill to us.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Douglas, Houston, Seward and Badger, and finally the petition was laid on the table.

The House spent the whole day upon another railroad bill, which had passed the Senate, for a grant of land to Wisconsin in aid of a road from Milwaukee to Lake Winnebago. This bill has met a strong opposition by parties from the locality, who already have a road under way with which this one would conflict. At one time the measure was near being ordered to its engrossment, the vote being 91 yeas to 90 nays, but Speaker Boyd came in and voted no; so there was a tie, and the vote lost. Subsequently, the bill was laid on the table, or as Senator Benton would say, "killed stone dead."

The Senate had a long Executive session today, but the Gadsden Treaty was not taken up. Those who say this Treaty will be passed know no more about it than he who reads.

The Homestead Bill.

This bill, which passed the House of Representatives on the 6th, makes the following provisions:

1. That any free white person who is at the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land which at the time of application may be subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

2. The person applying for the benefit of this act in which he or she is about to make each entry, shall make affidavit before the said Register that he or she is the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, and upon making affidavit and filing it with the Register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified; provided that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of said entry, and if at the expiration of such time the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death his heirs or devisee, or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee in case of her death shall prove by two credible witnesses he, or she, or they, have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated it or any part thereof, then in such case he, or she, or they, shall be entitled to a patent as in other cases made and provided for by law; provided further in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right of the free entry shall inure to the benefit of the said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator, or guardian, may at any time within two years after the death of such surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of the said infants, but no other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

3. All land acquired under this act shall in no event become liable to satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

4. In case a person who has filed the affidavit required shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned said country for more than six months at any one time, in that event the land so entered to revert back to Government, subject to appeal to the General Land Office.

5. If any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories and not a citizen of the United States at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed on an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States.

6. No individual is permitted to make more than one entry under the provision of this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect, and the Registers and Receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act, that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application, at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; provided, however, all persons entering land under the provisions of this act shall, as near as may be practicable, in making such entries, be confined to each alternate quarter section, and to land subject to private entry, and provided nothing in this act shall be so contructed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights; and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to authorize the class of persons provided for who may not own over 160 acres of land, to enter free of cost any public lands adjoining his or her farm, subject to private entry at the minimum price in quantity when added to what he or she now owns, equal to 160 acres—provided he or she shall cultivate the whole or part thereof.

Custom-house Regulations of the Island of Cuba.

The Charleston Courier publishes the following regulations of the Custom-houses in Cuba, as published by the authorities of that Island, for the government of the Captains and Supercargoes of Spanish and foreign vessels engaged in that trade:

I.

All Captains or Supercargoes the moment their vessels have come to their anchor in any port of this Island, must deliver, immediately upon being visited by the Custom-house boat, a manifest, declaring his name, that of the vessel, from whence she comes, number of tons, number of bales, packages and every other article he has on board, or of which his cargo is composed, with their respective marks, numbers and consignees.

If the whole or part of the cargo were composed of jerked beef, salt, cocoa or any article shipped loose or in bulk, the cargo must be manifested in Spanish weight or measure. All stores, ammunition, arms, tools, instruments, and all other ships' utensils must be manifested, and likewise the seals, if the vessel be a steamboat.

II.

All Captains and Supercargoes of vessels, who enter in distress into any port of this Island, must deliver a manifest of their cargoes in the same manner, as if the vessels were engaged in this trade.

III.

To this same rule are liable all Captains and Supercargoes of vessels entering in ballast.

IV.

If the Captain of a vessel has been obliged by stress of weather or any other unforseen cause, to throw cargo overboard, he must state in his manifest the quantity of the cargo that has been lost, specifying, no matter how large or small the quantity may be, the quantity, number of bales, packages, boxes, etc., as well as class or kind of the goods. After having delivered the manifest, he must appear personally in the Custom-house, with his Logbook, to prove that his declaration is true and correct.

V.

All Captains of vessels coming from Spanish ports with the register of the respective Custom-house, must deliver an additional manifest of all the goods which they have taken on board after the receipt of said register, and not included in the same, and also of all the stores and ships' utensils already mentioned in the rule No. 1.

VI.

In case the Captain or Supercargo does not present the manifest within the time above mentioned, he will incur a fine of $500.

VII.

In case the Captain or Supercargo is unable to make out a manifest, this will be the duty of the consignee or any one of his clerks.

VIII.

During the twelve hours, after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the Captain, Supercargo or consignee, can make any alteration he thinks proper or necessary, and for this purpose he will call on the collector, or in his absence on the Commander of the Custom-house officers in service.

IX.

The twelve hours prescribed in the rule No. 9 having elapsed, all the packages or other goods which have been omitted in the manifest will be confiscated, and the Captain or Supercargo fined in double the value of the same in case the amount of the duties to be paid on the contents of the package or packages confiscated does not exceed $400. In case the value of the duties to be paid should exceed the above sum and belong to the owner or consignee, Captain or Supercargo of the vessel, he or they will be condemned, instead of the above fine, to lose the vessel, freight and all other profits.

X.

Nothing whatever can be discharged without the permission of the Collector and knowledge of the Commander of the Custom-house Officers in service. Should, however, anything be discharged, although of little value or free of duty, the Captain or Supercargo will incur the fine of $1000, with entire confiscation of the goods thus discharged and likewise of the boats or launches which have been employed in the transportation of the same, in case the value of the duties to be paid on such goods does not exceed the sum of $200; but if they should exceed said sum, instead of the fine the vessel will be confiscated.

XI.

No goods whatever, to be quantity large or small, can be transported from one vessel to another, without the permission mentioned in the rule No. 11, and if this law is violated the Captains or Supercargos of each vessel will suffer the same penalty of fine, embargo or confiscation.

XII.

Should a vessel discharge merchandise, to the quantity large or small, in a non-licensed port, said merchandise, as well as the vessel and all her appurtenances, shall incur the penalty of confiscation.

XIII.

If on the conclusion of the discharge there should be found one or more packages short of the quantity manifested, it will in that case be understood that the Captain or Supercargo of the vessel has committed fraud against the Custom-house, and he shall be fined $200 for each package missing.

XIV.

If in the outward dispatch, in consequence of the visit of the vessel by the Custom-house officer, before the Captain or Supercargo has received his register, an excess of cargo should be detected, such goods will be confiscated and the Captain fined in the value of the merchandise confiscated.

XV.

All goods, product or any other article detected in the act of being fraudulently shipped, shall likewise incur the same penalty of fine and embargo.

XVI.

Should the Captains or Supercargoes not have wherewith to satisfy such fines and costs imposed on and caused by them, the vessels they command shall be seized for the purpose, unless the consignee come forward as security.

The President's Message.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ultimo. There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba; and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and as yet fruitless, negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and, when prepared, will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government are but the repetition of excuses, rendered by inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has, undoubtedly, much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this government to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and, in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

Franklin Pierce.

Washington, March 15, 1854.

The Black Warrior Affair.

LETTER FROM CONSUL ROBERTSON TO SECRETARY MARCY.

We copy the following official account of the seizure of the steamship Black Warrior, received at the State Department from Col. Wm. H. Robertson, our acting Consul at Havana:

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, March 3, 1854.

Sir—By the United States steamer Corwin, which I dispatched to Charleston on the 1st instant, conceiving that the importance of the intelligence I had to communicate justified that course, I advised you of the seizure by the Custom-house authorities here, apparently, or rather evidently, with the consent and approbation of the supreme authority of the Island, of the cargo on board the steamer Black Warrior, of New York, and of the attempt to lay a very heavy fine upon the Captain of the vessel, which fine is said to be double in amount to the value of the cargo—all this under the pretence of his having made a false entry, to-wit: that he stated his ship to be in ballast, when she had cotton on board *in transitu*. I feel it to be my duty to repeat the circumstances of the case, to correct any errors that I may have communicated in my dispatch before mentioned, numbered 34.

The steamer was expected here from Mobile, on her way to New York, on the 20th ult. Messrs. Tyng & Co., her consignees, on the day before, (25th, Saturday) entered and cleared her *in ballast*. This has been customary for steamers of the Law and British mail lines. I am informed that the Black Warrior has been entered and cleared *in ballast* since she commenced to run, now about eighteen months past, making two trips per month, without any objection on the part of the Custom-house authorities, who cannot plead ignorance of the fact, for immediately that a steamer drops her anchor, two Custom-house guards, and an unlimited number of policemen, public and secret, were placed on board to watch every passenger or package on the ship. No attempt has ever been made, that I am aware of, to conceal the cargo. Furthermore, the Captain of the Black Warrior has been in the habit to deliver to the authorities, on arrival, several numbers of the public journals of New York or Mobile, of the latest dates, which contained the advertisement of the Black Warrior's being about to sail on such a date, expressing the cargo she carried for her port of destination.

The ship arrived here on the morning of the 28th. The Captain delivered his manifest in ballast, as had been customary. He assures me that he had always been under the impression that a special concession existed which exempted his vessel and other steamers from the formality of manifesting their cargo *in transitu*; he thinks that the owners of the ship entertain the same belief. On the same day (28th) at about 12 o'clock, Mr. Tyng sent his clerk to the custom-house for the dispatch of the steamer, to take the same to the Captain of the Port, to procure the pass for her to leave the port; it was refused to him, and he was informed that the ship was stopped by order of superior authority of the royal exchequer. Upon this Mr. Tyng, with the Captain, came to my office and informed me of the state of the case. Whilst the former was entering a protest, I took the latter with me to the Captain-General. The object of this interview was to lay before his Excellency all the circumstances of the case, and particularly to show that there had not been, on the part of Captain Bullock, or any one concerned in the ship, the least intention of violating any law of Spain or regulation of the port. His Excellency courteously listened to me, and replied that no report had been made to him on the subject; he also recommended that I should give him my statement in a memorial or official communication. I immediately returned to my office and prepared my letter to the Captain-General. Of this letter, in my anxiety to bring the affairs to a satisfactory settlement without delay, I kept no copy, which I regret.

In the meantime Mr. Tyng went to the custom-house, finding that this cause of the difficulty was the omission of the cargo *in transitu* in the manifest, and thinking that as the twelve hours allowed by law to amend manifests had not elapsed, and that by making the amendment the difficulty would be terminated, he applied to the collector, stating that in the course of fifty minutes or half an hour he would be prepared to present the correct manifest. The collector replied that it could not and should not be admitted, because he had already applied for the vessel's dispatch, or something to this effect. It is true that Mr. Tyng had applied for the dispatch; but it may be well to bear in mind that it was not given; and it is a question, in my opinion, whether the steamer could be considered as cleared, in effect, so far as regards the clearance on the 28th, before she had arrived. I deem it *informal*. Mr. Tyng was at the same time informed that the cargo was confiscated and the Captain fined according to the custom-house regulations. In the afternoon of the same day (I have been informed) a gang of men were sent alongside the ship, to commence the discharge of the cargo; but finding that the Captain and Purser were on shore, the operation was deferred until the next morning, when they again appeared, and the officer at the head of the party demanded of the Captain the delivery of the cargo, which Captain Bullock declined, remarking to the officer that if he took by force, as he must do, one single bale of the cargo, he (the Captain) would instantly haul down his colors and abandon his ship to them. This seemed to make the officer hesitate. He suspended his operation, and came on shore—no doubt to lay the facts before his superiors, and receive their directions. He soon returned on board, opened the hatches and commenced the discharge; whereupon Captain Bullock hauled down his flag, and, with his officers and crew, abandoned the vessel to the Spanish authorities.

On the evening of the 28th I received the Captain-General's reply to my letter, which was far from satisfactory. A copy and translation of the same were transmitted to you with my communication, No. 34, sent by steamer Corwin.

On the 1st, at about 12 o'clock, the Collector wrote a communication to Mr. Tyng. I send you a copy of this communication, as well as that of a second letter from the same officer, also that of Mr. Tyng's reply. Enclosed you will likewise find a copy of a letter I received last evening from the "Intendente" of the Treasury, and of my reply thereto. I also accompany a copy of the printed regulations, which are handed to all captains of vessels on the first visit from the custom-house officers.

I have omitted to say that I am informed that the regulations concerning steamers require that they shall manifest the quantity of coal they have on board, but that in no instance has this law been complied with. This neglect or unobservance of the laws by the authorities themselves has rendered them obsolete, and therefore inapplicable. I am also assured that a law prescribes that, when it is clearly shown that there has been no intention of infringing the law, or defrauding her Majesty's revenues, parties shall not be deemed culpable. In my opinion, it is simply ridiculous to suppose for an instant that the Captain of the Black Warrior had any intention to do otherwise than conform to all established regulations.

Although I had written to the "Intendente" last evening declining the request that I should appoint a person to take an account of the cargo proposed to be landed to-day, being led to that course by the idea that the Intendente's object was to present at least the semblance of a sanction on the part of this Consulate to their proceedings, I, nevertheless, called upon him this morning, remarking by way of introduction that I presented myself not only in the character of Consul or commercial agent, but as a friend; that I was expecting the steamer Philadelphia to-day, and I was anxious to communicate to my government the true relation of facts on both sides, that my government might be prepared to meet the many demands upon it for indemnity by innocent parties interested in the cargo; that I did not come to solicit that his government should alter its position, however desirous I might be to aid in preserving good relations between the two governments, but to obtain facts. This led to a discussion. I remarked that I could not see how two wrongs made a right; that it might have been wrong to have entered and cleared the ship in ballast, but that the Captain, through his consignee, had attempted to correct the error within the legal time, and he had not been permitted; that this, added to the long-continued, and by the authorities well known, practice of entering in ballast, when she had cargo *in transitu*, I did not see how they could put themselves in the right; still, that I was not disposed to test the law points bearing on the case, but that it had given me much pain that the matter had not been settled satisfactorily and amicably as it should have been; and finally, that I was apprehensive that this affair might create great agitation and difficulty, from the circumstance of there being so many parties interested who had nothing whatever to do with the vessel. To all this the Intendente said that he regretted he had not seen me before; that, as the matter stood, he still not know what to do, but he would examine carefully into it, and try to bring it to a satisfactory termination, or something to this effect.

But, in the meantime, the ship has been, by order of the authorities, hauled to one of the wharves, and some of the cargo taken out. There is every appearance that it is intended to proceed with the discharge.

In my dispatch (No 34) I stated that the British mail line have also been in the habit of entering and clearing *in ballast* when they had cargo on board. Mr. Crawford, the British Consul, has assured me to-day that such is not the case.

Some of the officers and all the crew of the Black Warrior are on board of the United States steamer Fulton; the transient passengers, 14 in number, are on shore.

I beg of you to consider my anxiety to lay before you all the circumstances that I can bring to mind in regard to this unfortunate affair, as a sufficient apology for the length of this dispatch.

There are three or four other American vessels in difficulty here at present; but I do not consider their cases of such importance as to require that I shall trouble you with them until I can ascertain the result, and whether this has not been in conformity to law.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

Wm. H. Robertson, Acting Consul.

Hon Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the U. S., Washington.

Drawing of the Havana Lottery.—A late letter from Havana to the Charleston Standard says: I was present on Friday last, at the drawing of the "Grand Royal Cuban Lottery," which exhibited the Cuban population in, to me, a new light, and therefore I send you a description of the scene.

A platform was erected in one of the arches of the square of the Custom-House, which at the back and sides was hung with crimson drapery, at the back was suspended a portrait of the Queen of Spain. There were two large, gaudily-painted globes placed near the edge of the platform, in one of which was placed representatives of the whole number of tickets, and in the other the several prizes; two boys ascended the platform, the globes were turned by negroes, a military band played one of the Royal Marches, a file of soldiers—soldiers here play a prominent part on all public occasions—was placed to keep the crowd clear of the platform, and the drawing commenced. One of the boys thrust his arm into one of the globes and drew out a number, then marched with a theatrical air to the rear of the platform; the other boy went through a similar ceremony, and the two advanced together to the front, the one proclaimed the number, the other the prize; then there was a universal examining of tickets, but no one appeared to hold the fortunate number, and the ceremony of drawing another number was gone through, and a like result ensued; at the drawing of the fifth number there was a shriek of joy, and a miserable looking duo-decimo edition of a man, was discovered to have swooned with delight at being the holder of the eighth of a two thousand dollar prize! Poor devil! when he "came to," as I believe the old ladies call it, he said "Caramba, I thought it was $20,000." During the day, I heard of several parties who had drawn small prizes, but although all the city, or rather all the white population of it appeared to hold portions of tickets, yet no one, that I have heard of, held the number 12,567, which drew the $100,000 prize. I will not say that the drawing was not fairly conducted, but I confess I liked not the two boys turning their backs upon the crowd and marching to the rear of the platform; it afforded opportunity for collusion, and no dimes or dollars of my "hard earnings" shall ever be invested in the "Royal Cuban Lottery."

Russia and Turkey.—The following is stated to be a prophecy taken from an old volume of predictions, written in the 15th century:

> In twice two hundred years, the Bear
> The Crescent will assail:
> But if the Cock and the Bull unite,
> The Bear shall not prevail.
>
> In twice two hundred years again
> Let Israel know and fear,
> The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,
> Dissolve and disappear.

The treaty between France and Belgium has been signed by both powers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 15.—The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst., one week later than those received by the Asia. It will be seen by her commercial summary, which we give below, that the cotton market is dull and drooping, and that a still further decline has taken place in breadstuffs.

Liverpool, March 4.—The cotton market opened heavy at the commencement of the week, but improved slightly before the close. There were more sellers than buyers in the market, and the decline may be set down at 1 d-16d. per lb. Middling qualities have declined most. The sales of the week amount to only 31,000 bales, and the following are to-day's quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; and Middling Uplands, 5 11-16d. per lb. Flour has declined 2s. per bbl., and Cor

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE BEAUTIFUL BEGGAR.....A BALLAD.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

It was in Summer's brightest days,
Beneath a mighty tree,
Could shelter from the noontide blaze,
The knights and ladies three.

Each laughing pair of lovers there
Conversed in merry mood,
When lo! a girl with golden hair
Came slowly from the wood.

The sun had browned her sweet fair face,
But feet were travel sore,
A mandolin with touching grace
Upon her arm she bore.

And to the knights and ladies three
Right sweetly did she sing,
It seemed some bird upon the tree
Regarding weary wing.

Right sweetly did she sing to them,
A tune in bach blue eye,
That sparkled like some costly gem
Which captured monarchs buy.

And thus she spake—"O ladies fair!
O noble cavaliers!
By your bright eyes and beauty rare,
And by your matchless spears!

"I ask not silver for my song,
But golden pieces bright;
For ye may lose and recover long
Nor one so mad a wight!

"In Barbary, the Moslem's slave,
My lover sighs for me;
And I were rather in my grave,
Than kiss alone and free!

"He was the bravest of our youth,
And loved me when a child;
And never treason to the truth,
His noble lips defiled!

"'Tis for his ransom that I sing
And beg from day to day,
That I have sworn from earth to wring,
And for his freedom pay!"

Then rose the first gay cavilier,
And said—"My pretty maid,"
Whilst brushing from his eye a tear,
"That ransom shall be paid!

"No gold have I, my debts are long,
And sad to call to mind;
But I've a horse both young and strong,
For martial use designed.

"That horse is thine, its price will aid
To set thy lover free."
"Nay, then, his ransom *shall* be paid!"
Cried knights and ladies three.

The second knight his dagger gave,
The first work of Spain;
His mantle trimmed with ermine brave,
The third to doff was fain.

And each fair lady from her ear
Unloosed her rings of gold,
And gave them to her cavalier
To help that maiden bold.

And by those knights and ladies three,
That ransom straight was paid,
And she a happy wife was she,
That fair and faithful maid.

Nor ever lacked a charger knight
Who sat beneath that tree,
Nor cramined cloak, nor dagger bright
To set a captive free.

But ladies fair and lovers brave,
All prospered from that day,
On which the noble spendthrifts gave
Their little all away.

[Graham's Magazine.

Haydon the Painter.

It was a fine long fellow, made of wood, yellow washed, and with a little knob at the end to prevent its slipping through my teeth: I am speaking of a pipe. A fine fellow I bought in Chartres street the other day, in form like a common clay, but having the advantage of being light, and not liable to break. I had just filled him to the brim, and was drawing in the first long, soothing stream of dry smoke as I took up a volume of Haydon's autobiography, languidly, for I felt I should be bored. I wished to have something easy and interesting to read, and I took it out of my own free will, but as a kind of duty. I anticipated the usual business—unpublished letters from distinguished men with nothing to distinguish them from those of undistinguished people—hard details full of technical terms. I opened it feeling it would interfere with the soothing influence of my pipe. But I found I was mistaken, I generally err in my presentiments. I was soon deeply interested in poor old Haydon's story; his determination, as a boy, to be a great artist. His pluck in bidding for some anatomical book, at an auction, without a cent in his pocket, and leaving his father to pay for it, and his pride in dashing down the dictionary on the counter and leaving the shop, when a customer offered him less than the proper price for it. But when I read: "I hated day-books, ledgers, bill-books and cash-books; I hated standing behind the counter, and insulted the customers," I looked round for a chair or something to represent Haydon, that I might stop it on the back by way of expressing my admiration.

I read on, on, never weary. There is something startling to be thus admitted to the society, the confidence of a great man; to follow his movements, and hear his most inmost thoughts freely expressed. Glorious things are books; men do not half appreciate them. The idea of being introduced, as it were, into the society of a circle of great men, for one or two dollars! Why, one will spend fifty, and take no end of trouble to simply see the house in which a single famous man was born; and yet one will neglect the opportunity (when it costs next to nothing,) of becoming acquainted with a dozen, to hear what they said, thought, did and looked like. Why, it is like a hungry man going to Baton Rouge to see a pie dish, when he can have a fine dinner for a dollar, by staying in New Orleans. Haydon introduces you to Wilkie, Coleridge, Wordsworth, the Duke of Wellington, Nelson, Fuseli, Leigh Hunt, Landseer, Collins and many others.

Haydon reminds me very much of an old companion now in New York, an author whose name every one knows, but who is as unsuccessful as poor Haydon, simply because he will fight the world, because he prefers walking on the wrong side of the sidewalk, and bumping up against every one he meets, to going easily with the tide on the right side. He certainly gets along somehow; occasionally knocks down one of those who oppose him, and makes a stir; but in the long run, he would effect infinitely greater progress, by taking the easy side; but still, it is grand to see a man going his own way in spite of every one, and never "caving in." This stern determination of Haydon's only makes you admire him; for you find he is not all opposition; there is a soft side to his character; he dotes upon his wife and children and his art. He says he has endured great misery, but has enjoyed more happiness in mere painting than could counterbalance all his miseries put together.

The poor fellow! when his first child is only fourteen months old, a baby, he says, with exquisite simplicity, his mind full of his art, "The dear boy grows apace and seems to be more pleased with color than anything else." In 1822, when his boy is an infant, he prays God to give him genius, that he may be a great painter; that the son may carry out what the father commenced. In 1842, he says, "Thank God, not one of my boys, nor my girl, can draw a straight line even with a ruler, much less without one. And I pray God on my knees, with my forehead bent to the earth, and my lips to the dust, that He will in his mercy afflict them with every other passion, appetite or misery, wretchedness, disease, insanity, or gambling idiotism, rather than a longing for painting—that scorned, miserable art—that greater imposture than the human species it imitates." What a change! Did ever broken heart give forth such a wail? Were ever bright hopes, glorious, noble aspirations so contrasted with blasted prospects and bitter disappointment, as in this short prayer of joy and bitter cry of agony.

But his art was his god to the last, he worshipped it through life, and thanked God just before he left the world, that he had advanced it, and educated the first artists of the day—Landseer, Eastlake and Lance. None, who have not mixed in the society of artists, can conceive the extent to which they are attached to their art, the extent to which it supplies the place of everything else, and makes them indifferent to those amusements which to other young men are necessary. I have often entered the studio of an artist, in the evening, and found half a dozen young fellows laughing and talking with more heartiness over coffee and pipes, than I ever did men of other classes over the most sumptuous supper table.

Haydon speaks with the greatest feeling of the pleasant meetings of his student life—and well he might, when such men as Wilkie were his companions. I can fancy old Wilkie sitting on the bed drawing his own ugly reflections in the looking-glass, and entirely forgetting in order any breakfast. Or when he saw the crowd collected round his first picture in the exhibition, his repeating, "Dear, dear, it's jest wonderful!" It must have been somewhat of a mortification though to poor Haydon, with all his craving for fame, to have the modest Scot get ahead of him, but he tries to avoid showing it in his autobiography.

On one occasion Haydon dissects a lioness which leads him to discover where exist the differences between man and the beast. He says: "I was struck with the relative difference and similarity in the forms of the lion and the man. I put, as a mere experiment, the lion resting on the heel and ball of the toe like the human being, and in an instant of inspired perception, saw the whole system. I found the lioness's feet flat—her chest narrow—her brain small—her forearm long—her body long. I found that she was entirely and capable of standing erect on her feet when resting on the same bones as the human being. I compared the two in muscle and construction; the points where they differed I put down as marks of brutality on the lion's part, as indications of humanity on that of the man, and concluded that in building a superior form, the human peculiarities are to be dwelt on, while for inferior form, those which belong to the brute are to be approached." A little further on he writes: "About the latter end of this year the artists met with a black, a native of Boston, a perfect antique figure alive; on my getting sight of him I engaged him for a month and proceeded to draw and cast him, without a moment's loss of time, in all the attitudes wanted for my picture. The most extraordinary thing was, that I found in this negro all the positive marks of characteristic brutality; beautiful as his form was, his calf was high and feeble, his feet flat and heel projecting, his forearm as long as his arm-bone, his deltoid short, his jaw projecting and his forehead receding." He says in another part of the book, speaking of one of his many quarrels with the world, "I provoked all this clamour by asserting my belief, founded on physical construction, that the negro was the link between animal and man." It is interesting to know the opinion of such a man as Haydon on these subjects.

He gave the abolitionists a capital rub when he was painting the picture of the anti-slavery convention. He records it in his journal thus: "Seveil called. I said, 'I shall place you, Thompson, and the negro together.' Now an abolitionist on thorough principle, would have gloried in being so placed. This was the touchstone. His sophisticated immediately on the propriety of placing the negro in the distance as it would have a much greater effect.

This was quite characteristic of the old boy. Right or wrong he was thorough; he abominated humbug. But this very abomination of the false led him to condemn that which he was ignorant of in unmeasured terms. A striking illustration of this unsharitableness is to be found in his remarks on the principles of Lucretia Mott, whom he was to introduce into the abolition picture:

"Lucretia Mott, the leader of the delegate women from America, sat. I found her out to have infidel notions and resolved at once, narrow-minded or not, not to give her the prominent place I first intended. I will reserve that for a beautiful belie ver in the Divinity of Christ."

Apropos of the Forest King. Landseer once had a dead lion sent to him for the purpose of dissection. When it was brought to the door, his handmaiden came up to the studio, and asked him with great simplicity, "If you please, sir, did you order a lion?" I dare say Landseer thought no more of going to the Zoological Gardens and telling them to send home a brace of Elephants than you or I would of ordering the same number of chickens.

Strong as Hayden was in his dislikes, he was stronger in his affections. He venerated Nelson, and with true John Bull prejudice hated the French. He says: "I have a much higher idea of Nelson's reach of mind than most men are inclined to have. His correspondence in Clerk's Life is masterly. His perfect self-sacrifice, his pure unadulterated patriotism, his intense estimate of the character of the French, and his never being imposed on by their beggarly and bloody philosophy, but invariably seeing through their chuffing pretences, and never believing that their word was worth more than their morals; his inspired conviction that England, in peace or in war, was and would always be the object of their inveterate hatred, showed a vigor and perspicacity proof against all imposition. And the French in their dread hatred of him, tacitly admitted the truth of his instincts." This is rather more than could have been expected in the way of prejudice from an artist, even though that artist was an Englishman. It is worthy of a British merchant, and reminds me of the picture in Punch, which represents a particularly port-armed specimen of that class saying "Railroads, I hate railroads, sir, and shall be glad when they are all done away with and we have the stage coaches again." Haydon, by the way, abominated railroads, he thought, them so unpicturesque, in which most artists would agree with him.

Although Americans bought one of his paintings, and hung it up in Philadelphia, he did not seem to like us much, he gives a rather spiteful account of a young American: "A young American sat with me in the compés, and I was heartily amused. All the characteristics of his countrymen came out in perfection. He carelessly tumbled about bills to a considerable amount—boasted of the bottle of Plattsburgh, which I had forgotten till I was obliged to pull him down a little, tenderly, about the Chesapeake and the Capital. His face altered instantly.

"At lnuch he went and fennd ont who I was, and his altered tone amused me. He drove up to the same hotel, and announced my coming, (which was a cursed liberty)." John Bull all over.

In one part of his journal he writes: "There are three things in the world I hope to see before I die—the Americans thrashed at sea, my own debts paid and historical painting encouraged by Government." Poor fellow he did not live to see either.

Possibly the very reason why Haydon was not particularly partial to Americans is, because they rendered him a service; they bought one of his pictures. He wails over it as it were a lost child: "It was now leaving my native country forever, where I hoped to have seen it placed triumphantly in some public building" It must be melancholy for a man to part with the creation of his own brain which he has worked at for months and months, seeing it grow into life and beauty.

One misfortune attending painting is, that it engenders flunkeyism. Artists need rich patrons to purchase their pictures, and they consequently approve of insultations which tend to concentrate large sums of money in the hands of single individuals. I have heard American artists sigh for a peerage, and the law of entail: there are not a sufficient number of rich men to purchase their pictures in America, and the art languishes.

Haydon's flunkyism stands out all through his journal, and interferes with the feeling of respect we are otherwise inclined to have for his independent character. One constantly meets with such passages as this: "It was melancholy time to look at a work for the last time, which had excited so great a sensation in England and Scotland, the progress of which had been watched by all the nobility, foreign ministers and people of fashion, etc., etc."

Hayden must have had the organ of veneration largely developed. He was always praying. He never began a picture or a part of a picture, without asking the assistance of God. "God grant I may succeed in Solomon." "I prayed God to give me strength that I might get through Christ." "May a merciful Creator assist me in my efforts to paint the ass," etc. Now, had Haydon been a successful man, pious people would have pointed to him as an illustration of the efficacy of prayer; as it is, they say nothing about it. In spite of Haydon's religious feeling, he did not seem to altogether relish going to church; he stays at home painting all Sunday, and says it fills him with nobler thoughts than hearing a sermon. His children seem to share his opinions, and his son Frank, who is a regular chip of the old block, says he hates to pray with a parcel of fools who come to be looked at.

Hayden's abomination of portrait painting was perfectly amusing, the positively savage manner in which he always speaks of it has something quite comic. "Finished one cursed portrait," he writes, "have only one more to touch and then I shall be free. I have an exquisite gratification in painting portraits wretchedly. I love to see the sitters look as if they thought, 'can this be Haydon's, the great Haydon's painting?' I chuckle: I am a rascal to take their money, and chuckle more." I can hardly conceive anything more unsatisfactory than laboring through an uninteresting portrait, and then having the sitter and all the sitter's friends pick it to pieces, one saying the mouth is too large, another the nose is too small, a third the face is too short, till the unhappy artist sickens with disappointment and mortification. And to a man, too, of Haydon's vanity, the slightest remark would mortify him. In his last work he was guilty of a piece of egotism which stamps the character of the man. In his painting of Curtius leaping into the gulf, he painted his own portrait for Curtius. This piece of vanity has been condemned by many. But it was not a bad idea. Art was his Rome and he sacrified himself for it.

As I laid down the volume I thought to myself what a strange, novel record of a man's life! One generally gets the autobiographies of dreamers to read, as they are the men who most love to look inward and record on paper the workings of their own minds. Men of action scarcely ever stop to record what they do and think; for their own private gratification, therefore, this autobiography of Haydon is novel, and I hope every one who wishes really to be charmed, amused and instructed, will take up and ramble through Haydon's autobiography as I have done. B.

RULES FOR NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—A small work recently published in New York, gives the following rules for newspaper correspondents, in which we would invite the attention of those who favor us with their lucubrations:

Write legibly. Make as few erasures and interlineations as possible. In writing the names of persons and places be more particular than usual to make every letter distinct and clear, also in using words not English. Write only on one side of the paper. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full. Address communications, not to any particular person, but to "The Editors." Finally, when you sit down to write, do not be in a hurry. Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing.

The neglect of any of these directions will often cause a communication, otherwise valuable, to be thrown aside. An editor has too much labor on his hands to be able to spare time to decipher bad writing, and guess obscure meanings, and if a communication is not correctly made out, the correspondent is offended; therefore, as an editor may offend after all his trouble, be wisely throws the communication away, rather than offend.

If you desire two or more paragraphs to be made out of one, piece two crotchets back to back thus:][. All printers know this mark so well, that they will make the new paragraph without any other explanation or direction.

What is called "long-winded sentences" are the bane of composition. They are wearisome to read, difficult to understand and almost impossible to correct. Long-sentenced communications are never revised, except by persons who are under great obligations to the writer, or have great friendship for him. This fault in writing prevents many useful articles from appearing in print. Editors cannot find time for the vexatious drudgery of re-writing such papers. Yet if a communication is unnoticed, people go about *arraigning the venality of the press*, when the ignorance of the writer was the cause of rejection. It is a common complaint, that editors strike out the best part of papers sent them; but this would be nearly impossible if the papers were written tersely.

FASHIONABLE FOLLIES OF NEW YORK SOCIETY. Countless instances of the reckless extravagance of "our best society" might readily be adduced. We will take the single article of dress. We are given to understand by these familiar with the subject, that a lady's dress—lace and jewelry included—such as are worn at our balls, is thought quite common unless it cost a thousand dollars! That is to say, the fair wearer, whose total stock in life in the way of intellectual and physical acquirements would hardly secure her a living, or enable her to educate a son, spends as much in one evening's folly—for the dress cannot possibly be worn twice—as a gray-haired book-keeper, or an ingenious mechanic, or a skilful foreman printer can make in a year. Her night's gadding costs society as much as would support a family for twelve months. And who are the people who wear those $1000 dresses? Are they sensible, intellectual, honorable, amiable? Have they even the poor recommendation of high blood, or hereditary respectability! Alas! Snooks' father was a joiner, and his own hands have been hardened by the use of the plane. Jenkine grew his own potatoes, and supplied fashionable families with the vegetable when fashionable people lived in Dey street. Stubberslops painted doors and windows in his early youth, and Mrs. S. mixed the paint. Worse than this, Snooks is a stupid dog-headed clown; Jenkins is mean and narrow-minded; Stubberslops believes that Dickens wrote Shakspeare, and that the "Midsummer Night's Dream" is the work of Mr. Barry of the Brondway. Respectable, though ignorant, in the humble station in which they began life, they are now snobbish, contemptible and extravagant. [N. Y. Herald.

THE OLDEST HOTEL IN THE UNITED STATES. A friend of ours from Old Virginia, says the Galveston News, who not long since stopped at the Swan Tavern, in Yorktown, has handed us the following card, which he discovered pasted up in that house, and which, he says, is strictly true in every particular. We understand that Mr. Anderson is a descendant of the original owner, who flourished as "mine host" in the same old brick building, 160 years ago, or near 50 years before it witnessed the capture of Lord Cornwallis:

SWAN TAVERN AT YORKTOWN.

This ancient building was opened as a house of entertainment on the 18th of March, 1722, and is now in its 130th year, being the senior establishment of the kind in the United States. It now receives and accommodates travelers on the following terms:

Visitors must state their names and residences, and be prepared to pay their fare in specie change, without regard to age, at the following rates: breakfast, dinner and supper, each 50 cents; lodging, 25 cents; meals for servants, 25 cents; weekly board, $9; monthly board, $1 per day; horses 75 cents a night, and single feed 25 cents. Plain drinks at the bar, 6¼ cents; punch, mint julep, etc., double that price. Rooms for public meetings, courts martial, taking depositions, and all such assemblages, will be charged for by the day. As the house is not intended to be a place of lazy, unprofitable resort, mere loungers are required to keep away; and all who come only to idle their time at the fire in winter, or to gulph down ice water in summer, will be charged 25 cents daily. Rude, noisy or intoxicated persons will not be tolerated on any terms. ROBT. ANDERSON.

YORKTOWN, 1852.

LYING IN BED WITH THE HEAD HIGH.—It is often a question amongst people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with the head exalted or even with the body, was the most wholesome. Most consulting their own ease on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head, are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body, therefore in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus to avoid danger. [Medical Journal.

MONKEY SKIN GLOVES.—Of the many animals who contributes to a dandy's dress, (in the materials of which the several perilous arts made) we find that he is indebted to the *monkey* for the politest portion, the "French *kid* glove." The manufacture of this article depends now on the monkey skins brought from South America, which are so much more pliable than the old material, as the monkey is more agile than the kid. As it is impolite to offer an ungloved hand to a lady, it appears, therefore, that she is more honored with the touch of a monkey's skin than a man's. We see by the papers that there is one hunter who kills three thousand monkeys a year, selling their skins to the French dealers for twenty to forty cents each.

ONE SPOT OF GREEN.... BY BRADY CORNWELL.

When the winter bloweth loud,
And the earth is in a shroud,
Bitter rain and blinding snow
Dimming every dream below,
Cheerily! cheerily!
There is e'er a spot of green,
Whence the Heavens may be seen.

When our purse is shrinking fast,
And our friend is lost, (the last!)
And the world doth pour its pain
Sharper than the frozen rain;
Cheerily! cheerily!
There is still a spot of green,
Whence the Heavens may be seen.

Let us never greet despair,
While the little spot is there;
For winter brighteneth into May,
And smiles night to sunny day;
So, cheerily! cheerily!
Let us seek the spot of green,
Hopeful, patient, and serene,
Whence the Heavens may be seen.

[Household Words.

PLEASURE.—Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted men who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a bare-footed lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage—he was a wood-cutter by trade—and spent the whole week at his work in the woods. He was come into his garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feelings of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy, expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh. [Douglass Jerrold.

SWEDEN.—*Her War Capacity and Machine Works.*—At this moment the capabilities of the great machine works at Motala, in Sweden, are exciting attention. This establishment has become the largest in the country, and new employe between eight and nine hundred men. During the last ten years it has built thirty-eight steamers, in the whole 1,814 horse power, and has fitted them all with machinery. It has also constructed twenty-five steam engines (2456 horse power) for vessels built elsewhere, and eighteen land engines, (164 horse power) besides an infinity of machinery, tools, presses, cranes, canni bridges, etc., of all kinds. At this moment it has under work a steam engine (300 horse power) for the ship-of the-line Carl Johan; four iron steamers (70 horse power each) for the Hull (St. Petersburg line) via Gotha Canal; an iron steamer for Norrland, 160 horse power; a do. for Sundsvall, 80 horse power; a propeller do. for Norkoping, 80 horse power; an iron steamer for Holland, 100 horse power; a do. for Upsala, 60 horse power; a steam engine of 24 horse power, another of 100, and a multitude of other items. Sweden is, therefore, able to arm if required.

SUPERSTITION OF THE MONTHS.—January—It is unlucky to walk under a ladder when they are shovelling the snow off the roof. February: the unlucky number of pancakes to eat on Shrove Tuesday is thirteen. March: If you read "Allison's History of Europe" through, it is a sign that, somethiug will happen to you. April: If you see an announcement that Mr. Gough will address a meeting at Exeter Hall, with Mr. George Cruikshank in the chair, it is a bad sign. May: It is unlucky to marry a woman with a wooden leg. June: If two people eat your cucumbers at one sitting, it is a sign of approaching sickness. July: If you don't put a bucket of water at your door for the dogs, you will be likely to *kick* it unpleasantly. August: If you invite a party of friends this month, you will be sure to have an "August" assembly. September: It is dangerous to walk before a Londoner with his gon cocked. October: If you bet upon the probable number of pockets of hops produced in the season, you will probably empty your own pocket, or have to hop off. November: It is unlucky to get between two cabs in the Strand during a fog. December: It is unlucky to play the trombone and cornet-a-piston, after midnight, under a nervous gentlemnn's window.

ORIGIN OF PHRASES.—*Hic Betty Martin.*—Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of language or fact. St. Martin is one of the worthiest of the Roman Calendar, and a form of prayer commences with the words, "*O mihi beate Martin*," which was corrupted to "My eye and Betty Martin," and still further to "Hic! Betty Martin." *Roland for an Oliver.*—Although no phrase is in more common use, yet few are acquainted with its origin. The impression signifies the giving of an equivalent. Roland and Oliver were two knights famous in Romence. The wonderful achievements of the one can only be equalled by those of the other. Hence the phrase, "Roland for an Oliver." *Mind your P's and Q's*—The origin of this phrase is said to have been a call of attention in the old English ale-house, *pints and quarts* being scored down to the unconscious or reckless beer bibber.

HOW TO MAKE LOVE.—A bashful gentlsman, who had for some time admired a lady without daring to disclose his passion, sitting near to her one Sunday at church, hit upon the following method of declaring it: Taking up his Bible, he handed it over to her, having first turned down a leaf upon which he had marked with pencil the following, in the Epistle of St. John, 2d chapter, 5th verse: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." The lady in a few minutes returned it with this passage turned down and marked—(Ruth, 1st chapter, 16th verse): "Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; thy God my God; Where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried also. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

A SINGULAR BILL.—A bill is before the New York Legislature, which provides that every person who shall obtain a livelihood by fishing, shall, towards the close of the fishing season, impregnate the spawn taken from at least two dozen female fish, with the milt taken from the same number of male fish, and plant the same upon his fishing ground, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace living in the district. The penalty for the violation of this provision is a fine of $50.

The most beautiful women, like the most beautiful birds and flowers, are often the most evil and useless. Between Aspasie and Miss Dix, or Mrs. Fry or Mrs. Chisholm, there is the same relation that there is between a Woody Nightshade and a Pink, or a Tulip and a Violet—or between a Bird of Paradise and a Nightingale, or a Peacock and a Linnet.

In the New York Independent we find the following from a mother:

"But did I tell you what a time I had with my little Joe?"

"No; what was it?"

"Why, I was showing him the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions; and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was. 'Ma!' said he, all at once, 'Oh ma! just look at that poor little lion way behind there, he won't get any!'"

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions made and kept on hand.
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References—Ministers of Miss. Conference.
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march 4 6m

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While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cure the maladies for which it is employed.
As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms-houses, Public Institutions and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly insidental to childhood.
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THE Limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firms of Derby & Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton & Mulligan, Buffalo, is this day dissolved. Norman C. Miller, of Auburn, and Eugene Mulligan, of Buffalo, each, and they alone, are authorised to sign the names of the late firm in liquidation.
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Dated at Auburn and Buffalo, Feb 1, 1854.

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OCEAN SPRINGS.
The undersigned, having been appointed as agent for the sale of lots at Ocean Springs, has, under the authority of the proprietors of the place, had the whole property surveyed and a map made upon a large scale; also, lithographed plans in pamphlet form, for distribution to persons wishing to purchase. The two will enable any one to see the location and qualities of any particular lot, or they will be shown them on the spot, either by one of the owners, or the subscriber.
The advantages of this watering place cannot be known, or fully appreciated, except by a visit to the place, and this is respectfully solicited from all those having any idea of locating on the Lake shore. The land on the bay consists of this finest bluffs, with large live oak trees, between here and Mobile; some twenty or twenty-five feet above the level of the lake, with ravines between each bluff, and which serve as a drain to them and to all the land in the rear back to old Fort Bayon, upon which the two springs are situated, say about three-quarters of a mile from the Bay. The whole of the land between the Bay and the Bayou is better drained than any other place upon the Lake. The soil is good, and produces (with little aid, and which is at hand in the bottoms,) excellent corn and vegetables. The absence of sand, so common at the watering places, affords a fine opportunity for good drives.
The Bay affords the best opportunity for sailing with safety, of any place upon the coast. Abundance of fish and oysters can be obtained at all times, and in the winter, ducks in any quantity. The bathing is also very superior.
The superior virtues of the two springs (sulphur and chalybeate) have not only been proven by the analysis of some of our first chemists, but their medicinal qualities have been fully demonstrated in the cure of several well-known citizens of this and other States.
A hotel of the first class will be kept open summer and winter, and in addition to which an infirmary will be established from the first of May next, near the springs, under the management of two of the most respectable physicians of this city.
Persons wishing to purchase any of this property are invited to call on the undersigned and inspect the large plan and lithographs, and for full particulars.
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VOL. IV. NO. 9. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854. WHOLE NO. 165.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come;
When she who bait thy earliest kiss.
Sleeps in her narrow home,
Remember 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd died to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love
The holiest for her son:
And from the gifts of God above,
She chose a goodly one.
She clung for her beloved boy,
The source of light and life and joy.

An I bade him keep the gift—that when
The parting hour should come,
They might have hope to meet again,
In an eternal home.
She said, his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid him cast the pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne,
She bade him pause and ask his breast,
If he, or she, had loved him best?

A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing;
The love that would retain the one
Must to the other cling.
Remember! 'tis no idle tie,
A Mother's Gift—*Remember, boy!*

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LINESS WANTED IN THE CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR: In my last article I stated conviction that too much time and talent expended in the Church papers and elsewhere in the discussion of vague theories, ding to innovation upon our long-tried omy, whilst matters of lasting moment neglected. I proposed to write a few tional essays upon the subject of holiness, perchance others, more capable of doing ice to the subject, may be emulated to its sideration,

do not purpose entering into a careful ysis of the terms used in the Bible to gnate this work—Dr. Summers has ably harged this duty in the two first chapters his work on Holiness. It matters not, ever, whether the word translated holi- is compounded of the negative particle and the noun *ge*—signifying abstraction m earth, or separation from an earthly d, or from whatsoever source it may be ived. There is a definition of it which not be misunderstood, and that view of it uld be presented continually before the ple. When we tell our people that it ans the creation of a pure heart, a holy rt, a clean heart, and keeping that heart e, pure and holy, they understand what mean, and the minister who perseveringly ists upon this attainment, will not labor vain, no matter how much opposition he y experience at the beginning. Some of are afraid to wound the feelings of our ple. If we speak a severe word against a ular sin, we must needs apologise in such nner that the rebuke is lost. Then there others of us who inveigh against the aring of rings, ear-rings, bracelets, and er heathenish practices, with remarkable erity, and forget that we are only topping tree, not striking at the root. The heart not right, or else the mind is deplorably oughtless when we see these things,—the t cure for these and like errors in practice, a holy heart; and this alone will do the rk. Methodists never will look at these travagances as sinful, until they shall derstand the lofty standard of Gospel rity. This they will not know, unless it is constant burden of the pulpit. It is not ficient to make this subject a text from ich to preach once a year—or twice a ar—it must be the distinguishing doctrine the Methodist pulpit; it must be the subt upon which we are to meditate, pray d labor. Nor can we do this unless we rselves know whereof we affirm. We must joy it, or we cannot preach it; and any an who does enjoy it, can preach it. Let not conclude that it is a mysterious subt, full of doubts and difficulties—it is the thing needful, for without it no man all see the Lord; and surely if it is "called highway of holiness," and if the fool may t err therein, we ought so understand it.

Now, brethren, is there not a most lamentle want of holiness in the Church? I am oroniker, no prophet of evil, to accuse my ethren, but I ask this question in sorrow d heartfelt pain. Does the Church stand fore the world as a holy people? Is our n beloved Methodist body a peculiar oplo, zealous of good works? Do we exerse that commanding influence upon the orld, which our very existence is calculated obtain? Are there not members in our cieties who seem to think they have a ght to violate our discipline, the word of d and good morals, because they are minent members of the community? Are ere not some among us who would be fronted at the idea of conforming to the les of our Church? Have we not had embers on our class papers and Church egisters, who occupy an honorary relation the Church, entitled to her privileges, but ot subject to her laws? Do we not soften ur language beyond the letter of the Bible avoid offending some of these great ones of e earth? And may we not do this without eing well aware of it? If these things are rue, we deceive ourselves in the most imortant and awful relations of life. If we esitate in drawing the reins of discipline ver the wealthy members of our Church, an we prevent the world from saying that oney can buy the privileges of the Church? ught we to deny the fact, when matters tand thus! If a few bank bills can exempt nen from the discharge of Christian duties, e we not help to deceive them by the impression that they can also pay their way to leaven?

I do not affirm that these things are general evils, but that they are not wholly imaginary, the judicious reader will bear testimony. Nor, do I believe that these are more true of the Methodist, than of other churches—far from it. We are doubtless the most scriptural in practice of all the denominations in Christendom, but we have room for improvement. But to say the best of it, is there not a very questionable morality gaining ground in the Church of Christ? Are there not to be found those who would do away the only hour-tasis among our prudential means? Do we not sometimes hear of our members arguing against class meetings? Are we at a loss for a reason for this? Is it not because their religious enjoyments are not sufficient for self-examination? Did ever a holy heart shun a class meeting? I doubt it. Indeed, we need no further proofs that these persons who thus speak have lost the power of godliness, and are relapsing into formalism. Again! do we ever wink at our members' attendance upon balls, parties, and theatres (not stooping to the circus), because they are otherwise of good moral report? Do we ever draw a distinction between going to the theatre, and going to see a great actor at the theatre.

We want a holy Church, but first we must have a holy ministry. Ministers may have knowledge of the sciences, even may understand all mysteries, but without this "charity," this "love," this "holiness," all is vanity, and profits them nothing. They may be polished shafts, but unless they divide the joints and the marrow, it is in vain that they attempt to preach. Nothing can dignify the pulpit more than the grace of God in the heart of the preacher—the presence of the unction will magnify talent and excuse moderate abilities. The Devil fears little from a high-sounding, thundering preacher, who carries no lightning. We are disappointed when we hear the noise of an explosion, and perceive no execution—where there are no sighs, no tears, no shouts, no anxiety felt—no sinner offended, and no saint edified by substantial food, there is little done, besides the exhibition of tawdry acquisitions of no further use than the peacock's feathers. From the heart, and into the heart, should characterise our pulpit efforts. And when the pulpit unitedly, and uncompromisingly insists, upon holiness of heart, we shall have a holy Church.

Ala. Conf., 1854. OMICRON.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THAT THREADBARE SUBJECT—MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

MR. EDITOR: I read in the last issue of the Charleston Advocate an article from a young man upon the subject of ministerial support. It was a forcible and telling thing, for it gave facts and figures connected with the life of the writer. He tells us of three years' travel in the itinerancy, in the flourishing and opulent State of Georgia, and how, with the closing up of each year, debt accumulated upon his hands, so that, at the expiration of the third year, he had spent over two hundred dollars. At such a rate as this, it would not require many years to bring on poverty and starvation. On entering the Conference, it is required of the minister to be free from pecuniary embarrassment, but when once in, he can have but little hope of getting out without it. Doubtless, many have labored hard to free themselves from such hindrances, in order to enter the itinerant ranks, that they might consecrate themselves for life to the work of saving souls and building up the Messiah's Kingdom; but, alas! a few years' devotion to their work finds them with empty purses and pressing wants. Perhaps they have performed the scriptural duty of getting a wife to share in their noble and glorious toils; if so, how must their sorrows be increased at the prospect of poverty before them, and if they have children, the feeling of sorrow must take a darker coloring, and reach a higher point of intensity—sometimes it amounts to anguish. For what husband can feel less than anguish when he looks upon a devoted wife and loved children and know that he has not the means of supplying them with a sufficiency of food and raiment? What father who has a mind and heart any ways cultivated, can look without sadness upon his offspring, and feel that, for want of ability to educate them, they must grow up in ignorance? Such a thought is especially afflicting in this age of enlightenment, when to be ignorant is almost to be without respectability. But the minister, so far as the education of his children is concerned, may find some comfort in the free school system, which is soon to be put to work, especially in some of the Southern States. A few of these have already begun the experiment, and are affording large advantages to children of every class. It becomes ministers, particularly itinerant ministers, to be thankful to the law-making power for this opportune provision for the instruction of their children, for now they may stand a chance of gaining at least an elementary education.

It is proposed to raise the salary or allowance of junior preachers. This is a good proposition, and it is to be hoped it will accomplish the end desired. Why take a young man into the work of the ministry, to burden him with debts—to add this one to a thousand bother ones connected with his sacred office? It is enough for him that he should, like Paul, have the "daily care of the churches," without hanging this millstone around his neck. The biography of one of the most eminent men of our church, if not the most eminent, makes pecuniary embarrassment in connection with the ministry a deplorable thing, an actual calamity. It hung with fearful and destructive weight upon the spirit of that departed one, from the time he entered the ministry to the day he left it for the grave, and perhaps prematurely hastened his end. The church, so far as he is concerned, can make no atonement for its neglect. She might have saved his heart from its pangs and added honor to her name. But we should not forget to say, that there were a few whose purses were opened to his relief, but it was too late and insufficient. Had the whole Southern Church, to whom he peculiarly belonged, possessed the true spirit of liberality, she might have to-day enjoyed his counsels and been warmed by his eloquence. May she learn wisdom for the future, and make provision for her laborers, who are worthy of their hire.

The church takes upon herself a fearful responsibility when, from a niggardly spirit, she forces a minister to quit the regular work to seek a location. The perishing of the people for "lack of knowledge" must be charged upon her. The minister perhaps may be dealt with, but woe to those who forced him to sin, if sin it be: for, can that be a sin which lends a man to set himself and save his family from disgrace and want, and to obey the injunction of the Scripture, which says, "Owe no man anything," etc.? The writer is acquainted with a minister who has been preaching some five or six years, who says that he has spent about six hundred dollars over and above what he has received from the church for services rendered, and this money has been paid mostly out of a moderate patrimony of his wife's; yet this brother has served occasionally some very rich people. He, I reckon, cannot be charged with extravagance, for he dresses and lives but genteelly. He had, amidst the duties of his station one year, to teach school a part of his time, in order to raise funds to keep up preaching the gospel among his wealthy parishioners. Times are, however, improving, for they are now giving in some places more than formerly. There is one station where they are now giving about $1800; about seven years ago, when the writer served it, they gave in the neighborhood of half that amount, so that he had to come off in debt for his board, and had to send the money back to pay for it after he had gotten it from another station. Such treatment was enough to have killed a young preacher off from the itinerancy at once; but the kindness of others, with whom he met afterwards, afforded a solace to his lacerated feelings, and encouraged him to go forward in the work. Still, bad it not been for private funds in the possession of the writer, and the blessing of God upon it, he might have ere this been compelled through necessity to desist from the itinerancy. But a love of the work, and a desire to see the prosperity of the church, has induced him to try and "endure hardness as a good soldier," remembering that "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the church will appreciate her young ministers, and so provide for them as to save them from the shame and burden of debt, and while she does this, let her also remember those of her ministers who have wives and little ones, who are dependent upon them for food and clothing. But enough for the present. This subject may be resumed at another time.

Yours truly, ALABAMA.

Tuscaloosa, March 21, 1854.

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE REBEL ARMY AT NANKING.—"Two or three months ago," writes Dr. Legge, on the 26th November, 1853, "a shoemaker here (Hong-Kong) showed me a letter from a relative, who is in the ranks of the rebel army at Nanking. It was obviously the production of an unlettered man, but an enthusiast. 'I have joined,' writes he, 'this army, because God has raised up our true Lord to drive out the Tartars and *deliver China from idolatry*. Our army is a holy army, and we are sure of success. Every morning and every evening, at our meals, we pray to God. Formerly I was an idolater, and worthy of death, as you are now. Worship God! Go to some of the foreigners at Canton, and get a copy of God's Holy Book. That will teach you what to believe and what to do.' Surely, observes Dr. Legge, a movement, in which such letters are going about through all China, must be regarded by us with intense solicitude."

AN IRISHMAN ON LYING.—The Cattaraugas Whig states that a suit was recently brought before a magistrate in the village of Randolph, and during its progress, an Indian was brought forward to testify. His blank, expressionless face, and the general unmeaningness of his whole demeanor, gave rise to a serious doubt in the mind of the "court" as to the admissibility of his testimony. Accordingly, he was asked what the consequences would be if he should tell a falsehood while under oath. The countenance of the Indian brightened a little as he replied in a solemn tone, "Well, if I tell a lie, guess I be put in jail—great while, may be. Bimeby I die—and then I ketch it again." The witness was permitted to proceed.

LETTUCE AS A NARCOTIC.—The eater of the common green lettuce, as a salad, takes a portion of lactucarium, a narcotic substance similar in properties to opium, which it contains; and any one will discover that his head is affected after indulging freely in lettuce salad. Eaten at night, it causes sleep; eaten during the day, it soothes, calms and allays the tendency to nervous instability.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES. According to the census, the Roman Catholics have 1112 churches in this country, accommodating 621,000 hearers. Their relative strength is not quite one-eleventh the number of churches belonging to the Methodists, scarcely one-eighth the number of the Baptists, and not one-fourth the number of the Presbyterians.

METHODISTS.—It is now one hundred and fourteen years that the Methodists have existed as a people. They now number in the world nearly two millions of communicants, and preach the gospel to ten or twelve millions.

REDEEM THE TIME.

BY REV. H. BONAR.

Redeeming the time, because the days are evil.—*Eph.* v, 16.

THE startling words of the fourteenth verse must be linked with those of the sixteenth. It is expected of one who is "awake" and has "risen," that he should redeem the time. 'Sleepers may waste it, he must redeem it. Can we be awake and yet not "redeem the time."

It was an ancient custom to put an hour-glass into the coffin as an emblem of time run out. "I stepped," says a writer of the last century, "in Clerkenwell church-yard to see a grave digger at work. He had dug quite deep, and was come to a coffin which was quite rotten. In clearing away the rotten pieces of wood, the grave-digger found an *hour-glass* close to left side of the skull, with sand in it, the wood of which was so rotten that it broke when he took hold of it." A strange custom this! to notify the *dead* that their time was at an end! Of what profit could such a warning be, coming thus too late? It is to the *living* that we would present the hour-glass! It is the living that we would warn of the swift rush of time! Moments and years—moments and years! With what speed do they hurry away! O time, time, time, how soon will it be done! Men and brethren, look at that hour-glass, emptying itself, grain by grain, with such unsparing eagerness. Living men, you will soon be the dead, or the last trumpet will be sounding; and where will you be, and what is your hope? But look at the apostle's words. "Redeem the time."

1. Buy it out of the hands of those who are casting it away. Time, like a wide, fair garden of flowers, spreads out before the children of men; but they trample down its flowers. Time, like a vast treasure-house, opens its doors of gold and silver; but they throw them away. Buy them up! Lose nothing! Wasted time stands at the very head of the world's long catalogue of sins. Be warned! Men waste time; do you use it. They throw it away; gather it up. Whatever those that are asleep may do, those whom the apostle calls "fool," (verse 15) it becomes you who profess to be awake, to use it well. REDEEM THE TIME!

2. Buy it up, so as to lose not a moment. As the reaper with his sickle ear fully cuts down and binds up the corn of autumn, so do you with time! As the gleaner follows the reaper, picking up each scattered ear of grain, so do you glean up each moment of time! For each one is precious, too precious to be lost or slept away, or laughed away, or danced away, or talked away, or idled away. Gather up the very smallest fragment, that nothing may be lost, for each lost moment tells upon eternity. So many moments lost on earth, so many moments lost for heaven, and lost forever! REDEEM THE TIME!

3. Buy it up, so as to lay hold of each opportunity as it turns up, for the word "time" refers us much to "opportunity" as to time itself. Be on the eager watch for opportunities. Allow none to slip from you. Seize upon each one. Improve them all! It has been said that there is "a tide in the affairs of men" which must be taken at its height, or else all is lost. But in truth there is not one tide merely, but many. There may, in one sense and for certain things, be but one tide, but in another view there are tides not a few. Each day, each hour, has its tides, its critical moments, its opportunities, its seasons, which must be seized on at the moment, or lost forever. Might we not endeavor, each morning, to forecast a little and consider what opportunities may lie before us, and be ready to receive each one as it passes; for it passes us as the winged lightning. Be ready to lay hold on it. REDEEM THE TIME!

4. Buy it up, so as to have all in readiness against the evil day. As Joseph bought up the corn in the land of Egypt, as generals draw together all manner of stores into some city or fortress, against the day of war and siege, so do you. The evil day is at hand; nay, it has already begun. There is not a moment to be lost. Make ready for the worst. Remember that preparation for an evil day consists much in redeeming time. If this be neglected, then that day will not only come upon you unawares, but it will come as the avenger of your wasted hours. REDEEM THE TIME!

5. Buy it up, so as to make rapid progress in your heavenward journey. On this there must be no loiterings. You cannot afford to linger. Time is too brief, the way is too rugged, the journey is too important, the risk of failure is too terrible, the reward is too bright and glorious, to allow any such lingerings. Press onward. Make sure that you are really advancing. See that you are becoming holier in spirit, heavenlier in your walk, and more like the Master in your whole character and deportment. Pray more, love more, trust more. Be more self-denying and unworldly. Mortify your members which are upon earth; crucify the flesh with its affections and lusts. REDEEM THE TIME!

6. Buy it up, so as to be more useful in the world. It is not a life of fame and greatness that you are called to, but to one of usefulness. You may not be able to do or to speak great things, but you can be useful. See that you keep this in view. O pray to be kept from an unprofitable, wasted life. Pray for a useful life, however humble, nay, despised and obscure. Let your aim, each morning as you rise, be to spend a useful day. REDEEM THE TIME!

7. Buy it up, so that by means of it you may be laying up treasure in heaven. Wasted time is gold irrecoverably thrown away: cast into the fathomless ocean, from which it can never be brought up. Wasted time is not merely lost for a lifetime, but lost for eternity, and makes you *poorer forever*. It robs you of everlasting treasure; for, time redeemed is treasure laid up in heaven. Time redeemed is treasure multiplied a thousand-fold to us, so that when we reach the kingdom we not merely find all our treasure that we had there before us, but we find it increased and magnified far beyond what we could have conceived. Time lost on earth is blessedness lessened in heaven. Time lost is glory lost; but time redeemed is so much glory gained. Time lost will place us lower in the kingdom, (supposing that we do enter it) give us a dimmer crown, a poorer inheritance, a narrower range of dominion; but time redeemed will place us higher in the kingdom, will add brightness to our crown, and extend the limits and the glory of our incorruptible inheritance—the inheritance of the saints in light. O, is it not then worth our while to lay these things to heart—to consider how much we gain for eternity by buying up our moments here! REDEEM THE TIME!

TEXAS SCHOOL BILL.

The Marshall Republican, published in Harrison county, Texas, publishes the School Bill lately passed by the Legislature, and though favoring its design, has some mistrust as to its efficiency:

We are under the impression that the present law would have been much more acceptable, had it simply provided that the school money should be divided among the counties, *pro rata* according to the number of children in each, without imposing any further restrictions. As it is, it imposes very heavy and responsible duties upon county officers, for which it offers no remuneration. It provides that the counties shall be divided into school districts; it gives to two or three trustees the right to employ teachers, and establishes regulations as to the places where school houses shall be erected. In every county there are neighborhoods which have a number of children; and others which have but few. The people have their own arrangements fixed, with which this district system may very unpleasantly interfere. They will not readily resign their authority to employ and control teachers to two or three individuals; nor will these commissioners very cheerfully enter upon the task without remuneration. And besides all this, the teachers themselves will not willingly submit to the school law, for even to them its burdens will more than counterbalance its advantages. In some portions of a county the people will want a school all the year. In other portions they will not care about employing a teacher more than six months. Hence the money will be unequally distributed.

The interest on two millions of dollars, at five per cent, is $100,000. This sum is to be divided among the counties, of which we believe there are about eighty-five. Let us suppose that Harrison county gets three thousand dollars of this school fund. How far will it go towards paying the fees for tuition? There are, we should suppose, at least 1200 children in the county, coming within the provisions of the act. Allowing $20 per annum for each child, and we find the tuition fees amount to the sum of $24,000. It may be safely asserted that $30,000 would scarcely meet the demand.

Now, the question arises, will the small pittance of two or three thousand dollars derived from the State under this law (about $2 50 per annum to each child) be a sufficient inducement to render it very acceptable, when we take into consideration all its disadvantages and its onerous restrictions? We very much fear that it will not.

There is a general feeling prevailing in this State in favor of adopting the free-school system, but unfortunately the friends of education, who advocate the policy, are so imbued with the spirit of "Young America," that instead of being in favor of laying the foundation, gradually, for a broad and comprehensive policy, they wish to achieve in a single year what has required other States a century to accomplish.

There are, we should suppose, about 30,000 children in this State. To provide schools for the education of these would involve an outlay of at least $600,000, or the interest on a fund of over seven millions of dollars, at eight per cent. Two millions of this sum have been appropriated by the last Legislature. There are in addition near two millions of acres of land belonging to the counties, which if sold and thrown into the common fund would realize $2,000,000 more. But these lands cannot be sold without an alteration of the constitution, a policy wisely recommended by Gov. Pease. And if we had all this, there would still be $280,000 to be raised annually by taxation or otherwise.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.—Mention of the Washington family occurs as early as the 13th century; previous to that time there was a manor of the name in the county of Durham, England, the proprietor of which, as was very common in those days, took cognomen of the estate, and from him descended the Washington family. The name is frequently mentioned with respect in the local histories of England, and many of the family were scholars, divines and lawyers. Sir Henry Washington distinguished himself for bravery in sustaining the siege of Worcester against the Parliamentary forces during the civil wars, and Lawrence Washington was for some time Mayor of Northampton; but most of the family appear to have been substantial proprietors of lands, residing on their own estates, and holding respectable positions among the higher class of agriculturists. After the close of the revolutionary war, Sir Isaac Heard, then Garter King of Arms in London, interested himself in tracing the genealogy of the Washington family, and wrote to General Washington in regard to it, who replied that it was a subject in which he had never devoted any attention; and Sir Isaac, after collecting some facts, was prevented from pursuing the inquiry by a severe inflammation of the eyes. It was ascertained, however, that the owner of the manor, above referred to, was probably the first person who assumed the name, and that he changed his own, upon coming into possession of the property, from William de Hertburn to William de Wessyngton, from which the "de," as in many other instances, was subsequently dropped; and that Wessyngton, by successive changes, was finally written Washington.

[From the Quarterly's Essay on Conversation.

Doctor Johnson as a Converser.

Many people think Dr. Johnson the *exemplar* of conversational power. I think otherwise, for reasons which I shall soon explain, and far sooner I should look for such an *exemplar* in Burke than neither Johnson nor Burke, however they might rank as *powers*, was the *artist* that I demanded. Burke valued not at all the reputation of a great performer in conversation; he scarcely contemplated the skill as having a real existence; and a man will never be an artist who does not value his art, or even recognize it as an object sufficiently defined. Johnson, again, relied stoutly upon natural powers for carrying him aggressively through all conversational occasions of those times that English society, from its known character and composition, could be supposed likely to bring forward, without caring for any art or system of rules that might give further effect to that power. If a man is strong enough to knock down ninety-nine in a hundred of all antagonists, in spite of any advantages as to pugilistic science which they may possess over him self, he is not likely to care for the improbable case of a hundredth man appearing with strength equal to his own, superadded to the utmost excess of that artificial skill which is wanting in himself. Against such a contingency it is not worth while going to the cost of a regular pugilistic training. Half a century might not bring up a case of actual call for its application. Or, if it did, for a single *extra* case of that nature, there would always be a resource in the *extra* (and, strictly speaking, foul) arts of kicking, scratching, pinching and tearing hair.

The conversational powers of Johnson were narrow in compass, however strong within their own essential limits. As a *conditio sine qua non*, he did not absolutely demand a *personal* contradictor by way of "sticker" to supply fuel and keep up his steam; but he demanded at least a *subject* teeming with elements of known contradictory opinion, whether linked to partisanship or not. His views of all things tended to negation, never to the positive and the creative. Hence may be explained a fact, which cannot have escaped any keen observer of those huge Johnsonian *memorabilia* which we possess, viz: that the gyration of his flight upon any proposition that ever came before him was so exceedingly brief. There was no process, no evolution, no movements of self-conflict or preparation; no word, a distinction, a pointed antithesis, and, above all a new illumination of the logic involved, in some popular fallacy, or doubt, or prejudice, or problem, formed the uttermost of his efforts. His dissipated sense casual perplexity that had gathered in the eddies of conversation, but his contributed nothing to any weightier interest; he unchecked a strangulated sewer in some blind alley, but what river is there that felt his cleansing power? There is no man that can cite any single error which Dr. Johnson unmasked, or any important truth which he expatiated. Nor is this extraordinary. Dr. Johnson had not within himself the countnin of such power, having not a brooding or naturally philosophic intellect. Philosophy in any acquired sense he had none. How else could it have happened that, upon David Hartley, upon David Hume, upon Voltaire, upon Rousseau, the true or the false philosophy of his own day, beyond a personal sneer, founded on some popular slander, he had nothing to say and said nothing? A new world was moulding itself in Dr. Johnson's meridian hours, new generations were ascending, and "other palms were won." Yet of all this the Doctor suspected nothing. Countrymen and contemporaries of the Doctor's brilliant men, but (as many think) trifling men, such as Horace Walpole and Lord Chesterfield, already in the middle of that eighteenth century, could read the signs of the great changes advancing, already started in horror from the portents which rose before them in Paris, like the procession of regal phantoms before Macbeth, and have left in their letters records undeniable (such as now read like Cassandra prophecies) that already they have noticed tremors in the ground below their feet, and sounds in the air, running before the great convulsions under which Europe was destined to rock, full thirty years later. Many instances, during the last war, showed us that in the frivolous dandy might often lurk the most fiery and accomplished of *aides-de-camp*; and these cases show that men, in whom the world sees only elegant *roués*, sometimes from carelessness, sometimes from want of opening for display, conceal qualities of penetrating sagacity, and a learned spirit of observation, such as may be looked for vainly in persons of more solemn and academic pretension.

But there was a greater defect in Dr. Johnson, for purposes of conversation, than merely want of eye for the social phenomena rising around him. He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a scholastic want of interest in them; and why? because he had little interest in man. Having no sympathy with human nature in its struggles, of faith in the progress of man, he could not be supposed to regard with much interest any forerunning symptoms of changes that to him were themselves indifferent. And the reason that he felt thus careless was the desponding taint in his blood. It is good to be of a melancholy temperament, as all the ancient physiologists held, but only if the melancholy is balanced by fiery aspiring qualities, not when it gravitates essentially to the earth. Hence the drooping, despondent character, and the monotony of the estimate which Dr. Johnson applied to life. We were all, in *his* view, miserable, scrofulous wretches; the "strumous diathesis" was developed in our flesh, nor soon would be; and, but for his piety, which was the best indication of some greatness latent in him, he would have suggested to all mankind a nobler use for garters than any which regarded knees. In fact, I believe, that but for his piety, he would not only have counselled hanging in general, but hanged himself in particular. Now, this gloomy temperament, not as an occasional, but as a permanent state, is fatal to the power of brilliant conversation, in so far as that power rests upon raising a continual succession of topics, and not merely of using with lifeless talent the topics offered by others. Man is the central interest about which revolve all the fleeting phenomena of life; these secondary interests demand the first; and with the little knowledge about them which must follow from little care about them, there can be no salient fountain of conversational themes. *Pectus—id est quod disertum facit.* From the heart, from an interest of love or hatred, or hope or care, springs all permanent eloquence; and the elastic spring of conversation is gone, if the talker is a mere showy man of talent, pulling at an oar which he detests.

What an index might be drawn up of subjects interesting to human nature, and suggested by the events of the Johnsonian period, upon which the Doctor ought to have talked, and must have talked, if his interest in man had been catholic, but on which the Doctor is not recorded to have uttered one word! Visiting Paris once in his life, he applied himself diligently to the measuring—of what? Of gilt medallions and diapered panels! Yet books, it will be said, suggest topics as well as life, and the moving sceneries of life. And surely Dr. Johnson had *this* fund to draw upon? No: for though he had read much in a desultory way, he had studied nothing; and without that sort of systematic reading, it is but a rare chance that books can be brought to bear effectually, and yet indirectly upon conversation; while to make them directly and formally the subjects of discussion, presupposes either a learned audience, or, if the audience is not so, much pedantry and arrogance in the talker.

COLERIDGE'S MONOLOGUES.

Coleridge, unless he could have all the talk, would have none. But then this was not conversation. It was not *colloquium*, or talking *with* the company, but *alloquium*, or talking *to* the company. As Madame de Staël observed, Coleridge talked and *could* talk only by monologue. Such a mode of systematic trespass upon the conversational rights of a whole party, gathered together under pretence of amusement, is fatal to every purpose of social intercourse, whether that purpose be connected with the direct use and the service of the intellect, or with the general graces and amenities of life. The result is the same under whatever impulse such an outrage is practiced; but the impulse is not always the same; it varies, and so far the criminal intention varies. In some people this gross excess takes its rise in pure arrogance. They are fully aware of their own intrusion upon the general privileges of the company; they are aware of the temper in which it is likely to be received: but they persist wilfully in the wrong, as a sort of homage levied compulsory upon those who may wish to resist it, but hardly *can* do so without a violent interruption, wearing the same shape of indecorum as that which they resent. In most people, however, it is not arrogance which prompts this capital offense against social rights, but a blind selfishness, yielding passively to its own instincts, without being distinctly aware of the degree in which this self-indulgence trespasses on the rights of others. We see the same temper illustrated, at times, in travelling a brutal person, as we say first, is not first to pronounce him, but more frequently one who yields unconsciously to a lethargy of selfishness, plants himself at the public fireplace, so as to exclude his fellow-travellers from all but a fraction of the warmth. Yet he does not do this in a spirit of wilful aggression upon others; he has but a glimmering suspicion of the odious shape which his own act assumes to others, for the luxurious torpor of self-indulgence has extended its mitot to the energy and clearness of his perceptions. Meantime, Coleridge's habit of soliloquizing through a whole evening of four or five hours, had its origin neither in arrogance nor in absolute selfishness. The fact was that he *could* not talk unless he were uninterrupted, and unless he were able to count upon the concession from the company. It was a silent contract between him and his hearers, that nobody should speak but himself. If any man objected to this arrangement, why did he come? For the custom of the place, *lex loci*, being notorious, by coming at all he was understood to profess his allegiance to the autocrat who presided. It was not, therefore, by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in monology through his whole life, but in virtue of a concession from the kindness and respect of his friends. You could not be angry with him for using his privilege, for it was a privilege conferred by others, and a privilege which he was ready to resign as soon as any man demurred to it. But though reconciled to it by these considerations, and by the ability with which he used it, you could not but feel that it worked ill for all parties. Himself is being led oftentimes into pure garrulity of egotism, and the listeners it reduced to a state of debilitated sympathy or of absolute torpor. Prevented by the custom from putting questions, from proposing doubts, from asking for explanations, resting by no mode of mental activity, and condemned also to the mental distress of hearing opinions or doctrines stream past them by flights which they must not arrest for a moment, so as even to take a note of them, and which yet they could not often understand, or, seeming to understand, could not always approve, the audience sank at times into a listless condition of inanimate vacuity. To be noted upon forever, but never to react, is fatal to the very powers by which sympathy must grow; or by which intelligent admiration can be evoked. For his own sake, it was Coleridge's interest to have forced his hearers into the active commerce of question and answer, of objection and demur. Not otherwise was it possible that even the attendance could be kept from drooping, or the coherency and dependency of the arguments be forced into light.

MADAME DE STAËL.

The French rarely make a mistake of this nature. The graceful levity of the nation could not easily err in this direction, nor tolerate such infatuation in the greatest of men. Not the gay temperament only of the French people, but the particular qualities of the French language, which (however poor for the higher purposes of passion) is rich beyond all others for purposes of social intercourse, prompts them to rapid and vivacious exchange of thought. Tediousness, therefore, above all other vices, finds no countenance or indulgence amongst the French, excepting always in two memorable cases, viz: first, the case of tragic dialogue on the stage, which is privileged to be tedious by usage and tradition; and secondly, the case, (authorised by the best usages in living society) of harrateur or *raconteurs*. This is a shocking anomaly in the code of French good taste as applied to conversation. Of all the bores whom man in his folly hates to hang, and heaven, in its mysterious wisdom, suffers to propagate their species, the most insufferable is the teller of "good stories"—a nuisance that should be put down by cudgeling, by submersion in horse ponds, or any mode of abatement, as summarily as men would combine to suffocate a vampire or a mad dog. This case excepted, however, the French have the keenest possible sense of all that is odious and all that is ludicrous in pressing, and universally have a horror of *des longueurs*. It is not strange, therefore, that Madame de Staël noticed little as extraordinary in Coleridge beyond this one capital monstrosity of unlimited soliloquy, that being a peculiarity which she never could have witnessed in France; and, considering the burnish of her French states in all that concerned colloquial characteristics, it is creditable to her forbearance that she noticed even this rather as a memorable fact than as the inhuman fault that it was. On the other hand, Coleridge was not so forbearing as regarded the brilliant French lady. He spoke of her to ourselves as a very frivolous person, and in short, summary terms that disdained to linger upon a subject so inconsiderable. It is remarkable that Goethe and Schiller both conversed with Madame de Staël, like Coleridge, and both spoke of her afterward in the same disparaging terms as Coleridge. But it is equally remarkable that Baron *William* Humboldt, who was personally acquainted with all the four parties—Madame de Staël, Goethe, Schiller and Coleridge—gave it as his opinion, (in letters subsequently published,) that the lady had been misunderstood through a very ignoble cause, viz: mere ignorance of the French language, or at least non familiarities with the fluencies of *oral* French. Neither Goethe nor Schiller, though well acquainted with written French, had any command of it for purposes of *rapid* conversation; and Humboldt supposes that mere spite at the trouble which they found in limping after the lady so as to catch one thought that she uttered, had been the true cause of the unfavorable sentence upon her. Not malice aforethought, so much as vindictive fury for the sufferings they had endured, accounted for their severity in the opinion of the diplomatic baron. He did not extend the same explanation to Coleridge's case, because, though even them in habits of intercourse with Coleridge, he had not heard at this interview with the lady, nor of the results from that interview; else what was true of the two Germans at least was true *a fortiori* of Coleridge; the Germans at least *read* French and talked it slowly, and occasionally understood it when talked by others. But Coleridge did none of these things. We are all of us well aware that Madame de Staël was *not* a trifler; nay, that she gave utterance at times to truths as worthy to be held oracular as any that were uttered by the three inspired writers, all philosophers, and bound to truth; but all poets, and privileged to be wayward. This we may collect from these anecdotes, that people accustomed to colloquial despotism, and who wield a sceptre within a circle of their owe, are no longer capable of impartial judgments, and do not accommodate themselves with patience, or even with justice, to the pretension of rivals; and were it only for this result of conversational tyranny, it calls clamorously for extinction by some combined action upon the part of society.

Ex-Governor Duvall, of Florida, died in Washington on the night of the 19th inst.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS,

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Hon. J. Perkins, M. C., of Louisiana, has laid us under obligations by his valuable attentions in forwarding to our office public documents. We are indebted to Senator Benjamin for a copy of Lt. Herndon's Report, on the exploration of the Amazon Valley, ordered by the United States Government in 1850, and completed in 1852. The book is accompanied with a map, showing the path of the expedition from Lima to Para, about 4,700 miles.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE arrived in the city on Sunday, about 11 A. M. Disliking that his arrival by boat should, on a Sunday, attract too much attention and disturb the solemnity of the day, he landed at Lafayette, where he took an omnibus, which brought him incog. through the city and deposited him at the St. Charles Hotel, where he found quarters prepared for him, as the guest of the [illegible] which were designed to mark to him the esteem of New Orleans, were, on account of the Charter elections, deferred till Tuesday.

NEW JERUSALEM.—We are told that this is the title of a new sect lately established in the city, and holding regular meetings in a chapel on Prytania street. They are "Spiritualists," and profess, of course, to have novel and abundant "manifestations." A member told us, *in gravity*, that he had not yet seen any angels, but his wife had seen two doves, and Mr. H. had seen ten or a dozen angels, and Mr. R. thirty or forty—saw them any time! They number about fifty members. Some unstable souls, carried about by every wind of doctrine, are among these—once members of Christian Churches: yet all, as far as we find out, well disposed and respectable. One fact is noteworthy: among them are some once stringent Baptists. Mr. Harris, the founder, has a way of taking all into this "Church of the New Jerusalem," by baptism—but it is done by sprinkling. The immersionists submit.

ARTESIAN WELL.—Canal street, nearly opposite the terminus of the horse cars, presents the fixtures of well-boring. Mr. Reed, of Alabama, is at work there, trying to get to the bottom of our delta. One hundred and fifty feet down, the auger struck some hard substance and refused to turn. It was drawn up and sharpened, after which it was again set to work. The boring then proceeded very slowly for a time, the auger sinking but a few inches. On hoisting out the auger, the tube was found to contain the chips of a cypress log. The fibres of the wood were very tough and perfect, but the softer portions had apparently decayed and disappeared. When examined with the microscope the fibres had much the appearance of hemp. It may prove rather a puzzle to some persons to account for the appearance of a cypress log at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, and below several firm beds of clay, one of which is over thirty feet in thickness. Strange things have been done in the earth as well as on the top of it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Carlton and Phillips have forwarded us the last Annual Report of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which we will select the most important statistics. From the general Sunday school statistics we collect the following aggregates throughout the entire Methodist Episcopal Church (North):

Number of Sunday schools	9,438
Officers and teachers	102,732
Scholars	525,008
Volumes in libraries	1,524,150
Bible classes	7,717
Scholars in infant classes	51,324
Sunday School Advocates taken	106,647
Conversions	16,916
Expense of the schools	$83,961

The increase of the year, over last year, was as follows:

Scholars	20,329
Infant school scholars	6,692
Sunday School Advocates	6,063
Conversions	3,673
Bible classes	504

EVIL SPEAKING.—Perhaps no single cause contributes more to banish the spirit of God from the houses and hearts of men, than evil speaking. There are sins of more flagrant enormity, but what sin is more extensively diffused? Evil speaking! Who is without sin in this respect? How common it has become! How much of it there is every day, every where, in the city and in the country, at home and abroad, in every large company, and in every little company, and even in the soliloquy of the closet! Who is not among its actors and its objects? We sacrifice others on this cruel altar, and then we ourselves become its cruel victims. How easily we slide into this sin!—*Nevins.*

The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head, till the moment some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The events of Monday, though painful for some incidents, are yet gratifying upon the whole. Things had reached a sad pass here, until Monday night: may they not relapse! It is now known—for respectable candidates have stood the *experimentum crucis*—that keepers of grog-shops and pothouse politicians are not omnipotent. This will help the timid to a declaration of more complete independence. There is a strengthening sentiment in the whole country against the present naturalization and suffrage policy. It were better that twenty-one years instead of five were the limit of time, in which a foreigner could acquire the full rights of American citizenship. It takes as long for a foreign-born as a home-born man to be invested safely with American citizenship. The advantage is in favor of the home-born, for there is an old leaven to be purged out of the former, which is a work of time. Some foreigners are prepared to be American citizens in less than five years—not so the masses. And many of the former sort are willing to forego their advantage for the general good. They are the strongest kind of Native Americans. And these foreign masses make the capital upon which demagogues of the dirtiest water sport: they are the legions that obey the movings of the Romish priesthood in this country, so menacing to our institutions.

The Delta speaks out independently on this subject.

The Crescent (whose trenchant article, "Is it fit? Is it reasonable?" we quoted last week, and omitted the credit) took out an early day and maintains a strong and manly American tone.

The Reformers have elected a City Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor, Street Commissioner, and one out of four Recorders. The City Council is composed of 40 members—13 Aldermen and 27 Assistant Aldermen. Of the Council, the Reformers have a majority of four on joint ballot.

The ballot-box is wrested out of rumhole precincts. The Augean stables of municipal government are in part cleaned out, with a promise of more cleaning. The political dictatorship of Romish priests is thrown off. The Public Schools will be let alone—which is all now asked for them. And we hope the Reformers will give us a Sabbath Day in New Orleans. But we will not intrude a programme upon them.

THE BIBLE IN MEXICO.

A careful perusal of our late exchanges from Mexico, says the Picayune of the 24th ult., confirms in our mind the opinions we have hitherto held and expressed, that the existing Government there is one of a most ephemeral character, and that Santa Anna has nearly run his allotted course. Indeed, little else could have been expected from one who returned one year since from a third exile, and showed plainly in every act that if he had forgotten nothing, he certainly has learned nothing.

Since his return one year has elapsed, and although during that time innumerable changes have been effected in every branch of the Government, not a single vital principle has been introduced in its administration, nor in its foreign or external policy. Old and worn out restrictive theories of finance have been put in force, and, as a natural result, have destroyed the revenue formerly raised from foreign importations.

It is no wonder that under such circumstances the country should turn with disgust from the chief who had come in but a short time before with such great promises. That this is the universal sentiment in Mexico, that all classes are tired of Santa Anna and his pantomime, and that all look to the result of the late treaty with this country as the decisive event whether the present power shall expire at once, or whether it shall still continue for an indefinite though not long period.

Some parties are not willing to wait even for that event, and a revolution has already been commenced in the South by General Alvarez, the well known half-breed leader. The worst that can be said of the principles of his movement is the following summary of his ideas and intentions, as presented by *El Universal*, one of Santa Anna's chief supporters. It holds these ideas up to the scorn of all good Mexicans, or rather of all good Santanistas:

"Federative and State sovereignty; preponderance of the people over the 'cloth coat class;' absolute submission of the ecclesiastical to the civil power; freedom of conscience and of worship; suppression of the army and the supremacy of parliamentary rule; reorganization of the school system, &c.

"Thus it seems that despotism and the Papal hierarchy are again hand in hand, and again about to suffer defeat.

The doctrines here denounced as pernicious are just what the States of Central and South America need. As the Picayune says: "They strike us as having more vital life and positive tendency to a reorganization of society and good government in Mexico than anything we have ever seen advanced by the Santa Anna school, not excepting the famous order of Guadalupe or the mighty power of the Dictator."

The dread of the Bible is now one of the chief troubles and bane to keep out the light. Brownsville, where the M. E. Church, South, established a mission in 1850, is just opposite the town of Matamoras on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, in the province of Tamaulipas. Had that little fire kindled this great matter? Verily, a reinforcement should forthwith be sent to Brownsville; and the Texan frontier should be supplied with missionaries learning the language, and ready to enter every open door. The M. E. Church, South, must extend in that direction. It is a field that will eventually be open, and the Church ought to be prepared to enter it.

The Archbishop of the diocese of Mexico has lately addressed to all the clergy a circular, in which he recommends to them the greatest vigilance in preventing the circulation and reading of the Protestant Bibles which are being introduced from the United States in Tamaulipas, across the Texan frontier. The *Universal* publishes the circular at length, and it is based on a communication forwarded to the Archbishop by the Minister of Justice, who had received it from "a respectable person, residing in the United States of North America." This communication is to the following effect:

"Your Excellency knows that there exists in this city a society called the American Bible Society, composed for the most part of Protestant Methodists, and possessing large resources derived from private donations. This society has now been at work for many years with the greatest efforts to disseminate its religious ideas in Spanish America; and has omitted no means calculated to secure a successful result in the undertaking: bibles printed in Spanish, and missionaries have been and are its principal arms. As yet, it is only in the Columbian Republics that the Protestants have succeeded in realizing their plans, and principally in New Grenada, where the new constitution, a work of the most demagogical congress that has thus far existed in Spanish America, recognizes no religion protected by the State, and affecting freedom of worship, does not permit the free establishment of all Catholic bodies or congregations—as that Government does not allow the Jesuits to enter the country. My object in addressing this letter to your Excellency is to inform you that many of these Protestant Bibles have been sent to the Republic, and that they are introduced and will be introduced, by the Texan frontier into Tamaulipas. Protestant missionaries are most frequently introduced into small places as doctors or quacks, and sometimes as hawkers (vendedores de pacotillas.) This, as your Excellency is aware, is the most ready mode of gaining access among families. Besides Bibles, other works which contribute to the objects of the Protestants are introduced, which are aided by a large number of French novels, that if they do not contribute to favor the object of the Protestants, do oppose that of the Catholics, by corrupting the hearts of the young. I think that a severe registry of all books introduced for sale, ought to be made at the customs, and a yet more rigorous one of such as are introduced as for personal use among the luggage of passengers".

The Archbishop says that besides this official communication he has received personal information from the Minister of Justice, that measures have already been taken by the Government to prevent the introduction of the Bibles and other books, and the operations of the agents alluded to, by whom the Bible Society is said to work. But the Archbishop is not a Joshua that he should stop the sun.

THE POST OFFICES.

When next a new President inaugurates a new Postmaster General, it would be well to take the official—not out of the ranks of lawyers or politicians—but editors. *They* know the sore evils of bad mails. It would be well too, to keep the Postmaster General an editor of a paper, largely circulating. His memory would be jogged—he could not then be indifferent. The newspaper mails at this time are out of order at every point of the compass. Our exchanges, political, temperance, religious—all complain. The subscriber who refuses one paper on that account must content himself to be without any. The Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, has raked up one new explanation:

The mail service of the country has been in a most deplorable condition of irregularity for some months past, as all conductors of public journals, especially, have reason to know. The Catholic Miscellany, however, instead of attributing to this cause the failure of its subscribers to receive it regularly, has discovered that the Miscellany is the victim of the malevolence of Protestant postmasters.

"The Catholic press," says that paper, "is subjected to a special grievance, from which their secular brethren are free. Pious postmasters throughout the country are at times so thoroughly Protestant, that they fancy it a sin to assist in the distribution of Catholic literature. Accordingly, they steal and make away with the Catholic papers, that pass through their office; and by this pious stratagem flatter themselves that 'they have done God a service.' And when Catholic subscribers call for their papers, they are told they never came. In course of time, as no man wishes to pay for what he cannot obtain, subscribers become discontented, and beg the postmaster to send back the paper, should it come again, and notify the publishers to discontinue. This is all the postmaster wished; and, accordingly, he sends back, after reading it, the next number that comes, accompanied by an impertinent epistle, cautioning the editors not to send his paper any more, because it is not called for, or refused by the parties, with such other unmannerly comments as his pious spleen may dictate."

This is a shocking state of things, truly. Pious postmasters have come to a pretty pass, when they get to stealing Popish newspapers. The subscribers to the Presbyterian in various sections, are complaining that our paper reaches them very irregularly, and sometimes not at all. Can the Miscellany inform us who "steals" Protestant newspapers?

METHODIST PRESS.

PHILOSOPHY OF FAITH.—The religious press has met the work bearing this title, by Rev. J. E. Cobb, of Arkansas Conference, with discriminating and high commendation. The copy first sent us, by mail, miscarried, and our anxiety to see it was not a little heightened by these flattering notices. We were prepared to look for a good book, because the conditions of successful authorship were fulfilled—a suitableness between the writer's mode of thought and expression and the nature of his subject. The book has just reached us. The same mail brings a copy of the Southern Christian Advocate, in which Bishop Andrew gives his opinion of it. The Bishop says:

Let nobody be alarmed at its title; you will find in its pages no sickly sentimentalism, no attempt to accommodate the great doctrine of faith to the teachings of human wisdom. It is a closely reasoned and successful attempt to examine faith in its character, its influences, and relations; and all this is done in the spirit and according to the principles of a sound philosophy, the sacred Scriptures being the standard to which every principle and every conclusion is reverently and fearlessly appealed.

But the work is not only one of close, patient, and profound thought; the whole book is instinct with the spirit of a warm and ardent piety; and it is impossible to peruse it without becoming wiser, and without feeling an ardent desire to possess that full experience of the faith which is the theme of the volume before you. You cannot read it without understanding that the writer is not only a sound, orthodox, and able theologian, but a warm and decided Methodist, who is not only not ashamed of the peculiarities of Methodism, but glories in them as they stand connected with a sound Scriptural experience and practice. We advise the preachers all to read the work, and to engage actively in its circulation, as you will thereby circulate among the people sound views of religious truth, and will at the same time promote the interests of a beloved brother, whose means are not abundant, and who has, I believe, published the work at his own cost. I trust that the present work will meet with such success that the author will favor us with other important contributions to the theological literature of the times. His pen should not be idle; and, as he is a young man, the church has much to hope from him in time to come.

HAVE WE A NATIONAL FAITH AMONG US?—The North-Western Christian Advocate, one of our best exchanges, puts it thus, and we rejoice it is so:

And as all nations have their religion, so has ours. What is it? It is certainly not a mere negation, infidelity—for the Bible is employed to give sanctity to an oath, from the President, in his inauguration, to the humblest yeoman in his deposition. We need not say that it is not Papacy, or any form of Paganism. Nor does it assume the form of an legalized creed, or of a national church. But it does assume the form of nationalizing the Bible—the form of positivity—leaving every individual to infer his duty from it without let or hindrance, and worship Almighty God according to the "dictates of his own conscience, with none to molest, or make afraid." In other words, Protestantism is nationalized in America, and no other religion ever can be. Papacy, as such, is uncompromisingly antagonistic to all the cardinal institutions of our nationality. Papists constitute the civil and literal Gipsies of our commonwealth.

CONTROVERSY.—Few men are so wrongly guessed at, from their writings, as the editor of the Richmond Advocate: we mean, in point of temper. Successful in controversy, and by position often forced to it, (he defended the border,) many, who have read his editorial columns and never seen the editorial face, imagine him crab-appleish: whereas he is one of the best-tempered, blandest, May-morning men living. Some one having, in these last days, revamped the charge, "too fond of controversy," Dr. Lee replies:

"Hear me for our cause, and be patient that ye may hear." We verily thought, when we entered upon our editorial career, that we could please everybody. The first paper we ever issued contained an extract two inches long of something Mr. Clay said in Congress. It cost us a subscriber. We were a partizan. Shortly after, we said something about money, of which we were sadly in want. It cost us a subscriber. We were a United States Bank man. We published an interesting narrative: it brought us a severe rebuke. We were catering to a taste for light reading. We gave them columns of solid divinity: the paper was too dull. We culled from science, literature and art: what are you about? yours is a religious paper. We gleaned from papers of sister churches: why, are you not editing a Methodist paper? We wrote paragraphs, they were too short; essays, they were too long; took the *via media*, readers turned right off at a cross-road. We were on "the bridge of sighs," at the foot of "the hill difficulty." Here we took our first lesson in wisdom—found out we were a fool, engaged in the Sysiphean task of pleasing that very respectable and very particular gentleman, Mr. Everybody. We have not patented this discovery. What next? We determined to do what everybody has a right to do—what is vulgarly called "following your nose." We've been at this a long time; and think we get on better than we would in following *yours*, Mr. Objector.

A PROTESTANT BULL.—Any wonder that a clergy-phobia is growing, or doubt of its solution, as given by "Woodman," on reading this paragraph from the New York correspondent of the Bulletin. When ministers transcend their vocation, their Divine calling falls into distrust. The proceedings in Congress upon the introduction of the New England protest against the Nebraska bill were published by us last week. The correspondent of the Bulletin says:

The memorial of the 3000 New England clergymen was in some respects a fraud, for many out of New England, and not a few in in this city, signed it. Our citizens generally, even when opposed to the bill, view with jealousy any attempt on behalf of the clergy to meddle in State affairs. Much more do they reprehend the semi-religious manner in which they approached Congress. The memorial is nothing more nor less than a Protestant Bull. They come not as citizens but as clergymen—not to humbly ask deliberation, but to demand it under pains and penalties of God's judgment. And who gave them the right to speak for Divinity *ex cathedra*? The libeller of Webster, the irreverend Theodore Parker, and the Barnum of the Ministry, Ward Beecher, are at the bottom of the whole measure.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Just after going to press last week the California mails were opened and brought us the news below. Dr. Boring writes:

"The session of Conference was protracted but harmonious and profitable. Our statistics show a handsome increase in almost or quite every department of our field of labor. Bishop Soule and his traveling companion, Rev. F. E. Pitts, were detained on the Isthmus two weeks, from a failure to connect with the ship on the Pacific side. The Bishop, however, and Brother Pitts came up in fine health. They expect to sail from this port for the Atlantic on the 10th March, on which time it is now the purpose of Brother Wynn and myself to sail also. Should God prosper our journey, we shall be in your city by the steamer early in April."

Rev. J. F. Blythe sends us a copy of the Stockton Journal, Feb. 24, which contains a notice of the Conference and the appointments. The Journal says:

"The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in this city on Wednesday of last week, and continued its sessions down to 3 o'clock last evening, when its deliberations were dissolved and its members adjourned to their respective fields of labor. Many talented and powerful divines have been in attendance and much benefit, we hope, has resulted from their convention in our community. The attendance of the aged and venerable Bishop Soule, thousands of miles from his home, feeble and frosted with age, yet strong and trenchant in his unclouded intellect, is of itself a feature not the least worthy of note, showing how ardent are the true disciples of the Christian religion. The Church, we are gratified to learn, is in a very promising condition, and the Conference adjourned with the signs of an auspicious year before them. No regular organization of the Southern branch of the Church was ever fully organized until the present Conference, but henceforward every energy characteristic of that peculiar denomination, will be brought into requisition to advance the Church. Three hundred members were added last year; but owing to the want of preachers many points were left unattended to. This deficiency will be supplied, immediately on the return of Bishop Soule to the Atlantic States. On the adjournment of the General Conference, which will be held in May next, in Georgia, several missionaries will be sent to California. The finances of the Church are in a healthy condition, as $2700 were added to the missionary fund. In another column we publish a list of appointments, together with a card of thanks to the citizens for the courtesy with which the members of the Conference have been treated during their stay in Stockton. We are satisfied that our citizens will appreciate the kindness that suggested to the Conference the propriety of continuing the Rev. Mr. Blythe as the Presiding Elder of this District, as we do not know a gentleman more esteemed in this city. Report speaks exceedingly favorable, too, of the divine selected, as our stationed preacher, the Rev. Mr. Simmons.

Bishop Soule will continue in the city until next Sunday, when he will deliver, in all human probability, his Farewell Sermon on the shores of the Pacific. His mission to our State, we hope, has been as pleasant to himself as it has been gratifying to us; and may his return to the East be calm and serene. He will preach in the Methodist Church on Weber Avenue, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

APPOINTMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, J Boring, Presiding Elder.
San Francisco Station, to be supplied.
San Jose, A Graham.
Santa Clara and Contra Costa, A M Bailey, T C. Barton.
San Juan and Santa Cruz, to be supplied.
Sonoma, J C Pendergrass.
Suisun and Napa, P O Clayton.
Petaluma and Bodega, B H Russell, S Smith.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, A M Wynn, Presiding Elder.
Sacramento Station, B T Crouch.
Marysville, to be supplied.
Grass Valley, W A Simmoue.
Nevada, R W Bigham.
Placerville and Mud Springs, S W Davies.
Georgetown, J W Stahl.
Auburn, to be supplied.
Cache Creek, F G Gray.

STOCKTON DISTRICT, J F Blythe, Presiding Elder.
Stockton Station, J C Simmons.
Sonora, M Evans.
Columbia, E B Lockley.
Murphy's, J M Fulton.
Ione Valley, J L Sanders.
Jackson, to be supplied.
Jamestown, to be supplied.
Mariposa and Quartzburgh, to be supplied.

Dr. J. Boring and A. M. Wynn were elected delegates to the General Conference.

The next Annual Conference will be held in Sacramento, April 18, 1855.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the citizens of Stockton for their hospitality to the preachers of the Pacific Conference, and their very liberal donations in aid of our Church.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the pastors and congregations of the different churches of the city, for the use of their houses of worship on Sabbath last.

Resolved, That these resolutions be handed the city papers, with a request that they publish.

THE BRIDAL AND THE BURIAL... DR J. MONTGOMERY.

Blessed is the bride whom the sun shines on;
Blessed is the corpse which the rain rains on.
I saw thee young and beautiful,
I saw thee rich and gay;
In the first blush of womanhood,
Upon thy wedding-day;
The church-bells rang,
And the little children sang—
"Flowers, flowers, kiss her feet;
Sweets to the sweet!
The winter is past, the rains are gone,
Blessed is the bride whom the sun shines on."

I saw thee poor and desolate,
I saw thee fade away,
In broken-hearted widowhood
Before thy locks were gray;
The death-bell rang,
And the little children sang—
"Lilies dress her winding-sheet;
Sweets to the sweet!
The summer's past, the sunshine's gone;
Blessed is the corpse which the rain rains on."

The 18th of March, Calhoun's birth-day, was celebrated in Charleston on quite a large scale. Business was generally suspended.

THE CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.

The Christian Advocate of the 24th February, states that this body (M. E. Church North) met in session on the 16th February, in Sacramento City, Bishop Simson presiding. The Advocate is a very neat and interesting church organ, and complaints are made that the New York agents, "at 200 Mulberry," have not carried out the intention of the General Conference towards the paper in "establishing it." For this, $10,000 are needed. We quote some encouraging statements from the Pastoral Address:

Beloved brethren, we call you to record the grace of God in the great moral changes which are taking place in your midst, and the peculiarity and importance of the field you occupy, and address to you an earnest exhortation to faithfulness. A short time ago there was not a Protestant Church in this land; now we have with us forty-four churches, and nineteen parsonages, besides those belonging to other Christians, (whom we exhort you to love and in whose successes we rejoice,) and twenty-four of these churches have been built or rebuilt the past year. The Temperance cause has been rapidly gaining ground, Sabbath Schools successfully organized and conducted. We find in connection with us forty-five schools, containing three hundred and thirty-four officers and teachers, and six thousand six hundred and eighty-four volumes in libraries, and one thousand five hundred and sixty-four scholars. The number of conversions in Sunday Schools is reported at thirty-one; but this is not all that has been done there, for it must be borne in mind that the whole Sabbath School army is under training for the Church of God. Our Tracts have been distributed generally. In one city seven hundred dollars have been raised and most of it appropriated in that work. There, also, five conversions are reported as the result of this labor. The conversions under the general Ministry have been about two hundred and fifty-five. We are sorry this number is so small, but we are glad it is no smaller.

Again:

Your relation is further peculiar in that everything is new here. Societies are to be established, colleges to be founded, the religious press to be sustained, the gospel ministry to be supported, and all benevolent organizations to be effected. The initiative has been taken. We have cause to congratulate you on the promising condition of all these things. The churches are generally free from embarrassment. Their estimated value is $233,756, on which there are debts to the amount of only $45,415. The paper having reached a circulation of 1850, will abundantly pay expenses with an increase of five hundred subscribers. The finances of the University are in a sound and healthy condition, as will be seen more fully in the report of the Committee on Education, to which, with other Conference reports, we refer you. The support of the ministry has, in most instances, been liberal. The whole claims of forty-one ministers, as estimated by your committees, was forty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars. Their receipts reported, were thirty-five thousand and fifty-four dollars. This support has been very remarkable, and yet a good number of the brethren have suffered from the want of the necessaries of life. There is a deficiency of $14,617. It is evident that a membership of only 1659 have been largely assisted by benevolent friends outside the church to do so much.

There were admitted on trial:

William S. Urmy, J. J. Cleveland, Israel S. Deihl, and P. Y. Cool.

Appointments of the California Conference.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, J D Blain, P E—Powell street, M C Briggs; Market street, E Bannister; Seamen's Bethel, William Taylor; City Mission, R B Stratton; Santa Cruz and Pajaro, W S Turner; San Jose, B F Rawlins; Santa Clara, N P Heath; Santa Clara Mission, William Hulbert; Union City, William Morrow; Alemada and Oakland, David Neal; Napa City, E A Hnzen; Sonoma, James Hunter; Petaluma, to be supplied; Bodega, do.; Russian and Big River Mission, A L S Bateman, one to be supplied; Marin Mission, to be supplied; Union, James Corwin: Bucksport, to be supplied.

S D Simonds, Editor California Christian Advocate, and member of the Powell street Quarterly Conference; Isaac Owen, General Agent, and Charles Maclay, Financial Agent of the University of the Pacific; A S Gibbons, Professor, all members of the Santa Clara Quarterly Conference; I S Deihl, Tract and Sunday School Agent, and member of the Bethel Quarterly Conference.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, G S Phillipps, P E.—Mormon Island, to be supplied; Placerville and Diamond Springs, G B Taylor; Volcano, P Y Cool; Ione, I B Fish; Mokelumne Hill, N Reasoner; Murphy's, to be supplied; Sonora and Columbia, J W Brier; Mariposa, J J Cleveland; Tuolumne, to be supplied; Stockton, H C Benson; Calaveras, to be supplied; Benicia and Martinez, W Wilmot; Cache Creek, to be supplied; Sacramento City, W Oliver and E Merchant; Coloma, William Urmy.

MARYSVILLE DISTRICT, J Daniel, P E.—Marysville, P A Dryden; Marysville Circuit, H B Sheldon; Bear River Mission, to be supplied; Auburn, James Rogers; Michigan City, Joseph J Pettit; Iowa Hill, to be supplied; Grass Valley, John B Hill; Nevada, J R Tunsey; Downieville, Charles Bonner; Gibsonville, to be supplied; Bidwell, I W Cole; Weaverville, to be supplied; Shasta, ditto; Yreka, ditto.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MISSION DISTRICT, A Bland, P E.—Los Angeles, J McCaldwell; Lexington, R R Dunlap; Santa Barbara, to be supplied; Tulare, to be supplied; San Diego, to be supplied.

INSANITY IN CALIFORNIA.—The report of the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California, which has been recently published, shews that there is, perhaps, a greater amount of insanity in that State than in any other in the Union among an equal proportion of population. This is attributable, to a great extent, to the mental excitement and physical excesses incident to the unsettled and adventurous life to which all who emigrate to the land of gold are subject. We find of two hundred and eighty-four persons who were admitted into the asylum at Stockton, twenty-seven were caused by disappointment, nine by loss of property, eight by fear and grief, seven by mental excitement, forty-two by intemperance and twenty-five by bad health.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

ENON, ALA., March 21, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: Please insert in your paper the following resolutions adopted at the Second Quarterly Meeting, held for the Chunnenuggee Station, Alabama Conference, on the 18th inst.

On motion—

Resolved, That we request our delegates to use their best exertions in the next General Conference, to have the ninth section expunged from our discipline.

Resolved, That we request our delegates to the next general Conference, that they use their influence to have inserted into our discipline a rule, prohibiting any Elder, Deacon, Preacher, or Member in our Church, from the manufacture, sale, or use of ardent liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That the preservation of chastity among our colored population being of great importance to their moral and religious condition, it is the indispensable duty of every Christian master to remove from them as far as practicable every temptation to vulgar lewdness.

Resolved, That the low estimate in which marriage is often held among them, by their masters, with regard to them, is a serious evil, and one which has strong claims to civil and ecclesiastical interference.

Resolved, That we, by the foregoing resolutions, do petition the general Conference about to assemble to take such action on the premises as will best promote the object contemplated.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and that the Church papers be requested to copy.

D. E. ANTHONY, Secretary.

THE IRISH IN NEW ORLEANS.

The exciting events of day before yesterday still agitate too much all minds to say whether feeling as a good citizen or as already to have relapsed into an ordinary. He who could, in the midst of such scenes, promptly regain his customary state of mind had but little feeling in him, and is not to be envied as a man nor admired as an American.

We ourselves make no pretension to superiority to the passions. For while, in life as in personal, we strive all we can, in common conjunctures of affairs, to control ourselves and others, all but the solitary rest, there come moments in which it is fit that the warmest emotions should have their way, when the heart rightly becomes the ruler of the head. God would (we venture to say) have made us less wisely, had he made us natures not partly of passion, but wholly of intellect. For the strongest, most generous, justest movements of our being are not the conclusions of the mind, but the quick native impulses of the honest bosom; which, usually consenting to be governed by the reflective part, at times, knowing itself in the right, must, without a pause, take no counsel, but act for itself.

Such was the position in which, on the occasion in question, the good, the quiet, law-abiding, the God-fearing men of our city stood. The presence among us of a large of Irish population had offered an element of party strength which demagogues on both sides had been courting, until at last, by the solicitation of flatteries for their favor, the bad, the turbulent portion of these men (these poor refugees and guests, the beneficiaries of our bountiful freedom) had, like spoiled children who are ever undutiful, or (we must not be like that sort of people who preverbially, if you give them an inch, will take an ell, come to consider themselves the lords and masters of the town, and perfectly entitled, at their insolent will, to do what they liked to it and to us) were to fawn and to cringe to them, in order to get into office; of course, all who had the power in were ready to govern so as to please them in all things; and, unhappily, they were scarcely to be pleased by any such law or police as was good for any body else. In short, under the union with the demagogus natives—who in fact are the true criminals, while the Hibernians, but the dupes and victims, in this whole matter—they have turned our whole city government, its councils, its finances, its tribunals, its police, and its morals into the completest libel of what a city like this should be, that ever was seen.

In especial to effect and to perpetuate all this it had been necessary that their managers, masters should make of them, at elections, the tyrants of the ballot-box. Of late, when strong enough, they took possession. If resistance was offered, it was put down by the club. Once in possession, false voting finished what the bludgeon had begun; and perjury and multiplied ballots enough were thrown in a few precincts, to crush all majorities elsewhere else.

Of such practices, the Seventh Ward polls having been atrociously the theatre. At last election (we were then told) it was a scene of perfectly unbridled violence and fraud, by which all opposition was driven off by brute force, that from threats and curses and bullying and breaking heads, stood ready to commit murder.

To make all this still more abominable, we can now personally aver from what we witnessed) the city authorities themselves did not merely tolerate these crimes against the law, but actively set them on, organized them, directed them. As we have already told, last daily narrative, the Common Council left legislating, the Recorders hearing cases, the Police thief-catching, and all, piously consigning the city to the care of God, took to cleaning. The Police in general has been lately withdrawn from its duties of guarding the citizens to that of watching them; and finally has prevented from protecting these citizens in the exercise of their highest rights, to heading and slaughter of bludgeoned ruffians upon them.

All this, however, has been quelled by the unshaken firmness of our deeply-aroused people, and they have vindicated most worthily the double blood which they owe—the French, that is quick at Revolutions; the English, that steady to maintain them. Nor has the brotherly help of that good nation the Germans, and of even many worthy sons of the Green Isle with a great body of other adopted citizens failed us. We have fairly won back our ancestral privileges; we have shaken off our foreign yoke, and those who had imposed it on us, so far as they could now be legally reached, and our good city is once more herself. New Orleans is recaptured. As we on Monday predicted, "the Dutch have taken Holland."

This is, however, a history which, of course, we do not so much tell to New Orleans, where it is not needed, as to those at a distance, in order that no misapprehension of things may go abroad.

[Wednesday's Crescent.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED—On the 24th of December, 1853, in the 94th year of his age, JOHN BLACKBURN. He was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, 1760. When 36 years old, he embraced religion, and joined the M. E. Church. In 1818, he immigrated to Alabama. The country was new, and for some time his house supplied the place of a church. And there, for many years, the Methodist preachers found a home. After the death of his wife, and for more than twenty years past, he made his home principally with his son-in-law, John Boyd, Esq., where he breathed his last. His faith was strong, and his confidence unshaken, in the Methodist doctrine, and in the purity and excellence of the Christian religion. As a Christian, his life was unexceptionable. As a citizen, he was above suspicion. A writ was never served on him as a defaulter in case of debt, public duty, or otherwise. After an acquaintance with him, for about thirty years, I think I risk nothing, in saying, he had the confidence of all who knew him. At his death, his children, grand, and great grand children, numbered about one hundred and seventy-five. When his extremities were all cold, he said he had long prayed that he might be permitted to die without pain. As far as those present could judge, his request was granted. When he was near breathing his last, he said, "All is well." And fell asleep in Jesus. CHARLES MCLEOD.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

DIED—Rev. JOSIAH B. DAUGHTRY, the son of Enos and Catherine, of Northampton county, N. C. The family removed to Adams county, Mississippi, in 1809. Young Daughtry and Peter James were converted about the same time, and began to preach shortly after. His first year was traveled amid perils by day and night. He preached at Fort Mims, in Alabama, the day before the night of the bloody massacre by the Indians. He spent the night at Col. Fisher's, and was thus spared.

Shortly after the battle of New Orleans, he joined the Holston Conference. He married Sarah Winn, in Lee county, Va. He traveled some thirty-five years in that Conference, filling the office of Presiding Elder for years.

In 1849, he returned to Mississippi to improve his health. In 1850, he traveled Yankin Circuit. He had Stein's Creek encampment made, and in most successful meeting held. In 1851, he traveled the Baron Circuit. The next year he traveled Hillsborn' Circuit. His work was blessed with four extensive revivals. During the same year, he and myself organized a class, and received fifty-four members into our church.

Last year, he traveled the same Circuit. He was taken with rheumatism about the time of our Annual Conference in Canton. He lingered six weeks. I was called to see him a few days before his death. He was then suffering from jaundice and great prostration. His sufferings were severe. His mind of faith was as long as he could speak. He frequently called on us all to kneel at his bedside and pray silently for him.

I heard him the morning before his death, in a kind of soliloquy, say, "I have fought the good fight of faith, and shall soon lay hold upon eternal life." In the evening of January 5, 1854, he turned on his side and said, "I must die," and spoke no more. He leaves his aged companion of toil and care, childless; but with a snug little competency and surrounded with the brethren and friends of her husband. G. W. STEWART.

DIED—In Green county, Alabama, Feb. 8, 1854, Mrs. LUCY MUNNERLYN, in her twenty-third year. Sister M. professed religion and united with the M. E. Church in 1842, in which communion she continued a faithful member until she left to join her friends above. In intelligence, above ordinary; her religious impressions and enjoyments, deep and solid; her faith strong and lively, ever working by love—thus enjoying a lively sense of the favor of God, which supported her afflictions, privations, so she was ever able to give a reason of the hope that she entertained of heaven. Her seat was seldom vacant at church, when her health and circumstances would admit of attendance, as the manner of some is, but was glad when the time arrived to go to the house of prayer. She was a Christian in deed and in truth. As a wife, she was ever kind and affectionate; ready to counsel, sympathize and pray with and for her husband, in times of disappointment. As a neighbor, she was affable and pleasant, ever ready to visit the sick and relieve the distressed. But she is gone to rest from sorrow, pain and disappointment. I had the painful privilege of visiting her on her death-bed. After prayer, I proposed a few simple questions in regard to her future prospects. Her answers were clear and very satisfactory to all present; and thus she departed, to be with Christ. T. MOONY.

List of REMITTANCES received at the office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, *from 17th to 30th* MARCH, *inclusive.*

D E Anthony 2$; J E Atkinson $1 50.

L M Boyd $5; T Burpo $5; L W Ilufford $2.

R E Curleo $1 50; D C B Connerly $27; J Carraway $6; T P Crymes $3; Mrs M M Cushing $1 50.

W H Ellison $3; J W Ellis jr $5.

W J Ferguson $3.

R C Goodgion $10 50; L P Golson $5.

D M Hudson $4; W B Hines $10; R J Harp $30.

A A Morrison $1; H H Montgomery $5; S McCarver $3; T Moody $12; H H Montgomery $5; T Miller $1 50; C McGuffes $5.

J E Newman $3; T M Northam $1 50.

T C Parrish $3; A Parritt $1 50; A Palmer $1 50.

S H Raby $1 50.

N O J Staley $2; H P Stakes $1 50; P Segle $1 50; Mrs E Sargent $1 50.

H C Thwentt $1 50; J B Tullie $4 50, Troth $1 50.

B J Woodward $5; W Williams $3.

The wife of Santa Anna. Dictator of Mexico, born in Westerloo, Albany county, N. Y. Early in life she became an actress, and first met Santa Anna at Havana, while fulfilling an engagement there, at one of the theatres. Her maiden name was Lopaugh, but on her going on the stage she assumed another.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Second round of Quarterly Meetings in the Columbus District, Alabama Conference.

Pine Grove and Forkland, at Pine Grove, April 1 and 2.

Eutaw, at Eutaw, April 8 and 9.

Columbus Station, April 15 and 16.

Athens, at Siloam, April 22 and 23.

Mount Zion, at Pine Spring, April 29 and 30.

Butchatchy, at Bethel, May 6 and 7.

Pickens, at Emory Chapel, May 20 and 21.

Columbus Circuit, at New Bethel, June 3 and 4.

Greene, at Springfield, June 10 and 11.

GEO. SHAEFFER, P. E.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The following is the report of the interments in the cemeteries of the city so far as heard from, for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, the 26th inst.: Protestant, Girod street, 8: Cypress Grove, 4: Odd Fellows' Rest, 3: Potter's Field, 30: Charity Hospital, 27: St. Patrick's, 23: Catholic No. 1, Second District, 5: Catholic No. 2, Second District, 16: Lafayette, Fourth District, 23. Total, 165.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S RECEPTION.—On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, as was appointed, Ex-President Fillmore, attended by ex-Secretaries Kennedy and Conrad and many of our citizens, left the foot of Canal street in the steamer Robert J. Ward, and, after proceeding up the harbor as far as the Lafayette Landing, went down the river as far as Jackson's "Battle Ground," where the Ex-President and company landed, and were conducted over the ground, after which they returned on board the steamer, arriving back at Canal street at 12 o'clock. The military, which had turned out in force, then accompanied Mr. Fillmore to the City Hall, where an immense multitude had collected in the streets and the adjoining Square. A platform had been erected in front of the City Hall to which he was conducted. The freedom of the city was then presented him by Mayor Crossman, and a short address was delivered by P. C. Wright, Esq., which was replied to by Mr. Fillmore, whose address was received with most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Fillmore was followed in his remarks by ex-Secretaries Conrad and Kennedy with brief but appropriate remarks and altogether the whole affair seemed to conclude satisfactory to all parties.

From the Delta, March 29.

The Election Violences.

Deeply grieved that our city, whose character for peace and order on occasions of public elections has been the theme of general approval should be suddenly converted into a scene of violence, tumult and bloodshed, we institute yesterday a diligent and thorough inquiry into the causes and facts of the lamentable occurrences of Monday. We entered upon this examination with minds entirely devoid of bias, passion, or any kind of excitement. We had taken a warm interest in the election of Monday, not solely on the ground of reform—to establish a doctrine which we have always maintained, that the government of this city should be confided to respectable citizens, without regard to party. We gave our warmest support to a ticket committed to that principle, composed equally of gentlemen of both political parties. Having no connection or sympathy with any association or combination, we limited our efforts and desires entirely to this single object—of procuring for our ill-governed city an administration which should be freed from the burdens and restraints of party. We state this in order that our narrative of the facts may not be suspected of bias or prejudice.

It is well known that under the system of grog-shop caucuses a set of very low and disreputable characters, and, what is worse, of very reckless demagogues, have acquired a political ascendancy in this city, which has given great disgust and offence to the respectable citizens of both parties. Decent, quiet citizens have been virtually driven from the primary assemblages by low rowdies and bullies, and have been compelled, under the ban of outlawry, to vote for such persons as these caucuses might select. Under this system very improper nominations have been made for public offices, and persons elected to responsible stations who forgot the interests confided to them, and regarded only their own interests and that of a party.

One of the forms of this dangerous demagoguery was a systematic attempt to combine naf Irish fellow-citizens into a compact and distinctive body, and place them at the beck and nod of party managers, to be employed by them in aid of any of their nefarious schemes. Left to their own instincts and better feelings, this class of our citizens would, no doubt, mingle and merge themselves in the rest of the community; but, appealed to as a separate class, cajoled, flattered and humbugged by selfish partisans, they are forced into a position which must always excite and keep alive bitter passions and animosities in a mixed population like this. John Mitchel, one of the most courageous, as well as sagacious, of Ireland's many brilliant sons, clearly perceived this evil, and warned his countrymen against it, declaring, that an Irishman should, when he became an American citizen, cease to be an Irishman; that he should maintain no distinctions from the rest of the Americans; that he should repel as an insult all appeals to him as an Irishman; that he should think and act for himself; that he should stand aloof from all organizations, military or civic, calculated to keep alive national distinctions.

A departure from these simple and rational rules of republicanism and American citizenship, has led to the formation of associations like the Native American Society, and like the growing and formidable society of "Know-Nothings." No true Republican could feel or manifest any opposition or ill-feeling towards any respectable citizen born abroad. Such persons have nothing to fear. They will always enjoy equal rights with other citizens. But the large class who preserve their national distinctions,—who speak of themselves as an Irish party,—who combine in Irish associations,—who take the control of caucuses, conventions, and become the easy tools of demagogues, native and foreign; this is the class which has produced a deep and wide-spread feeling of hostility and and discontent among the American born. We do not stop to inquire into the reasonableness or propriety of this—we are merely stating the facts.

Let us illustrate by a reference to transactions in our own city. First, we have conventions to nominate candidates for public offices comprised almost exclusively of one class of our citizens. And even this is not the worst of it. Citizens of Irish birth, when good citizens, are just as trustworthy as any others; but the low, ignorant, rowdy and debased, whether born in Ireland, America or elsewhere, ought not to be entrusted with the high prerogative of nominating officers for a free and enlightened community. Unfortunately, too many of this character have been found in a single class.

Next we have a dominant party appointing the inspectors of election exclusively from that party, and mostly from the class of citizens referred to. Here was one of the principal causes of the disturbances of Monday. In the three wards in the very centre of the city, where the American-born and mercantile population generally reside, the Inspectors were almost entirely Irish-born citizens. Added to this, we have a police nineteen-twentieths of whom are of the same nationality, headed by a chief who, with an intelligence which should have preserved him from such imprudence, seems to have disregarded the sage counsels of John Mitchel, and to have concerned himself more with party than police affairs—looking after secret political associations, with which he has no business, instead of for rogues and disturbers of the peace, who fall under his proper jurisdiction. These are the main facts which led to the disturbances on Monday.

We confine ourselves to a narrative of what occurred at the Seventh Ward, the other polls being generally as well conducted as usual on exciting elections. This ward was calculated to give a very large majority for the democratic ticket. The vote in the ward at the previous elections had exhibited some astounding results. From seven hundred it suddenly rose to eleven hundred, after a very severe and destructive epidemic. Under such circumstances, it was natural that suspicions of unfairness and irregularity should be indulged. To disarm these suspicions, to satisfy the public that it was a fair and legal vote, it behoved the party in power first, to appoint the inspectors judiciously and fairly; and secondly, to conduct the election with a strict regard to law and equity. This would have satisfied all parties. This most virtuously disposed would have been silenced and reconciled by such a procedure. We regret to say this was not done in the Seventh Ward.

The first error was in appointing corporation officials as inspectors who were personally interested in giving a particular direction to the voting. Next it has been represented by reliable persons, that votes were received with a rapidity and a disregard of the injunctions of the law, which disgusted all beholders; challengers were ordered off and disregarded; demands for the swearing of the voters were refused on the ground that the inspectors had not time, and persons who were pointed out as having voted before and who were illegal voters, were received; citizens who invoked the application of the legal tests, were insulted and threatened; and many other improprieties committed. Although the average vote of the ward was but 700, we are informed by good authority that a thousand votes had been received at 12 o'clock, just four hours after the polls were opened. This would be at the rate of four persons a minute, a rate which excludes all idea that the requirements of the law were regarded.

These circumstances produced great excitement among the citizens, and a large crowd assembled near the polls. In front of the Judge's stand and the ballot box was a room, sometimes used as a ball-room, wherein were assembled a mixed crowd of angry disputants. One great cause of angry contention was the refusal of a man by the name of Smith, to relinquish a position which he occupied near the Judge's stand, and to cease challenging voters. Smith, having been threatened, drew his pistol, and dashed the crowd to remove him. He was maintaining his position, when, about three o'clock, two detachments of stout and furious men rushed into the ballot-room, by two doors, brandishing heavy loaded sticks, and shouting, "Down with the Know-nothings!"

One of these parties was led by William Mechler, a policeman, brother of the policeman who was killed on Sunday morning in an affray of his own provocation. Mechler was a powerful man, and appeared to be bent on some desperate purpose. He rushed into the crowd with his club, there was a general *mêlée*, and Mechler and his party were observed to be retreating, Mechler himself falling near the door, and another man named Martin Towsley falling within the house. They were both stabbed mortally through the shoulder. Lamentable as such an occurrence as this must appear to all good citizens, it would be vain to pretend that these men were engaged in any other but an unlawful and violent interference with the rights of other citizens. They were evidently provoking an affray.

For the remainder of the day there was comparative quiet at the polls. The polls were closed at the usual time, and it was given out that the number of votes registered was 955. This proclamation gave general satisfaction, and the crowd dispersed. The inspectors took the ballot-boxes into possession, and retiring into an interior room, began to count the votes in the presence of gentlemen of both parties as they were about to commence the count, to the surprise of some persons, it was stated that instead of 955 there 1100 votes in the box. The misrepresentation as to the number was confessed by some to be a *ruse*, to prevent the polls being mobbed. By others, it was charged or suspected that votes had been placed in the box after the polls were closed. This fact soon got abroad, and drew a crowd around the house. A police force was sent around, and stationed in the street near the polls.

Meantime, some gentlemen were deputed by the crowd to proceed into the house and see that the votes were honestly counted. They did so, and reported the fact that there were over fourteen hundred votes in the box. The excitement of the crowd was growing quite warm and threatening, when Capt. Tendrick, who, with the Chief of the Police, was present, seeing that the presence of the police added to the excitement, appealed to the crowd to preserve peace and order; and having, as he thought, calmed the tumult, deemed it prudent to order the police off. Shortly after this was done, there was a rush by the crowd at the doors, several pistols were fired both from within and without the house, the doors were broken open and a furious body of men rushed into the interior where the count was going on. The ballot-boxes were seized, and thrown into the street and trampled upon, and the inspectors were driven off.

Such, we believe, are at least the leading facts, as far as we could gather them from contrariant and conflicting accounts, of the deplorable incidents of Monday's election. The seizure and destruction of a ballot box is a very grave offence; one which can hardly be justified on any grounds. Every good citizen, certainly every good reformer, must unite in condemning an act of this character. The ballot box ought to be sacred from violence as well as fraud. Better be cheated in the election than set such an example of violence. But as this act may come up for future examination, we forbear further remark upon it.

We fervently trust that our city will never again be dishonored by such scenes. It behoves every good citizen to remove all causes and provocatives of such occurrences. Let citizens of all nationalities, of all classes and parties combine to put down the bullies and blackguards, whom the indifference and neglect of our people have elevated into positions of influence—to put them down, not by force and violence, but by stern contempt; by a calm, settled and emphatic determination to take into their own hands and control the administration of their own government.

General Intelligence.

STEAMER MONROE SUNK.—*Seventeen Lives Lost.*—From the accommodating Clerk of the steamer Duke we learn the following additional particulars of the loss of the steamer Monroe: The M. left this port for Yazoo River, heavily loaded with Dry Goods and Groceries, on the 24th inst.; on the morning of the 27th, between 2 and 3 o'clock, she struck a log at Cow-pen Point, about five miles above Natchez, and sunk in less than five minutes. There were no passengers on board; but the mate, fifteen deck hands and firemen, and a negro woman, were drowned. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

COLLISION AT SEA.—We learn from Capt. McConnell, of the brig Mary Elizabeth, arrived Monday from Havana, that on the 10th inst. the schooner M. F. Talbot, from New York, bound to Attakapas, came in contact with the bark Bertha on the Bahama Banks, by which the former was sunk. The passengers and crew of the Talbot were rescued by the Bertha and taken to Havana. Mrs. Amelia Smith, one of the number, came passenger to this city in the Mary Elizabeth.

The two boys who were with Mrs Jane Adaline Wilson, when she was captured by the Comanche Indians last summer, have been found and brought to Fort Washita, Choctaw Nation, by Aaron Brown, a Choctaw Indian, residing near that port, who, with the characteristic nobleness of heart peculiar to his tribe, bought them of the Comanches, by giving them some three hundred and fifty dollars worth of goods in exchange.

THE CAHAWBA.—This is the name of a new steamship built by Messrs. Crocheron, Livingston & Co., of New York, which was launched at that city on the 16th. Her dimensions are 215 feet keel, 37 feet beam, 25 feet 8 inches hold, and is about 2000 tons burthen. The Cahawba is intended to ply between New York and Mobile, *via* Havana, as mate to the Black-Warrior. She will make her first trip in about two weeks.

By the will of the late James P. Vanhoru, of York New city, he has left $15,000 to the New York Orphan Asylum, $20,000 more to the same institution after the death of his widow, $20,000 to the New York Protestant Episcopal Bible and Prayer Book Society, $15,000 to the New York Protestant Episcopal Missions, and the residue of his estate, estimated at $150,000, to the American Bible Society.

"There are at the present time," says a San Francisco paper, "nearly one hundred first-class fire-proof stores vacant without a tenant, while dwelling-houses are very scarce, and it is difficult for a family to hire a good house at over $200 per month in the suburbs of the city."

About four hundred men, women, and children have just arrived at St Louis from Denmark, on their way to the Mormon settlement in the Salt Lake country, where they intend to embrace the Mormon faith.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1854.

This has been an eventful day in the House. Mr. Richardson, of Ill., got the House to refer the Senate Nebraska bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Cutting, of N. Y., moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Richardson declared that this latter reference was equivalent to a defeat of the measure, and he hoped that if it was to be killed it would not be done by any such indirection, but in a fair and manly manner.

Mr. Cutting replied. He regarded that such a measure ought not to pass without the fullest discussion; while he was in favor of non-intervention by Congress, and in favor of this bill, with perhaps one amendment, he still desired such a discussion as would just fly him, and those who like him, would have to bear the brunt of the battle, to his constituents. Southern men might cars little about the matter, but to a Northern man it was politically vital. He moved the previous question, and called for the yeas and nays.

After much questioning and confusion the vote was taken and the reference to the Committee of the Whole was carried—ayes 6, 110; noes, 95. Thereupon the one hundred and six said in great glee, and the ninety odd rather chop-fallen, went to dinner.

This vote does not settle the question, (I wish it did,) but it is a decided anti-administration triumph; the peculiar friends of the bill designed to pass it after a brief discussion, and might have done so, had it not been referred to the Territorial Committee, for then Mr. Richardson could at any time have reported it back and put it upon its passage. Now the bill will undergo a rigid scrutiny, and perhaps go back to the Senate for amendment.

The Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to extend for four years the existing contract for carrying the mail from Montgomery to Mobile.

Mr. Irwin, of California, endeavored to get passed the joint resolution which the House passed yesterday, to dispense with the contract system for navy supplies of provisions, clothing and small stores. It was objected that the bill had neither been printed nor referred, and was too important to be acted upon thus hastily. It was ordered to be referred.

Mr. Shields, of Illinois, called up a bill to promote the efficiency of the army by allowing increased pay, etc. This bill proposes an increase to the pay of all grades in the army from the private soldier upward, and it was stated that the army was fast disbanding for want of more pay. One section of the bill proposes to increase the number of cadets at West Point by giving each Senator an appointment in addition to that now belonging to each Congressional District. It was said that if the bill retiring the superannuated from the army was passed, there would be occasion for an additional number of cadets. This point led to some discussion, but the bill was laid aside for the present, and the Senate went into executive session.

The Gadsden Treaty is now in full blast and the probabilities are for its passage, but this result is by no means certain. The Hargrave do not think their claim sufficiently protected by it. If it were put before the people they would blow it sky high.

WASHINGTON, March 22 1854.

When a good thing is going, every body ought to take a hand in it, at least so it seems to be thought with regard to the public lands. It is wonderful to think how many schemes for getting rid of the public domain are now before Congress, and the cry is, still they come. Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition this morning from Lafayette College for a grant of a township to each chartered college in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Fish, of New York, the second Friday in April was set apart for the consideration of adverse reports.

The Joint Resolution for annulling the contract system in the Navy Department with regard to clothing, provisions and small stores, was again taken up and briefly discussed. It was contended in behalf of this measure that the Department ought to have the power of dealing directly with the manufacturers of articles it buys, and also that under the present law they cannot get the best articles, as, for instance, flour of a particular brand which is known to keep fresh for a long voyage. The bill was passed. There was no reason given why the best article could not be procured, if properly advertised for, and it is quite apparent that the patronage of the Government is materially enlarged by this backward step in legislation. Of course, if the present party go out of power, it will be thought expedient by them to return to the contract law.

The bill to increase the pay of the Army was next taken up, and considerable discussion followed on the motion to strike out the ninth section, which provides for an increased number of cadets at West Point, by giving an appointment to each Senator. Some of the Senators were, or said they were, quite indisposed to assume this patronage. Messrs. Badger, Butler and Shields, were finally persuaded that it was an excellent thing for the country to have West Point graduates scattered all over the land. While Mr. Butler was speaking, Mr. Mason, of Va., desired, him to yield the floor that he might move an Executive session. "I can't do it," was the reply, "besides I've promised Shields, and I think this bill quite as important as the Gadsden Treaty." We of the galleries were shocked at this exposure of the purpose of the secret session, of which knowledge we were thus made the unwilling recipients by the frank, out-spoken old man, but it was too late to stop our ears. After two calls of the yeas and nays, the bill was passed. If this bill becomes an act, Messrs. Benjamin and Slidell can each name a cadet for the Academy; so let all aspirants, whether anxious parents or ambitious boys, look to the Senators, in default of getting in through the members of the House. During the discussion, Mr. Pearce, of Md. expressed his disapprobation of the appointments at large, ten in number, made by the President, which were chiefly the sons of officers in the Army. Mr. Pearce thought this was keeping up an hereditary distinction.

The House has been engaged in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill.

We have had a snow storm to-day, and as I close this, there is still sleet and rain falling; as a poetical friend of mine says: Winter has come back and "crashed to earth the palpitating hopes of the relenting and the meek-eyed months."

The Gadsden Treaty hangs fire; it is very doubtful if it can get the requisite two-thirds of the Senate. CHRONICLER.

COURT GOSSIP.—The Empress of France has a rival! Louis has been smitten with the charms of an English lady named Smead. At the last ball given at the Tuileries—which, by the way, cost the city $25,000—the Emperor paid her so much attention that the Empress has forbidden her admission to the Tuileries! A letter writer in describing the conqueror (Miss Smead) says:

"She is the most thoroughly, perfectly beautiful woman I have ever seen, either in Europe or America. Her type is altogether English; she has the fair complexion, the light hair, the blue eyes, which are characteristic of the nation, and a trifle of that *embonpoint* which a lady may have to advantage, even at twenty-one. In form, she is faultless, and in manners, she is a model. Every one seemed to know the circumstances of the late invitation at the palace, and consequently when she walked, she was followed by a retinue; when she stopped, she was the centre of a dense group of worshippers, and when she sat, all circulation was rendered impossible, and the passages to and from her were blocked up hopelessly. She bore it with unbroken equanimity, hardly noticing that she was the object of an unusual remark; she had learned that a beautiful woman is doubly beautiful when unaffectedly simple. I have never dreamed of such a wonderful perfection; certainly no painter has ever created, from the depths of his imagination, and out of the unreal suggestions of an inspired fancy, a face so adorably lovely; there is not another like it, except, perhaps, is Circassia or at Baltimore (sigh he!) The Empress had good reason to be jealous; she herself is far less handsome."

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—According to a Congressional report recently made, the number of passengers that arrived at the ports of the United States in 1853 was 400,777, which were divided as follows: New York, 294,818; Louisiana, 13 028; Massachusetts, 25,980; Pennsylvania, 19,211; Maryland, 11,368; other ports, 6423. Total, 400,777.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on the 18th inst. *sine die.* The liquor bill has been rejected by a vote of fourteen majority.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

New York, March 28.—The Cunard steamship, Africa, Capt. Harrison, has arrived here, bringing intelligence from Liverpool and London to the 11th inst., and from the Continent to corresponding dates, three days later than the news vel by the Pacific.

The reports brought by the Africa state that Liverpool market was dull up to the time of her departure, and that prices, without any material decline, were ruling in favor of the buyer. The sales of the week ended on Saturday, the 11th inst., amounted to 40,000 bales, of which speculators had taken 3000, and exporters 4000. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¾d per lb.; Mobile at 6¾d per lb; Middling Uplands at 5¾d., Fair Uplands is quoted. The imports of cotton since the departure of the last steamer have amounted to 50 000 bales. The stock on hand is given as 633,000 bales.

The Flour market is reported dull, and has experienced a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per barrel.

The Wheat market has also declined.

There was an active demand for Indian Corn; but, in respect of prices, the market was unchanged.

Lard is reported dull at 56s per cwt.

At Manchester trade was rather quiet. Goods and Yarns had both experienced a decline in price.

The reported capture of Kulafat is proved to have been as false as it had already been confidently believed to be.

Gen. Paskiewich has been appointed commander of the Russian army on the Danube.

The Russians are again preparing for a desperate assault on Kalafat.

Further Central America Items.

The Panama Star publishes the following intelligence from Central America, received at that port by the steamship El Pirmero on the 14th inst.:

The State generally is tranquil, although it is thought some trouble is about to arise with the Costa Rica Government, regarding the setting the line of the boundary line, the latter claiming the line San Juan and the entire coast down.

Costa Rica is at present in a more flourishing state than it has ever been, and is decidedly the most prosperous and advanced part of Central America.

A magnificent steam sawmill, imported from the United States at a cost of $40,000, is now being erected at Punta, Arenasend will soon be completed.

The crops are good and increasing every year, and the revenue of the republic is now considerably greater than the expenses, so that the Government is at present enabled to undertake several fine public works, which do much credit to the country. A very neat theatre has recently been erected at San José, and is under the management of Mr. Farmer, who is very successful in his performances. A splendid public hospital is being erected at San José, and another at Punta Arenas.

Trade throughout the country is tolerably brisk, and the country generally in a very satisfactory position.

A very serious calamity occurred at San José on the night of 25th February. The coffee-mill of Mr A Joy, brother to Mr. R. A. Joy, of this city, through some neglect, caught fire, and the entire establishment, with about 700 sacks of coffee, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The Government of Costa Rica has ceded to Mr. Luis Bayer, the privilege of fishing for pearl shells on the Pacific coast by submarine boats, for the sum of $12,000 annually. It has also granted to the same gentlem n the privilege of extracting copas nut oil from the trees which exist on the free lands of the coast, for the sum of $3000 annually.

A very neat and well compiled periodical, entitled *El Compilador*, has been recently started in San José. It promises well.

The province of Chiriqui, in New Granada, continues to prosper under its Yankee Governor, and the city of David is rapidly increasing.

The pearl fishing is in active operation, although on a limited scale, among the Islands of Chiriqui.

With the exception of Guatemala and Nicaragua, the coast is reported as being very healthy.

We have no news of importance from Honduras.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN TEXAS.—The Lavaca Register, of the 10th inst., speaking of the weather, etc., in that section, says:

The weather, although for some weeks capricious and changeable, has yet generally preserved an agreeable temperature, and free from those icy chains which still bind northern countries, causes vegetation to spring forth with a luxuriance and rapidity only witnessed in Southern latitudes. Gardens now present an appearance which promises at an early day to gratify the palates of those who incline to consume the products of the earth.

The Seguin Mercury, of the 11th inst., has the following in reference to the weather, planting of crops, etc., in Guadaloupe county:

Spring has fully opened upon us. The farmers have generally planted their corn, and their cotton and other seed, will soon be in the ground. The prairies have donned their livery of green, and present an appearance pleasing to the eye.

The weather in Calhoun county is spoken of by the Indianola Bulletin as being delightful, and highly favorable to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. That paper says:

We have been enjoying delightful weather for farmers and gardeners. Trees are putting forth their welcome foliage, the grass in a few days will be excellent, and our gardens look most lovely.

PAINFUL RUMOR.—The Bonham Advertiser, published at Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, in a postscript, dated March 9, says:

"We stop the press to give the following intelligence, which was brought in last night by Geo. N. Butt, Esq., of Preston. Mr. Butt had received a letter from the Chaplain at Fort Belknap (transmitted by a confidential servant of Mr. B.) stating that the whole force of the garrison, except sixteen men, were off in pursuit of the murderers of Col. Stem; and that 400 Indian warriors were about the Fort challenging the commandant, Major Merrill, to a fight. They had dispatched a party with 1000 Government cattle, of which they had taken possession. Major Merrill was temporizing with them—giving them goods and provisions—in the hope of succor, either from the return of the scout, or from two companies of recruits hourly expected. Fort Belknap is a collection of buildings on an open plain, and sixteen men can do very little for its defence. Unless the expected succor reached them soon after the dispatch of the Chaplain's letter, Major Merrill and his little command are already massacred."

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Charles Ahrents, belonging to one of the first families in Prussia, and who took an active part in the Berlin revolution, met his death at the Freeman's Hall, in Cincinnati, a few evenings ago, under the following circumstances: It appears that Charles Frohlick, who was formerly a military officer in Austria, was, with Ahrents and others, drinking wine at one of the refreshment tables, and was good humoredly challenged by the deceased, that he, F., was not a gallant soldier, that could smell gunpowder, and stood up to the pistol's mouth, if loaded only with blank cartridges, that that he, a Prussian, could. A wager was proclaimed that he who proved cowardly should call another bottle. The two stepped into the committee room adjoining, when Ahrents unlocked a desk, taking out two cavalry pistols, assuring F. they were merely loaded with blank cartridges, and pulling out his handkerchief had F. in mock duel to hold it out in front so that they could not see each other's eyes and cold. You fire first. F. pulled the trigger and A. fell, when F. ran into the bar-room laughing exultingly, and cried A. must pay the liquor, when all present partly emptied their glasses, waiting the return of Ahrents, who was supposed to have replaced the pistols in the desk. The melancholy spectacle which met their eyes when they found the lifeless body, turned their rollery and gayety into astonishment and sorrow. It is supposed that Ahrents purposely loaded the pistol that F might kill him, as he had previously attempted suicide.

Nothing sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, as the respect and reverential love of woman-kind. A man who is always sneering at woman is generally a coarse profligate or a coarser bigot.

Milton's "Paradise Lost" has been dramatized for the National Theatre, New York, and is now in rehearsal.

Curiosities of Newspaper Literature.

A curious fact will strike every editor as he looks over his exchanges. An article appears in some paper, possibly his own, that seems to touch the nerves of the press, and it travels the rounds of almost every paper in the State. He sees it first in the dailies in his neighborhood, then in those more and more distant, and at last in the weeklies, and for three or four successive weeks his eye falls upon it every day in the columns of some one or more of his long list of exchanges. Sometimes it is a leader, sometimes a paragraph, sometimes a pun or an anecdote. Just now we have an "Unparalleled Outrage by a Boy," traveling through the press all over the State, and it will go on traveling until it has visited every State and almost every county in the Union. The arrest of Madame Restell for a horrible felony, has been traveling for two or three weeks, and the disgusting and obscene evidence elicited on her examination before the courts has just started the rounds.

There is good as well as evil in this. When it happens that the thing which thus gets afloat has a moral, it may do great good, for it is read by hundreds of thousands, and will make a judgment in, and exert a salutary influence upon the hearts of a few, at least, of that vast number. But when, as in the case of the testimony against Madame Restell, it ministers to the corruption of the human heart, and the vitiation of public taste, it may be productive of a vast amount of evil.

The editor who can sell the "good things" thus afloat, may, in a sense, be regarded as a public benefactor. He supplies, first, the hundreds of editors with matter for their columns, without the necessity of their puzzling their own brains. He ministers to the moral or intellectual culture of hundreds of thousands of readers, by sowing broad-cast all over the land, a sentiment of morality, a principle of philosophy or a fragment, at least, of a whole system of policy. But he who starts one of the "bad things" on its travels, incurs serious responsibility, and is deserving of the severest censure. It is difficult to measure the amount of evil he may occasion, or the aggravated harvest of the seeds of corruption he may scatter.

Another fact cannot fail to strike every intelligent editor. He writes a good article, of which he feels proud, one that he thinks will, and intends shall attract public attention. He will find one contemporary stealing it outright and adopting it boldly as his own. Another will steal half of it, and mix it up with some original ideas, marking, possibly with inverted commas so much as he plunders, without reference to the authorship. Another will transfer it to his columns, unheeded perhaps, but without credit so that he can adopt it as his own, or as clipping, according to circumstances. Another still appropriating the ideas, clothes them to some extent in different language, and then claiming them as original, flourishes largely on his exhibition of profound reflection and extraordinary wisdom.

These are some of the "curiosities of literature" as exhibited by the newspaper press of the day. [Albany Register.

MEASUREMENT OF THE LAKES.—From an article recently published in the Detroit papers in regard to the navigation of the Northern Lakes, we take the following figures:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles, its greatest breadth is 160 miles, mean depth 988 feet, elevation 627 feet, area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles, its greatest breadth 108 miles, mean depth 900 feet, elevation 587 feet, area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles, its greatest breadth is 160 miles, mean depth 900 feet, elevation 574 feet, area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles, its greatest breadth is 80 miles, its mean depth is 84 feet, elevation 555 feet, area 6000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles, greatest breadth 65 miles, its mean depth is 500 feet, elevation 262 feet, area 6000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 1585 miles, covering an area altogether of upwards of 90,000 square miles.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.—In the New York Supreme Court, on Saturday, the 18th inst., application was made by Jeremiah W. Dimmick, for annulment of his marriage to his wife Frances N. Dimmick, under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. "Plaintiff and defendant" the Court said, "had been married more than twelve years. It is now alleged that the marriage was void by reason of pre-contract. The defendant, it is admitted, was married when a school girl to a young man, who soon afterwards went off to the West, and was not heard of, except it was said he was dead, for many years. She accordingly, in good faith, married her present husband, supposing herself at liberty to do so. It now turns out that the first husband has been living till about five years ago, when he died, and of course left her in a condition to legalize the second marriage. No further ceremony, however, took place, but the plaintiff and defendant for said five years continued to live together as man and wife. The plaintiff says he did so in ignorance of the actual state of the case, and there is every reason to believe the truth of this averment. Of course no marriage by implication could be inferred and the original marriage between the parties was clearly void, the prior husband being then still alive and undivorced. There is nothing to deprive the plaintiff of the right which the law gives him to have it so declared. Sentence nullifying the marriage of plaintiff and defendant must therefore be entered.

A REMARKABLE BOY.—As the train was about to leave for Lockport this morning, a boy was discovered under the platform of one of the cars hanging to the brake-rod. He was taken out, and gave the following account of himself and his adventures: His name is John King—his age fourteen years; he is a native of Galway, Ireland. He concealed himself on board a ship in that port, and secured a passage to New York without means. At New York he secreted himself under the platform of a car on the Hudson River Railroad, and came to Albany. At Albany he met a gentleman who took so much interest in his case as to pay his fare to Syracuse. At the latter place he again concealed himself under a car, and came to this city. He says he is going to the Suspension Bridge, and that he has an uncle at work at the "Devil's Hole," near that place. He was taken to Col. Thompson, overseer of the county poor, who gave him the means of traveling safely to Niagara Falls. Depend upon it that boy will make his way through the world on his own hook. [Rochester Union.

A COOL SWINDLER.—The Baltimore Sun says: "A day or two since a youth rushed into the establishment of a gentleman, near the head of Centre market, and stated that a boy, son of one of those employed in the establishment, had fallen down the steps at home and killed himself. Of course the supposed bereaved father hurried off to pay attention to his departed son. In a few minutes after his departure, another boy came in and said that Mr. —— wanted five dollars for immediate use. The unsuspecting proprietor immediately gave the money, and the last visitor had scarcely left the establishment when the employee returned and remarked that it was all a hoax—nothing had transpired at his house. An explanation ensued, and it turned out that no money had been sent for, and the whole affair was a dead sell."

The committee of investigation relative to the Crystal Palace, have reported that the Association owes about $170,000, and that the loss by the exhibition, this year, is over $119,000

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE TIMES.

Who that has loved the [illegible] are cry to end [illegible]
Which flowers revive [illegible] [illegible]
Whose plumb hath poured that [illegible] on the vale,
Where the fresh violets dwell?

In whose they shrink [illegible] the balmy blades,
Under the leaden, melancholy [illegible] the rushes,
Nor yet the [illegible] sings nor [illegible] the rushes,
The wild thyme [illegible] the bee!

Yet at their light, moist-enhanced and thinking,
All June comes golden in the April skies;
How [illegible] the days we yearn for, till fulfilled!
O, distant Paradise—

Dear land to which desire ever flies,
Time doth no present to the grasp allow;
Thou art the Fixed Eternal, shall we prize
All but the fleeting Now!

Days, out of days to come, of that unknown
Whether hope wanders (mute without a clue);
Give their true whereby to the flowers—their own
Fresh to their youth renew.

Fortune, remember when the Ownership's gold
Rusted, and yet but in gilding in the year!
Doth thy hoard's good [illegible] than those of old?
There's blessed in thy [illegible]

From [illegible] thy clasp [illegible]
That thou ever [illegible] [illegible]
Alas, poor fool—joy is [illegible]
And save their poverty!

Come, fabled Ambition, what further desired?
Empire and power? O, conqueror, tempest-fost!
Those crowns were thine when Rome's gay Spring it spired
Thy youth with glory, lost!

But the flowers [illegible] thee to the [illegible] prime,
Where o'er the [illegible] hope fancy traced the chart;
There budget an [illegible] power in that [illegible] time,
Thy value a human heart!

Hark! hark! again the tread of hastful feet!
Hark! the bugle rustling round the trysting place!
Rest ere again with one dear breath be sweet,
Earth fair with one dear face.

[illegible] first flowers, first love. The hours steal on
Through the world in summer's pomp of hue!
[illegible] sweet beneath a flower-gun
[illegible] what we lose in you!

[illegible], by a flower, a leaf, in some loved book,
We mark the lines that charm us most. Retrace
The [illegible] in [illegible] passage!—look,
Dead violets keep the place!

New Orleans in 1806.

We have rarely encountered a more interesting and graphic article than one in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, reviewing a book, entitled "Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres, or Reminiscences of a Merchant's Life."

The work is from the pen of a German named Vizetelly, who, now nearly eighty years of age, has spent his life in a series of the most exciting scenes which could possibly occur to a person who pretended to follow the usually quiet walks of commercial life. The events of which he speaks extend over a period of more than fifty years, embracing many of the most important occurrences in Europe and America from 1796 to 1850.

Mr. Vizetelly came to this country as the agent of one of the largest mercantile establishments in Europe, and his duties compelled him to take up his quarters at New Orleans, then in its infancy as a commercial city, and in the worst possible repute, having recently, with Louisiana, been sold to the United States. It had a population of about 16,000, three-fifths of whom were French by birth or extraction. The character its citizens then enjoyed in the Northern States may be judged of by an anecdote told by Mr. Nolte to the following effect: A friend of his, who had just formed an establishment at New Orleans, finding himself at Bergen, and seeing a vessel advertised to sail thence for the former city, called upon the owner and asked him to consign the ship to his house. Whereupon the owner told him in strict confidence that he had just as much intention of sending his ship to the moon as to New Orleans, and that he had inserted the advertisement merely in the expectation that amongst the persons applying for a passage he should find a rascal who had defrauded one of his friends of a considerable sum. "It is probable," he added, "that he will try to get to New Orleans, that being the natural rendezvous of all rogues and scoundrels."

According to Mr. Nolte, not one of the eighteen or twenty commercial houses existing at New Orleans, when he first went there, possessed capital worth the naming, and a respectable character was nearly as great a rarity as ready cash. Roguery, disguised under the polite name of "cleverness," was commonly practised, and indignantly viewed. Juries and authorities were corrupt, false witnesses easily purchased, and justice was hard to obtain. In illustration of this state of things, Mr. Nolte tells the curious stories, one in particular, in which the celebrated American jurist, Edward Livingston, figures. "I well remember," he says, "the [illegible] trial of a certain Belcurgey, the [illegible] of the first American newspapers which [illegible] in New Orleans, in 1806 and 1807, in French and English, under the name of *Le Telegraphe*. To obtain money he had forged the signature of a rich planter, to whom, when his crime was discovered, he wrote, confessing his guilt, and earnestly entreating him not to prosecute him. The planter seemed disposed to accede to his prayer, but the letter was already in the hands of justice. How then did Livingston contrive, as Belcurgey's counsel and defender, to obtain his acquittal in spite of this damning [illegible] his guilt? Davezac (Livingston's [illegible] law and factotum) brought forward [illegible] who swore that they knew Belcurgey to be such a liar that no word of truth had ever issued from his lips. Swallow, then said Livingston to his French jury, "it is proved that the man is incapable of telling the truth; the very confession is a lie, for none but a madman would accuse himself. So that Belcurgey either has lied or is out of his senses; in either case he knew not what he did, and cannot be found guilty? And the jury acquitted him!"

New Orleans was evidently not a tempting place to settle in, for an honest man, with money to be robbed of; but then, with cunning and judgment, there was money to be made, and moreover, Mr. Nolte, as a mere agent for others, had no choice, but to abide there. Presently the arrival in quick succession of three fast sailing vessels from Vera Cruz, bringing half a million of Mexican dollars to the address of Messrs. Nolte, drew attention to the young man who, previously few had heeded—save the French planters, to whom his knowledge of their language was a recommendation. But now, he was pointed out as one known him, no party was complete without him, and for three months he passed a pleasant enough life, when suddenly the yellow fever laid him on his back. Upon the morning of the third day, there appeared at his bedside one Zachary, the cashier of the Louisiana bank, and one of the very limited number of honorable men in the city, and gravely asked him if he had made his will. To this sinister inquiry Mr. Nolte replied by a negative and interrogative. "No! Why?" "Well," continued Zachary, "I suppose I need not tell you that you have got the yellow fever, which is more than possible you will die before to-morrow, for the fourth is the critical day, which one does not often get over. You have large sums lying at the bank—larger sums than have ever before been seen here—and, if you die, the capital will fall into very unsafe hands. The persons appointed by the State to take charge of the property of foreigners dying intestate are not only undeserving of confidence, but, to speak plainly, are downright rascals." The sick man's reply was that he [illegible] inclined nor intended to die. "And you are not to die," he continued, "I see no use in bothering my head about my will." Zachary looked hard at him. "Well, my dear Mr. Nolte," he at last said, "since that is your mood, I, too, am certain you will not die"—a prognostic justified by the patient's speedy recovery. In his case, as in other maladies, a faint hope may [illegible] many.

The Battle of New Orleans.

We have received, extracts from the narrative of a German merchant, Mr. Nolte, entitled "Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres." We have noticed, a review in Blackwood's Magazine the following interesting personal account of the battle of New Orleans:

An attack was expected from the English, and General Jackson made his appearance at New Orleans with fifteen hundred men, the most efficient among whom were five hundred riflemen who had served with Jackson in the Indian war, and were known as Coffee's brigade, from their commander's name. These were the fellows who picked off the British officers from behind the cotton bale barricades, of which the materials were taken from Mr. Nolte's stores. Trained in repeated encounters with the savages, they were masters of [illegible] so vividly [illegible] of military organization [illegible] insensible to fear, [illegible] of great presence of [illegible] resource, and, above all, [illegible] Mr. Nolte, although highly military law he still quite unnecessarily maintained—a stretch of authority for which it will be remembered that he was afterwards fined by the civil authorities. In reply to Mr. Nolte's representation and remonstrance—

"Aren't you very lucky," he asked, "to have saved the rest of your cotton through my defence of the city?"

"Certainly, General," answered I, "as lucky as every other man in the place, but with this difference, that it costs them nothing, and that I have to bear all the loss."

"Loss?" cried the General, getting rather angry, "loss? You have saved everything!"

I saw it was no use arguing with such an obstinate man, and remarked to him that I only wanted compensation for my cotton, nothing more, and that the best compensation would be to give me back the same quantity and quality that had been taken from me; that I would appoint one merchant, he another; they would agree as to quality, buy the cotton, deliver it to me, and he should pay for it.

"No, no, sir!" replied Jackson, "I like straightforward business, and that is too complicated. You must take six cents for your cotton. I have nothing more to say."

I wanted to make the whole thing clear to him, but he cut me short: "Come, sir, come! Take a glass of whisky-and-water; you must be damned dry after all your arguing."

All I could do was to say, "Well, General, I did not expect such injustice at your hands! Good morning, sir!" And I went away. Three days afterwards news came of the conclusion of peace, and the consequence was an immediate rise of cotton to sixteen cents, at which price I bought several parcels. The Committee of Claims were embarrassed; they felt that it was now impossible to fob me off with six cents. At last I was asked if I would now be content with payment of my invoice; and I agreed to be so, since I must else have complained to Congress, and the affair might have dragged on for years.

Some pages are devoted by Mr. Nolte to an appreciation of Old Hickory's character. He condemns his arbitrary and overbearing disposition, and his cruelty to the unfortunate Indians, whom he so implacably and perseveringly hunted down, and does justice to his shrewdness and other good qualities, considering, however, that good luck had more to do than commanding talent with the distinction and popularity he attained to in the States—an opinion which we suspect to be now entertained by a very large number of Jackson's countrymen. Of the General's tone and manners—rough as those of a far-west woodman—Mr. Nolte gives some humorous examples. After this action in front of New Orleans, demonstrations innumerable were made in the hero's honor. On his return into the city, Mrs. Livingston placed a crown of laurel upon his head, which seemed considerably to embarrass the slayer of Sominoles, who took it off as if it burned his brow; the ladies subscribed for a costly set of jewels for Mrs. General Jackson; and the principal inhabitants got up a grand ball in the French Exchange. Mr. Nolte, who had seen more public festivities than most of the people of New Orleans, was a prominent and active member of the committee.

"The upper part of the Exchange was arranged for dancing, the lower part for supper, with flowers, colored lamps, and transparencies. Before supper, Jackson desired to go alone and take a view of the arrangements, and I had to show him the way. On one of the transparencies, between the arcades, were to be read the words: 'Jackson and victory, they are but one.' The General turned round to me, in a more cordial manner than I might have expected, and asked, 'Why did you not say Hickory and victory, they are but one?' After supper, the hero of the day gave us the diverting spectacle of a *pas de deux* between him and his wife—an Irish emigrant of low origin and considerable corpulence, whom he had taken away from a planter in Georgia. To see these two, the General a long, lean man with skeleton-like limbs, and his wife, a short, thick specimen of the female figure, dancing opposite to each other like half drunken Indians, to the wild tune of 'Opossum up a gum tree,' was truly one of those remarkable spectacles which would be sought in vain in any European ballet."

What They Ate.

Doctor Rondelet, an ancient writer on fishes, was so fond of figs, that he died, in 1566, of a surfeit, occasioned by eating them to excess. In a letter to a friend, Dr. Parr confesses his love of "hot boiled lobsters, with a profusion of shrimp sauce." Pope, who was an epicure, would lie in bed for days at Lord Bolingbroke's, unless he was told there were stewed lamprays for dinner, when he arose instantly, and came down to table. A gentleman trented Dr. Johnson to new honey and clouted cream, of which he ate so largely, that his entertainer became alarmed. All his lifetime Dr. Johnson had a voracious attachment for a leg of mutton. "At my aunt Ford's," says he, "I ate enough of a boiled leg of mutton, that she used to talk of it. My mother, who was affected by little things, told me seriously that it would hardly ever be forgotten." Dryden, writing in 1699 to a lady, declining her invitation to a handsome supper, says: "If beggars might be choosers, a chine of honest bacon would please my appetite more than all the marrow puddings, for I like them better plain, having a very vulgar stomach." Dr. George Fordyce contended that as one meal a day was enough for a man, it ought to suffice for a man. Accordingly, for more than twenty years, the doctor used to eat only a dinner in the whole course of the day. This solitary meal he took regularly at four o'clock, at Dolly's Chop House. A pound and a half of rump steak, half a broiled chicken, a plate of fish, a bottle of port, a quarter of a pint of brandy, and a tankard of strong ale, satisfied the doctor's moderate wants till four o'clock the next day, and regularly engaged one hour and a half of his time. Dinner over, he returned to his home in Essex street, Strand, to deliver his six o'clock lecture on anatomy and chemistry. Baron Masores, who lived nearly to the age of ninety, used to go home one day in every week without any dinner, eating only a round of dry toast at tea. Aristotle, like a true poet, seems to have literally feasted on fancy. Few could live more frugally: in one of his poems he says of himself, "that he was a fit person to have lived in the world when acorns were the food of men." When Bolingbroke invited Swift to dine with him, he talked of the dishes he would offer. "A fig for your bill of fare," said Swift, "show me your bill of company." Milton was fond of a glass of water and a pipe. A modern poet, who was asked by a lady of fashion what he would like for dinner, answered, "Peppermint cordial and black pudding!"

NAUTICAL NOVEL—*By a Plagiarist.*—Gulf of Mexico; small ship; young man; very interesting; very romantic; black glossy curls; aquiline features; florid complexion; commanding figure; black clouds pipe all hands to quarters; storm coming on; very dangerous; all hands to the pumps there goes the jib; masts out away; storm clearing; all hands pumped; monster ship in the distance; very suspicious black flag; skull and cross bones pirate; sailors fearful; young man determined bound to die or perish in the attempt; armed to the teeth; addresses the sailors: great enthusiasm; flag of the free; die for our country; pirats approaches; hundred guns; pirate captain; big whiskers; crew all feuds; call for a surrender; young man scorns; broadside; female shrieks go board pirate ship; beauty in distress; young man vows vengeance; young man's ship sinking; flag shot off; hails it to the mast; crew leave in boats; board the pirate; terrific combat; seven pirates attack hot swain; kills two with a chaw of tobacco; throws others overboard; sharks around vessel; young man kills pirate captain; pirates give in; shouts tremendous victory; young man rushes into cabin; finds young lady nearly dead; brings her to; falls in love; papers discovered; young man son of nobleman; young lady rich heiress; tells her story; was stolen away by gipsies; sold to pirate captain; heaven sent young man; preserved; full on her knees; young man embraces her; sailors get drunk; marriage at sea; life on the ocean wave; ship in port; young man promoted; land of liberty; Yankee Doodle!—Finis.

DISPARITY OF AGE IN MARRIAGE.—Mahomet's first wife, Kailyah, was at least 40, when he at the age of 25 married her. Shakspeare's Ann Hathaway was seven years his senior. Dr. Johnson's was literally double his age. The wife of Lord Herbert Cherbury six or seven years older than her lord. Sir Thomas Moore's wife was also seven years older than her husband. Howard, the philanthropist, at the age of 25 married a first wife, who was then 52. Mrs. Rowe, the authoress, was 15 years older than Mr. Rowe. Rapel, the German DeStael, was about as much older. The Countess D'Ossill (Miss Fuller) was nearly ten years her husband's senior. Jenny Lind, too, is said to be eight or ten years older than Herr Goldsmidt.

A Poor Delicate Creature.

Suppose we go to Lady Gunter's ball. Do you see that beautiful girl spinning round in the waltz with that Austrian *attaché*—the crystalized foreigner, now opposite to you, who is such a revolving pillar of diamonds! Yes, see the lovely blonde—if you mean her—with the hare arms and oaked shoulders; a costume which, by courtesy, is called full dress. What a rate she is going at! Precisely, the Times's steam engine is for quickness, a slow coach compared to her! She makes more evolutions in one minute than the French have made in all their lives; and, if you notice, she shows no symptoms of fatigue. She will keep up that same speed for hours, and the moment she ceases she is ready to begin again. She is indefatigable; no wheel in a cotton factory could spin round quicker, or work for so many hours with less apparent fatigue; but she is going out on the balcony; why, she will catch her death of cold! No; she is accustomed to it. A sailor walking his deck, wouldn't trouble himself less about colds than she does. All atmospheres are the same to her!

She is no fragile hot-house plant, but a hardy annual that will bloom anywhere—up the chimney, if you please, or down in the cellar, or by the side of the kitchen fire, or at the bottom of the well—the small question of temperature doesn't make much difference to a constitution so well seasoned as hers. But does she take no nourishment; to keep up this extraordinary fatigue? Yes; ices—plenty of ices and biscuits—varied occasionally with a jelly, and, perhaps, late in the evening, the tiniest wing of chicken with a little lobster sauce, or a plover's egg, or a bit of blanc-mange. the whole of it is washed down with not more than half a glass of champagne. But I have seen her eat a very good supper—a supper worthy of a guardsman in love—but it has been very late when there were very few persons in the room, and she had had a pleasant companion, who made her laugh and kept continually filling her glass.

And after that? Why, after that she goes up stairs again, and dances more incessantly than ever. She is insatiable for dancing. To look at her you would think a Tarantula had bitten her, and that she couldn't keep still for the fraction of a minute. The wonder is how one pair of satin shoes lasts her through the same evening. You would imagine with her rapidity—and it is as much as your eyes can do to follow her—that she would wear out half a dozen pairs at least. And how long does she keep it up? Why as long as she can—till four or five in the morning—till wax candles begin to droop—till the musicians have nearly played themselves fast asleep—until she hasn't a partner left to dance with, and then, loth to leave, she goes unwillingly home to begin the same dance the following evening. How often does this occur? Four, or five, and sometimes six times a week; and frequently there are two or three balls on the same evening, and she has been to a concert, or *matinée*, or a pic-nic, perhaps, in the day-time. What, only think of the exercise.

Well, that is something, to be sure—and if the calculation could be made, it is probable it would be ascertained, by the most generous cabman's measure, that that young lady does not dance less than twenty miles in the course of an evening—and that is only allowing at the rate of four miles an hour, which you will acknowledge is absurdly moderate for human waltzing. Multiply this by 6, and you will have the sum total of 120 miles dancing by a young lady in the period of one week! And this, recollect, is independent of fetes, fancy fairs, flower shows, and other amusements that demand some degree of exercise during the day. And now, do you know who this young lady is who dances her 120 miles a week? Who is it who goes through an amount of labor only to be equaled by the poor fellows who walk their thousand miles in their thousand hours? You will never guess—and so I do not mind telling you.

She is the same young lady whom we saw stretched out at full length on the sofa, who looked so weak that she would have fainted if any one had asked her to walk across the street; who was so nervous that she could not bear the slightest noise, or sudnre the smallest key hole of fresh air; who was so woo-begone that she could not talk, laugh or open her eyes, nor touch a single thing; so helpless that she could not have moved off her couch by herself, not even if the house had been in flames; who looked in fact, such a lack-a-daisical bundle of shawls and prostration, that you must have doubted in your own mind whether she could ever stand upright again on her two legs. Yes, sir, that young lady, whose prowess you have been wondering at this evening is that same poor delicate creature; and allow me to say, sir, (concluded the doctor, as he gave me a cigar to walk home with,) that in the way of fatigue there is very few men—I was nearly saying prize-fighters—who can stand half so much as your Poor Delicate Creature. [Punch.

UNSUCCESSFUL MEN.—I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven has been said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial grace do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success somotimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," but there are forms of greatness, or at least of excellence, which "die and make no sign," there are martyre that mise the palm, but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph.

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The advantages of this watering place cannot be known, or fully appreciated, except by a visit to the place, and this is respectfully solicited from all those having any idea of locating on the Lake shore. The land on the Bay consists of the finest bluffs, with large live oak trees, between here and Mobile; some twenty or twenty-five feet above the level of the lake, with ravines between each bluff, and which serve as a drain to them and to all the land in the rear back to old Fort Bayou, upon which the two springs are situated, say about three-quarters of a mile from the Bay. The whole of the land between the Bay and the Bayou is better drained than any other place upon the Lake. The soil is good, and produces (with little aid, and which is at hand in the bottoms,) excellent corn and vegetables. The absence of sand, so common at the watering places, affords a fine opportunity for good drives.

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A hotel of the first class will be kept open summer and winter, and in addition to which an infirmary will be established from the first of May next, near the springs, under the management of two of the most respectable physicians of this city.

Persons wishing to purchase any of this property are invited to call on the undersigned and inspect the large plan and lithographs, and for full particulars.

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JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of seasonable Goods, viz:

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mhd '52—1y

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2. It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Chronic Head-ache, Vertigo, and is offered to the public as a remedy for Chills and Fevers. (See certificates Nos 3 and 4,) and as a preventive to Yellow, Bilious and Congestive Fevers, when used as an anticeptic. (See certificate No. 5,) using it freely, keeping a lively action on the Bowels during the epidemic seasons.

The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimented with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others among whose are familiar to the community, for the benefit of those who have not made its acquaintance; and being assured that the TEXAS TONIC only has to be known to be appreciated, he therefore submits the following testimonials:

THO. K. PRICE, 59 Camp street.

1] *From President Houston.*

CITY OF HOUSTON, May 14, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Having learned that you were about to submit your "Tonic Bitters" to the ordeal of experiment and public opinion, I take pleasure in rendering you a statement of my opinion. Last May, I think, it was, I first learned that such a medicine was in existence. I procured some and commenced its use. I found it of immediate and great advantage to me. My health had not been good since 1834. By the occasional use of your Bitters within the last year (in all not amounting to one bottle) I am satisfied that my general health has not been as good as it is at present within the last seven years.

The use of the Bitters, in proportion to the constitution and the malignity of the disease, will, in my opinion, be attended with the most beneficial effects. I have, in several cases, witnessed the use of a portion of what I had on hand, by others, in cases of head-ache and deranged digestion, and in no case have I known it to fail in giving almost immediate relief. My opinion is so favorable of the medicine that I will keep a supply

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee, Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 10. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854. WHOLE NO. 166.

GRACE ABOUNDING.

Translated for the Episcopal Recorder from the German of Luther.

"Where sin bounded, grace did much more nbound." Rom. v. 20.

Almighty God! I call to Thee
By shame and anguish shnken;
Incline Thy gracious ear to me,
And leave me not forsaken;
For who that feels the power within
Of past remorse und present sin
Can stand, O Lord, before Thee!

On Thee alone my stay I place,
All human help rejecting,
Relying on Thy sovereign grace,
Thy sovereign nid expecting;
I'rest upon Thy sacred word
That Thou'lt repulse him not, O Lord,
Who to Thy mercy fleeth.

And though I travail all the night
And travail all the morrow,
My trust is in Jehovnh's might,
My triumph in my sorrow;
Forgetting not that Thou of old
Did Israel though weak, uphold,
When weakest, Thou most loving!

For though my sinfulness is great,
Redeeming grace is greater,
And though all hell should lie in wait,
Supreme is my Creator;
For He my King and Shepherd is,
And when most helpless, most I'm His
My strength and my Redeemer!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OLINESS MUST BE OFFERED TO SINNERS.

Mr. Editor: It is wholly without hesitan that I offer the concluding remark in my t article, and I agnin insist upon it, that Church will come up to the requisitions ds upon it by the pulpit! And if we have a holy Church, it is because the preachde not insist upon the attainment of holis. We have not placed our standard high ough, and consequently neither the ministry the Church can be expected to meet the mands of a Gospel requiring perfect obeice in purity and holiness. We shall or be holy, as individuals, unless we intend be, unless we try to be so, and we shall er be a holy people unless those who nd for God require men to be holy, und urch members endeavor to be so.

Now, brethren, what do sinners expect m us, as ambassadors for God? We tell m that they are enemies of God, but that mediator is provided, and they can he onciled,—but shall we say that it is to he y an armistice—not n peace—a temporary ntion of hostilities, and not a definite aty; or on the other hand, shall we tell m that they may rebel ever so often hereer, and they shall only he treated as the vileged elect? Neither the one nor the er. Laying down the weapons of rebelis one thing—taking the onth of allegice another; and standing the temptation further sedition still another. Argument y do the first—faith in the governor may the second—but nothing but a thorough nge in purpose and desire can accomplish least.

Now, this latter point should he the conciing and ruling principle offered as a curity at the first, and we should never tell ners to seek God, unless we tell them that ey may and ought to cease to he sinners. they cannot attain to this point, language s been used in Holy Writ which means thing, and they can attain unto it, this uld be the great purpose presented to the rk. The sick man's confidence is not ured in premise only to case his sufferss—it wants a cure. The blind man ld not be very much rejoiced nt an offer ive a partial use of his eyes to him—he ld not expect much from beholding surnding objects in a mist—he would see rly. Nor can we expect men to embrace Gospel when we explain the pardon for past, if we do not lead them to expect rity for the future—not in God's capacity goodness, but in their own inaptitude to r the same displeasure again.

we offer the terms of reconciliation to rs, without at the same time encouraghem to expect the sanctifying and purig power of the Spirit, we fail to give n the strongest reason and most potent ve for coming to Christ.

ow often are the backslidings and wanngs of the professors of religion made the ses to keep men from Christ! And why Not so much because men love to shrink duty under cover of others' misdeeds, rom an inward dread that they will he taken by like errors, and bring the cause ch they have espoused to shame and degtion. How else can we account for the position of many persons (who are in all outward forms of godliness without ne) to make a profession of religion in proper sense? Why do we find so many ons casting their souls' eternal interests n the unknown future, with a sort of dependence upon the last moments of eance? Why does not the world embrace Gospel? I know that the wickedness of heart will be alleged as the great cause, verily, it seems to me that the inadequacy he Gospel means, as by some set forth, is principal agency that retards the world's ersion. And I say not this without ent investigation and reflection—nor to demn any servant of the Lord, but surely ed a ministry whose united heart is exenced in the deep things of God, and able how the fullness of the Savior's love to world. We cannot expect men to be mored of the Gospel which promises to on and to heal their diseases, unless there the same time an efficiency which can the soul cured.

ow, I maintain that the success of Methodism, as a distinct institution of God, and, indeed, of vital religion, depends upon the realization of the blessed truth that "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin," and this is "his will, even our sanctification." As Methodists, we owe our very existence to the preaching of this truth by Wesley and his coadjutors; and shall we abandon, or prize less highly now, these precious promises of God? I appeal to the memories of those aged pillars in the Church of Christ, whose heads are frosted by many winters—who have crossed the booming rivers, and traversed the unbroken forests of this western wild, when here and there a solitary settler alone was found to whom they could declare the unsearchable riches of Christ—if they did not win their trophies and gain their victories first, by experiencing, and then by preaching that men ought not to live in sin, but that God is able to give them clean hearts and to keep them clean!

We may talk of progress, brethren, and of our advancement in knowledge, but I am fearful that we are improving in everything but the knowledge of God. And if this be true, if we preach less about holiness than our fathers did, let us not imagine that we shall retain the favor of God, and preserve our existence to the blessing of mankind. But let us lift up the Cross of Christ to the world, as the great and only medium of salvation and holiness; and when we teach men to be holy, we should let our example out of the pulpit endorse what we say in it.

Ala. Conf., 1854. OMICRON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"RULE OF OUR GOVERNMENT AGAIN"—EPISCOPACY.

Mr. Editor: In the Advocate of 25th ult. I find Brother Garrett down upon me again. He thinks me "a man of words," and seems to think that I have "darkened council" by a "confusion of words and ideas." Perhaps so. He, I learn by his last article, is an old man, and has had an opportunity of learning much; and I venerate his age, and love him because he is a brother. But as he is a father in the Church, I hope he will bear with my ignorance and voluhility of words until I get him to understand me

In my last, I thought I was plain, but it seems I was not, and so I must try again.

The only difference, he says, between us, is, that I am for Episcopal districts, and here he demurs. And he understands me as referring to this distinction of the work when I speak of the doing of the Episcopal work, as I suppose our fathers intended it should be done. Here he mistakes me. If he will have the goodness to look at my last article again, he will find that I ask no alteration of the present plan, only to give us a sufficient number of Bishops to meet the wants of the Church, and that they be so distributed (or the work divided out among them) that the Episcopal work can be done as our fathers intended it should be done. That is, that the Bishop travel through the connection at large etc., as the Discipline now requires. He says he does not know that such a thing is in existence as "Episcopal districts," and that this is "a new idea." Well, let us see. In the days of Asbury, the territory occupied by the Church was so small that one Bishop could annually travel through the connection at large, and oversee the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church, besides presiding in the Annual Conferences.

Now, thanks be to God, it is widely different! And God grant it may be every year more so. To pass over all the intermediate history of the Church, let us take up the last General Conference. That Conference closed with four effective Bishops: the territory of the Church, east of the Rocky Mountains, was divided among these four Bishops, in order that they might successively travel through the whole Church, except California, in the next four years. That the work was so divided among the Bishops, brother Garrett will not deny; it is so published in their plan of Episcopal visitations. These divisions of the work I call districts. And with all due deference to brother Garrett's age and superior wisdom, I would most respectfully ask what are they but districts? They are not districts for Presiding Elders, but for Bishops, and, therefore, I call them "Episcopal districts." I hope this new application of the term districts will not alarm Brother Garrett any more. The thing is not new, if the application of the term is.

Now, what I complain of, in the present arrangement of Episcopal work, is, that the district (Brother Garrett will pardon me) west of the Mississippi is entirely too large to allow the Bishop who travels it to do the work "our fathers intended a Bishop should do."

This district takes in the whole country west of the Mississippi (excepting Louisiana and California), from Iowa on the North to Mexico on the South. This vast territory is divided into the St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Mission, East Texas, and Texas Conferences. Several of these will soon be subdivided. Arkansas is, I understand, now demanding it, and Texas has the matter in contemplation.

That this work, as it is, is too heavy for any one man, we have the testimony of both Bishops Paine and Andrew.

No Bishop resides in all this vast territory. In consequence, we have often been compelled to get along without one, which, in my humble opinion, has been seriously detrimental to the interest of the Church in this country. If a Bishop is needed in any part of the work, he is needed here in these young Conferences which are mainly composed of young and inexperienced men. A Bishop is needed not only to preside at the Conferences, appoint the preachers to their work, and ordain men to the ministry; but it seems to me that he could greatly subserve the cause of God by traveling through the Conferences, visiting at least the most important ones, and making himself personally acquainted with both preachers and people. To do such a work, as I think our fathers intended it should be done, the State of Texas alone will furnish ample work for one man. This is the opinion of Bishop Andrew, as expressed to the writer and others, in his late visit among us. And we all know that the Bishop is a working man.

Our brethren of the East are not aware of the vastness of our territory in the West, and how rapidly it is filling up. And with this rapid increase of population, and extension of territory, there is a corresponding demand for ministerial labor. Nor can we wish it to be otherwise. Soon there will be a San Antonio Conference; and then a Rio Grande Conference; and then an El Paso Conference; and so on till we spread over Mexico and Central America, and to the ends of the world. In four years more, if our expectations are realized, we shall have a Conference in China; and then another and another. For Methodism is God's instrument for converting the world. My heart fills up with joy while I contemplate the future spreading of our Zion. Glory be to God! I believe that some of us may live to see the day when we shall number a hundred Methodist Annual Conferences. As our work increases, we must multiply our Bishops.

Now, with regard to the General Itinerant Superintendency. We know that no man can now annually make the tour of the Conferences. Nor can he do it in four years and do justice to the work! Nor will he be able hereafter to do it in six! And it may be safely doubted whether it can be done, as the interests of the Church require, in less than eight years! It is my honest opinion that eight effective Bishops could be profitably employed for the next four years. Let these divide out the work among them into suitable districts, in their plan of Episcopal visitations, so that they will not be too much hurried in their work, especially in the West.

As I have had my station in the West for more than thirteen years, I feel for the West, and beg the indulgence of my brethren while I plead her cause.

The candid eye will find nothing in all this humble request that will infringe in the least upon our "Rule of Government." As it is, I trust I love Old Methodism, and all her old landmarks, as heartily as Brother Garrett, or any one else. And let me assure him, he need have no fears of me, in that direction. I ask no innovation upon the present order of things. Only let us keep pace with the times: following up the work of God with a sufficient number of men in all the offices of the ministry.

I hope the delegates will go up to the General Conference with enlightened and enlarged views upon this subject. And I hope, especially, that the delegates from all the Western Conferences, will, in a proper spirit, lay their claims before that venerable body of Christian ministers, and I doubt not their prayer will be heard.

And I would, in conclusion, most respectfully urge upon my brethren everywhere to make the approaching General Conference, and its duties, the subject of special and earnest prayer to Almighty God, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that He will graciously condescend to be with us in all our deliberations, and overrule all that may be done, to the glory of His holy name and to the abundant furtherance of His work on the earth. O. FISHER.

Mission Rooms commenced a meeting two weeks ago; continued ten or twelve nights; the church to some extent was built up. Many were convicted of sin, and manifested a deep interest in their salvation: some obtained the pearl of great price: nine accessions to the church. We have faith to believe that there is a better day ahead for Milton.

Our class and prayer meetings, in connection with a flourishing Sabbath school, are doing much for our Church. There is work enough here to employ all the time and talent of the preacher. The field is large and not much cultivated. Surrounding manufacturing villages must, of necessity, draw upon the minister of this place.

March 23, 1854. L. P. GOLSON.

MILLENIUM.—The Christian Guardian thus defines a term much oftener used than understood:

Millenium is a word not to he found in the Bible, and yet, it is a word that has long been used by common consent, as expressive of that period of time in which the kingdom of God shall universally prevail among men on earth; which St. John represents as continuing a thousand years, and from thence it has derived the name of Millenium, a word which is descriptive of a lapse of centuries, consisting of tens, and is derived from its antecedent Millenary, or a thousand. Daniel, under the influence of divine inspiration, informs us that the time would arrive when God would set up a kingdom among men, which should increase until it should overpower, and destroy all opposing kingdoms or forms of government, of human or satanic invention. But he does not inform us how long this happy state of things shall continue. But St. John, under the influence of the same spirit of inspiration, informs us that this kingdom of God shall prevail for a thousand years; during which time Satan shall be bound. The above remarks will show that the word Millenium, while it admits the existence of God's kingdom, does more particularly show the time of its continuance on earth; and yet, it has grown into general use as expressive of the kingdom of God established on earth, and the glory and felicity of that kingdom, as well as the time of its duration.

EDUCATED CHINESE YOUTHS.

A correspondent of the New York Observer, Mr. S. H. Brown, communicates to that paper, 9th ult., some facts showing the value of the school feature, in missions.

"In my former communication, I gave you reason to expect something further, showing the results, in part at least, of the work done by the Morrison Education Society in China. Unfortunately, that work was suspended in 1849, but its effects live.

Within six months past, I have ascertained the whereabouts of some eighteen or twenty of our former pupils, and I have yet to learn that any of them are disgracing themselves, or their teachers. In the year 1842, an orphan boy, six years old, from Nanking, was placed under my care by the Rev. W. C. Milne, and he remained in the school until it was disbanded. A letter has been received from him by my assistant and successor at Kongkong, Rev. W. A. Macy, stating that the boy has been adopted by a Chinese in one of the districts of Canton province; that soon after the lad went to his new home, his adopted father desired him to worship his idols, but he declined, and has since then been left to do as he pleases about it. He assures Mr. M. that he need not apprehend that he shall ever become an idolater, for he has the Bible and other books given him when at school, and he can worship only the living and true God. There, then, is a little light shining "in a dark place," and who can tell "how great a matter a little fire" may kindle.

The young man of whose theft and subsequent conversion I gave some account in my last letter, came with me to this country in 1848. In the course of a year or a year and a half before he left Hongkong, he was employed by a Chinese contractor for certain government buildings, to draw his money from the Colonial Treasury, as it was paid over monthly, and to disburse it at his order. The lad came to me to get my consent to do so. I felt some reluctance about it, because I knew that the love of money was the ruling passion of the Chinese; and besides that I feared that by having so much specie from time to time in his hands, his mind might be diverted from his studies. At length the contractor came to me, and begged as a favor to him, that I would let the boy receive and pay out the money. I asked him why he should wish this lad to do it, and why he did not employ some older person among his Chinese friends in the town. "Ah," said he "I know the Chinese too well: and I dare not trust one of my acquaintance with the money." This lad I have known for some time past, and I know he is trusty and honest. I have no fears that he will do me wrong. I hope you will permit him to act as my agent in this matter." Hearing this testimony to the character of my pupil from the mouth of a heathen, I finally gave my consent. After this he drew from the treasury two or three thousand dollars at a time, in specie, as the contractor directed, and paid out for him, in the course of a few months, $24,000. The contractor was entirely satisfied, and to remunerate him, gave him $1030 for his trouble. Of this money, the lad gave $900 to his aged father, $100 to the M. E. Society, as a token of his gratitude for the benefits he had received, and put the remaining $30 in his pocket. Not long after, much to his chagrin, his father took a part of the money which his son had given him, and betrothed him, according to the custom of the country to a heathen girl. When [illegible] to come to this country, his father would not consent to it, unless he would first be married. But so strong was his desire to come, that he yielded to his father's wishes, and the nuptials were celebrated. At all Chinese marriages there are idolatrous ceremonies, but he managed to have these omitted. While in Massachusetts, he united with the church at Monson. I had the happiness of baptizing him on that occasion. The scene will long be remembered by those who were present. A young lady from Boston who happened to be there when he made a profession of his faith in Christ, ascribes her own conversion to the impression made upon her mind while seeing this young man, once a heathen, entering the fold of Christ before her. On his return to China, in 1849, he connected himself with the native church at Hongkong, under the care of the London Missionary Society. I have recently been informed that he is now attached to the U. S. Legation as an interpreter."

We would call attention to some highly suggestive facts touching the results of an experiment as yet feebly made, to prepare instruments for Christianizing China, by taking home Chinese youths; educating them in our colleges and under our social influences; then returning them to shine as lights in their own land. For a general, economical, and successful missionary work, this plan has advantages that commend it to the Churches—whether the convers on of Chinese or Indians be the object. Dixon W. Lewis, a Choctaw Indian, now one of the best adapted Evangelical instruments at work among that tribe in the West, was prepared after this manner. Could not each one of our colleges in the South—say Randolph Macon, Centenary, Henry and Emory, Oxford, Ga., Lagrange, Nashville University engage to educate free of charge two or half dozen Chinese youths selected by our missionaries. The public sympathy, the Church interest created for these colleges, on account of what they were thus doing, would more than compensate them. And as they are the property of the Church, they cannot be doing better work. It is evident that a Chinese will be more thoroughly impregnated with Christian views, moulded and modeled upon the system, by dwelling and learning four years in the United States, than by a score of years' teaching of the Missionary, surrounded by native associations. In the latter case, though he be the most patient disciple, he sees Christianity and the social system that grows up under it, in the abstract; in the latter, the concrete. And it matters not that these educated youths may not become preachers. Whatever positions they fill on their return, their impressions will follow them and be communicated. The leaven will work. The light will shine.

If the Church (and we would now address the M. E. Church, South, particularly) is going about the work of converting the heathen world in earnest, and intends not a few disconnected efforts, but a system of effort, is it not worth while to consider seriously such a suggestion. The groundwork will have to be laid first; the seed must be sown. But when the yield begins it will be great, general and growing. Let us see how it works in two cases.

"Besides the one already mentioned, there were two others of our pupils that accompanied me to this country. They also entered Monson Academy, intending at first to spend two years in study, and then return to China. Their gentlemanly deportment, their already superior mental culture and eagerness to acquire a better education, soon endeared them to their instructors, and won for them the respect of all who know them. Before two years had expired, they had been received into the visible church, and resolved if possible, to graduate at some college before going back to their own country. Accordingly, both of them commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and one of them entered Yale College, where he is now a member of the senior class. The other, to gratify the gentleman who had provided the means for his support, went to Scotland and entered the Edinburgh University as a medical student. The one in Yale College is much respected, and quite popular among his fellow students, and has, I believe, twice won the first prize for English composition, in a class of more than a hundred, one third of whom were his competitors. This fact is sufficient to show that the Chinese mind needs only a fair opportunity, and it is capable of making honorable achievements in literary pursuits. It will not do to call the Chinese, as some have sneeringly done, a "wooden-headed nation." To show how this young man writes as to his intentions in respect to the future, I will quote from a letter of his dated Dec. 5, 1853. He says: "My whole soul is for the interest of China, both spiritual and temporal. I am fully decided to return to China as soon as I graduate. All that I wish for is health, strength, sympathy of friends, and Divine aid. I am not wanting in intensity of feeling. My heart and my soul is in the Chinese cause. I have as yet matured no plan of action for the future, but you may be assured I am not indolent and thoughtless about one. I am determined that my influence shall be felt by my countrymen, however feeble it may be."

What a polished shaft will thus, under God, be introduced into China with all the advantage of nationality, kindred, acquaintance. It is cheaper to prepare the Missionaries here. The other pupil is doing well:

"The young man who [illegible] in Edinburgh University has received the commendation of the Professors, and taken prizes for excellence in Latin, Greek and Botany. He has passed through severe trials, in his separation from those who best knew him, and could therefore enter into his feelings. He expected to be supported by those who furnished him with the means to come to America, and who insisted that he should go to Great Britain to finish his studies. Willing to gratify them, but feeling at the same time that it would have been better for himself to remain in the United States, he embarked for Glasgow in 1850."

These people are not lacking in heart or mind, as appears from the following!

"Were it proper, I should be glad to lay before your readers some of this young man's correspondence with me. When he left China, he was assured that his grandmother (the nearest relative he had except two sisters), should receive a monthly allowance of money sufficient for her support. Not many months ago, by a letter from China, he learned that this allowance had been stopped, and his grandmother was left to suffer in extreme poverty. His feelings were much wrought upon by this intelligence, and he told me all his heart about it. I showed this letter to a lady well known for her Christian benevolence, and she directed me to say to my young Chinese friend that she would remit to China the amount necessary for his grandmother's maintenance, so long as he is pursuing his studies in Scotland. To my letter announcing this good lady's offer, a reply was received by the next mail, and enclosing a note of thanks to his before unknown benefactress, which I am permitted to publish. Those who read it, will, I am sure, see why I quote it here entire, without any explanation.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 27, 1853.

My Dear Madam: It was with no little surprise, as well as joy, that I heard from Mr. Brown of that most unexpected act of kindness of yours, towards our family. It is impossible not to be deeply moved by such manifestations of Christian benevolence, as yours, in voluntarily undertaking the assistance of one who never had the pleasure of your acquaintance before, and whose circumstances of difficulty were only accidentally known to you. Acknowledging, as I do, the kind hand of Providence in this as well as other acts of mercy, still I cannot but feel deeply grateful to you as his instrument. God has certainly wonderfully conducted me through all my difficulties and trials, and in the last one, I left the issue of it to Himself, and He has once more manifested His faithfulness through your liberality. You will then accept my sincere acknowledgment for this kind assistance given to my grandmother. I shall mention it to her and my sister, and though they are not acquainted with you in other respects, nor will probably have an opportunity of showing how sensible they are of your kindness, yet I trust we shall never forget that we have a benefactress on the banks of the Owasco.

Should it please you at some future time to give me an opportunity of returning your kindness, by anything I can do at home, as a medical man, or otherwise, I shall esteem it a great favor, and shall be most happy to offer you my services. I have but a year and a half to complete my curriculum. In the course of two years or a little more, I hope I shall be able to refund whatever you shall have expended for my grandmother, not however, with the view of cancelling the debt of obligation, but that you may have it in your power to extend more largely your acts of benevolence, in which Mr. B. tells me you are deeply engaged. I wish most cordially that Providence may greatly extend your sphere of usefulness, and that He who once said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," may, according to his word, reward you abundantly.

I remain, my dear Madam,
Yours very truly,
WONG FON.

These persons—the Legation Interpreter and two Collegians—were not picked; but were three of the first six pupils offered by their parents, who were poor. They may be assumed as fair samples. Thousands of the same class are to be had for the asking.

SUNDAY.... By George Herbert.

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bud;
The endorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood;
The couch of time; Care's balm and bay;
The week were dark, but for thy light:
Thy torch doth show the way.

The other days and thou
Mixe up one man, whose face thou art
Knocking at Heaven with thy brow;
The working days are the back part;
The bloud of the week lies there,
Making the whole to stoop and bow,
Till by release appear.

Man has straight forward gone
To endless death, but thou dost pull
And turn us round to look on one,
Whom if we were not very dull,
We could not choose to look on still;
Since there is no place so alone
The which he doth not fill.

Sunday the pillar are,
On which heaven's palace arched lies;
The other days fill up the spare
And hollow room with vanities.
They are the fruitful beds and borders
In God's rich garden; that is bare
Which parts their ranks and orders.

The Sunday of man's life
Threaded together on time's string,
Make bracelets to adorn the wife
Of the eternal glorious King.
On Sunday Heaven's gate stands ope;
Blessings are plentiful and rife,
More plentiful than hope.

This day my Saviour rose,
And did inclose this light for his;
That, as each beast his manger knows,
Man might not of his fodder miss.
Christ has took in this piece of ground,
And made a garden there for those
Who want herbs for their wound.

The rest of our Creation
Our great Redeemer did remove
With the same shake, which at his passion
Did the earth and with it all things move.
As Samson bore the doors away,
Christ's hands, though nailed, wrought out salvation,
And did unhinge that day.

The brightness of that day
We sullied by our foul offence;
Wherefore that robe we cast away,
Having a new at his expense,
Whose drops of blood paid the full price,
That was required to make us gay,
And fit for Paradise.

Thou art a day of mirth,
And where the week-days trail on ground,
Thy flight is higher, as thy birth;
O let me take thee at the bound,
Leaping with thee from seven to seven,
Till that we both, being toss'd from Earth,
Fly hand in hand to Heaven!

A Northerner's Impressions of New Orleans.

I expected to see a second edition of the Astor House, bound in brick. I was not therefore prepared for the magnificent white marble building which met my enraptured gaze as I turned the corner of Common street, and stood, transfixed with delight, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and was nearly dumped into the gutter by a man carrying something of large proportions, I knew not what, on his shoulders. They say in the North that Southerners visit New York to behold magnificence which they have not in their own region. That must be a slight error of self-esteem on our part, thought I, as I measured the St. Charles with my eye. We have nothing like that in New York. There is the Astor House, a cross between an Egyptian tomb and an English workhouse; there is the Metropolitan, a row of brown stone stores; the New York, five boarding-houses knocked into one; the Clarendon, like a slice of gingerbread set up on edge, where you cannot get a drink if you want it, and a dozen others. Not one of them can come within a thousand miles of the St. Charles: no, that's evident—of course they cannot, literally. I use the expression figuratively. I was agreeably disappointed in the St. Charles. I was also disappointed in the streets. A man's impressions of a new place are almost entirely governed by his previous conceptions of it, whether arising from imagination, reading, or report; and all that varies from that conception strikes him. Now, the picture I had painted in my imagination of New Orleans, was founded on accounts I had heard from those at the North who had visited it. I had been told that one part was entirely devoted to the French population, and was remarkable for the picturesque irregularity of its narrow streets, etc. etc. I accordingly imagined that when I arrived in New Orleans I should see gable-ended habitations, with the upper stories projecting beyond the lower ones, here large and there small, like those of an inland French town. I was, consequently, surprised to find the streets straight, and as regular in the quality of buildings as the old ones in New York; the shops handsome, and many of them appareatly filled with valuable goods. By the way, how is it there are such an infinite number of fancy stores? I can readily imagine, from the gayety of the population and the number of visitors who come on pleasure, that there may be a large demand for fancy; but, judging from the number of stores devoted to this kind of business, one is inclined to believe that the people live upon fancy, that they associate with the fancy, eat fancy, drink fancy, sleep on fancy, suckle in fancy, and are buried in fancy. Now, in the name of Plutus and John Jacob Astor, do those people make a living in those stores one sees half a dozen masks, a few crucifixes, a second-hand dagger, and a walking-cane, exposed for sale. Even supposing they cleared out the whole concern every day and bought in a fresh stock, the profits would scarcely pay the rent. But they don't do even that: there are the same masks, crucifixes and canes in the same shop windows day after day. No one goes into them or comes out of them, save some member of the family or the fat little chip of a negro girl when she rushes out with her legs flying in all directions, like the regulator of a steam engine, to recapture the baby who has toddled off into the neighboring gutter. There is the same lady sitting in the middle of the store, surrounded by children, attending to the most private domestic duties, with the same pretty cap, and the same very loose dress, like unto a colored *chemise de nuit*, and one catches the same glimpses of the head of the family in his shirt sleeves partaking of the same kind of meal in the remote dimness of the back parlor. I ask again how do these people make a living? Combing children's heads [illegible] dosing in a mother, cannot conceive, and to any immediate pecuniary emolument; neither is washing the baby generally considered a lucrative occupation, nor the whipping of Augusta likely to meet with a customer who will pay. However, there are some mysteries connected with the way our fellow-creatures live which we are not destined to fathom. I dare say Augusta's mamma wonders how editors earn a livelihood: they must appear to her, if she ever looked into an editorial office, to do nothing but sit in a doubled-up attitude in a very dirty, disorderly room, and spit into a pile of old newspapers. As for us Artists, I doubt not she concludes that we do not make a living at all, since such has been the popular error from time immemorial. But let that pass; "asks no deep scrutiny."

I should like to ask another question. To whom do all the dogs belong? Are there no policemen amongst dogs? Nothing dropped in this their cranks? If there is such a disease in the South, Heaven defend you good people of New Orleans in the dog days. In the whole course of my life I never saw such a collection of canine quadrupeds as are to be seen in these streets, and some of them the most rowdy looking dogs I ever beheld, they appear to have nothing to do but loaf about the streets and drink at all the gutters. I do not know whether the sewerage in our street is considered of a particularly fine brand, but we certainly seemed to be favored with the company of more dogs than any street in the city; big dogs, little dogs, dogs with long tails, dogs with short tails, and dogs with no tails at all; the latter the work of art, I presume, but then who is it that takes the trouble to cut the tails of such ugly curs, and having taken that trouble why abandon them to want and the streets, for many of them appear to be in the greatest poverty; or do some people consider it an amusement to cut off dogs' tails, and are only enabled to practice it on the most worthless; or were said dogs promising puppies, and had their tails cut when they were handsome, but growing ungainly have been discarded; or have they taken to disreputable company and fallen in bad ways, neglected their duty to their masters and become dissolute, idle dogs; or again, have their masters died intestate and left them destitute. All these reflections pass through my mind as I contemplate the unhappy brutes from my windows, not that they are all unhappy by any means, many are exceedingly cheerful, and well to do in the world; but this class chiefly only make short excursions from the portcochères of the neighboring houses. They are, however, very affable, and associate freely with every dog that comes along, which is exceedingly unable on their parts. There is only one thing which diminishes my esteem for them; the indiscriminate nature of their gallantries. My landlady has two dogs. She is very much attached to both of them. One is a black, kind of mongrel which, she informs me, is very faithful and humane; the other is a fuzzy little fellow whose mind is imbued with the idea that the pursuit of rats is the object of existence, that the first thing to be done on entering a room is to examine all the corners and undercloth all the larger articles of furniture, which having been duly tested, and found devoid of rats, leaves him at liberty to go through a variety of spasmodic evolutions expressive of delight, when addressed by any one present. This dog, my landlady informs me, has entirely cleared the house of vermin, which overran it when he first arrived. Many of the rats, she says, were *long commerce*, and she measures off so very much of her arm that I am compelled to doubt the exact correctness of her statement. However, let that pass, I will not call the good lady to account for her poetical manner of expressing herself. Some people will speak figuratively. It may be thought that the fact of my landlady's possessing two dogs should satisfy me as to who are the owners of those I see in the streets; that my landlady owning dogs would lead to the supposition that other householders might keep dogs; but no, the dogs in my house are clean dogs, those I see in the streets are dirty, and I cannot lead myself to believe that any respectable person would acknowledge them. Besides which our dogs are always in the house, save when fussy rushes out to yelp up into the open air, which I believe to be a purely sanitary movement on his part, a necessary mode of relieving himself of superfluous bark. No, I cannot account for the existance of the rowdy dogs, and should like to dive deeper into the enquiry, but I find I have outrun the space you will be inclined to allow me in your columns. I must, therefore, apologize for permitting my enthusiasm on the dog question to carry me away so far, and waste so much of your valuable space, in discussing it. I will, however, strive to be more compact in my remarks next time; until then I trust you will allow me to sign myself, yours faithfully,

THE TRIANGLE.

THE SAILOR'S BIBLE.—After a recent heavy storm on the coast of Massachusetts, a sailor's chest, which had been swept from some wrecked vessel, was cast on shore, and opened by those who found it. A narrator says:

"But we found a precious treasure in the sailor's chest. No diamond of Brazil—no gem of the Western Coast so precious; yea, the price of it was above rubies. It was the Word of God. We were glad to see it. The sight was a tide of pleasant thoughts through our hearts. If we knew not where the tempest had cast the body, we could not but hope this precious Bible had sent the spirit to a heavenly home. No name yet met our eyes; but these beautiful lines, cut out of some book or periodical, were pasted on the fly-leaf:

"A parent's blessing on her son,
Goes with this busy thing:
The love that would retain the one,
Must in the other cling.
Remember, 'tis no common toy,
A mother's gift: remember, boy."

"In company with the Bible we found a daguerreotype of a lady—beyond question the mother of that son, the giver of that book. As we gazed on the placid features, we could not but think these beautiful lines were penned there by her whose image was now before us. Her own fond and pious heart had made this gift, and sought an expression of maternal love in these lines. A pious mother's blessing with such a gift!"

LINDLEY MURRAY.—It may not be generally known that this distinguished personage was Pennsylvanian. He was born in Swatara, Lebanon county, Pa., 1745. In New York city he studied law, and at 22 was admitted to the bar. He went to England and lived there 42 years, seldom in good health after leaving our shores. He was 40 years old when he wrote his "Grammar." He was a fine old Quaker, and there he died in Yorkshire, in 1820, was universally lamented.

Santa Anna, it is said, has sent an order to Messrs. Ames, the great cannon manufacturers, Springfield, Mass., for two hundred guns from ten to fifteen pound calibre each, and also the payment of the order, which, of course, includes the supply of a vast amount of ammunition, musketry, revolvers, etc., is to be made contingent on the passage of the Gadsden treaty.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

Arrivals.—Bishop Soule, Rev. F. E. Pitts, Rev. J. Boring, and A. Wynn, arrived Thursday morning on the steamship Daniel Webster, *via* Nicaragua, all in good health: the two latter with their families. They left San Francisco 16th March, and San Juan del Sud the 27th, having had a quick and pleasant trip.

J. W. S.—Your complaint that the Minutes have not reached East Alabama has been laid before the Secretary, who happened to be in the office when it reached us. He [illegible] that the Minutes were containing parcels duly labelled for each preacher.

Cum Grano Salis.—In publishing, last week, an *English* account of the battle of New Orleans, we omitted to make some grains of allowance. But our readers did that. "The losing gambler and the late hound may grumble." The story is largely apocryphal. It is certain that Mrs. Jackson, also in ludicrously represented, was never in New Orleans. The defeated foes of Old Hickory may find some consolation in writing which they did not get in fighting him. It is interesting always to hear the other side.

Revivals.—A friend writes from Summerfield, Ala. "We have a gracious revival now in progress at this place. About fifty have professed religion, and no abatement in interest."

The churches in Mobile have also been much refreshed, and are being built up. We learn that there have been more than a hundred conversions since Conference. Let the Lord be magnified.

New Romanist Organ.—The Southern Journal has been laid on our table, in exchange. It is a neat sheet, a few sizes smaller than the Advocate, and twice the subscription price, $3 per annum, in advance. It being a very religious journal, representing the only *true*, holy, CATHOLIC MOTHER Church, is published every Sunday morning! The editors say:

The importance of such a journal has been more acknowledged since Catholicity has become the common target of a portion of the American press; and the rising generation is so easily deceived by the misrepresentations of anti-Catholic writers.

First Cotton by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.—The steamboat Anna brought, 4th inst., six bales cotton conveyed over the Great Northern Railroad from Livingston parish. The cotton was grown on the plantation of W. H. Strickland, and consigned to T. C. Bates & Co. The iron is now being laid on the fifty-ninth mile from New Orleans, which leaves but twenty-eight miles to complete the road to the State line.

Lodging-House for News' Boys.—It would be a great and practical benevolence to provide homes for the numerous and active class of boys in this city that follow the business of selling the daily papers. Such an establishment has just been opened in New York. Twenty-four boys came in the first night, and several of them not only paid their expenses for one night, but paid for several nights in advance. Every thing passed off excellently, and the enterprise begins most auspiciously.

Discontent is a sin, that is its own punishment; and makes men torment themselves; it makes the spirit sad—the body sick—and all the enjoyments sour; it arises not from the condition, but the mind. Paul was contented in prison;—Ahab was discontented in a palace; he had the delights of Canaan, that pleasant land, the wealth of a kingdom, the pleasure of a court, the honors and powers of a throne; yet all this availed him nothing without Naboth's vineyard. Inordinate desires expose men to continual vexations, and being disposed to fret, they will always find something to fret about.—*Matthew Henry.*

Our President and the Pope.—In a letter of Pius IX. to our President, brought by Bedini, the Father of the Faithful says:

"We cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without earnestly entreating you to extend your protection to the Catholics inhabiting those regions, and to shield them at all times with your power and authority."

To which President Pierce, it is said, has written, in answer, as follows:

"*Beloved Brother:* The Catholic brethren, under the Government of the free and tolerant United States, shall have all that protection of person and of conscience you desire. And as a proper return on your part, may we not ask of you to bestow upon all Protestants in the States of the Church similar rights and privileges. Or, if this cannot be granted, that at least they shall have, within the walls of Rome, the rights of public worship, and of burying their dead with such religious ceremonies as to their conscience seem most [illegible].

"In the bonds of perfect charity, yours very respectfully."

REPORT OF PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Advocate Office, April 3, 1854.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, in making their fourth annual report, to the patronizing Conference, submit, that its present condition and prospects are such as warrant the utmost confidence in its permanence and success.

The paper has reached an issue of six thousand copies weekly, with a rapidly-augmenting subscription list. This result, almost unparalleled in Methodist journalism, is highly gratifying, and augurs well for the future. The paper has ceased to be an experiment, and is now an established enterprise, ranking creditably with its compeers of our connectional press.

In respect of size and typographical execution, improvements may be counted upon as circumstances shall demand and justify them. Up to this time, the publication has not been remunerative. Besides the cost of materials, and the actual expense of printing, considerable expenditures are involved in the furnishing and rent of an eligible office and in the salary of an efficient clerk. These outlays, the cheapness of the subscription price, and the consideration that the present circulation has been gradually and but recently attained, sufficiently accounts for the fact. To meet this, the subscription list must be brought up to Ten Thousand. The standard cannot fall below this; it should exceed rather.

The appointments of the office, under the management of an experienced clerk, from whose competency we have much to expect, are thorough and systematic; such as will secure promptness and accuracy in all of its business details.

In expressing our thanks to the Agents who have so far exerted themselves in behalf of the paper, the Committee would urge upon them the necessity of continued efforts. The Advocate is wholly dependent upon its voluntary agents, the preachers, and such laymen as have nobly responded to the enterprise. We ask your special attention to the collection of back subscriptions, the renewal of subscriptions, and the prompt remittance of funds in hand. It is desirable that the Advocate should be read by every Methodist within our bounds, and that it should penetrate the limits of every circuit. This, we are persuaded it will do, if properly presented and diligently circulated.

The Committee are highly gratified with the editorial management, and have re-elected Rev. H. N. McTyeire to the position which he has occupied since the paper was started. Those only who are acquainted with the duties of journalism are prepared fully to appreciate the care and labor of the editorial chair, especially in conducting a religious newspaper through the first years of its history. These have been met, by the present incumbent, in a spirit of sacrifice, and with a single eye to the prosperity of the Church and the glory of God, and without any adequate pecuniary compensation. In his re-appointment, we express our cordial approval of the course which he has pursued in the conduct of the paper, and our unabated confidence in his ability and discretion.

The history of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, during the past three years, has given weighty confirmation to the convictions which led to its establishment. New Orleans is central in its news facilities and commercial advantages, which makes it the most favored point of location for a Methodist paper in the South-West. The direction which our Church [illegible] and missionary enterprises are fast taking towards the Southern and Western sections of the Continent, indicate New Orleans as the future Metropolitan of Southern Methodism, as it is now the confessed emporium of trade. In this connection, our paper, as the nucleus of Methodist interests and influence, cannot well be overrated. It has, besides, a mission of Evangelism in the proper territory of its present occupation. It stands in the midst of one of the strongest and best organized developments of Popery. In this relation, it is the sentinel of Protestantism at large and the citadel of Evangelical strength. As such, it is the property of all who love the Gospel, and deprecate the baneful aggressions of Roman Catholicism.

To speak in general terms of the salutary influences of religious newspapers, their potency in moulding public opinion, and their success in co-operating with the pulpit, in fostering home piety, would be to dwell on what have, long since, become accepted truisms. Without the appeal, which might be based upon these considerations, we commit the Advocate to your unanimous and vigorous support, in the confident belief, that it will prove itself rich in blessings to our country and to our Church.

J. Hamilton,
Thom. W. Dorman,
J. C. Keener,
J. B. Walker,
Linus Parker.

Liberia.—The population of Liberia, we learn from the Philadelphia North American, now reaches 150,000 souls, having been swelled to that aggregate, not so much by emigration from the United States, as by the subjection of the native tribes, their conversion of the native tribes by missionaries, and their employment as laborers, etc. The same policy is constantly extending itself; for the Republic, having now acquired a name and an impetus, cannot help going ahead. Some military enterprises against refractory chiefs, within a few years past, have fully demonstrated its power, and as a nation it is looked up to with respect by the savages with whom it is surrounded. To increase the importance of this position, the Liberians have commenced a navy, and are promised aid by France and England. They are rapidly extending their connections with the interior, and are now carrying on a lucrative trade with distant tribes, as their territory, covering 500 miles of sea-coast, enables them to control all the great leading trade routes.

HIGH SCHOOL, FOURTH DISTRICT.

We had the pleasure, on Thursday, of attending the "commencement" of this department of our Free Public Schools. Though too late for the speeches, we witnessed the presentation of diplomas to the graduates, three boys, from the male, and six girls from the Female High School: this was done handsomely, by W. S. Mount, Esq., President of the Board. To show the solid excellence of the Free School system, as it exists here, and may exist elsewhere, we extract from the Delta, whose reporter was present at the examination of the Boys' High School:

We have never attended exercises of the kind more candidly conducted or more entirely successful. In every study, not only the Board of Directors and the teachers from other schools, but the entire audience were invited by Mr. Parham, the talented and gentlemanly Principal, to name the chapter, page, problem or subject upon which the classes were examined; and also to propound miscellaneous questions upon each science. The invitation was cheerfully accepted, and the exercises were therefore of the most impartial, thorough, hence and rigid character; and right manfully did the students acquit themselves—evincing the most careful training, the most skillful mental discipline, the most efficient instruction.

This school is divided into three departments: 1st, That of the Exact Sciences; 2d, The Natural Sciences. 3d. Belles Lettres. It is also divided into four classes, corresponding to the four years of the course of instruction. We do not wish to draw any invidious distinction, but we were particularly pleased with the examination in Mathematics, and with the Second and Fourth Classes. The latter consisted of but three students: Masters Willinm H. Ellis, James Brown and Frederick Seiler—the graduating class. They were examined in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometery, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Physiology, Rhetoric, &c., with as much credit to themselves as to their able and efficient instructors.

The text books in this school, we were pleased to observe, were those used by the first colleges in the country: Bourden's Algebra, Legendre's Geometery, Olmstead's Astronomy, &c. Davies' Elementary Algebra is completed during the first year of the course.

J. G. Parham, Esq., is the Principal of this school, and Mr. — Torbert, Assistant; Mr. Guizot, Professor of French. Such teachers cannot be appreciated too highly; especially is the Principal (Mr. Parham) deserving the favor, not only of every parent whose sons are under his charge, but of every citizen who cares for the welfare of our public high schools, the pride of our city. His able and talented assistant, Mr. Torbert, has been a faithful fellow-laborer, not only in cultivating the minds, but in contributing to the gentlemanly manners and commendable bearing of the youths in their charge.

Don't Wear Tight Cravats.—Professor Hamilton's remarks, at the Buffalo Medical College, on asphyxia, and particularly that form caused by wearing tight cravats, may be of interest to the general reader.

Cravats were first worn by the Croats, in the sixteenth century, as a part of their military dress.

Public speakers, members of Congress, and clergymen, hang themselves by wearing cravats and stocks, high and tight, thereby impeding the return of blood from the head. This can be explained on physiological principles. The brain, in speaking, is excited to increased action, a large quantity of blood is sent to the substance, and unless it can find a speedy return, produces congestion and apoplexy.

Students are not altogether free from the effects of ligation of the neck. It is surprising how little pressure is necessary to prevent the ready flow of blood from the head. Those who bend their heads forward, as in writing or studying, are apt to feel a dizziness and heaviness in the head, which loosening their cravats or collars altogether relieves, and the mind returns to its original clearness. In clergymen, who are particularly prone to bundle their necks with large cravats, bronchitis is induced, and the vocal chords become relaxed as the consequence. Men who speak extemporaneously, can speak longer and with greater ease than those who read, as their voice is not confined so much to one key, and can be modulated with greater freedom.

I Cannot Pray for Father any More!—She knelt, at the accustomed hour, to thank God for the mercies of the day, and pray for care through the coming night; then, as usual, came the earnest, "God bless dear mother, and"—but the prayer was stilled! the little hands unclasped, and a look of agony and wonder met the mother's eye, as the words of hopeless sorrow burst from the lips of the kneeling child, "I cannot pray for father any more!" Since her little lips had been able to form the dear name, she had prayed for a blessing upon it; it had followed close after mother's name, for he had said that must come first; and now to say the familiar prayer, and leave her father out! No wonder that the new thought seemed too much for the childish mind to receive.

I waited for some moments that she might conquer her emotion, and then urged her to go on. Her pleading eyes met mine, and with a voice that faltered too much almost for utterance, she said, "O, mother, I cannot leave him all out; let me say, 'thank God that I had a dear father once!' so I can still go on, and keep him in my prayers." And so she always does, and my stricken heart learned a lesson from the loving ingenuity of my child. Remember to thank God for mercies past, as well as to ask blessings for the future. [Presbyterian.

METHODIST PRESS.

General News Advocate.—A suggestive correspondent, "Ion," of the Memphis Advocate, presents the outline of a plan for publishing and circulating an Advocate for all the people—a connectional Advocate. He would not have this grand orb, as "central sun" of a religious paper, exclude "all our neighborhood and local diamond lights." That need not be, he thinks, and will not necessarily follow. P

"Let every Conference have as many papers as they want, but let there be one to spread on the principles of a 'Weekly Tract,' and no human imagination can tell the good it will do. Christians dying will leave legacies to the dead, and provide for the lonely and the poor to read the best paper in the world for years to come."

Surely no Church organization is better adapted than our own for promoting such an enterprise. We are of opinion that the plan for circulating the "Weekly Tract" would work well if applied to the Advocates now established, in cities and large congregations. Here is his plan:

1. Its chief characteristic is, that it should be published for gratuitous distribution to a great extent.

2. Each church should see that every family belonging to the congregation is furnished weekly with a copy.

Every poor widow, every apprentice, every woman, young, or old, every man, rich or poor, in the Church, every hotel, barbershop, steamboat, rail car, should have them.

3. In order to effect this, let every church appoint, or elect, a periodical committee of laymen, with which the Presiding Elders and Pastors shall co-operate.

This committe shall ascertain how many papers will supply their congregation, town or district of country. Then they shall collect, just as we now do for missionary purposes, all the funds necessary to pay for them. Some would give five dollars, some ten, some only one dime—but let it all go into the Periodical Fund, and let the Treasurer forward the amount to the chief Secretary of the Publishing House who shall forward the papers as ordered.

4. If the General Conference will establish such a paper, of the highest grade, inferior to nothing in Christendom, in three years the issue will go up to two hundred thousand and go on increasing. Each paper could be furnished at from eighty cents to one dollar, and the Church could then speak through an organ by which she could be heard.

The New York Tribune publishes about one hundred thousand copies weekly, the New York Herald nearly as many. Why should not a great, nationally outspread Church do something as noble for her thousands of people?

England and the Napoleons.—The present combination of England and France, though very close, is a strange thing any way. It is thoroughly selfish and inconsistent, with fresh historical facts and antecedents. John Bull could stand by and see Poland dismembered and Hungary crushed. But now his interests are threatened, he makes no scruples of hearty alliance with a Napoleon, in behalf of Turks, and would have the credit of nobly interfering "for the liberties of oppressed nations"—and for his religious conscience.

On the 6th of March last a banquet was given in London in honor of Sir C. Napier, on his appointment as commander of the Baltic fleet. Whatever the dinner was, the toasts were *rich*. Lord Palmerston presided. We copy from the Watchman:

After the healths of the Queen, Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, the noble Chairman gave "The Emperor and Empress of the French." In proposing this toast, he said, "We have had to do, during now more than twelve months of most difficult and complicated negotiations, with the Sovereign of France. We have met on his part with the greatest straightforwardness, with the most perfect good faith, with the most single-minded sincerity, and with an energy of purpose and a community of determination, which [illegible] in our minds that full confidence in him which, I am [illegible], has always expressed in us."

Again—

The Chairman then gave a toast which was entirely a new one since the time of the Crusades—"The Allied English and French Fleets and Armies." It was a glorious sight to witness the union of two of the greatest countries in the world,—to find them in cordial alliance, fighting not for conquest or for selfish advantages, but for the liberties of oppressed nations, and the establishment of the freedom and independence of Europe. (Cheers.)

And is this the Louis Napoleon the British abused so lately as a *parvenu*, upstart, faithless traitor! Is this the descendant of the Napoleon of St. Helena indignity! Rev. C. Taylor, Missionary of the M. E. Church, South, on his way home passed two days at St. Helena, and publishes notes in the S. C. Advocate. Of course he went to "Longwood:"

Occupying a porter's lodge at the gate opening into the spacious grounds, is an old soldier of Wellington's army at Waterloo. Riding through a wide avenue of pretty grecawerd, in many places well shaded with trees, you come to the house in which Napoleon lived and died. It is rented by the British Government to a person who exacts a fee of two shillings—about a half dollar—from each visiter; and yet the whole place is suffered to fall into decay. The house is of one story, shaped like an L, has a high, steep roof and stands with the gable end, in which is the door and a window on each side, looking towards the road. It is now used as a barn—the glass in the windows is broken—the walls defaced, and all scratched or chalked over with the names of numerous visitors, who are ambitious of notoriety and can acquire it in no other way. This is also the case with the plastered walls of the vault in which the illustrious exile was entombed. His former dining room is now a granary, and the place where his table once stood, is now occupied by a funning-mill. In this room also, he died, on a sofa, and not on a bed, as usually represented in pictures of the scene. A stone was taken at the time, by Count Bertrand, from the wall near the head of the sofa, at the side of a window, and the vacancy still remains. The door leading from this room into his bedroom has been walled up, and the latter apartment is now used for a stable. At the time of our visit, it was tenanted by four horses and four oxen. Are these shameful indignities permitted by the British Government to gratify a petty revenge against their fallen enemy? The only thing said to be remaining just as Napoleon left it, is what is called his fish pond. This term is apt to mislead one as to its size; for it is a very small semicircular reservoir or pit, with perpendicular sides of hewn stone, perhaps fifteen feet between its own extremities, and about eight feet wide. Its form is determined by two concentric semicircles, having the ends united by straight lines, the space between being filled with water. All the central part with the inner semicircle is laid with solid masonry. This figure is too geometrically exact, for any pretension to natural beauty, and was evidently modelled after some part of a fortification where a cannon may stand in the centre, and revolving on a pivot, describe a semicircular curve; which would enable it to command, in its sweeping range, a very wide extent of country. There is probably a technical name that would convey the precise idea in a single word, but I am not sufficiently familiar with the *nomenclature militaire* to give it. If you are, you may substitute it for the foregoing bungling attempt at description.

The fish in this pool sickened and died, probably from the accidental mingling of some poisonous ingredient with the water, and it is quite affecting to read the remark of Napoleon on the occurrence—"Everything that I love—everything that belongs to me, is stricken—Heaven and man unite to afflict me."

First Methodist Paper.—The editor of Zion Herald gives this as its history. It is an interesting fact, and may be suggestive, certainly encouraging, that the eldest and youngest Methodist papers, were set forward on the responsibility and risk of individuals:

In 1823, Zion's Herald, the first Methodist newspaper in the world, was brought into existence, by a few Methodist preachers and laymen. It was published in Boston five years; when it was sold to the Conference Book agents in New York. But the want of an authorized Methodist paper in New England being still felt, the Wesleyan Association was organized in 1831; and in connection with a Committee of the New England Conference, it purchased the New England Christian Herald, which had been in existence two years. To this paper the original title of Zion's Herald was given in 1833. In 1841 the association purchased the Maine Wesleyan Journal, published at Portland, and then gave the Herald its present title of Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

Almost the first act of the Association was to hire money on their individual responsibility; and the debt thus incurred amounted at one time to four thousand dollars. Yet, with rare magnanimity, these brethren, whilst they made themselves liable to heavy losses, in case of a failure, pledged whatever profits the paper might produce to the patronizing Conferences. Planted on this basis, and aided by the efforts of the preachers, they pushed the fortunes of the Herald, until they succeeded in liquidating the debt, and in dividing fifteen thousand dollars among the N. E. Conferences.

The Western Advocate gives cheering revival news of Methodism in Cincinnati and vicinity, and sums up—

The Advocate and Journal of March 9, in its revival department, records over 1000 accessions to the Church; the Auburn Advocate, of same date, about 900; the Chicago Advocate, of March 8, between 400 and 500; and Zion's Herald, of same date, between 200 and 300;—total, about 2500.

Purity of the Confessional.—Dr. Parsons, of the Louisville Advocate, gives this specimen:

If there is a place on earth, where the "mystery of iniquity works," it is found in the Romish confessional and the manner of penance as often enjoined upon the penitent by that inquisitorial chair of vice and corruption. "A whited sepulchre," indeed; fair without, but within, full of rottenness, obscenity, licentiousness and crime. A few days since, a lady of this city, who had been for several years a Roman Catholic, and once a "Novice" at Bardstown, was converted to God and joined the Methodist Church. As she had been for a long time a faithful devotee at the shrine of "the least," she deemed it her duty, to call upon the priest, her confessor, and let him know that she had withdrawn from his communion, and joined with the Protestants. The "reverend father," mellow with good wine, or something more potent, whose fair and rotund proportions would indicate anything else rather than a godly and self-denying, "ghostly confessor," mistaking the purport of her visit, and supposing she had come to make confession of her fault, and seek a restoration to the arms of "holy mother," proceeded at once, after [illegible] "mortal sin," and was worthy of death, to pronounce her penance. And what do you think it was? Why, the following. We have it from her own lips, whose name, and the name of the priest, may be given, if need be:

"First," said he, "you must say the litany, and the life and resurrection of the Savior, every day, until you come to confession again.

"2d. You must go through the acts of faith, hope and charity, every night before going to bed.

"3d. You must say the morning prayers every morning."

But new comes the gist of the whole matter—hear it:

"4th. You must kiss me six times."

Of course the lady well understood the dishonorable requirement couched under the term "kiss." Indignant at the foulness of the proposition of the priestly debauchee, she arose to depart, which the "holy man" observing, made a slight movement to prevent. But just then another woman entered the room, and not observing a third person there, threw herself, languidly, into the priest's lap. In the confusion consequent upon the discovery of there being another present, our convert found an opportunity to say good bye, and departed without assistance. These are the men, and this the sort of "penance," which "mother Rome" provides for the preservation of virtue and moral piety among the people.

Archbishop Hughes on the Annexation of Cuba.—The editors of the Washington Star say they have seen a letter from a gentleman in whose representations they place ample confidence, which says:

"In regard to Cuba, tell our friends that Archbishop Hughes will probably do his best to direct the Catholic interest in the United States towards its acquisition. We went from Havana to New Orleans together, and had many conversations on the subject. He says the condition of things there cannot exist; that as the incapacity of the Government to administer the island increases, impositions and restrictions are imposed, and that nothing but the degradation and imbecility of the Creole population, prevent them from shaking off their yoke. The Bishop said that he thought they were a harmless, satisfied race, repudiating all interference with their condition. His visit, he says, has awakened him from his delusion. I have no doubt that he earnestly desires its annexation, and his great influence will tell on the result with powerful effect."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS REVIEWED.

Ma. Editor: In reviewing an article that appeared in your paper of March 4, I was led to speculate as to the time required under the proposed plan for a Bishop to make an entire round on all the proposed districts, so as to "travel at large through the connection," according to "our plan of Itinerant General Superintendency."

See Discipline, page 38, art. 4.

Suppose there should be eight Episcopal Districts to be occupied for four years at a time by as many Bishops, how long would it take any of them to finish an entire round?

Ans. Thirty-two years.

Which is much more than remains of the three score and ten of any Bishop now in office, or any one likely to be elected at the next General Conference.

A question arises here: Can that be called "general" which can never be extended over the whole? and if not, would not such a plan destroy "our plan of Itinerant General Superintendency?"

Our plan requires the Bishop to "travel at large through the connection." But it is affirmed that the division of the work into districts already exists: that the Bishops have divided the work among themselves, so that each Conference might have one in annual attendance, is admitted, but that there has been bounds set to limit their jurisdiction I have yet to learn.

The writer admits that the object of the framers of our plan was to prevent a diocesan Episcopacy.

Now, it does seem to me that this plan presents to us an alternating diocesan Episcopacy—nothing else; for instance, what jurisdiction would the Bishop exercise over the district he had just left never to return to it again? Would he exercise any more than the Bishops of diocesan P. E. Church exercise over their neighboring dioceses?

As to the proposal to strengthen the Episcopacy, I should be glad we had at least three more Bishops, which would make six effective, who might travel through Conferences holding religious meetings, and learning the wants of the work and the ability and the necessities of the preachers, and by annual alternation with their Episcopal brethren, the state of the whole work; that they might be prepared advisedly, if need be, to transfer brethren who were willing to go from where laborers were abundant to where they were wanting; to act in concert on the great and important question of foreign missions; to preserve harmony in sentiment and action throughout the whole body.

As to the plan for the accommodation of Local Preachers who cannot, or who often will not, put themselves to the trouble to go to Conference. Query. Whether many of them could, or would, render the Church much more service in orders than as licentiates?

Then suppose the district meetings were weekly, there would be little time left for any thing else, when the time necessary for transit from one district to another, is taken into account. More than a week could not be allowed where a Bishop had three conferences with from seven to nine districts to meet.

If the proposed plan contains an itinerant general superintendency at all, it does not seem to me to be "our plan." The third restrictive rule reads, "They shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government, so as to destroy our plan of General Superintendency." Discipline, page 20.

Brother Fly admits that the design of our fathers was to prevent diocesan Episcopacy. We hope the General Conference will so understand the rule of restriction; and as the plan for the quadrennial overeight of Episcopal Districts will go by the board.

J. Y. Griffing.

Mount Rose, Miss., March 21, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LA GRANGE, ALA.

La Grange, Ala., March 21, 1854.

My Dear Bro.: Allow me the use of your columns, to present before the public, the claims of La Grange College.

La Grange College is situated upon a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, and overlooks one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys on the globe. The prospect is picturesque, extensive, grand and sublime; the atmosphere is pure, invigorating and healthy; and the natural wonders in which the mountain abounds are numerous, varied and striking. The buildings afford ample and comfortable room for a large number of students, and many of these rooms are now vacant, waiting for the reception of students. The society halls are large, elegantly furnished, beautifully papered and carpeted, and supplied with well selected libraries, amounting in the aggregate to some four thousand volumes.

In addition to these facts, the College is supplied at this time with a full and experienced Faculty.

Professor Casey, a profound scholar, a thorough, patient and most successful teacher has charge of the department of Ancient Languages; Professors Ross and Rice have proved themselves worthy to occupy the chairs filled and honored by Dr. Tutwiler and Professor Hardy. Professor Rice intends giving special attention to Civil Engineering, and will afford rare facilities for the acquisition of this noble science, by practical observation on the railroad which passes only a few miles from the College.

The department of Natural Science will be under the charge of Professor Thomas P. Hatch.

To the facilities heretofore afforded by the College for the study of this department, Professor Hatch adds his own valuable and extensive collections, in Mineralogy, Paleontology and Botany, affording facilities for the study of the Natural Sciences, not equalled by few institutions. This department embraces Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy and Physiology; a familiar lecture on some one of which will be delivered each day, and illustrated by experiments. A considerable addition will be made to the chemical apparatus this present session. The collections in botany number more than a thousand specimens, illustrating the different orders of the vegetable kingdom.

Professor Hatch will also accompany each class on a geological excursion, of from one to two weeks.

So that we shall not be behind any Institution in the facilities we offer for the study this most interesting department of sci[illegible]

The departments of Moral Science and Belles Lettres will be under the care of your correspondent, who promises to make the instruction extensive and thorough.

In conclusion, we are proposing to [illegible] the College by the sale of cheap scholarships. We offer a scholarship for twenty years at the low price of one hundred dollars.

This system does not take effect [illegible] seven hundred and fifty scholarships have been sold.

The advantages of the system are—

1. It offers such strong inducements to investment of money—twenty years' [illegible] for one hundred dollars.

2. It extends the patronage at the time that it endows the College.

3. It endows, not by donation, but [illegible] actual sale of scholarships, at a sum nominal.

Will not the Alabama Conference [illegible] in this last effort at endowment?

Professor Rose will leave in a few days South Alabama, and we expect great [illegible] results which shall settle the permanency of La Grange.

With assurances of high regard, I am your brother, R. H. Rivers.

A Gambler's Testimony.—M. Ver[illegible] his Memoirs, gives a very candid history of his gambling experience. The disclosures make are sufficiently startling, as illustrative of the profound infatuation which [illegible] upon those who fall into this almost [illegible] vice. The following confession [illegible] part of the effects produced even by [illegible] ful gambling. He says:

"Roulette winninge excite all sorts of immoralities in the heart, and nothing more brutalizes the mind; nothing sooner [illegible] guishes all love of labor and of [illegible] nothing inspires greater contempt for business, or greater loathing for all [illegible] than these riches of an hour, which [illegible] gives you, that she may have the pleasure of despoiling you of them.

What is Dirt?—Old Dr Cooper, of North Carolina, used to say to his students:

Don't be afraid of a little dirt, gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all of [illegible] when chemically viewed. Rub a little [illegible] upon that "dirty grease spot" upon your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change [illegible] becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water nor dirt. "That is not the odorous pile of dirt," you observe to me. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Everything you call dirt is worthy your notice as students of chemistry. Analyse it! It will separate into very different elements. Dirt makes corn; corn makes bread and meat; and that makes a very pretty young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt, particularly if she whitened her skin with chalk or Fuller's earth. There is no dirt, gentlemen, what is dirt. Though I may be rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. "Why, it is powder, I think, is made of bismuth, and nothing but dirt."

A Cure for Drunkenness.—The London Spectator mentions a curious remedy, now in use in Swedish hospitals, for that form of [illegible] which exhibit itself in an uncontrollable appetite for alcoholic stimulants, which we commend to those of our readers who profess an interest in the fate of the unfortunate drunkard. The success is thus described:

"We will suppose that the liquor that the patient is addicted to drinking is the common one in the country—say gin. When he enters the hospital for treatment, he is supplied with his favorite drink, and with no other; if another is also is given to him, or any other food flavored with gin. He is in Heaven—the atmosphere is redolent with his favorite fume! His room is scented with gin; his clothes, everything around him; even the mouthful he eats or drinks; everything he touches; every zephyr that steals into his room brings to him still gin. He begins to grow tired of it; begins to find the opposition intolerable; he cannot bear the sight or scent of it longs for emancipation; and at last emancipated; he issues into fresh air, scarcely dreading nothing so much as the return of the loathed persecutor which would not allow him an hour's rest in his confinement. This, we are to say our contemporary, "appears to be a thoroughly effectual; so effectual, that those who deplored their uncontrollable propensity have petitioned for admission to the hospital in order to be cured; and they have been [illegible]

Kossuth and George Sanders.—Kossuth has addressed a letter to the Germans of the United States in relation to the rejection of Mr. George Sanders by the Senate. He lectures them for this act, over which the "despotical powers" of Europe are in high spirits, and considers it as a practical retraction and an entire revocation of the principles contained in the inaugural address of the President, and in Koszta note." He hopes, however, that the Germans will "so work in the press, as by their meeting, in such way that the will of the people may manifest itself, and that the blow struck involuntarily by the Senate may be made good again, and the carcastic laws of the despots shall be changed into a true code of European republicans." That he hopes will be done by the President again proposing Mr. Sanders and the Senate revoking its act. The letter is Kossuth all out, and shows that he is as far as ever from understanding the true sentiment or the institutions of this country.

Mr. George Sanders also publishes a letter in the New York Herald comisenting upon his rejection by the Senate, which he ascribes to the influence of Linn Boyd. His describes the calmness he has lost characteristically as follows:

"This office is, all things considered, the most desirable in the gift of the President, especially for an active, patriotic American, who will gladly take all the opportunities offers for giving his countrymen information of many important interests centering here and ramifying to all parts of the world.

"It is worth not less than fifteen thousand dollars a year. I hope the cleverest fellow in America will get it."

Newspapers.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended: but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspapor is not the wisdom of a man or of men; it is the wisdom of the age—of past and to[illegible]. A family without a newspaper is at least half an age behind the times in general information; besides, they never think much, and find much to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance without a taste for reading.

Besides all those evils, there's the wife, who when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domicile. Who would be without a newspaper? [Franklin.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—By Rev. J. J. Bruce, March 23, 1854, in Union county, Arkansas, D. M. CLOWER, of Bastrop, La., to Miss ELEANOR P. NELSON.

MARRIED—On the 3d April, in Newbern, Green county, Ala., by Rev. T. J. Koger, Rev. FRANCIS M. GRACE, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss MARY J., daughter of the late T. W. Bordon.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At Wiess Bluff, Texas, FLORA ANN, daughter of Rev. S. W. and Ann M. Pipkin, on the 4th of March, aged about 5 years.

NOTICES.

RICHMOND, VA., March 30, 1854.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: I take this method of informing all persons, that are concerned, that the outstanding debts and accounts due at New York—from persons within the bounds of the Methodist E. C. South—were, on the settlement made between the Northern and Southern Commissions, on the 5th December last, formally assigned to me as appointee—and are in my hands for collection—and can be settled at the Richmond Depository at any time; also to suggest that persons—who are desirous of closing up their old accounts—will have a good opportunity to do so, or arranged to have it done, through the delegates to the General Conference, at Columbus, Georgia, in May next, and thereby relieve the agent from any further trouble in future. Yours truly, JNO. EARLY.

Preachers of the Alabama Conference, who attained "Summons' on Baptism," from Mobile, are requested to account to Dr. J. Hamilton for the same, as he desires to have the funds in hand by General Conference.

The following is the report of the interments in the cemeteries of the city for the month ending at 6 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 1st of April, except, perhaps, a few of the past week, which have not yet been reported: Protestant, Girod street, 26; (no returns for one week.) Hebrew, Motairie Ridge, 1; Cypress Grove, No. 1, 18; Cypress Grove, No. 2, 86; Odd-Fellows' Rest, 7; Charity Hospital, 100; St. Patrick's, 89; Catholic No. 1, Second District, 9; Catholic No. 2, Second District, 50; St. Vincent de Paul, Third District, 43; (no returns for two weeks) Lafayette, Fourth District, 30; Hebrew, Fourth District, 1: Total, 439.

Below are the only returns from the cemeteries for the past week—five have failed to make any report: Cypress Grove, 4; Potter's Field, 23; Charity Hospital, 24; St. Patrick's, 20; Catholic No. 1, Second District, 4; Catholic No. 2, Second District, 15; Lafayette, Fourth District, 26. Total, 126.

CHERRY PECTORAL.—See in our advertising columns a notice of this medicine. We are not in the habit of saying much in relation to such medicines as are generally seen going the rounds of newspapers; but in relation to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, we feel that we can say something in its favor with propriety, from the fact that we have tried it. A young man in our office has also used it, and in both his and our own case it proved most beneficial. [American Presbyterian, Greenville, Tenn.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Womack, from San Juen del Norte, arrived at this port Thursday morning, bringing 121 passengers.

The Star of the West sailed for New York with 450 passengers and $8,000,000 in treasure.

The road leading from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur is in excellent order. There is no sickness in the country at this time. The English mail steamer Dee arrived at San Juan from Chagres on the 29th. The Italian brig Prudentia arrived on the 28th from Genoa, with liquors and fancy goods.

Another new and very commodious steamer for San Juan river will be launched at San Juan in a few days. Her draught of water will be but four teen inches after having on board 200 passengers with their baggage. She is to be sailed after the Company's efficient general agent for the Isthmus, "I. Newton Scott."

Among the passengers by the Daniel Webster, is Bishop Soule. The following is a list of other passengers:

Bishop Soule, Rev E Pitts, Rev Br Boring, Mrs Boring, two Misses Boring, five Misses Goring, Rev A C Winn, Mrs Winn, master and miss Winn, Joseph Pitts, Mrs Gates, two Misses Gates, Mrs Hughuin, Miss J Woods, Mr R Grant, C Byron, Mrs Byron, Miss Byron, — Faulkner, Master T W Bostwick, J P Holliday, J N Saunders, J Watson, J R Wallace, A H Weir, J C Near, W Rutledge, J L Bragg, J C Caswell, P Bush, H Wing, mr Riley, H Patterson, J Manning, L T Daring and wife, H A Nook and wife, H Boswell, R F and W H Springer, L Withers J Smith, W Fowler, J Spliman, O Jamison, J Hart, G A Nicholson, D Wilson, H Parrot, J W Brown, F Massit, J S Barritt, J Hopkin, P Sutty, E Wilhelm, L Summer, A H Bryant, D Archer, N D Powell, F Sharp, W Shepard, D C Daniels, C Shrimp, W Hunt, H Clark, E Welling F Gratt, E Emiry, Brown, T Hutt, H Clark, C Perry, H N Doubtedel, A Fox, J R Sall, F Anderson, S Green, W Crea, J Dill, J Parker, F Hoed, J Prince, J H Beach, J H Armstrag, C Alexander, M A Lindsey, R V Keller, H L Hamiltton, H Deuh, C Leichu, J S Daoleis, H Crawford, A Sayre, S Paxton, F Clarke, H D Cushabery, W F Cleme, J J Dale, G Rule, J Gaither, F Gorman, W Gilver, W Gorman N Thompson J W Forrista, J Ferrin, G Sutherland, H Miller, J P Fannin, H Miller, M Yarborough, W Barclay, D and A Carter, C H Smith—121 passengers.

Arrival of the Steamship El Dorado.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER

FROM CALIFORNIA.

IMPORTANT FROM ACAPULCO.

Later from the Isthmus, South America and Australia.

The U. S. Mail steamship El Dorado, Captain Alfred G. Grey, arrived here Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, bringing the California mails, $34,000 in gold dust, for the Louisiana State Bank, and 128 passengers. She left Aspinwall at 3 o,cook on the evening of the 30th ult., having made the run in six days On the 2d she encountered a heavy norther.

The following is a list of passengers by the El Dorado:

Capt A M Burnes. S H Dewey and lady, master Wm Dewey, master Eug Dewey, J C Young, J H Hubbell, A J Gamble, J Waterman, Jas Walles. St Paul and lady, Geo Hooper, K F Stone, S J Spofford, R W Woodruff, J M Woodruff, mrs Lockst and svt, C H Waits, J M Tuttle, A Chamberly, W Hunter, R J Hopkins, Isaac Day, James Campbell, J P McKee, J P Hamilton jr, J P Hamilton sr, Anson Judd, J Snab, L D Cook, J Folsom, C Elam, H E Asbury, Geo Roots, A Hardy lady and child, G H Grady, L E Taylor, David Skaggs, O Parkar, W Scott, E Bentuger, mr Heifs, J A Blake, S L Cheatham, A Crawford, Jno Gedey, S Grayson, J McCarty, J W Winter, T J Tuggle, W W Cotton, H Elliott, S M Atherson, M Vickery, H Helderback, Dooley, A Dooley, P H Dailey, Jas Slocum, D F Orash, J Towns, J B Bannister, H Perry, J L Phillipps, A C Mayers, J Westley, Thomas Head, J E Head, M Cross, C P Rutlin, Sam Peirce, Jno Hammond, H Craggs, H G Walter, W Parker, C B Davis, S M Davis, C W Jamison, J Parker, Jas Styhie, J C Anderson, H P Brush, R Redmond, Joe West, J Hagleman, Wm Lojer, J Q Adams, J A Lytle, W Bowers, D Ranof, Jno McCoy, J Sully, B Wilson, W Hawkins, O R Sanders, J Henderssy, J B Dingham, S G Walker, J S Coffee, W H Coffee, O S Kimbrough, N J Schnappless Schooner, D Francis, J B Posey, Chas Lawson, James Small, C Danell, L Danell, Joseph Danell, Julius Booth, Jos L Thomas, D Sharry, R W Crosby, W Davis.

The steamship Geo. Law was to leave Aspinwall the 31st ult., at 10 o'clock, direct for New York, with the mails, one million in specie five hundred passengers.

The G. Golden Gate, which left San Francisco 16th, made the passage down to Panama in ten days

The steam ship Cortes was to sail for San Juan the 15th.

The last news from Walker's Expedition is up to the 3d of March. It was carried to San Francisco by the U. S. steamer Columbus, which left San Diego on the 11th of March. Walker, at the head of a force which had dwindled down to ninety men by desertion, was at San Vincento. The accounts of his proceedings are contradictory. It is, however, a fact that a few of the natives had been induced to sign a declaration of independence, acknowledging Walker as President of the new Republic. One statement states that the proceeding was voluntary on the part of the natives, and that everything had been done properly. T. F. Nelson and Arthur Morrison, of Illinois, were arraigned and tried before a court-martial for attempting to desert, and with a view to steal and rob. After a session of three days they were, on the 3d of March, convicted and shot. Theodore Ryan, charged with the same offense, received fifty lashes, and E. C. Barnes twenty-five, and were then drummed out of the camp. Major Frederick Emory, Secretary of State, and Senor Cordova, one of Walker's right-hand men, having gone to San Diego, were there arrested by the officers of the U. S. ship Portsmouth, by order of Capt. Dornin, and brought on the Columbus to San Francisco for trial. On arriving there, they were discharged on bail. The trial of Col. Watkies, who was previously arrested, commenced in the U. S. District Court, at San Francisco, on the 10th ult. The Portsmouth is observing a vigilant guard along the lower coast.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The San Francisco Herald of the 16th contains the following general intelligence:

On the 9th inst., Col. Babbitt, bearer of resolutions adopted at Great Salt Lake City, in relation to the Pacific Railroad, arrived in San Francisco, eighteen days out. He is on his way to Washington City. On the 9th of February he came across Col. Fremont and his party, who were on their way to San Francisco by the Central Route. Col. F. had been caught in the snow, and had lost several men from starvation and cold. He was reduced almost to destitution, but by means of the assistance rendered by Col. Babbitt, he believed he would be able to complete his journey by the route originally contemplated. The place at which he was left by Col. B. is 20 miles from Little Salt Lake, in Parawnn Valley, and 100 miles south of Great Salt Lake.

Lieut. Mowry, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, is also the bearer to Washington of the first information of the surveys of two routes for the Pacific Railroad from the Rocky Mountains to Puget's Sound. Both routes will be reported by Gov. Stephens, of Washington Territory, entirely practicable.

Indian difficulties have again broken out in our State, and in different points in the North large numbers of them have been massacred by the whites, who pursued them after their thieving aggressions and shot them down without mercy. Among those killed were several squaws. The U. S. troops are kept constantly employed in the Indian country.

The agitation of the election of U. S. Senator this winter, has been for the time quieted in the Legislature, by the indefinite postponement in the Senate of the bill providing for bringing on the election, as well as the whole subject.

Ex-Gov. H. S. Foote has published a card in the Herald, declaring that it is his intention to take no part in the local politics of the State now or hereafter, under any circumstances which can possibly arise.

A combination of River Steamboats has been formed with a capital of $2,500,000, governed by a company organized in accordance with the laws of the State. Most of the steamboats running on the bay have been bought up or taken into the combination.

Capt. Aubrey brought across the Plains to San Jose, 15,000 sheep, with a loss of but 500.

The most flattering accounts pour in from all quarters of the mining region. The recent rains have enabled the miners to go to work everywhere, and accounts are uniformly encouraging. During the week ending March 3d, Wells, Fargo & Co. transmitted from their office in Sonora, in Tuolumne county, to this city, 2087 ounces of gold dust, and during the week following 5505 ounces. On Tuesday night last, the same Express brought down from Sacramento $197,597. This looks as though the influx of gold had again commenced, and it is to be hoped it is the harbinger of better times.

Trade of every kind is still very much depressed in the city.

John D. Whipple, from Clinton, N. Y., was accidently killed by a friend at the Crescent City Hotel, who discharged a pistol at him without knowing that it was loaded.

Great dissatisfaction exists in consequence of the operation of the new system of grades, and workmen have been enjoined from proceeding further with the grading of one of the streets.

Capt Chas. Gilman, who was wounded at Ensenada, and returned to this city, has had his leg amputated.

There have been a number of failures in the city, which, however, produced but little excitement.

The Mexican Consul has advertised to give a free passage to one thousand men who will agree to go to Guaymas and fight the Indians. It is understood that no Americans will be received into this new force.

Mr George Kerr, one of the proprietors of the Times and Transcript newspaper, died recently in Stockton. Wm. M. Eddy, late Surveyor-General of the State, is also dead.

The Chinese still figure prominently in the Recorder's Court. They have recently become a great pest to the city. A few days since they had another grand celebration.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city a few nights since.

At a vote of the citizens of Marysville, 864 were in favor and 32 opposed to the subscription of $300,000 to the capital stock of the Marysville and Benicia Railroad, and 911 in favor and 32 opposed to a subscription of $300,000 to the Marysville and Nevada Plank Road.

IMPORTANT FROM ACAPULCO.—When the Golden Gate left Acapulco it was reported that Governor Alvarez with 5000 men would meet Santa Anna's troops the following day about 100 miles from Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Galiego, $9 62½; Chile, half sacks, $7 50, from first hands.

Provisions—Dull; Mess Pork, $7; half bbls. $9 50; Mess Beef, $11; Clear Bacon, inferior, 9c per lb.; Shoulders, 5½c; Hams, 11c.; Butter, 20 to 21c. per lb.

Rice—China No. 2, 3c.

Preserves—At Eastern cost.

Hags—Gunnies, 11c.

Candles—Adamantines, 25c.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Some apprehensions in regard to the safety of Lieut. Grover, who left the Mississippi for Puget's Sound, is entertained.

There has been another eruption of Mount St. Helens.

Capt. McClellan, of the Surveying Expedition, has made discoveries of the Columbia and its tributaries.

The Indians are still troublesome in the South.

THE ISTHMUS.

LIEUT. STRAIN'S PARTY SAFE.—News has been received at Panama that Lieut. Strain's party, or at least the most of them, are safe, having been found at the mouth of the Sacramento River, on the Pacific side, by H. B. M.'s steamer Virago. The Virago was daily expected at Panama with the party on board. The Panama Star says that Lieut. Strain and his men had been forty-nine days in getting from the Atlantic to Point Yavisa, near the outlet of the Chucunaquo River on the Pacific—that after being out fifteen days from the Atlantic, their provisions became entirely exhausted, after which they had to subsist principally upon the nut of the trupa, a species of the palm. Lieut. Strain, accompanied by two of his men, then set out in search of provisions and boats, which he found at the junction of the Savannun and Lura Rivers, and obtaining the necessary supplies, hastened back.

The nineteen men left by Lieut. Strain on the Chucunaquo, were mostly disabled from sickness and debility. The sufferings of the whole party must have been intense, especially those of Lieut. S. and his two companions, who, in their weakened and nearly exhausted state, had to out their way for four weeks down the banks of the Chucunaque River.

Lieut. Strain reports that the Indians habiting the route over which he traveled, always fled on his approach, first setting fire to the ranches or huts, destroying their canoes and carrying off all stock and provisions. At one of their settlements he found the remains of no less than five canoes.

The Indian murderers of the four men belonging to the Virago, it is said have been discovered.

Much excitement exists at Aspinwall on account of the imposition of certain taxes on the profits of American vessels bringing passengers to or from that port. Capt. Hollins, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, had addressed a letter to the Governor of the Province, stating that he should resist all attempts to recover the tax; to which the Governor replied that the tax would be immediately enrried out.

So, a collision may ere this have taken place between Capt. Hollins and the Government authorities.

The health of the Isthmus still continues good. The Railroad Company are pushing the work on as fast as possible, and every one speaks in the highest terms with respect to the comfortable way in which the Isthmus can now be crossed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamship Bogota at Panama on the 20th ult., the Panama papers have dates from Valparaiso to March and from Callao to the 10th. The Herald says:

PERU.—From the Peruvian papers we gather there but very little information relative to the revolutionary movements now going on in that country, headed by Gen. Ramon Castilla and Don Domingo Elias.

From all we can gather from the papers, as well as from private information, we are assured that the party of General Castilla is every day growing stronger, and that the rule of President Echenique is drawing quickly to a close. Arias and Tacna have declared against the Government; Arequipa has now, for some time, held out against Gen. Torrico, who won't fight. Gen. Moran is most opportunely sick, and the Government is on its last legs.

President Echenique is still at Lima, which place he dares not leave, and it is thought that Gen. Castilla will march against the capital, when it will declare in his favor.

In the meantime "peste" rages with increased violence in Callao and Lima, defies the efforts of the physicians; numbers die daily, and many physicians have fallen victims to it.

General Daniel Florence O'Leary, for many years British Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, died recently.

General O'Leary was of Irish descent, and was one of those who, in 1818, came out to this country to aid the people in the war of independence. From that time, until 1824, he was constantly engaged in the field, and took an active part in some of the severest battles. He was aide-de-camp to Bolivar, whose confidence he possessed, and gradually rose to the rank of General in the Colombian service.

AUSTRALIA.

The Panama Herald has received by way of Callao, dates from Melbourne, Australia, to the 12th January. The Melbourne Argus contains a very strong leading article against the new Governor, Sir William Dennison, whom it calls a "mere gander," and concludes by saying, "if we are to be insulted by his presence, the worst fate to which he could be sentenced would be infinitely too good for one who has injured us as he has done." In speaking of immigration and labor, it notices the temporary stoppage in the emigration from Great Britain, and after reasoning upon the cause and consequence thereof, comes to the conclusion, that, "there is ample room and abundant work, first rate wages, and a certain prospect for every industrious artizan and laborer who chooses to come to it, and there is hardly any assignable limit to the number of such workers who could find immediate employment in it."

The gold market remains dull, and the price may be quoted at from £3 15s 6d. to £3 16s 9d. At the Bendigo markets flour was quoted at £42 to £45 per ton.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Perseverance, Captain Lawless, we have received Galveston papers of the 31st ult.

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES CONTINUED.—From an extra of the San Antonia Ledger, we learn that on the 9th, a party of Lipans attacked a train of Mexican carts loaded with goods for Hon. H. P. Bee, within three miles of Laredo, killing one man and carrying off a portion of the goods. Their evident object was plunder, as they told the Mexicans to run, which they all did, except the one that was shot, who went for his gun, which was in his cart. To prevent his shooting, an Indian shot an arrow into him. The Mexicans fled to Laredo, when a company of citizens were speedily assembled and on the way to the scene of attack, which prevented the Indians from carrying off many of the goods. Lieut Wetter, who had just come in from a scout, went in pursuit, and followed the Indians about fifty-five miles, when they reached the mountains. In their flight, the Indians dropped their guns, blankets, and some of the articles they had stolen.

Another party, supposed to be Lipans, came within six hundred yards of the town of Laredo, on the 12th, killed one horse and drove off twenty head. Several Mexicans, who were out herding cattle, are missing, and it is feared they have either been killed or captured. The rancheros from above and below are coming into Laredo for protection. Nearly all the military from Forts McIntosh and Ewell, were out in pursuit. No intelligence had been received from them at the time this express left Laredo, which was on the 13th.

Mrs. Wall, wife of a soldier in one of the El Paso trains, was killed by the Indians at the spring near the first crossing of the Limpia. Wall and his wife and child had strolled off a short distance from the train, when they were suddenly surrounded by Indians. Wall, being unarmed, fled to the train. When the Indians attempted to place Mrs. Wall on one of their horses, she screamed and resisted. Fearing the arrival of succor, the Indians shot and scalped her, and were in the act of carrying off the child, when they were charged upon by Messrs. Cameron and Dunn, and caused to fly without their victim. Shortly afterwards a party of Indians were seen making off with a scalp, with long hair, on the point of a lance.

The editor of the Galveston News, writing from San Antonio under date of March 15, says: "For the last two months, the depredations of the Indians have been incessant. Seven citizens of Webb county have been murdered, and the Indians, on every occasion, have escaped with impunity. There are over five hundred infantry in the garrison, at Fort McIntosh, but they are altogether unfit to cope with the Indians, who come down unexpectedly, well mounted, and commit their depredations even in sight of the Fort. The General Government have made no provisions for horses, equipages, etc., and the whole country for twenty miles above and below the town is left altogether unprotected. The Indians are known to be Lipans, and are supposed to be some of the same party which lately attacked the Rancho of H. P. Bee, and drove off about eighty head of mustangs from Roque's camp.

"A public meeting of the citizens of Webb county was held at Laredo on the 11th, for the purpose of taking some steps towards redressing their grievances. Resolutions were unanimously carried, to forward the proceedings to the Governor, with a request that he will have the question of the guilt or innocence of the Lipans inquired into, and that the facts of the report be made known to the United States Government, and an urgent appeal be also made for a sufficient mounted force."

A new Spanish paper is shortly to be published in San Antonio.

Two men named Gadson have been sentenced in Lagrange county to the Penitentiary, for horse-stealing; one for five and the other seven years.

The Henderson Flag of Our Union, speaking of state of education in Texas, says:

"We have about four hundred and eighty Common Schools in the State. These schools are in charge of teachers who are competent generally to bestow a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of practical education. We have twenty-one High Schools and Colleges chartered by our Legislature, eight Female Institutes and thirteen male. Nine of these are classical in their course, and consequently we are not dependent upon our enlightened sister States for the accomplishment of our youth."

The Galveston News states that the lumber business is rapidly on the increase. The amount it thinks, which has been brought to that city during the past year from the Sabine, Trinity and San Jacinto rivers, and Buffalo Bayou, will not fall short of 1,500,000 feet.

The Galveston News is agitating the subject of a daily mail from that city to New Orleans, and proposes that the mail be carried by way of Berwick's Bay, which it insists will shorten the distance about one-third. It says the Opelousas Railroad Company have determined to put a line of steamers between Galvestou and Berwick, to connect with the cars on the rail road, which touches that bay, so as to make an uninterrupted line between Galveston and New Orleans. The railroad is now completed, and the cars running to within about 20 miles of Berwick's Bay, and will reach that bay by August next, distant from New Orleans 81 miles.

By the present route, Galveston is 455 miles distant, and 18 hours is occupied in the passage; by the proposed route the distance, 320 miles, and the time occupied in the passage will not be above 28 hours.

Details of the News by the Africa.

(From the New York Herald, 28th ult.)

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, from Liverpool, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. She sailed thence on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at half past 10 o'clock. She has had a very stormy passage.

There is nothing new from the seat of war.

Some excitement has been occasioned in commercial circles by a notification made by the Earl of Clarendon to British merchants in Riga, informing them (under date of February 11th) that, in the event of war, all Russian produce will be liable to capture and confiscation, even if it be the *bona fide* property of British subjects domiciled in Russia, and even if shipped in neutral vessels.

The messenger conveying the *ultimatum* of France and England to the Czar, requiring him to withdraw his troops from Turkey within a specified period, left Vienna on Tuesday, the 7th, for St. Petersburg. Neither the Austrian nor the Prussian Government has joined the Western Powers in this act. Austria is still exclusively intent on securing the tranquility of the Schwen on both sides of the Danube. This is the leading idea of an official document published at Vienna on Tuesday, the 7th, in which the demands made by France and England on Russia are characterized as thoroughly just, and in accordance with the interests of Europe. It is then added that to the last (that is, to the present date) Austria has done her duty to Europe, and now the sole duty of her Government is to maintain the interests of the Empire.

It is stated that the Czar had sent what purported to be proposals of peace to Vienna, the reception of which at first gave rise to hopes of an accommodation. The London News says that when the proposals were examined, it was found that they contained all the inadmissible demands of previous Russian projects. The representatives of France, England, Austria and Prussia decided that the new project does not come up to the requisitions of the last protocol to which they had set their names, and that it could not, therefore, be entertained.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.—The insurrection in Epirus has been stayed by the energetic measures, not only of the Turkish authorities, but by the Representatives of the Western Powers. A letter from Malta, of the 3d, says that several of the chiefs of the revolt have given in their submission. Zamit Pasha was to leave Constantinople February 25th, with 4000 men for Salonica.

The Queen of Greece is favorable to the insurgents and their cause, and her influence exceeds that of the King.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED AND RUSSIAN FLEETS.—From Constantinople the 26th, it is mentioned that a French ship of war had been detailed to quiet some excitement at Samos.

The Caradoc naval steamer is surveying in the Sea of Marmora. The British steamer Niger had left for Alba.

Letters from Odessa, of February 18th, state that the Russian fleet was still at anchor at Sebastopol, but from time to time, when weather permitted, a few ships quitted the port to cruise along the coast. The commanders have orders not to attack French or English ships, but to resist if attacked. Trebisonde letters of February 19th, say that a portion of the Russian squadron was then at Suchum-kale.

The allied fleets remain at Beycos Bay.

THE BRITISH BALTIC FLEET.—Queen Victoria was to review the fleet at Spithead, on Saturday 11th, immediately after which, the following ships, comprising the first division of the fleet, was to weigh anchor and make all speed for a point of rendezvous, known only to the Admiral in command:

St. Jean d'Acre, 101 guns, flag-ship of Sir C. Napier, Capt. Hon H. Keppel; Princess Royal, 81, Capt. Lord C Paget; Royal George, 120, Capt. Codrington; Edinburg, 58, Rear-Admiral Chads; Blenheim, 60, Capt F. T. Pelham; Hogue, 60, Capt. Ramsay; Ajax, Capt. Warden; Impericuse, 51, Capt. Watson; Arrogant, 47, Capt. Yelverton; Trebure, 30, Capt. Carnegie; Amphcon, 34, Capt. Ryder; Leopard, 18, Capt. Gilbard; Frolic, 16, Capt. Nolloth; Dragon, Capt. Wilcox. Rear-Admiral Corry will proceed with the second division as soon as the ships can be got ready. In the second division are the Neptune, 120, flag ship; Prince Regent, 90; Boscawen, 70; Valorous, 16; Odin, 16, Bull dog, 6; Duke of Wellington, 130; Cressy, 80; Majestic, 80; James Watt, 91; Miranda, 14, etc.

Mimic rifles have been distributed to the marines. A detachment of sappers and miners was on board, for shore service. Advices from the surveying ship Hecla, dated Nyberg, Holstein, March 3, state that the service of surveying for the fleets had been performed satisfactorily, and that the Norwegian authorities had been quite cordial in their attentions. It is surmised that the destination of the fleet is Kiel. France will send ten ships of the line.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed both afloat and on shore. Thousands of persons from London and elsewhere crowded into Portsmouth, to witness the sailing of the fleet.

It is said that 5000 British troops will accompany or follow the fleets to the Baltic.

The English regiment known as "The King's Own," was embarked at Leith, 8th, on board the steamer Golden Fleece. Prince Albert has reviewed the artillery at Woolwich, of whom 1060 are to be immediately embarked. They take out a siege train. A large number of ambalances are being prepared, owing to the suggestion of the eminent surgeon, Mr. Guthrie.

The Seventy-seventh regiment of infantry embarked at Liverpool, on Friday, 10th, on board the steamer Kangaroo, and were to sail on the 11th, for Turkey.

PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—Twelve steamers were being fitted at Toulon to convey French troops to the East. The first division was to leave on the 20th inst.; the second division on the 15th of April. Prince Napoison, with a force of chasseurs, was to proceed to the Greek frontier. Gen. Moore and forty English officers were at Marseilles on the 5th.

Marshal St. Arnaud's pay, as commander of the French forces in the East, is to be 500,000 francs, with 300,000 francs for outfit.

A petition is under signature at Marseilles, praying that England and France will decline to issue letters of marque, and that they will treat Russian privateers as pirates.

SPAIN.—Gen. Jose de la Concha has arrived at Bordeaux. The remainder of the Saragossa insurgents have found their way into France, and thus has the latest attempt at revolt in Spain completely fallen to the ground. A great many arrests are known to have taken place throughout Spain, although few are made public. A cypher found in possession of Don Carlos Vargas, a Carlist brigadier, has given the clue to the ramifications of the plot. In consequence of the information thus acquired by this Government, Gen. Manzano, who was with Concha, has been sent prisoner to Puerto Rico.

M. Tergot will probably be recalled ere long. His influence is waning before that of Mr. Soulé—so they say.

Government has succeeded in borrowing 20,000,000 reals, at 12 per cent, to meet pressing exigencies.

Senor Isturitz, Spanish Minister at London, is recalled to Madrid, to confer with his government. There have been, for some time, rumors of coldness between the British and French and the Spanish Governments, and the recall of M. Isturitz has, by some papers, been explained into a sort of breaking off relations. This, however, is considered not to be the case.

ITALY.—A letter from Turin states on the 3d inst., the Government made an important communication, with closed doors, to the majority of the Chamber. The purport of it is said to be that Austria and France demand from Sardinia guarantees of tranquility.

On the 3d, the Execution of three criminals was made the occasion of a public demonstration to demand a reprieve. Placards on the walls called on the citizens to "assemble *en masse* in front of the palace to support a pressure on the Government. Some few arrests were made, among them M. Villa, one of the editors of the *Voce Della Liberta*. Quiet was speedily restored, and the three criminals, whose fate was made the pretext for the movement, were executed in the Place des Armes.

On the 8th the Minister of Finance presented to the Chamber the budget of 1855, and proposed for a loan of 85,000,000 francs.

The carnival at Rome this year was more brilliant than any season since 1848.

CUBA.—The length of the Island of Cuba in the shortest line from East to West, is 680 miles. In its narrowest part 26 miles broad. In the broadest part 135 miles wide. The main island contains 45,530 square English miles. Its relative position from other points is stated to be as follows: From the Southern part of Florida to the most Northern part of Cuba, the distance is 113 miles. The distance from the extreme South-west point of Cuba to the nearest point of Yucatan is 132 miles; the Eastern point of Cuba is 40 miles from the nearest point of Hayti, and the nearest point between Cuba and Jamaica is 87 miles.

The population of the whole island, by a census taken in 1841, was 1,007,624, of which the white population numbered 418,291, the free colored 152,838, the slaves 426,495. In 1846, it was found that while the white population had increased in 5 years by 7556, the aggregate population of Cuba was only 898,762, a decrease of 100,872 among the free colored and slaves in that period of time. The increase of white population has been in the country, the towns and villages, while in the larger cities it has decreased. In the city of Havana, in 1841, the total population, excluding the garrison, inmates of prisons and hospitals, was 135,740, of which 66,784 were white. This number had fallen in 1846 to 105,751, of which 53,044 were whites. The suburbs contained 25,010 inhabitants in 1841, and in 1846 only 24,020. The entire population of city and suburbs thus fell from 160,750 to 128,597, or twenty per cent. In Matanzas, during the same period of five years, the white population had fallen from 10,301 to 10,030, the free colored from 4041 to 2738, the slave from 5778 to 4159, and the total population from 19,121 to 16,986. It is thought that the slave population is really larger than is set down, as the interest of the planters and their fears of taxation tempt them to conceal the real number of their slaves.

The agricultural and other products of Cuba in 1849, were valued at nearly $60,000,000, as follows: Garden fruit, $14,839,050; sugar, $13,639,224; esculent vegetables and fodder, $6,067,080; tobacco, $5,042,829; coffee, $2,206,131; Indian corn, $1,884,982; charcoal, $1,750,110; cedar, mahogany and other woods, $1,711,193; molasses, $1,462,728; other agricultural productions, $3,278,175; total value of agricultural productions, $57,972,202. Beef, $3,605,780; pork, $1,346,056; eggs, $1,156,880; birds, $1,074,210; milk, $326,040; hides, $180, 280; mutton, $120,000. Total value of the dairy and domestic animals, $7,819,200; agricultural productions, $57,972,202; grand total, $59,791,572.

The population is taxed annually to nearly $24,000,000 by assessments levied upon every species of industry and amusement. The taxes go to support an army of 20,000 troops, and officials sent from Spain to govern the island. Cuba has been denied a representation in the Spanish Cortes, and the Captain General is absolute in his decrees. The press is under a rigid censorship, and the citizens under many vexations interferences, exactions and restraints.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—There has been presented to Mr. Johnson, at the Agricultural Rooms, by the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, a very interesting relic of ancient times—a powder-horn, on which is very finely engraved a map giving the courses of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, etc., from Albany to Schenectady, Fort Stanwix, Oswego and Ningara; and from Albany, by Halfmoon, Saratoga, etc., to Lake George, Lake Champlain and Ticonderoga. The date engraved on the horn is July 20, 1759. The British coat-of-arms is very finely engraved, and a soldier in uniform and an Indian warrior. The following places are designated with engravings of forts, block-houses, etc. The names are given as engraved: "From Albany—Schunkady, Johuston, Hunter, Stonraby, Fort Heury, Ft. Barkmar, German Flats, Ft Stanwix, Ft. Ittills, Canada Creek, Lake Oneida, 3 Rivers, Falso, Oswego, Lake Ontario, Fort Niagara, July 26, 1759. From Albany—Halfmoon, Stillwater, Saratoga, Royal Block Hous, Ft Edward, Lake George, South Bay, Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain." The coat of arms, with lion and unicorn, is very finely drawn; at the bottom: "*Dieu et Mon Droit*;" on the shield: "*Honi soit qui mahy Pense*." New York is represented on it also, with shipping, fort and windmill. The style of the work shows it to have been done by some person skilled in drawing. A brother of Mr. Botts obtained this horn from a wood-chopper in a woodman's cabin, in the woods of Virginia, who had received it from his father, and he from his ancestor, who obtained it from an old soldier in the early wars on our frontiers. [Albany Journal.

GUM ARABIC.—In Morocco, about the middle of November, that is, after a rainy season, which begins in July, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and principal branches of the acacia tree. In about fifteen days it thickens in the furrow, down which it runs, either in vermicular (or worm) shape, or commonly assuming the form of oval and round tears, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as they belong to the white or red gum tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the border of the forest, and the harvest lasts six weeks.

The gum is packed in very large sacks of leather, and brought on the backs of bullocks and camels to certain ports, where it is sold to the French and English merchants. It is highly nutricious. During the whole time of harvest, of the journey, and of the fair, the Moors of the desert live almost entirely upon it, and experience proves that six ounces of gum are sufficient for the support of a man twenty-four hours.

DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal indicates Mandinga Bay—said to be a fine harbor on the Atlantic side—and thence to Chepi, as the location most likely to attract the next survey. The distance across is reported by the Indians as twenty-nine miles, though in the correctness of this estimate he has no confidence. The most formidable obstruction on the route might be overcome by tunneling the highest elevation; but to do this effectually would require *eight miles of tunnel!* Even this, he supposes, would make the route preferable to the pass at Nicaragua, which has been pronounced feasible for a canal at a cost of £7,500,000. The calculation is every way a vague one, but not unworthy of being tested by actual survey.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Reporter mentions the re-marriage, at that place, on the 11th of February, of Mr. Elias Jones and Mrs. Delia Swap, the same parties having been married in 1822, against the wishes of relations. Previous to the birth of their second son, in the absence of Mr. Jones, his wife was induced by her relations to desert her home. Mr. Jones immediately went to sea, when Mrs. Jones, supposing her husband to be dead, married Mr. Swap, and became the mother of two children. After a space of twenty-five years, Mr. Jones returned, and learned that his two sons were living, and that his wife was then a widow. Mr. Jones, with his two sons, paid a visit to the partner of his youth, and they were re-married, as above stated.

The Philadelphia Ledger has an average daily circulation of 55,000 copies. It was started eighteen years ago, with no capital but the energy of its proprietors, and now yields a revenue equal to the interest of one million dollars. Its circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the world. Notwithstanding this the Ledger is printed on dirty, brown paper, and presents the worst typographical appearance of any of the first class dailies in the nation.

THE NORTHWEST.—The Cincinnati Railroad Journal, speaking of the rapid growth of the Northwest, includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota in the classification, and thus glances at the probable population. In 1800, 50 240; 1810, 260,042; 1820, 792,719; 1830, 1,470,028; 1840, 2,567,840; 1850, 4,720,683; 1860, (estimated) 8,168,300; 1870, 10,167,900. In less than twenty years, in all probability, the seven Northwestern States will contain a population nearly equal to that of the whole United States in 1840, and will contain as many miles of railway as the United States now have.

Mr. Jonathan Harrington died at Lexington, Mass., on Sunday, the 26th ult., aged ninety-five years. Mr. Harrington was the last survivor of that gallant band of patriots who opposed the progress of the British troops on the plains of Lexington, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

Truth will ever be unpalatable to those who are determined not to relinquish error, but can never forgive any offence to the honest and well-meaning. [Montague.

SALE OF PUTNAM'S WORKS.—Putnam's sale of stereotype plates of valuable works took place in New York on the 23d. Addison's Works, in 6 volumes, cost $4201 46, sold for $2250; Sir Richard Steele's Works, in 2 volumes, $100; Herringer's Lyrical Poems, $195; Miss Bremer's "Home," and "The Neighbors," $350; Bryant's Letters of a Traveler," $161; Fox's Drawing Cards, (cost $2000) $800; Chaucer's Poems, $50; Mrs Cowden Clarke's Tales of the Childhood of Shakespeare's Heroines, $700; Miss Cooper's Rural Hours, $130; Dicken's Bleehold Words, 3 volumes, $120 a volume; Downing's Landscape Gardening (subject to 50 cents per copyright,) $2150, Downing's Rural Essays, (subject to 10 per cent. copyright,) $900; Kohin, $100; Goethe's Autobiography, $100; Mrs. Gilman's Sybil, $350; Go

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LINES ON THE LOST NAVIGATOR.—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS.

[illegible] sea,
So [illegible] beside the light
From [illegible], where day with silent might

Is [illegible] still appears,
Hoping on gleaming the long-lost brave
To love's fond gaze, the last mute relic wave
Which their [illegible] great rears.

While in the long hall home,
The mother, wife and children anxious wait,
Oft smooth the fireside chair, oft stir the grate,
As fo' at last they've come.

Prepared, he bade them stand,
Amidst the gates of Night, and to the hall
Where song eternal hills, and sun and all
That dormed yet diamond band,

Bounded, but without delay,
They pass through Death, yet never reach the tomb,
Imperishably fixed they wait the doom
Of their still life-like clay.

The [illegible] come and go,
Like [illegible] embalmed, they're resting there,
Each in the [illegible] sepulchre,
And [illegible] of snow.

Yet Ocean tells their knell,
From shore to shore the solemn [illegible] assemble,
And with its voice of many waters blends
Their dirge [illegible].

And the winds wail for them,
For many a breeze which loves the seamen brave,
By shelly beach, or in its cave-like cave,
Now sings their requiem.

The secret of their fate
Shall, when the sea gives up its dead, be shown,
And God [illegible] judgment by his great White Throne
The world shall congregate.

(Chambers's Journal.

THE BIG BUCK.

I met my friend Jack N. at a wedding in South Kentucky. It was a rollicking festivity, at the house of a wealthy tobacco-planter, giving away his last and youngest child to a frank, manly-looking young fellow, who was, as usual, a second, or third cousin, for your true Virginian never marries out of the family," and every planter in South Kentucky was a Virginian, of course.

Amidst the merry crowd, I very soon made out the tall, lank figure of my friend Jack N., whom I had not met for several years. Indeed it would be difficult to mistake him in any crowd, for he was as lean and as sharp as a rail-splitter, with his beaklike nose, and pro- [illegible] high-blooded [illegible], and with his head thrown back in a hearty, fox-hunting guffaw, there was something indescribably keen, game and dashing in his appearance.

I expected, when I approached him I found him in the midst of a glowing description of his last run with his dogs, and closely surrounded by an eager auditory of young men, for Jack was no great hand with the women.

"Spot" has just seized a big "treeprong" buck by the throat, and brought him to his knees, when Jack caught my eye. The [illegible] of "Music" "Sound," and "Rattler" died away upon his tongue, in thick-coming ut terance, as he stared at me for a moment, of doubtful recognition.

"Hallo! Charlie W.! by old Bell-Mouth!" (Jack always swore by his favorite slow-track dog, Bell-Mouth, who never gave tongue on a false trail.) "Why, my boy, how are you? Just in time—the bucks are just in the 'blue.' The dogs are as lean as I am, and as fierce as [illegible] tigers for a chase!"

"I'm your man!—but lean as you are, Jack, why, you make them carry weight in a high wind, don't you? Glad to see you, by my faith! They say you've got the finest pack west of the Alleghanies, now?"

"West of the Alleghanies! Pshaw! man, nothing to equal them, on top of the sod! Twenty-five, all told, with throats like the trump of resurrection! When they open in full blast, they make the hills skip like young lambs—and the trees head before the sound, like in a hurricane! I tell you, they make the Mississippi walk upstream, and the catfish stand straight up on their tails, out of the water, to listen to them."

"That 'll do, Jack! When do you go back home?"

"Start in the morning—you'll be all ready?—Won't let you off under three weeks—We have the cream of the hunting season now?"

"Won't promise for all that time—but I will be ready for you in the morning!"

"That's a good boy! bring nothing but your rifle—if you want birds, I have guns enough, and Pete's nose is as keen as a brier."

A [illegible] days' ride through the wild and pic- [illegible]turesque "Barrens" brought us to the banks of the Mississippi River. Here we entered upon a [illegible] deep stretch of land, covered with the most tremendous forest I ever saw. It extends from Columbus, or the "Iron Banks" as they are called, up some thirty miles, nearly parallel with the present course of the Mississippi—though greatly elevated above the present bottom—and constituting what is thought to be the old bank of the river.

From seven to ten miles in width, this singular tongue of land is without a single inhabitant, except the settlement of the N.'s about a mile from Columbus—though composing some of the richest land of the State—from the fact of its being an old military reserve, and covered, as Jack said, "six deep with titles,"—which had sufficed to keep at bay, even the unscrupulous squatters—so that it was literally given up to the possession of wild animals, and consequently, at that time, the greatest hunting-ground within a hundreds of miles.

Here, the N.'s—who were a wealthy and aristocratic "Old Dominion" stock—had opened a large plantation, immediately upon the river bank, where it descended three hundred feet, perpendicularly to the water.

From the portico of the Mansion House placed upon this lofty perch, you could command a clear view of the majestic river to its junction with the Ohio, thirty miles above. This was a [illegible] sight, you may rest assured, when sometimes twenty steamboats in view at a time—rolling like huge omnibuses along the "Broadway of Creation," as Jack, who had once visited New York, afterwards insisted upon calling his favorite river.

Such a [illegible] bulldog, as greeted us when we split at the gate! The hounds had first discovered us, and to the shout of their master, gave us a reverberating echo. Then the pleaninnies came pouring in sooty legions out of the cabins of the outbuildings "quarter" which flanked the mansion in the back-ground—their black, shiny faces stretched in yells and grins, exhibiting an ivory ecstasy of delight at the return of "Massa Jack"—while the hounds nearly tumbled us into the dirt with their rude gambols. In a moment the whole plantation seemed alive, and Jack's favorite hunter Lara, which had the freedom of the yard, came prancing into the melee.

The ladies of the hospitable mansion met us at the door, and I was greeted with that gentle and high-bred frankness, for which the true Virginia woman has always been noted—which has that indescribably motherly and sisterly something in it, which makes the stranger feel at once that he has found home.

His mother and three lovely young sisters, and with his mulatto foster-mother, who stood with a loving and humble smile upon her good looking face in the back-ground, along with her son, Jack's foster brother and body servant, Cato.

Time to supper.

Ah! that delicious supper! the fresh, juicy venison, the cakes of grated green corn, kneaded in its own sweet milk by some mysterious person known only to Virginia women—and coffee that is a re-distillation of nectar, thickened with golden cream!

Then to bed.

Cato roused us with the dawn; and we went out to see the dogs fed, preparatory for the morning hunt. It was, indeed, a magnificent pack, such as I had never seen together before. Twelve of them were of the same family, and of great size and power, standing very high upon their legs, and marked with great uniformity with black spots upon a pure white ground.

"Spot," the sire and leader of this noble group, was of a pure white body, with a single black spot in the middle of the forehead—from which he took his name. He was a most powerful animal, and able to cope with the largest buck, alone. He was a stag-hound, carefully crossed upon the short-legged and long-bodied fox-hound.

"Music"—the dam—was a fox-hound of the "true Spartan breed," with a voice like a distant alarm-bell; while the organ of old "Spot" was as sonorous as the boom of "old ocean" against hollow cliffs.

But among them all, my eye instantly detected a magnificent creature—a black tan hound, that to me seemed absolutely perfect, as a specimen of canine symmetry. His coat was as fine as the [illegible] silk; from his head, which was [illegible] like a serpent's, his fine, broad [illegible] ears, with their great curling [illegible], depended more than an inch below the tip of his nose. His neck, like a young stag's; his chest, barrel-ribbed, and deep as a panther's; his limbs [illegible] as a gray-hounds, with a broad, strong back; limbs that seemed to have been [illegible] with most wondrous skill out of fine steel; and such a voice! bugles, clarions, cymbals, bells, winds, waters, echoes, mingled, clashing, rolling, roaring, in one tide of rushing sound; altogether, they were nothing to that voice! "Nowhere, nor nothing" as Jack exclaimed, "to the voice of 'Black Terror' and 'Smile,'" as he named a beautiful tan slut of smaller size, which stood beside this noble animal.

The history of this splendid couple was a singular one, as Jack gave it to me on the spot.

He was sitting in the portico one morning, looking out over the river, which was very much swollen, and filled with drift wood. He observed some strange, black objects, which seemed to be struggling with the current. He called to Cato for his spy-glass, and saw at once that they were two animals of some sort, who were trying hard to climb upon the drift-wood which floated in the middle of the mighty stream.

Here was an adventure at any rate; and, followed by Cato, Jack descended the steep bank of the river. When he reached the water, he found that his boat had been torn away by the current. Here was a nonplus with a vengeance! Jack was staggered but for a moment, when the low plaintive howl of a hound reached him across the waters.

It was a terrible venture; but Jack's coat was off in a minute, and, looking round to Cato, he only heard him say, "Go in, Massa Jack, I'm here," when he plunged into the turbid current, followed by the brave boy. Jack said if it had been a man's voice, it could not have "hurt him," more than the sound of that hound's plaintive howl.

Suffice it, the adventure, after having nearly cost them both their lives, was successfully accomplished, by bringing these two hounds, which were coupled together by a chain, to the shore, some four miles below, by the help of the drift-wood, which they pushed before them. The poor animals were nearly exhausted, and had probably been in the water for many hours.

Jack vowed that a whole plantation couldn't buy them. They had probably fallen from some steamboat, and had got caught by their chain to the drift-wood, which had prevented them from swimming ashore.

The whole kennel was fed upon bread exclusively, during the hunting season, and were never permitted to touch any meat except what they themselves killed. This kept them in fine bottom and wind for running, and made them very savage.

CHASE OF THE BIG BUCK.

A delicious breakfast is rapidly dispatched, the horn is sounded, and we are all off for our stands in the deep forest.

Cato, who "drives," [illegible] to the left, at the corner of the plantation, followed by the whole pack, while we follow a bridle-path, leading straight ahead, into the depths of the forest.

In a half a mile I am stationed just on the verge of the "old bank," as it is called, of the river, with the deep forest, through which Cato is driving, on my left, and on my right, after a sheer descent of twenty feet, a tremendous swamp, which was now dry, except where traversed by deep lagoons filled with quick-sands. Jack rode on some half a mile farther to his stand.

My instructions were, not to let the hounds pass my stand, if I missed the deer, which would attempt to get by me into the almost impenetrable swamps, where, if the dogs followed him, they would be lost for the remainder of the day.

I had not long to wait; for I could just begin to hear my heart beat in the restored silence, and a neighboring squirrel had only just commenced barking at me, when a low and distant bay, followed by a faint whoop, showed that a trail had been struck. Gradually the sounds gathered, as voice after voice joined in, until at last the thunder bass of old Spot boomed out, and all Music followed with a blast; and now the clashing clangor of Black Terror's tongue leads off the burst of symphony, and the forest rang to reverberations which startled the heart into my very throat.

Peal on peal, and now a sudden silence—my blood is running like mill-tails through the swollen veins, and the arteries throb almost to bursting. Crash! there it goes again! heavens! what music! How the leaves flutter, and the trees sway to my vision!

"Whoop!" in a smothered gasp. If I could only yell! Here they come; I wonder the forest isn't level before the mighty roll of sound! Ha! lost again! No! it is only muffled as they go down some valley! Now they rise again! Gods! if I could only give one yell! How it deafens! they must be right upon me! they will be running over me, deer, dogs, and all! I am no Actæon! Oh, hurrloanes, and thunder claps—that! here he comes! and out bounded, within ten feet of me, a tremendous buck, with his mighty antlers, like forest trees, thrown back upon his rump! He has passed an instant.

Crack! away with one prodigious bound, he clears the twenty feet of bank, and is crashing through the swamp.

What a rear! here they are! bristles up, tongues out, Black Terror ten paces ahead, Spot next, then Music, and all the rest in a crowd, looking savage as hurried wolves. You might as well talk of stopping the Mississippi—they have smelt the blood—what a terrific burst! Black Terror's leap is as long as the buck's! Old Spot roars again! They are out of sight! That's Jack's yell! Hark! his horse's feet already! He is coming, furious, because I did not stop the buck!

And furious he was, sure enough! I began to exclaim at the top of my voice, before he came in sight, but it was no use. He comes clattering up and nearly rides me down.

"Why the deuce didn't you stop that deer? Are the dogs gone? Blook Terror will never stop. Confusion, man? Were you asleep?"

"He was as big as an elephant, Jack. Here's plenty of blood," said I, trying to appear cool, and pointing to the ground with my gun, "he's done for."

Jack sprang to his feet and examined the signs. "Oh, thunder! you have shot him too far back, and through the loins; he will take to the river—what a track! it must be the 'big buck,' I shall lose Black Terror! Come ahead, and let's cut him off before he gets there, if we kill our horses!" And away he dashed through the wood.

I followed as fast as possible, and such a ride as that was! Through vine-matted thickets, over the dead trees, leaping at break-neck speed the wide lagoons—away! away! we clattered, foaming through the dense swamp like wild men possessed of demons.

At length we burst upon open ground, and Jack gave a yell that would have waked the dead: "Too late! too late! the Big Buck, by Old Bell-mouth! he'll take the river."

Jack's yell had slightly startled the buck, which was making for the river, along the bank of a wide lagoon. He turned sharp, and attempted to leap the lagoon, he disappears, on we rush, at mad speed; but Jack knows what he is about, and his horse too, while my mare leaps. Plump, we land in the middle of the lagoon, followed by a roar of laughter from Jack.

"Next time, shoot farther forward, if you please, old boy!"

But it was no joking matter to me—we had landed in a quicksand. I looked around with an expression of terror at Jack, for I felt my mare rapidly sinking under me.

"Catch that limb above you," shouted he, "and tie your bridle to it, or you will both go under."

There was no time for mincing matters. I let go my gun, which sank out of my sight forever. Rising on my saddle, with a desperate effort, I reached the stout limb of a bending cotton-wood tree, which I dragged down, and to which I managed to secure my bridle by a strong knot. I succeeded finally by the aid of the cotton-wood, in reaching the bank, and by this time, when I looked back, I found that my poor mare had sunk nearly up to her eyes.

I now looked round, and saw Jack, busy enough, between beating off the dogs and attempting to secure the buck, which had stuck fast also in the quicksand. He succeeded in throwing a rope about his horns, and when the "driver" came up, we dragged it out at our leisure, after having secured my poor "Celeste," who, from hanging so long by her head-stall, had grown quite black in the face.

The buck was a prodigious animal, and had several times before been chased by Jack, when it always took to the river, and had thus lost him several fine hounds.

We had many a hearty laugh over my adventure in the quicksand and the chase of the "big buck."

The exports of gold from Russia had been prohibited.

The Ashes of Columbus.

The remains of Columbus rest in the cathedral of Havana. The cathedral will repay the traveler for a visit. It is a plain but noble building, and the monuments are disposed generally with good taste. It contains some good pictures and a fine marble monument, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin. On the right of this an urn, containing the remains of Columbus, is enclosed in the wall, behind a fine bosso relievo, in marble, of the bust of the great navigator, the size of life, under which is the following inscription:

"O Restos e Imagen del grande Colon
Mil Siglos de su guardados en la urna
Y en la remembranzia de nuestra nacion."

O remains and image of the great Columbus,
For a thousand ages continue preserved in this urn,
And in the remembrance of our nation.

Opposite to the tomb of Columbus there is a small and beautiful painting, bearing date 1473, and said to represent the Pope and Cardinals celebrating mass previous to the expedition of Columbus.

The following is from Washington Irving's most interesting account of the life and voyages of Columbus:

"The body of Columbus was deposited in the convent of S. Francisco, and his obsequies were celebrated with funereal pomp in the parochial church of Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Valladolid. His remains were transported, in 1513, to the Carthusian convent of Las Cuevas, at Seville, and deposited in the chapel of Santa Christe. In the year 1536, they were removed to Hispaniola, and interred by the side of the grand altar of the cathedral of the city of San Domingo. But even here they did not rest in quiet. On the cession of Hispaniola to the French in 1795, it was determined by the Spaniards to bear them off to the island of Cuba as precious relics, connected with the most glorious epoch of Spanish history.

"Accordingly, on the 20th December, 1795, in the presence of an august assemblage of the dignitaries of the church and the civil and military officers, the vault was opened beside the high altar of the cathedral; within were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, a number of bones, a quantity of mould, evidently the remains of a human body. These were carefully collected, and put into a case of gilded lead, secured by an iron lock; the case was enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet, and the whole placed in a temporary mausoleum. On the following day there was another grand convocation at the cathedral; the vigils and masses for the dead were chanted, and a funeral sermon was preached by the archbishop. After these solemn ceremonials in the cathedral, the coffin was transported to the ship, attended by a grand civil, religious and military procession. The banners were covered with crape; there were chants and responses, and discharges of artillery; and the most distinguished persons of the several orders took turns to support the coffin.

"The reception of the body at Havana was equally august. There was a splendid procession of boats to conduct it from the ship to the shore. On passing the vessels of war in the harbor, they all paid the honors due to an Admiral, and Captain-General of the navy. On arriving at the mole, the remains were met by the Governor of the Island, accompanied by the Generals or the military staff. They were then conveyed in the utmost pomp to the cathedral. Masses and the solemn ceremonies of the dead were performed by the bishop, and the mortal remains of Columbus were deposited in the wall, on the right side of the grand altar, where they still remain."

PAINFUL INTERVIEW.—A correspondent of a Detroit paper relates the following incident: Seeing a paragraph in your paper of the 4th, speaking of the omission, in all the lives written of Alexander Hamilton, of the name of his wife, reminds me of a thrilling and painful incident, to which I was an eye-witness, connected with that lady, (who, by the way, I suppose few will need be informed was, before marriage, a daughter of Gen. Schuyler, of Albany.) About the year 1822, as near as I can recollect, I was on board one of the old Fulton and Livingston line of boats, (say the James Kent, or the Chancellor Livingston,) on my way from New York to Albany. All who traveled in those days will recollect that the dinner hour was quite an interesting as now. The ladies were, of course, provided for first; and the gentlemen, who stood near the foot of the tables, could crowd upon the back seats, (so that they respectfully retreated as the ladies came down,) until the latter were all seated; then such as were not crowded quite off, could take a seat on the signal being given.

Among the first that were passing up next to the berths, and back of one table, was Aaron Burr, and it was my lot to be next to him. We got as far up as those ahead of us could go, before coming to some occupied by ladies on that side, and all came to a stand facing the table. At that moment there came down opposite to us a large lady, richly dressed in black, and veiled, and while yet standing, directly opposite to Burr, she put her veil aside, and raising her eyes across the table, she saw, with his eyes directly upon her, Aaron Burr, and only separated by the width of the table. She gave a loud scream and fell, but there being quite a number standing by, they caught her and took her out. The boat was then about approaching Newburg, and she insisted on being put ashore at once, as she would go no farther in the boat with Burr on board, and it was done as she wished.

During the whole scene at the table, Burr stood like a statue, looking on with a stoic-like indifference and composure, never moving a muscle; and as soon as Mrs. Hamilton was removed, he sat down and ate a very hearty dinner, and went his way, as usual.

It was remarked at the time, that Mrs. Hamilton said it was the first time she had ever set her eyes on Aaron Burr since the day he killed her husband, and no doubt it was the last.

BYRON AND MARY CHAWORTH.—Grace Greenwood, in her into visit to England, paid a visit to Newstead Abbey, the well known residence of Lord Byron. In speaking of the event, she beautifully and touchingly alludes to the love of the poet for Mary Chaworth:

Strangely sorrowful, almost agonizingly regretful, were the thoughts which swept over my mind, wave after wave, and shook my heart like a tempest, as I stood in the place where the young poet passed many hours of silent thought, it may of lonely wretchedness. I never before so deeply felt how passing mournful was the story of Byron's first and only love. That Mary Chaworth returned the passion of her young poet lover, I have not a doubt; but, like the Montagues and Capulets, the houses of Cheworth and Byron were at fued. Mary had not the strength and truth of Juliet, and so they were parted—a separation by far more pitcous for her, and more fatal to him than death amid the full summer brightness of happy love. *This*, not Shakspeare's, was the true-soul tragedy. Might she not have redeemed even his wayward and erring nature, by the divinity of a pure love and a steadfast feith? But it was not to be. Many bestowed her hand upon a man of whom little better can be said than that he ranked "among the most eminent sportsmen of the day"—lived, it is said, to weep wild tears over the words which have linked her name in sorrowful immortality with her lover's, and died in broken-hearted ness, at last—while he, grown reckless, restless and defiant, the very core of his heart turned to bitter ashes, forgetting his God, and distrusting and dispising his brother, swept on his glorious, shameful, sorrowful and stormy career, till the shadows deepened, and the long night closed in.

INCIDENT IN WESTERN LIFE.—A peltry forty acre land claim in Wisconsin has led to two separate tragedies, resulting in four deaths. Less than a year since, Mr. Cartwright, one of the disputants, killed Mr. Furman, another claimant, was arrested, and in the month of February admitted to bail. He returned to Oacla, Wanshura county, his residence, against earnest remonstrances, for the excitement in the neighborhood was intense against him. When it was ascertained that he was in their midst, the inhabitants, to the number of one hundred, repaired to his residence, intent upon lynching him. He had taken refuge in the chamber, and repelling their advances, shot from his retreat and killed two of the party, James Langdon and Mr. Troop, and then being sensible that further resistance was useless, surrendered himself into the hands of an officer, with the assurance of prosecution; thence he was removed to a Justice's office for examination. By this body of men he was forcibly taken from the officers, tied hand and foot, and suspended by the neck until dead. Mr. C. leaves a wife and large family. Thus, within one year have four lives been sacrificed all for the paltry item of a forty acre claim.

The Horrors of Starvation.

The following, which is the experience of a miner, we clip from a recent California paper. Two men sought a distant "digging," became completely shut in by a heavy snow, and soon consumed all their food. The writer says: "On the second day of our starvation I found the carcass of a mule that I had lost in the fall, which the coyotes had nearly entirely devoured; but on examination we found a small piece of flesh remaining on the lower thigh, which we carefully cut off, with the hope that we could eat it ourselves. But it was no go; it would not stick. We tried it in every way possible, but to no purpose. It was more than our stomachs could bear. What now to do we could not tell. To get out was impossible. Death seemed to stare us in the face. My companion became so despondent that he gave up all hope and would not leave the camp, although he was a much larger and stronger man than myself; yet I kept up much the best. But at the same time I saw little chance but to starve; yet I had a faint hope that he would die first and then—For fear he might take advantage of me, I seldom let my rifle out of my hands. I kept on my feet all the time, although I was getting exceedingly weak; and the snow on the river bar was four feet deep and from six to ten feet deep on the mountains. Now, all my fairy dreams of wealth and happiness when I should get home, were turned into gloom and darkness; gold lost its lustre. To become a cannibal was horrifying; the thought of having to starve to death and become food for the wild beasts was intolerable. Gold was of no use; I would have gladly given all I possessed for one pound of bread, but, alas! I could not get it. My heart grew faint within me. I knew full well that there was no chance for my men to get to me before I must starve to death, unless my companion should die, or I—— To become a murderer seemed too heartless and treacherous; but what could I do? In it not better that one die than both die? Thus I reasoned, and struggled against reason, until hope was lost in despair. But hark! an idea occurs to me. I remember seeing the track of a coyota near the carcase of that mule! Hope springs up; new vigor is aroused. I snatched up my rifle and started off in the direction of the mule with a light heart and an eager and quick step, with a hope of yet escaping the dreadful calamity that seemed to await me. On my reaching the carcase, I saw that there was a coyota in the habit of coming there; how to contrive some way to kill it was the next thing to be done. After some examination, I posted myself behind a large rock. It was now getting near dusk, and no coyota yet. I sat with eager expectation, hoping the next moment would bring some wild beast in sight. At the first appearance of the animal, I threw my rifle to my face and fired, inflicting a death shot. Now my heart was filled with joy, and I felt that He who created me was able to feed me, and that it was no more than just that I should feel the sting of the lash I had so much deserved from the hand of Him who had thus far blessed and prospered me. On my return to camp, I met my companion, who, but a moment previous, struggling in hopeless despair, might now be seen with a brightened countenance, with tears of joy chasing each other down his emaciated cheeks."

BULWER LYTTON'S FAILURES.—"Perhaps it may encourage young writers if I remind them that I was not successful at first in any one line that I attempted. My first attempts at prose composition were refused admittance into a magazine. My first novel was very little read, and it is not included in the general collection of my works. My first poetry was thought detestable—and my first play very narrowly escaped being damned."

NEW STORY BY DICKENS.—The title of Mr. Dickens's new work is "Hard Times." It will be published weekly in the Household Words, the first number to commence on the 29th of March, the whole to be completed in five months. Dickens's recent inquiry into the Preston strike is said to have originated the title, and in some respects to have suggested the turn of the story.

SCREW STEAMING.—The English papers received by the last arrival, record the performance of the mammoth new steamship Himalaya, on her first voyage. It appears that she ran the distance from Gibraltar to Malta—1000 miles, in 74½ hours, and from Malta to Alexandria—830 miles—in 61¼ hours. This is equal to about nine days between New York and Liverpool. Her greatest run in twenty-four hours was 360 miles, and her highest rate of speed at any time 16 knots—equal to 18½ miles.

A young man was sent to the State's Prison from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a few days since. While his mother was getting into the wagon to bid adieu to her unhappy son, the horses started and she was thrown on the ground and her back broken. She lived but a few hours afterwards.

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THE Limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firms of Derby & Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton & Mulligan, Buffalo, is this day dissolved. Norman C. Miller, of Auburn, and Eugene Mulligan, of Buffalo, each, and they alone, are authorized to sign the names of the late firm in liquidation.

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VOL. IV. NO. 11. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854. WHOLE NO. 167.

From the S. S. Visitor.

A NOBLE HYMN.

The Episcopal Recorder, in denouncing the malism of the Puseyites, says: "John New- has powerfully pointed out the extent to ich our doctrines of grace remove them- es from this ceremonial theory:

"In this sinful world I dwell,
Nor fear its enmity;
Here I find a house of prayer
To which I *inwardly* retire,
Walking unconcerned in care,
And unconsumed in fire."

ur Church, by grafting this noble hymn in ritual has added her testimony to the rine that the altar of grace is framed, by architects, no matter how skillful, but God's own Spirit; not in Gothic cathe- s, no matter how splendid, but in the el of the converted heart."

"noble hymn" it truly is; but it was written by John Newton. Its author Charles Wesley. The Recorder may find Mr. Wesley's "Redemption Hymns," shed in 1746, when John Newton was a ched prodigal, a slave in Africa. The e stanzas *grafted in the ritual* of the P. E. rch, were obtained for that purpose by a king mutilation of the noble hymn; com- the abridgment "Since I have known a our's love," in the ritual with the original, llows:

, I come with joy to do
The Master's blessed will;
m in outward things pursue,
And serve his pleasure still.

ithful to my Lord's commands,
I still would choose the better part,
rve with careful Martha's hands,
And loving Mary's heart.

reful without care I am,
Nor feel my happy toil;
pt in peace by Jesus' name,
Supported by his smile.

yful thus my joy to show,
I find his service my reward;
ery work I do below,
I do it for the Lord.

heu, Oh Lord! in tender love,
Dost all my burdens bear;
ft my heart to things above,
And fix it ever there.

lm on tumult's wheel I sit,
Midst busy multitudes alone;
rectly waiting at Thy feet,
Till all thy will be done.

the desert or the cell
Let others blindly fly;
this evil world I dwell,
Unhurt, unspotted I.

re I find a house of prayer,
To which I inwardly retire;
alking unconcerned in care,
And unconsumed in fire.

ou, Oh Lord! my portion art,
Before I hence remove;
w my treasure and my heart
Are all laid up above.

r above all earthly thing,
While yet my hands are here employ'd,
s my soul the King of kings,
And freely talks with God.

! that all the art might know
Of living thus to Thee;
d their Heaven begun below,
ad here Thy glory see.

lk in all the works prepared
y Thee to exercise their grace;
they gain Thy full reward,
nd see Thy glorious face.

K FOR LAYMEN IN THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

great work of the Christian Church in elizing the world is of such a magni- e to afford ample opportunity for the yment of all the means it possesses. e pecuniary resources at its command re find a ready mode of investment, be certainty of returns as rich as the ous promises" of the Gospel insure. uty of Christian men to take an active the missionary work, beyond what is ued in contributing of their worldly nce, is a subject worthy the serious eration of those who are placed in cir- ances that would allow them the oppor- of giving the most efficient aid of per- influence and example in touching and lifying the truths of Christianity. st the heathen, especially, this kind of mentality is of the highest importance, hen properly directed, is attended with ost pleasing results. The long expe- of that celebrated missionary, Dr. Duff, appears, deeply impressed his mind the salutary aid which devoted Chris- may render the cause of Christianity in en lands. In his recent missionary ad- ia Philadelphia, he directed the utten- f his audience to this fact; and offered llowing consideration in illustration of bject. He said:

ere is a very common impression abroad hey are the ministers of the Gospel who are bound to go. But this is not the for if we look at the Scriptures, we find t was not only the Apostles, but others ho were called to go and make known nsearchable riches of Christ. In the ivo Apostolic Church all were animated e Spirit of Christ, and consequently all, ying ways, acted the part of mission- In England and Scotland there are who reside in their palaces, surrounded the comforts and appliances of affluence and who are tired of having nothing to it can hardly be so, at least to the same , in busy America) and they often com- that they don't know what to do, nor e to go, to get rid of weariness and *ennui*. e cause of Christian men, I have often d said that they ought to go and visit ld of missions, even if it were but for a times, and thereby in person subserve the Redeemer's cause." I mean, that Christian laymen, who have health and hereditary wealth, with comparatively little or nothing to occupy their time; and many, perhaps, who have made sufficient to retire from their business, should really and truly go; and if they went in a Christian spirit, there is no calculating the amount of good which they might be able to accomplish. If such men were to go the heathen field, even for a year or two, how it would cheer the hearts of converts and missionaries! They might not understand the native language, but through the missionaries they could communicate with all around; they could give free expression to their sympathy and love; and thus their influence would soon be felt by all missionaries, converts, and blinded heathen! The latter, especially, from their own low carnal nature, are full of suspicion. They always think that we have some interested motives in seeking to convert them. There is nothing virtually more important than the removal of such suspicion from their mind. It is a fact, that they often speak missionaries as "men hired in Great Britain and America to love the souls of men!" They know no better; and hence, unworthy phraseology.

But, if men who are able went forth at their own charges, how soon would such erroneous and injurious impressions be dissipated, when they saw those who went purely for the love of the work, and who were not paid for it. And, therefore, I have plead, and will plead, that such Christian laymen should volunteer their services, and enlist themselves in this glorious cause; and I have said, and I will say, that you ought not to look wholly to ministers to go; for I do hold it indisputable that there are many laymen whose bounden duty it would be equally to go, and thus manifest their obedience to the Divine command, and sympathy for the perishing. Some do go even now to foreign lands as travelers; they go, perhaps to Egypt, in quest of mummies, and rotten rags, and antiquarian remains. They may dwell in catacombs, and spend their time in excavations; and if they find some smouldering relics, Oh, how happy they are! and how they are journalized and memorialized as patriotic and self-denying discoverers! Let the world have it so if it will, and let us profit so as we lawfully can, by the world's diggings."

INFANT PIETY.

The author of "Shady Side," following in the vein of Bushnell's "Christian Nurture," says:

"Your little one, whose animal life is so lately separated from your own, is still, in its spiritual life, a part of yourselves; it has yet no accountability, no individuality. Its soul is linked with yours. Why should it not be included with you in the folds of the Good Shepherd? You are, under God, to mould and stamp it after your own renewed image. Hence, you put upon it the outward seal—the washing of water—to symbolize the fact of its expected transformation into the likeness of Christ—its prospective regeneration by the Holy Ghost. You have a right to presume on its being a child of God, soon after it can discern between good and evil. This ordinance is to contribute to this result by your own faith; not in any mystic virtue in it, but faith in God's plan to include in his covenant the children of his people. But let not your faith waver, or your purpose falter. As you bring your darling to its public consecration, let the language of your hearts, speaking in the ordinance, be: 'This unconscious child is a part of ourselves; we purpose it shall be the Lord's; we will nurture it in a holy atmosphere, and trust the Divine Grace to bless our endeavors and renew it unto holiness, that it may grow up a child of God in the family of Christ. Presuming on this result, we dare label it now as the Lord's—a partaker with us of the faith and promises of the Gospel.'

"And, remember, Mary, this step throws upon you the duty of watching the growth of the child's moral being, as you would daily watch your own heart and life: to secure, by God's help, penitence towards him, for its first voluntary acts of disobedience, trust in him for all needed mercy, and love to him for what he is, and for what he bestows. To do this requires more patient watchfulness, and a more careful ordering of their own temper and conduct than many believing parents are willing to be troubled with. The consequence is, that the precious lambs of the flock, instead of being tenderly nurtured under the ample provisions of the covenant, are let loose from the fold, to take their chance with others in the unsheltered common. There are exceptions to this fact, and among them I trust will be our darling. It is your privilege, my daughter, to lead her by your side in the paths of the Good Shepherd.

"You asked me, in your last, to say more of my children. Ah! what fond mother shall dare give her pen *carte blanche* on a topic so near her heart, and so exhaustless? Abby, we humbly trust, is in favor with God. She is a tender-hearted, spiritually-minded child; holding daily communion with Jesus, whom she has loved from her earliest knowledge of his name. Divine grace seems to have reserved her unto holiness soon after she knew the difference between right and wrong. This was what I expected when I consecrated her in baptism, and the Lord has not disappointed me. 'According to your faith be it unto you.'"

CHANGES IN THE MODERN GREEK.—Dr. Kiag finds that works printed in Modern Greek ten or fifteen years ago, now need a thorough revision on account of the great improvement made in the language within that time. A distinguished Professor in the University remarked to him, two or three years since, that he could not use his own lectures prepared a few years previous, without re-writing them, such were the changes in the language.

NO! NO!! NO!!!

BY REV. C. K. MARSHALL.

Can you say "No?". Millions can say "Yes." Not one in a hundred can say No! It is one of the first and highest accomplishments for a young man to be able, on all proper occasions, to reply firmly, kindly and decisively—No. Young men are constantly solicited to enter into plans or pursuits for amusement, for the gratification of the passions and appetites; for the advancement of doubtful schemes, or the abetting of evil practices, to which consent, once given, is prophetic of inevitable destruction. You are solicited by a gentleman of charming manners and fascinating address to take a game at some play for a trifling bet; you are snared, as the spider "ropes" in the silly fly, and you lay the corner-stone of the character of a "blackleg;" and twenty years after you will bear in mind what rich deposits were sealed up forever in that corner-stone, and woe, and shame, and worthlessness you have entailed upon yourself by not repelling the enchanter, and resolutely answering, No!

You will be importuned to drink in all the plastic phraseology of politeness, by men of wealth, fashion, and the learned professions; and ten to one, if some religionists, and even clergymen, do not join with them to entice you on; but the current once entered; the Circean cup once sought; the voice of reason and conscience once hushed; and then you need only read the end of millions to know your fate. We tell you there is no hope, nor safety, except in a courageous negation. Tell every man No; and, though you may offend, you will triumph. Heaven and good men will sustain you. Beware of the enchanted ground.

The merchant has closed a trade with a planter; and turning to him with a smiling face and most affectionate air, says: "Now do me the honor, sir, to take a 'refresher' of a little the oldest and the best the land affords." The customer hesitates. At home he is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, an Episcopalian; or, perhaps, only a Son of Temperance. He linger; stutters;—but the merchant has him by the arm, and, like a bailiff with his victim, marches him off. Poor, inconsistent, weak, irresolute man; he could not speak it out. No was in his heart, crying from every sensibility; consistency, manliness, example, all cried No! but he had not the utterance; he could not speak it. On he goes, like a bullock to the shambles, and ——drinks! True, the single drink was a bagatelle; but, then, he hangs out the white flag at home, at church, at the pleasure party in his own vicinity; but feels the ineffable curse of inconsistency when abroad. He learns to despise himself; he has cause; for the want of self-respect is the direct assurance of doom. The man goes on to ruin; leaves a sad legacy of shame to his family; all because he would not say No!

A certain general once asked an acquaintance of mine to take a glass of wine with him. The young man never used wine, drank no liquor; but he was flattered by so distinguished a gentleman's attentions, drank; and when a ruined man, said he took his start at that point; he could not say No. A friend said to an acquaintance of mine: "Please endorse my note." He could not reply No; yet he feared the consequences, and they came—sad, dark, ruinous. He was bankrupted by that one signature—could not say No!

The new Temperance law passed by the last Legislature requires that a majority of the legal voters of a city, or if out of the city, a majority of the voters in a police district, should sign a petition in favor of an applicant before he can obtain a license to retail vinous or spirituous liquors. Many will ask respectable citizens to sign such petitions. The grave still calls for a few more of the same sort with which drameries and drinking-saloons have been gorging it for years—and must be fed. Death has his rights; he is a great democrat, and a first-class power; sign his bill of privileges; let him work—men must die.

The wine-cup is surer than the revolver or the sword. There are not yet widows enough; nor enough of poor, homeless, unpitied, sorrowing orphans, whose wretched fathers drank up their school-books, their sunny hours, their comfortable beds, their good clothes, their sweet bright hopes, their happiness, their all; save, the inheritance of life, and shame, and want. Send round your prayer for another license. Take the skull of a drunkard's skeleton, and fill it with the blood of the last martyred victim of the "cup," instead of an inkstand, and go round to your fellow-citizens, the "legal voters," and give them a chance to record their names in a consistent and *becoming* manner. Roll on the business, the jails will be vacant soon, if the law operates as it was designed to, the manufactures of the Penitentiary will be diminished, the Hospital funds will give out, so much revenue will be lost to the town, or county, or school—sign the paper.

There he goes with his paper. What a sight to behold! Are manly pursuits all overstocked? Are useful employments dishonorable? How does he feel, trudging round and begging "legal voters," to excuse him from hard work, and let him set up an "infernal machine" that, while it is bound to kill its victims, can be worked by the laziest and most worthless men alive? When you see the petition—when it is presented for your signature—can you say No? Will you say No? If you put your name there, will you be willing that your sons and grandsons shall go to the Records and see your name in such a place—for such a purpose? Yes, some will do it. The good citizen will be mad, and asked to sign his name to the petition; and, while the honest monitor within cries No! No!! No!!! he writes his name on the *prayer*, on the face of the swift witness, and gives the lie to his sense of duty, and the claims of morality. He cannot say No! He wants the moral power—the great purpose—the hearty resolve to do right if the Heavens fall. No is a little word, but many a battle has been fought within its circumference, and many a flag of victory waved from its towers. But, alas! a wide Golgotha, with its bleaching bones of the victims slain around its granitic walls, tells of the thousands who have perished there.

If the young man expects to succeed in business, he must learn to say No; if he wants to be honored by his neighbors and countrymen, he must learn to reply to pride, prodigality, passions, and all the thousand temptations from within and without—No!

The earth is full of wrecks. Every beach is strewn with them, and the fragments of precious cargoes are scattered, in mockery of early promise, on a thousand barren shores, because young men would not say—No!

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not." Play the man; he is a hero that does it. Do right, and defy the world! Conscious rectitude is mightier than the chains that hold the stars to their moorings. And when you are dead, your eulogists will not be called on to wade through a life of filth to find, perchance, a few paste gems on which to justify the paltry words of faint praise; but he will tell the listening multitude that you were a philanthropist, and just; and could on all proper occasions, with gentleness and charity, and with a will, say No! and it will suffice; they will infer the rest; your name can never die!

Let who will, pray the legal authorities to set up more Rum Hells within this State; more "Scheidam Schnapps" Wolf Traps; by all means keep your signature from such a place—from such a prayer! You will blush in ten years from this time to be told that your name is on such a document in the archives of the city, or country. Learn to say No!

RICHARD WATSON.

The English Wesleyans have started and are sustaining a Quarterly Review. It has reached the third number. The London Watchman, in noticing it, extracts largely from an article on Richard Watson. Between the editor of the Watchman, and the writer in the Review, our readers may get a more vivid and full view of this remarkable man than his American admirers and students generally have:

We have left till the last the eighth article, on "Richard Watson," because by many this will be esteemed the article of the number. We observe that it is by far the longest article, extending to more than fifty pages, and exceeding by twenty pages the longer articles among the rest. And assuredly Richard Watson in a Wesleyan Review deserved this pre-eminence. The article is a disquisitional review of the principal features in Mr. Watson's character, and reminds us somewhat, in this its disquisitional character, of a well known and highly valued life of the late Rev. W. E. Miller. The article is powerfully written, and is distinguished by great freshness of feeling and by originality of thought. The writer's admiration of Watson is most profound and enthusiastic. And he has evidently known us well as loved him well. We could wish, notwithstanding, that there were, on the whole, less of disquisition and more of Watson in the article. We desiderate, too, a discriminative and illustrated criticism of his writings. No writer offers better opportunity for this than Watson. With the remarks on the Institutes, as a masterly defence of Evangelical Arminianism, we agree in general, but should except to a few particular statements. That work, we cannot, if we would, forget, was begun thirty years ago, and written among many distractions. How has natural science,—and much, too, in Biblical science and criticism,—outgrown that date! Much of the former part of the Institutes is quite inadequate now. And as to some of the champions on the "Attributes" in particular, and especially that on the "Omnipresence" of the Deity, how often have we sighed that the masterly and majestic reason of Watson had not thoroughly thought out those subjects for himself, and given us his own original meditations and conclusions, instead of the bare outline of his own, and unsatisfactory extracts of others, which he has given. We must say, too, that his exquisite and invaluable posthumous work, the "Exposition," sadly needs, especially in the historical allusions and statements, the accurate revision of a competent editor. What Watson himself would have done, had he lived to complete his work, another hand should now do in his stead.

These points, however, apart, our readers will find in the article we are speaking of by far the most elaborate, eloquent and successful estimate of Watson's character ever published. We extract the following striking passages:

To say, as we have done, that Mr. Watson was a better preacher than anything else, is to place him in a very high position as a pulpit orator. It was our good fortune to hear all the celebrities of the pulpit of the period in which he lived; but we certainly never heard his equal. Some of his written sermons are beautiful specimens of composition; but they bear but an imperfect resemblance to his spoken discourses. This resulted from the circumstance that they were really extemporaneous. His preparations were of the most meagre kind—that is, so far as they were written; and many of them were not written at all. We are not, however, from this to presume that he had not reflected deeply and profoundly on the subjects to be discussed. But the material being in his mind, and not in a manuscript, he had the power of fusing this material with the glow of his genius in the progress of its delivery. This gave life, freshness and power, which never can be secured by other modes. His language was as accurate from his lips as from his pen,—as appropriate to the theme, as chaste as forcible, as elegant, and, as must be the case in all similar instances, had much more force than written words. Even the argumentative part partook of this animation; but the declamation, the creations of imagination, the poetry, were overwhelming. One of his sermons was as different from a *memoriter* sermon, as a man is different from a statue: in the one we have the form without the life; in the other we have the entire man, body and soul. But he never lost his chart, never plunged into chaos. The reasoning of one of his oral efforts was like a chain of gold running through from end to end; and it cost no great trouble to perceive the linking; but the luminous flashes of genius brought to illustrate and impress this reasoning on the minds of his auditory were just like the sun, who, never losing his central position, throws around him the effulgence of day.

Every man is made for his work: Mr. Watson was made for his. God had been most bountiful to him. His person was remarkable, like his mind. His physique was exquisitely formed, as if to be the fitting casket of the brilliant jewel lodged within. Nobody could meet him without stopping to look back, asking, "Who is that?" But that head! The face was elongated, and somewhat pale, with an appearance of constant suffering, and often overshadowed with a tinge of melancholy. The mouth was expressive of every thing but obstinacy. The sense of the ridiculous, satire, scorn, contempt, defiance, imaginings, love, joy, all found expression in those wonderful lips. The nose was prominent,—not exactly Grecian, not exactly Roman, but beautifully English, and expressive of both genius and generosity. His eyes were dark, oval, deep, brilliant, piercing, and, if we may say so, inexpressibly expressive. His look of scrutiny pierced to the bottom of the soul; his look of complacency inspired instant confidence; his look of affection kindled the feelings into a hearty glow; his look of devotion was calmly meditative; his look of inspiration was like a blaze of sacred fire. No one could possibly mistake the meaning of his eyes: they spoke as intelligibly as his tongue. But that brow! We know not what to say: we are afraid of failure on the one hand, and of being accused, by those who did not live in his day, of exaggeration. But we believe that in this case exaggeration is impossible. Our only means of judging of the human head is by comparison. This principle necessarily comes in; and our estimate must be formed therefrom. We have seen heads of greater breadth than that of Mr. Watson, indicating greater power in some of its forms. We have seen men possessing much more brain in the mass; but its distribution was perfectly different. In him the brain appeared to be mainly given to assist mental exercise, the great mass being found in the frontal portion of the head. Indeed, those posterior developments which are supposed to indicate the animal passions were nearly absent. But the brow was prodigiously developed, as if by some extraordinary process, the whole substance of the brain had been forced to this point,—as if the intellect had demanded and engrossed every particle. The forehead did not taper inward from the sides, but was square; neither was it retiring, as we often see in heads otherwise fine, but was as nearly perpendicular from the eyebrows as possible, and of great height. Taken in connection with the face, there was real sublimity in the loftiness of this brow, as there is sublimity in the Alps and the Andes. We certainly never saw such a head; it was unlike that of any other person. If placed in the midst of those of an entire nation, it would be found different from them all; if measured by the ordinary standard, it would as far transcend them as the giant transcends the man of common stature.

This, then, was the instrument by which the soul had to work; and we cannot be surprised, that, with such an instrument, achievements in mental superiority and excellency were attained. But there is a connection betwixt the brain and the whole nervous system; the sent of sensation may be local; but sensation itself is universal. Mr. Watson was acutely sensitive. We remember, on an occasion when he had been preaching one of his masterly sermons, a distinguished Dissenting minister present made use of the words, "That wonderful mental machine!"

ANIMOSITY OF THE GREEKS TOWARDS THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The Mayor of Athens said a short time since to Dr. King, "With the Protestants we may one day form one fold, under one Shepherd; but with the Roman Catholics never." The increased hatred of the Greeks towards the Catholics, which is very apparent, is owing in part to the dispute about the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.

A STEP TOWARDS DESPOTISM.—The Jesuits have been permitted to re-enter Mexico, in return for which permission, the Mexican Government have received $250,000 to pay the interest on Mexican bonds held in England. They were expelled from Mexico during the struggle for freedom, and their estates confiscated.

NEWSPAPERS IN ATHENS.—In Athens there are not less than fifteen weekly and semi-weekly papers, besides six or seven monthly and semi-monthly magazines. It is only twenty-five years since it began to be rebuilt; its population is less than 30,000. Truly, the Athenians have not lost their ancient character of being eager for news.

Kalafut, of which so much has been said lately, is a town of two thousand houses. It is surrounded with walls, has a quarantine, townhall, a custom-house, three churches, and a cavalry barracks.

Venice.

The correspondent of the New York Observer gives the following impressions of Venice in a letter from that city:

We reached Venice—this enchanting city—in a dense fog, and I could admire nothing, but the magnificent stone bridge which connects it with the main land—the longest bridge, I suspect, in the world—more than two miles in length. After passing the Custom-house, the first thing I did was to jump into a gondola, and the gondolas have not disappointed me, nor the canals, nor the boatmen, nor, in fact, anything of which I had read. This city is really unique, and gives every indication of having been a mistress of the sea, a city of princely merchants, a depot of trade, a museum of all that was rare and valuable of the Middle Ages. Its trade is gone, its population has declined, its political importance has passed away forever, but the palaces, the churches and the monuments of mediæval magnificence remain, especially those rich treasures of Grecian art which the Crusaders carried to Venice.

The palaces are not so grand as at Florence and Geneva, but they seem to be more numerous. I visited a great many, and was astonished at the evidence of former wealth. And there seems to be as many pictures and picture-galleries as at Florence, though not of so high order. It seems scarcely possible for a man to have painted so much as Titian's. Every church and every public building seems ornamented with his works and those of Paul Veronese and Tintoretto. The old palace of the Doges is quite grand and unique. It forms one side of the most magnificent square I have yet seen in Europe; at least one corner of the square, the other sides being taken up by the cathedral, and shops equal to those in Paris. The Palais Royal is evidently a poor copy of the Piazza St. Mark, only it has no cathedral. As for the cathedral, although not so imposing as I had expected, still it is beautiful and grand. Its whole ceiling is one series of mosaics! It is filled in every corner with monuments, marbles, pictures and treasures. The man must have been very rich who built that costly church, which seems to have been the result of countless robberies, chiefly on the Eastern churches and monuments. Its chief treasures are Grecian pillars and marbles taken during the Crusades. Its interior is rather gloomy, but exceedingly rich, especially in mosaics. And its facade is ornamented with the celebrated bronze horses which Constantine carried to his new capital, and which the Romans before him had transported from Athens. They have successively been the ornaments of Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice and Paris. Napoleon carried them away as among the choicest remains of ancient art. They were restored, with several of Titian's pictures. The wealth of Italy is in these relics, and it is a shame to rob this land of all which it possesses. I have visited a great many other churches, some of which are quite equal to those in Rome. As their beauty and value consists chiefly in costly marbles, I can give no idea by description. It is amazing that such wealth should have been so squandered.

My chief pleasure in Venice has been in being rowed about in the gondolas. I had never before seen so much skill in rowing. A man with one oar shoots his canoe-like boat through all the windings of the canals with great velocity, and touches nothing. I did not think that rowing was so much an art until I attempted to row myself; but I run the gondola ashore in no time. I could not even keep it straight for a minute. The boatmen are very civil, but great beggars. I found Venice the most expensive place I have visited in Italy, as I could not go to see sights by myself, and have to pay to see everything. The hotels also are dear. Everything is dear, and it is a mystery to me how the people live.

But this is an everlasting mystery in all countries and ages, even in those flourishing towns with which we are most acquainted. But Venice is not flourishing. It is a city of other times. It has no trade and no manufactures to any extent compared with what it had in the middle ages. Its wealth is in pictures, in churches, in recollections. It is a modern Tyre in decay. It will be less and less every passing generation. There is still some life in Florence, but Venice reminds one only of former glories. There are no new buildings, no new bridges, no new public works. The shops are indeed fine, and the squares crowded with people, still one cannot resist the feeling that the glory has departed forever.

And yet no city except Rome has taken so strong hold of my feelings. I could linger here a month. I never should tire of the principal square. I never should be wearied in being rowed from point to point. Every gondola has a nice covered seat, protected from the weather, and, if necessary, from the public sight, and is made luxurious by soft cushions. Reclining on these seats, and gliding without noise amid the heavy palaces of ancient patricians was both luxurious and exciting. But I have observed that the people generally close the windows of the gondola, and read as they are rowed along. Ladies generally ride in this way, as the streets are narrow and winding. I however walked to every part of the city, and was in no danger from carriages. Not a carriage, not a horse is to be seen in all Venice. The gondolas take the place of carriages. But I must close, as my sheet is full, and as I am incapable of expressing the feelings which fill my soul. L. J.

Female Beauty in Old and New England.

It is generally allowed that there is more of what is called chiseled beauty in America than in Europe,—that the features of the women are finer, and the head more classical. But here ends the triumphs of our sisters of the West; their busts are far inferior to those we admire at home, and a certain attenuation in the whole figure gives the idea of fragility and decay.

And this idea is correct. What they want is soundness of constitution; and in consequence of the want, their finely cut laces, taken generally, are pale instead of fair, and sallow when they should be rosy. In this country, a woman is in the prime of her attractions, at thirty-five, and she frequently remains almost stationary till fifty, or else declines gradually and gracefully, like a beautiful day melting into a lovely evening. In America, twenty-five is the farewell line of beauty in woman, beyond which comes decay; at thirty-five, she looks weary and worn, her flat chest symbolizing the collapsed heart within; and at forty, you see in her thin and haggard features all the marks of premature age.

It is customary to regard this as the effect of climate; but some think it folly to go to an inanimate cause, when the whole system of artificial life in America offers direct defiance, as they assert, to the known hygienic laws. This view is supported with great intrepidity by a woman's journal in Providence, called the Una—not a lady's Magazine, fair reader, but a regular broad sheet written by and for women, whose leading articles are on women's rights, and whose advertisements are from women-doctors, women-professors, women-lecturers, women-everything. Una admits the fleeting character of her country women's charms, and contrasts mere especially Old England with New England, yielding frankly the *pas* in beauty to the former. She hints, we must own, at some very problematical causes of the early loss of female charms in America, such as "the bounding of life's horizon by the petty cares that wait on meat, drink and raiment; the absence of genial and improving intercourse, and of earnest interest in the hopes and fortunes of this race; and the little rivalries and little aspirations on which, for lack of better objects, so many a soul is fain to waste its energies."

All this is very well to the philosophic Una, who pays her taxes under protest, since she had no voice in laying them on; but the implied notion that our pretty country women have no petty cares connected with their food, no little rivalries and little aspirations, but plenty of earnest interest in the destinies of the races, is very compliamentary. After flourishing little, however, about these grievences, which, we fear, is not *wholly* unknown to our English beauties, she proceeds to the main point. "What," she asks, "is the diet of New England generally? Hot biscuit, fat pork, and tea! these are the staples. Every are varied with preserves, made pound for pound, and endless variety of cake, and the inevitable pie. Pastry, which most children in New England are not allowed to touch until they get their long frocks or tailed coats on, is here the every-day food of young and old. Salt pork is cheap—that is, greasy falsemeness makes all pall sooner on the appetite than any other ment, and so it forms the *piece de resistance* at almost all tables, except those whose owners are well to do in the world. Tea is the great panacea for all fatigue, low spirits, dampness, coldness, pains in the head and in the back; and in short, for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to; the quantity taken by middle-aged and elderly women almost surpasses belief. Certainly, to put the average at six or eight cups a day, would be setting it low enough.

What mere human beauty could stand these horrors? Fancy Miss Angeling, dressed for her first ball, and sitting down before she goes forth conquering and to conquer, to keep up the stamina with just a little snack of fat pork, goose berry jam and pumpkin pie! Is it any wonder that this young lady should wither at twenty-five? Yet fat pork has its advocates. Cobbett was delighted with the fondness of the Americans for "extreme unction," and on his return to this country, did everything in his power to force the greasy dish upon the English palate, affirming that a dislike to fat pork was a decided symptom of *insanity*. We may allude, likewise, to the important part played by hog's lard in the composition of comforts. The thousand and one kinds of paste and pomatum for the skin and hair are all of this substance, only differing a little in the color and perfume; and in nineteen cases out of twenty hog's lard in bear's grease. Why should a substance improve beauty when absorbed by the skin, and destroy it when taken into the stomach? This is a question we leave to be settled between Una and the chemists.

Another cause of the unhappy condition of female beauty in America is stated by the outspoken Una to be—the dirtiness of the fair sex. This is dreadful. Not one woman in ten, she asserts, permits cold water to touch her whole person every day, and not one in five performs the same ablution once a week; "while, if the truth could be at once flashed forth from its hiding-place, it would show still longer intervals, from the barn thought of which imagination shrinks." We do not know what is the case in this respect as regards the majority of our own country women; and, to say truth, we are afraid to ask.

The wrath of Una falls next upon the sleeping accommodations. "Three-quarters of New England," she tells us, "sleep in slightly enlarged coffins;" and in our opinion, a capital plan it is, for if the fourth quarter were stowed with the rest, the people might as well be in their graves at once. These coffins are called bed-rooms, for no other reason than that they are large enough to hold a bed, a light-stand, and a wash-stand; and "they are often rendered redolent of sweetness by thickets of coats, pantaloons, dresses, and petticoats hung on the wall." This is so faithful a sketch of the bed-rooms of the middle class Londoners, that one might fancy Una to be speaking, by mistake, on the wrong side of the question, till we hear that the dens described are "purified by the perfumes of the adjoining kitchen, and the lead, dry heat of its red-hot stove. Here "pa, ma, and the baby," with now and then a broom of small fry in a "trundle-bed," seethe and swelter through the winter nights, and fit themselves admirably for facing the nor'-wester in the morning. Here, when one of the family is sick, he is pretty sure to die; because a fever almost inevitably takes the typhoid form from the fetid atmosphere around, and the struggling currents of health are sent stagnating back to the hardened heart and lungs."

Up to this point, Una makes out no case specially against her country women; and if the argument ended here, we should have to bring in Nature guilty of what is laid to the charge of the American women. But now, at the very fag-end of the discourse, comes the whole gist of the matter, and see why it is that English women are superior in freshness of looks, and in their duration of beauty, not only to their transatlantic sister, but to the women of most of the countries of Europe. "All day long in winter," says Una, "the stove heat burns into the brain, and withers the cheeks, and palsies the muscles, and enfeebles the step; and though summer comes with its outer air and its fruits and flowers, the lords it is asked to remove are too much for it, and the years circle round, the weary, soul-consuming years, and the bad diet, and the uncleanly habits, and the foul air, and the hot stove have done their miserable work. Beauty is gone, health is vanished, hope has set, and the young mother, who should be just beginning to shed beauty and goodness and light around her, has shrunken mournfully into the forlorn and wrinkled and unlovely old woman. When will our country women awake and ponder the things that concern their peace?"

The stove, in fact, including the foot-stove, or *chaufferette*, is the great enemy of beauty throughout the world. Wherever this is used, there is no such thing seen in the woman as middle age; all are either young and pretty—if nature has bestowed charms—or old and ugly. The blooming middle age of the English woman is the grand distinctive feature of our island; and it is owing neither to the absence of fat pork, in their diet, nor to the presence, in their feelings, of earnest interest in the destinies of mankind, but simply to their inhaling a pretty considerable quantity of fresh air, both in summer and winter. Not that they imbibe enough, far from it. Their sleeping arrangements and their ablutions are both very imperfect we know; but it may be a question, whether their negligence in these respects, though hurtful to themselves, is not advantageous to us of the ruder sex. Things are bad enough with us as they are, but if English women "awoke and pondered the things that concerned their peace"—what would become of the peace of the men? [Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

DEATH OF THOMAS NOON TALFOURD.—The advices by the steamer Franklin announce the sudden death of this distinguished scholar and jurist, which took place on the 12th of March, while delivering a charge to the grand jury at Stafford, England. In the walk of literature, Talfourd attained an honorable distinction. Commencing with the arduous duties of a reporter for the daily press, he soon became an eminent lawyer, member of Parliament and a contributor to various literary periodicals, and at length produced the tragedy of "Ion," the work by which he is chiefly known to readers in this country. This was brought out by Mr. Macready at the Covent Garden theatre on the 26th of May, 1836. "The Athenian Captive," and "Glencoe," though inferior to "Ion," are allowed by competent judges to possess a very considerable degree of merit. "Vacation Rambles" is the title of another popular work by the same author.

A HARD HIT.—Some years ago, Roger M. Sherman and Perry Smith, of Connecticut, were opposed to each other, as advocates in an important case before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent and foolish tirade against Mr. Sherman's political character. Sherman rose in a composed manner, and remarked;

"I shall not discuss politics before this court; but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop logic, or even split hairs with him."

"Split *that*, then!" said Smith, at the same time pulling out a short, rough looking hair from his head, and handing it over to Sherman.

"May it please the honorable court," retorted Sherman, "I didn't say *bristles*."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—The time is near at hand when the citizens of Mississippi will be called upon to decide whether licenses for the sale of ardent spirits, shall be renewed. In connection with this subject, we copy from the Flag of the Union a communication from the Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, on the duty of saying "No" to the importunities of those who may be desirous of continuing the business. He presents the proposition in a strong light, and in that independent style for which he is so distinguished. To him the friends of temperance are more indebted, perhaps, than any other man, for the [illegible] and passing of the excellent [illegible] Liquor Law. The pen—"gray [illegible] which the Governor appended the act, has been presented him, and is now at Hyde & Goodrich's, waiting a handsome silver casing.

PUTNAM AND HARPER.—McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, have obliged us by laying an early copy of each on our table. The first article in Harper, "Travels in New Mexico," is a confirmation of the information Rev. Mr. Nicholson has given us of the scandalous lives of the Romish clergy and the degraded state of morals in that country. Vices of [illegible] debauchery, gambling and concubinage, are practiced openly, as the *Mass*.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—This body recently met in Baltimore, and continued in session for fifteen days. It is the largest Conference of the Methodist Church, embracing, in addition to the greater part of Maryland, considerable portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It has 325 preachers—only 270 of whom are effective. The increase the past year was 720. Amount raised for missions $29,234 15. For the tract cause $5240 82.

The appeal of the Southern Commissioners from the Western Suit is before the Supreme Court, and we may look—*in course of time*—for a decision. A correspondent of a city paper, writing from Washington, April 6, says:

The case in the Supreme Court to which I casually alluded yesterday is an appeal from a decision in Ohio, in a case between the Methodist Church, South and North, where the former had sued for its share of the Western book concern. Mr. Stansbury is associated with ex-Secretary Ewing in behalf of the appellees, and Mr. Badger is for the appellants. The case attracts a good share of interest. Mr. Stansbury is represented as a lawyer of excellent ability.

A SHOT ACROSS THE BOWS.

The parsonage of Carondelet street church was honored the past month with the presence of a burly, consequential gentleman, styling himself "Dr. Kay"—all the way from England. He was traveling for liberal information, gathering statistics and patronizing this new and rising country generally. Withal, he represented himself to the pastor of said church as a Wesleyan clergyman—knew something of the Reform movement (and of the "Wesleyan Times," too.) "Dr. Kay" hinted to *preach* on his first visit and more directly on his second—but the pastor wouldn't take—all of which was very provoking. "Mr. W. and his brethren" in the "Crescent City" had seen enough of strolling dignitaries of "Dr. Kay's" ilk to be on their guard.

"Brimful of wrath and cabbage," as he is about to leave the country, he will leave us his blessing, and drops this note from the St. Charles Hotel, April 7, 1854:

"Expecting in the course of the day, to leave for Europe, Dr. Kay presents his compts. to Mr. W—; and after a month's sojourn in the Crescent City, he deems it perhaps right to acknowledge the *marked attention and very great hospitality of* himself and Bren. in the City; to whom he stands indebted for——not so much as "a cup of cold water." From one of them indeed he received a somewhat pedantic intimation that his church would be open at certain hours, and the privilege of worshipping with them available! Being however, of opinion that there was the promise of much greater edification elsewhere, he availed himself of the *common privilege of all*—a course, in some degree also, determined by a most impressive specimen of Carondelet Pulpit eloquence," &c.

Some nice abuse follows. So "a chield" has been "amang" us—taking notes—and may "prent 'em." Then for another Trollopping.

"Dr. Kay" must excuse us. A cup of cold water is a small boon to one who might like something stronger; and so the hospitality of poor Methodist preachers to him who can afford to luxuriate at the St. Charles Hotel. "Dr. Kay" is one of those self-complacent, almost enviable bodies, whose opinion of themselves must be a continual feast: what need had he of attentions?

Now, this paragraph is for two reasons: 1st, To anticipate the coming "NOTES ON AMERICA—*Crescent City*, by Dr. Kay, tenth thousand, 800, pp. 1855." 2d, To let our English readers at 161 Fleet street, London, and especially N. Y., know that "Dr. Kay" has turned up.

It appears by the census just taken that the population of Montgomery, Ala., is 6995, of which there are 3939 whites and 3056 blacks.

PROTESTANT UNIONS.

Christian denominations are not equal to all benevolent operations. A stronger combination or a wider law of connectionalism than any of them presents is called for. Such occasions of Protestant Unions are multiplying, and it is one of the best signs of this country and age. The American Bible Society, founded in 1816, is one of the first, and certainly the noblest. There are less ones, but not less useful in their sphere—those operating in States, neighborhoods, cities and villages, and doing a work to which a sect is inadequate. There is a real unity in evangelical Protestantism, for the display and cultivation of which these are fortunate opportunities. Such Unions, well organized, present on the one hand a refutation of the infidel sneer at religious dissension, and on the other a striking contrast to that forced, lifeless unity, the enemies of Protestantism boast.

The pressure of an old and common enemy with great and growing pretensions, and concerted action, demands union among Protestants. They must present a solid front. The points on which there can be hearty fellowship and coöperation must be found out—multiplied. "Hell is organized, Sin is organized, Rome is organized." It is not a time, therefore, for single-handed warfare.

Greater than the expediency of these Unions, is their moral beauty. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" There the Lord commands the blessings of spiritual prosperity. There are revivals of religion. Churches prosper. The word and ordinances of God are administered with power, and prayer is not hindered.

Such is human nature (for even under the influence of grace it is weak and fallible) that these Unions are not always promotive of good; or, if they do good, it is so balanced by evil as to render their utility doubtful; or, if they spend their first energies in doing good only, after awhile they degenerate. Admit, this is not the rule, but the exception; yet the exceptions are sufficiently numerous to call for a correction. Might not a few simple and general rules be proposed which, being attended to in the beginning, would guard against the incidental evils? The main difficulties that embarrass these Unions seem to arise from these sources.

2. THEIR END IS NOT EXPLICITLY DEFINED. In a new village or country neighborhood the want of religious facilities is felt, and the people are willing to build a church (meeting house). It is to be a *Union* house. A few generous individuals go about with subscription papers, and the edifice is completed. The nearest Baptist preacher is invited to take a monthly appointment. The Episcopal clergyman holds divine service, when he can. The Presbyterian minister supplies part of the worship. And the Methodist itinerant, of course, takes it into his circuit. Things move on harmoniously for a while, and may be the first troubles arise from the success of the preaching. One denomination has grown into distinctness, and requires increased accommodation. The appointments begin to clash. A spark of discord is struck out, and the Adversary, ever ready to take advantage, fans it into a great matter. Indiscreet speeches are made. Hard feelings are indulged, and grow apace. A spirit of contention is gendered with which pure religion and undefiled cannot dwell. Many grieve at heart for this. Others, who rejoice in their element in a fuss, make the most of it. Union meeting houses are pronounced a curse. "A bone of contention it has been," says one. "I wish it were razed to the ground," another.

Or time may have changed the relative strength of parties without affecting their rights. By deaths, removals, or accretions of membership, one may be in the ascendency. It *has* occurred where this party took possession "bodily," to the exclusion of the rest, and scandal of religion.

But where is the remedy in either case? The original subscribers went blindly, though by generous impulse, into the business. The property is held may be by trustees who are not members of any Church, and like Gallio "care for none of these things." They may have no right to interpose a settlement, if they desired to so. There are no writings defining the extent of denominational privilege in the building and regulating the use of it. A single clause at the head of the subscription paper might have saved a world of trouble.

Again: there being no defined use of that pulpit, a strolling lecturer on biology or phrenology, a disciple of Voltaire, or a politician, may claim the use of it. Who shall forbid? There are, who would invest with some sacredness the place where the Word of God is proclaimed. They venerate the sanctuary. Others would make it as common as the market house.

The remedy of all this, first and best, is where any denomination can bring enough members and friends to its aid, let the ground be deeded, and house built in *its own name*. There will then be order, which is Heaven's first law, and ought to be the Church's. The people know what doctrines and religious systems they are fostering. While the pulpit may be courteously extended to others, it will be under such restrictions as to prevent its becoming a platform of promiscuous wrangling. Preaching will take a form of positivity rather than of contradiction. But when the Union plan *must* be resorted to, its use should be specified and regulated.

2. THE CHARACTER OF THEIR MANAGEMENT NEEDS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.

For want of this, Union Sunday Schools, Union Academies for religious education, Union Charity Societies often end to the injury of the cause they espouse and the disgust of all concerned. The exigencies calling for their organization are urgent, the manner informal. By and bye, too much power is found in certain hands. The books used, the documents issued, are not the sort originally contemplated by them all, neither can they conscientiously adopt them. But they have given their money and committed their influence. The Union having lost its equilibrium, tends to anything but regaining it; gets more and more one-sided. Suspicions and jealousies are awakened; and from the thinking reach the speaking—and possibly, if there be not watchfulness and prayer, the quarreling developement. And the wicked wag their heads at the humiliating scene, and say, "Aha, aha!"

We have seen enough of good spoiled in this way, to desire for Protestant Unions, a guaranty. By some they are deemed impracticable for any considerable achievement or time. This cannot be granted. By others, they are looked upon with distrust, because generally working the advancement of the strongest party. There is too much truth in this.

The remedy is in a CONSTITUTION! Not a cumbrous and complex document; but a plain compact in writing, setting forth the uses of the Union and by whom it is to be managed. Let the denominational representation in the Boards of Management and Offices be fixed, and the manner of appointment sufficiently guarded to protect any denominational interest that may be involved, or incidentally arise, in carrying out the general plan.

Until this entering into Constitutions before entering into Unions becomes more a rule among Protestants, their attempts to approach each other in benevolent co-operation will continually endanger repulsion. Their schemes will fall through and their bickerings be a reproach.

The genius of certain denominations seems to fit its members, in the absence of superior mental or numerical strength, for getting and wielding an unequal influence in these Unions. As a clerical friend of ours lately remarked to an amiable Agent who desired to enlist him in a Union Sabbath School movement: "In this matter my church is fortunately able to operate alone and think it better. We like to be on fraternal terms and take pleasure in the good accomplished by others; but I have observed in these Unions you always get the best of it. *If there are five fingers in the pie, you always manage to have three.*"

Many noble charities can only stand on a general Protestant basis. Thousands are willing to help who have never taken the trouble and will not assume the responsibility of determining which denomination of Protestants is right. Yet they believe the right is among them. Permitting the management, for want of constitutional restrictions, to be wrested or to lapse into a denominational character, is not only a violation of faith to the founders of it, but gives injustice to the charity itself. Its resources are thereby cut off or materially lessened. Instead of having the right of appealing to general sympathy and aid, it has been made a sectarian affair and dependent on the limited resources of a sect.

These Unions start fairly and promise much. Indeed it sounds like an offence to mention constitutional restrictions. Of course, all the Churches will have an equal share in the offices, the committees and the management! How can these fall out, by the way? The unsuspecting zeal that presided over the inception of the enterprise having been worked off, it may be observed, in most cases, that matters have taken a one-sided direction: and this occurs with a suspicious regularity. All the important offices are filled by one denomination, and the working majority is of the same sort. In a voting country like ours, three out of five is preferable to the whole five. The control is monopolized and the responsibility divided.

These facts gradually draw attention. A few easy souls are willing to take what they can get, satisfied at not being quite cast out. For peace's sake, some not insensible to the violation of faith perpetrated, quietly pocket their share of the injury and injustice. Others feel under no obligation to cover up the matter. They expose it, and it turns out contrary to the saying of Solomon, that "the end of a thing is better than the beginning thereof."

These remarks are applicable to local Bible Societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, Protestant Orphan Asylums, and such like: all of which originate in the best impulses of the human heart, and are capable of promoting the best interests of human nature; but without checks and safeguards are prone to depart from their original basis and to be worked for denominational aggrandizement.

It is no part of our present design to be special, though for that, one need not travel far. It will not do to trust these things to chance. Upon the proper adjustment of influences and security for a fair denominational representation in the Executive and Management their harmony depends. Nor will it do to trust it to courtesy. Courtesy is not a written code. And many who lack it not in their personal relations are not agreed as to the extent of its parliamentary application. One constitutional right is worth a dozen privileges.

We love these Protestant Unions, they look well, they can do well. It is refreshing to the soul and strengthening to the arm to stand side by side with Christians of every name—promoting a common cause. But there is an evil, and he that speaks it out is not an enemy but a friend. Greater works are yet to be done by Protestant Unions than any achieved. The field is widening for marshalling great forces and great issues are impending. Whatever tends to breed suspicion and distrust should be avoided.

If need be, we shall resume this subject soon, and give it a special application and interest in all of the Unions alluded to. We hope it may not be necessary. We wait to see.

ONE OF THE OLD TIME.

In our obituary column is mention of one to whom a position in the Church of God belonged far above her social position. Christian service and grace create an eminence of their own, and present in this case a subject worthy of more than a passing notice.

Theresa Antoinette Canoe (maiden name—Gaubart) was of French descent; a native of St. Domingo. She escaped from the island by a singular providence, at the insurrection, in which a part of the family were murdered. The ship sailed to Wilmington, North Carolina, where her lot was cast for several years. She had been raised in the Roman Catholic faith, but while at Wilmington, under the ministry of Rev. Johnson, was converted and joined his church, and began a career of earnest Methodism. The liveliness and liberty of its worship accorded most happily with her temperament, and she loved the Church with a great love. In the year 1816 she came to New Orleans, and met her mother here, who, through her daughter's instrumentality, became a Methodist also before her death in 1822.

Few love-feasts have been held in any part of the city these half dozen years without Mother Canoe. She invariably spoke, and after a bit of bright experience, her talk generally took a historical turn, and she would tell the Methodists what they were when she landed here, and admonish saitably. She inquired for "her people," and it took her eight days to find them, and then a few senle worshipping in a loft. The narrative of that search was of unique interest as told in her broken English and interrupted by her "*gloria in excelsis*." The directions that led her to the people she sought were very like those which guided John Fletcher, when he said: "he would find them if they were above ground."

This was the "old panel" of Methodism in New Orleans; and she remarked to us, a few days ago, that besides herself none were now living, except Martin Skinner and Patrick Thomson, a colored man. About that time was the ministry of Brothers Munnafes and Mark Moore, missionaries. The former, we believe, was the first Protestant minister that died here of yellow fever; and "I close his eyes wid my own hand" was a sad yet pleasing remembrance of the deceased. The same of Steele and Larned.

The early Methodist ministers, who have labored in this field, know this name. Many, dear in Christ had gone before, and she looked with happy assurance to meeting them. Her charities and hospitalities have been liberal and of a long time. To the Church her humble services were rendered when it most needed them. Considering her position towards it from its beginning; her religious activities and steadfastness; her unostentatious life and peaceful death, we reckon her to have been such as Paul would have made mention of, had she been a member of one of his epistolary churches, when acknowledging by name, the offices of those women who had been "a succorer of many"—"bestowed labor upon us"—"have helped us much in Christ Jesus." Doubtless, she enjoys what she often exultingly sung—

"My happy soul would fly away,
To sing God's praise in endless day."

NEW MEXICO.—Rev. Mr. Nicholson, who opened a mission among the Mexicans, at Santa Fe, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, North, passed through the city on Tuesday, *en route* for Wheeling, Va., where is his family, from whom he has been absent a year. He came by El Paso; left Albequerque late in February; was detained on the way by sickness. The toils and exposures of this hard but promising mission have shattered him. On the way, his small company passed a scene of fresh Indian murder; but Mr. N. brought his own scalp in the right place; thanks, as he says, to an overruling Providence and a force of "revolvers." He was full of important information touching the openings in the West. The work is hard and sometimes hazardous, but the prospect of planting the gospel in those regions is not hopeless. The Roman priesthood live very scandalous lives for the most part; are divided among themselves; and hold the faith of the people by a feeble tenure. The old bottles cannot hold the new wine much longer. A converted priest, who has stood a fair probation and married his wife decently and legitimated his children, is doing a good work at Santa Fe, Pecos and vicinity. Mr. N. left him on a circuit. Having been once a *friar*, he makes an excellent *itinerant*. He told as more that must not go into the papers, lest it travel back and block up the opening door.

Several centuries ago, old Bishop Aylmer, seeing his congregation pretty generally asleep, took his Hebrew Bible from his pocket, and read a chapter, which roused attention, when the old minister sharply rebuked them for sleeping when they might have understood him, and listening when they knew not a word he said.

LARGEST COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES. The whole number of students in the theological, collegiate, and preparatory departments of Oberlin College, is 1305. This includes black and white, male and female.

FAITH, OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE.*

Philosophy! Faith! Speaking of dryness these are very dry, and of depth they are very deep. A great deal of hard reading and profitless brain-work have been imposed upon the world under these names, separately. And when they are both presented at one view—"Philosophy of Faith"—the prospect to the general reader is not inviting. Yet the book is well titled. We trust and venture to predict that it will be generally read. We were not aware that there was such a writer among us as the author of "Philosophy of Faith." In the columns of a contemporary "Advocate" we have frequently read him with profit and pleasure; but the nature of an editorial paragraph, or the length of a newspaper column, did not permit him to *lay himself out*, as he does here.

Mr. Cobb, without a stint of rationalistic prejudice on the one hand, or contempt of reason on the other (for he assigns it proper functions in the premises) takes high ground for Christianity. It is emphatically supernatural. Supernatural in its historical *phenomena* and principles, and supernaturally experienced in its influences. The scheme for human salvation being thus transcendental in its derivation and nature, "Divine wisdom has made provisions for a new mental process adequate to its efficient reception."

The words quoted give a ready clue to the ground the author takes, and consistently, regarding FAITH. He gives it a Scriptural position—the basis, the grand postulate—"Without faith it is impossible to please God." It connects the soul with the Divine source of moral life. Saving faith is an anomaly. So entirely anomalous, in regard to man's moral nature, "that by no imaginable possibility can he evoke the least inherent energy which is necessary to its exercise." The definition safely and widely distinguishes it from that faith of which it is said, in a general way, that "it is natural when directed to natural objects, and religious when directed to religious objects;" and for a reason. For, as is well and conclusively said of this latter view, "it ascribes powers to faith which, if it did possess, would render man's conversion but an ordinary operation of nature, not a new birth, a re-creation, and a moral resurrection. Faith is thus presented as an original principle of our natural mental constitution, assuming a new character, by acting in a new direction." But while that *rationalizing* process is protested against, that is sometimes adopted in endeavoring to explain the peculiar *phenomena* of spiritual life, or reconcile the carnal mind to them, it is admitted that "illustrations may be drawn from the natural life of man to illustrate the obligations and working of spiritual faith." This protest is well put. There is a cause. Chrysostom, in his day, warned against injudicious attempts at accommodating the truths of revelation, why they are *such*, and why they are so, to the carnal mind by inadequate parallelisms and degrading comparisons. Who has not trembled for the Ark on witnessing, after this style, well-meant pulpit efforts at setting forth the forensic character of the Atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and other mysteries of the Gospel; themes that cannot be handled too discreetly; that are seen best in their own light; and when let down below their level, to assist the comprehension of the world, fail to command its reverence. A species of rationalizing hardly less dangerous than that more offensive sort which comes of pride. To neither does our author give place—no, not for a moment.

The "Philosophy of Faith" is discussed under divisions. The Nature, the Traits and the Relations of Faith. For edification, as well as to sample the book, we present some remarks under the first. Two valuable terms introduced by German metaphysics are made good use of in distinguishing faith into subjective and objective;—"designating by the former term, faith as it exists as an attribute of the perceptive spirit; and by the latter, that system of principles which the former embraces." The attentive reader of the Bible needs not be told that in these two senses the word is there employed. To be more distinct and quoting farther—"Objective faith is the creed of an individual; subjective faith that by which the creed is lodged in his mind or heart." The chief test of saving faith lies in its subjective nature. By this the heathens are justified, if at all. This it is that vitalizes. Without it, all is mere formalism. But we prefer, as he can do it better, that the author speak for himself (pp. 47-8):

Now, faith seen in all ages, and of necessity to be the prominent element of the moral life, is farther seen considered *objectively*, to vary in every age. Far wider now, and embracing almost an infinitude more of objects, is the scope of the spiritual man's faith, than it was in the patriarchal dispensation; and how much wider, more extensive, the range of Abraham's faith, than that of those who are represented to "dwell in the valley and shadow of death." In the types and ceremony of the rich Mosaic ritual, what incomparably more fertile sources of faith had the children of Israel than the children of Noah. How was this fund of religious meditation increased by the recorded visions of the evangelical prophets. Under all these differing dispensations of truth, however, we have recorded instances of the moral life steadily sustained through faith. Such an identity of effect, as displayed in the moral characters of those, who, under varying degrees of light, led the life of faith, argues an identity of cause somewhere. That cause being faith, must either be faith as subjective, or faith as objective. But as the faith objective has been seen displayed in the most diversified forms, it must have been an identity of faith subjective which has characterized those who have led the moral life. The faith of these individuals, therefore, was genuine and efficient, not because it embraced such and such objects, since it embraced different objects, but because it embraced these various objects, with an indentity of peculiar nature. Their faith, in other words, was genuine, because it was of a given nature, not because it apprehended a given set of objects. To conclude: That act or state of faith which is efficacious to please God, and to constitute an individual righteous, is not always and of necessity, such an act or state, as that it must be able to embrace at one glance all the particular revelations and promises of the economy of moral salvation; but it is such an act or state, as to be, in all cases where it is genuine and efficacious for the proper ends of faith, identical in its essential nature: and it so seizes on any particular revelation of the divine will, as to involve, by implication, the entire economy of man's moral salvation. When, therefore, we start the inquiry as to the genuineness of one's faith, we are not so much to ask, what has he believed, as how has he believed.

"Abundant evidence" is claimed for confirmation of these views in Hebrews, xi. chap. If a distinct apprehension of Christ "evidently crucified" is held to be absolutely requisite to justification in every case, why should Paul accumulate the instances of this chapter as practical illustrations of saving faith, some of whom, as Rahab were dimly and distantly, if by any consciousness at all, connected with the Cross. They held a Redeemer, by implication. But the same principle that took God at his word was in them all: the same spirit of faith: the same spring of moral action.

The doctrine so boldly laid down needs limitations, and of these the author thinks he has given a sufficiency. It is important to guard against that latitudinarianism, "No matter what you believe, so you are sincere." A principle which is so divinely derived can hardly take a substantially vicious direction. It derivation imparts a polarity to genuine faith, and it is drawn from every point to Christ "lifted up." Subjective faith is dependent upon a correct objective faith for full development. A display of its proper objects nourishes faith. A correct creed, therefore, is important. "All truth is not necessary to genuine faith; but all truth is necessary to the highest forms and degrees of faith."

From these subjectives tests of faith many interesting consequences follow. It leads to an awakening personal inquiry reaching beyond the settlement of the Creed. Formalism has its refuge taken away. The rubbish is cleared off, and "Ye must be born again" is preached in its unmitigated, spiritual import. The obvious but singular fact is accounted for that some people, educated to very defective theological systems, are better than their belief; while, between men of the same kind and same amount of objective faith, there is such a marked difference of moral character. A platform rises up on which all that "fear God and work righteousness" are accepted of one another as well as of Him. This is the true fellowship, and quoting again, we conclude:

Christians and the servants of God, in every age or nation, may under different dispensations and the mighty and subtle influence of error, vary widely in their objective faith, but in the homogeneousness of their subjective faith, they find a principle of unity, against which no element of discord need prevail. Individuals therefore, who have this kind of genuine faith, may unite in the common cause of God and the gospel: but those, who insist on the entire unity of objective faith, the mere dogmatists, with whom "the faith" of the church, in an objective sense, is matter of supreme consideration, *never* can. Theirs is a principle of unity utterly false; because it is utterly impracticable. All men may have genuine and therefore homogeneous subjective faith; but it is out of the reach of our present condition, that our minds should conform to an identical system of objective faith. The effort which has been made to secure unity, on the basis of an homogeneous objective faith, shows by the very mode, in which it has been exerted, to attain its end, that it is utterly futile. It has been accompanied by the suppression of truth from the mass, in its own native channels of communication; requiring that a few should think for the many; and it has put force in requisition, to secure a professed unity of objective faith, which, produced by such means, must be insincere: for truth enters the soul by argument, and not by compulsion.

We advise our readers to get the book—it will do them good. It is a well-timed contribution and a valuable addition to our theological literature. The profound thinker and the devout worshipper will, alike, find aliment and entertainment. The reasoning is comprehensive, and done in a style of philosophical accuracy, while the spirit of the book bears directly upon experimental religion, and is happily calculated to quicken the Church in the attainment and exercise of the "faith which works by love" and purifies the heart.

*"The Philosophy of Faith; a Treatise on the Nature Traits and Relations of Faith;" in three parts: By Rev. James E Cobb, of the Arkansas Conference, M. E. Church, South. Printed for the Author, by Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky; 12mo. pp. 424. Sold by the Southern Methodist Book Concern.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

MISSIONARY APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1854.

These having been omitted in the Minutes, are now published.

N. O. DISTRICT.—Carondelet street, $300; Felicity street, $300; Moreau street, $100; Wesley, Soule and Winan's chapels, $100; First German Mission, $100; Second German Mission, $50; Third German Mission, $25; Fourth German Mission, $25; N. O. Circuit, $100; Thibodeaux, $50; Baton Rouge, $100; Plaquemine and Point Coupee, $150; Lafourche and Bayou Circuit and Mission, $750.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—Opelousas and Chicot, $150; Franklin and Pattersonville, $150; New Iberia Circuit, $100; Alexandria and Haw Creek, 150; Rapides Mission, $525.

OUACHITA DISTRICT.—Minden Circuit, $100; Homer Circuit, $150; Jackson Circuit, $150; Farmerville Circuit, $50; Bastrop Circuit, $200; Trenton and Castor Circuit, $100; Monroe Colored Mission, $275; Columbia Circuit, $100; Dugdemona Mission, $300; Red River Circuit, $100.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.—Shreveport, $100; Caddo Mission, $262 50; Caddo Circuit, $150; Mansfield, $150; Natchitoches Circuit and Mission, $157 50; N. Bosier, $50.

LAKE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT.—Lake Providence, $100; Monticello Circuit, $60; Richmond and Madison, $100; Boeuf Prairie, $50; Waterproof and St. Joseph's, $200; Trinity Circuit, $50.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

THE VEXED QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to make a suggestion. A great deal of interest seems to be manifested of late relative to the Local Clergy in the Church. Various plans are devised for their employment and government. While one is desirous to have the itinerant field enlarged so as to take them in; another is for cutting them off altogether for fear the Local field will ultimately swallow in all the Itinerancy.

Truly, the Local Brethren, now-a-days have about the same connection, and stand in the same relation to the Church, that the "fifth wheel" would to a wagon.

All the Local Preachers would not like to be fenced in to the Itinerant field; so those looking in that direction may be disappointed. In all probability, the General Conference will not take it upon itself to threw away the "fifth wheel" (it being useful sometimes) so those desiring that class of officials cut off may also be disappointed.

That local common or old field, in which so many of the preachers of our Church enjoy themselves to the full, thereby tempting many from the itinerant ranks to lean on the fence, and join in their pleasures, may be permitted to remain hard by the Church with the gap down.

Let me suggest, that the General Conference make a rule that when a man joins the Itinerancy, a location asked and granted, shall work for the person a disability to exercise any of the functions of a minister in the Church.

In fact, that the person thus located shall be, and remain as a private member of the Church, just as if they had never been promoted to the ministry.

After such location, if the person desires again to preach in the Itinerant field, let him begin anew.

Under such a rule as this, the true itinerant spirit will be kept up and fully developed. Locations will not be so frequent. Marriage, farming, merchandise, etc., will call so many from their labors, when it is a fixed fact that all must lay down their robes before leaving their official status in the Church.

Alabama, April 4, 1854. L.

CONNECTION.—Archbishop Hughes has over his signature, the paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers, connecting the name with the acquisition of Cuba. He thought it strange that he should go into politics, putting, on any cause, such a fair portion of her Catholic Majesty's territory under the Republican flag.

Drainage in New Orleans.

With the Mississippi on its border, there can be no limit to the use made by New Orleans of its waters. I have already explained how by means of an upright shaft these waters might be made to percolate through the city, receive its tributary from each, house, and eventually flow into the river below the city. The velocity of this flow will be proportionate to the elevation of the shaft; the quantity, to its size; both are in the power of the engineer.

It is easy to imagine this great city freed from every part of the excretion of men and animals, and if the velocity and quantity of the current were sufficient, even the surface drainage might be accomplished by its means. All that is required is, to cause these various matters to flow into uprights communicating with the main pipes and supplied by pumps of adequate size and power.

Into this system of pipes those of the water supply may *ultimately* empty themselves. Through London, forty-five millions of gallons of water flow from the various water supplies daily. How much easier would it be to supply New Orleans with water at once for use and for the purpose of drainage?

But another object, besides cleanliness, may be accomplished by the means proposed. The flow of an ample and adequate quantity of water through the city, and, it may be, through the dwellings, would have the effect of proportionately *cooling* its burning soil and atmosphere. What is the mean temperature of the water of the Mississippi at New Orleans? In proportion to the lowness of that temperature will the atmosphere and soil be itself lowered.

This question has never, I believe, been considered by the highest and the ongoing. We are far better acquainted with the means of elevating the temperature of the atmosphere and of surrounding objects, than of depressing it. Yet the principles of the two operations are the same. By a sufficient number and distribution of pipes flowing with the water of the Mississippi, the dwellings at New Orleans may be maintained, at all seasons, at a refreshing temperature, as well as of a delightful purity and perfect salubrity.

The drainage of the city will not, as now, flow into marsh between the city and Lake Pontchartrain, making it one extensive *fever-mobile*. On the contrary, this marsh should be readily drained by means of deep trenches and one adequate pump on the shore of the lake; it will then become a beautiful garden instead of being, as at present, the source of the most noisome and pestiferous vapors.

MARSHALL HALL.

Buffalo, March 1, 1854.

FEMALES *vs.* LIQUOR SELLERS.—A man named T. Alexander died at Winchester, Ind., on the 28th ult., it is said, from excessive drinking. On the afternoon of the same day, forty or fifty women marched in a body to the liquor store of David Aker, made him sign a pledge not to sell any liquor after that, and then rolled the contents of his establishment, consisting of [illegible] barrels of whisky, and six or eight kegs of brandy, etc., into the street, emptied them into the gutter, and paid him $110 in cash for his loss. They next proceeded to Wm. Page's, fastened his door, but it was soon forced open, and rolled his liquors into the street, and poured them into the gutter also. Seven or eight other establishments, according to the N. Y. Tribune from which we copy, were similarly treated. Subsequently Mrs. Alexander entered suit for damages against the man who sold liquor to her husband.

INTEMPERANCE IN LOUISIANA.—A city contemporary makes the following statement: "During the last year there was expended something near $30,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State; $20,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness, in the city and State; about 400 deaths by *delirium tremens*; about 75 murders, besides a host of other crimes. Over 1000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauperism; the resources of the State have been crippled: thousands have been kept out of employment; society at large has been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations, and the health and energies of some of our best citizens have been destroyed and ruined in life."

A new paper, published weekly and gratuitously, has been commenced in New York, called *El Mulato*, advocating the emancipation of the blacks in Cuba, and the gradual extinction of slavery.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. Reed, at the residence of Mr. George wer, in Thibodeaux, Mr. THOMAS W. GLETON to Miss SARAH J. POWER.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At her residence on Triton Walk, w Orleans, at 6 o'clock, Wednesday morn- 12th inst., Mme: THERESA CANOE, in the year of her age. She has been a resi- t in the city since the year 1816. For re than forty years she has been a mum- of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in ich she was a burning and a shining light. was a woman of more than ordinary d, and of great physical energy and vity, until within a few months past; zeal was ardent and untiring; and thou- ds of the sick and needy have been thu ects of her charities and prayers. Her erings have been great, but her end was ce. PASTOR.

List of REMITTANCES *received at the office of the* NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, *from 1st to 13th* APRIL, *inclusive.*

O R Blue, $5; J B Brown, $2; Mrs J A nford, $1 50.

Wm Choice, $12; Mrs C M Campbell, 5 50; J Carrol, $1 50; J T Curry, $5; D B Connerly, $25; S H Cox, $15.

T W Derman, $37.

D G W Ellis, $1 50.

John D Fisher, $5.

R C Goodgion, $5; L Garrett, $3; T G lmore, $6; C T Ginn, $1 50; E W Gris- old, $20; P M Goodwin, $6.

M Hampton, $1; R J Harp, $5; R H erbert, $5.

R Jeter, $1 50.

T M Lynch, $1 50; J Lusk, $9.

H A Morse, $3; W Murrah, $35; W D Moore, $1 50; J C McDaniel, $3.

W B Neale, $6 75.

J Pipes, $10.

R S Rabb, $3.

C L Spencer, $3; J L Sampey, $21; T nall, $1 50; J L Soale, $1 50.

W C Turner, $2; G W Tramil, $5; J aylar, $5; J M Towles, $12.

F Walker, $15.

LOCAL MATTERS.

hs following are the only cemeteries of the from which the Board of Health has re- ed any report of the interments for the k ending on Sunday, the 9th inst.: Pro- nnt, Girod street, 13; St. Patrick's, 11; holic No 1, Second District, 3; Catholic No Second District, 15; St. Vincent de Paul, d District, 20; Hebrew, 1. Total, 71.

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.—On Saturday last Grand Jury presented true bills against the owing persons for the following offences:— inst John Sullivan, Robert Compton and rick Walsh, Commissioners of the election at polls of the Seventh Precinct, on the 27th , for knowingly receiving illegal votes; while ngin the capacity of commissioners. Also ust James H Wingfield, James Parker, Jr. Dr. R. M. Graham. First count, for threat- g and teonacing the Commissioners of elec- s at the Seventh Precinct polls, on the 27th ; second count, for obstructing and inter- ting the inspectors and clerks of election in *discharge of their duty*' at the same polls, forcibly taking from them and destroying ballot box.

NORTHER OUTRAGE BY THE BOARDING-HOUSE NERS.—We have another to add to the list outrages committed by that ruffianly and perate set of men known as boarding-house ners, upon the captains and sailors of ves- trading to this port. Capt. Eldridge, of ship Young Brauder, lately arrived from on, while walking along the Levee near his el, at an early hour on Saturday evening, was attacked by a gang of these wretches, beaten nearly to death. His first intima- of their hostility was an exclamation from of their number, "There goes that old gray led ——," and the next instant he re- ed a blow in the back part of the head with lt, sling-shot, or some such weapon, and insensible. The monsters then fell upon kicking, beating and stamping his body face until he was incapable of motion, and features almost bruised out of human shape. interference of some persons in the vicinity ably saved his life, but he was carried on d his vessel, at Post 34, First District, in a ical condition.

it possible that, in one of the most populous frequented portions of the city, in open light, so foul an outrage should be commit- upon an unoffending and respectable old , and the perpetrators go unpunished? Is sible that our municipal government can- afford protection to citizens against a gang awless villains, who seem to have no fear of consequences of their crimes, and not the t regard for men's rights or lives. These perate and remorseless attacks, by the run- e of unprincipled landlords, upon captains sailors arriving in our port, and generally rant of the cause of their ill treatment, become frequent, and the matter is a cry- evil, to which some effective remedy should mediately applied. We suggest, if the or- ary methods of attaining the ends of justice that our city authorities abolish the insti- of boarding-house runners, and treat per- engaged in it as vagrants, following no est pursuit to obtain subsistence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The new Board of ermen held its first meeting last evening, rs. Adams, Braud, Caldwell, Sinnott, Irwin, el, Gilmore, Pierce, Bailey, Lagenbuhl and don, present. Mr. Caldwell was called to hair, and a message from his Honor Mayor is was read, expressing the usual, formal-, congratulatory and complimentary, in ms most appropriate to the occasion.

A protest from Messrs. J R McMurdo, E d Perry and Eugene O'Sullivan, the defeated didates for Aldermen of the Seventh Ward, then read. The protest sets forth the vari- circumstances that concurred to defeat their tion, at the polls of the Seventh Precinct, illegal proceedings, the breaking of the bal box, in which they firmly believe there were less than 140 votes, the majority of which o undoubtedly in their favor, and concludes protesting solemnly against the accession of sers. Pride, Prague and Bailey to the dignity Aldermen, and praying that the Board order new election for Aldermen to be held in the resaid precinct. The document was referred a special committee of three, Messrs. Sinnott, ams and Irwin, who retired to deliberate on it, and a recess of ten minutes was agreed n. At the expiration of half an hour the mittee submitted the following report and olutions:

The committee to whom was referred the qual- ations of the members of the present Board Aldermen, beg leave to report that Messrs. H. Durell and H. L. Peire, from the Second trict, Mr. J J. Lugenbuhl, from the Third trict, and Mr. Jesse Gilmore, from the Fourth trict, are duly elected and qualified.

We further report that, inasmuch as a pro- has been laid before this body, and it ap- ars that the ballot-box in one of the precincts been destroyed by violence, and a large mber of our fellow-citizens deprived of s ice in the election, we are not satisfied that e election of Messrs. Chas. Pride, N. E Bailey d Jas Prague, from the First District, valid. beg leave to offer the following resolutions.

(Signed) R. W. ADAMS,
P. IRWIN,
N. SINNOTT, Jr.

Resolved, That the election held in the First District on the 27th of March, 1854, for three mbers of the Board of Aldermen, is hereby clared to be null and of no effect, in conse- uence of the destruction of the ballot-box in the Seventh Precinct.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and hereby is authorized to order a new election in the First District, with as little delay as the due advertisements require, to fill three vacancies in the Board of Aldermen from that District.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Aldermen notify Messrs. E. W Sewell, C. H Yancey and E. W. Perry, to retain their seats and fulfill the duties of Aldermen of the First District until their successors in office be duly elected and qualified as required by law.

The latter resolution was withdrawn, and the former were adopted by a vote of 7 to 6, the chairman giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

The Board then proceeded to elect a President, and Mr. Jas. H. Caldwell was declared unanimously re-elected. Mr. Durell; the only candidate nominated in opposition, having withdrawn his name. Mr. Charles Claiborne, the former excellent Secretary, was also unanimously re-elected. Mr. Deforges was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Bergman, Porter.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body met last night in accordance with the requisition of the City Charter. General Lewis (the Mayor elect) transmitted a list of the members elect, and the Secretary, on calling the roll, found that twenty-two members were present Col W. S. Campbell was called to the chair A committee of five was appointed to examine and report upon the qualifications of members, and a recess of five minutes was had.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wiltz, Dolbear, Tracey, Thayer and Stith, reported in favor of all the members present. Col Campbell, after a short absence, returned and informed the Board that it was the opinion of the City Attorney that the Board of Assistants had been sworn in informally, inasmuch as it was done by the Ex-Mayor, whereupon the members repaired to the Mayor's office and were sworn in by the new Mayor. On motion, the rules of the late Council were adopted with the exception of the 25th article, (which provides that Committees shall be balloted for *viva voce*) giving the appointment of the same to the chair

The Board then proceeded to the election of a President, when Col. W. S. Campbell was unanimously elected. On announcing the result, the Colonel addressed the Assembly in a plain, sensible speech, such as Col C. could alone have delivered, and entirely consonant with his high character as a man of business. He concluded by referring to the fact that as he had been elected without reference to party, so he hoped that their deliberations would be destitute of any political or sectional bias.

Mr. Julian Neville was then elected Secretary of the Board. Mr. Neville received 18 votes and Mr. Faignet received 9 votes.

Mr. E. W. C. Campbell was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by a vote of 18 to 9 against his opponent Louis Pilcher.

At this moment Mr. Stith, from the Committee on Credentials, presented a petition from certain gentlemen claiming that they were duly elected Assistant Aldermen from the Third Ward, on the ground that they received a majority of the legal votes in said ward, but which majority did not appear in consequence of the destruction of the ballot-box in the Seventh Precinct; the petitioners protest against Gerard Stith and others taking their seats, and praying for a new election, etc. The protest and certificate from the *veritable* Commissioners of the Seventh Ward "powls" were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution for providing a sufficient police force to protect captains and seamen from boarding-house runners and others, was read and referred to the Police Committee.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Stith, requesting the Mayor to tender an invitation to the Southern Commercial Convention, now in session in Charleston, to assemble in this city in December next.

General Intelligence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1854.

There has been little of general interest in the Congressional record to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. Cass presented another of those petitions, which are getting to be numerous from all quarters of the country, asking the interference of our Government to procure for its citizens the rights of religious worship abroad; together with the rites of sepulture, which last in many parts of the world frequented by our citizens, are now the subject of ecclesiastical fees and ceremonies not at all in accordance with that "freedom" which, with us, is an established fundamental right.

Mr. Gwin, of California, presented a petition from some of his constituents asking the legalization of a gold coin of $50 value.

After a brief discussion of the bill authorizing the appointment of an additional number of cadets at West Point, the Senate passed into executive session to consider the Gadsden Treaty. The House spent the day in considering a bill reported by Mr. Olds, from the Committee on Post-offices, for increasing the salaries of Post-masters throughout the country.

Accounts from St. Petersburg announce the design of filling Mr. Badeau's place here with the Count de Medem, and attaches upon a more extended plan of Embassy than heretofore. One of the first inquiries of the Embassador will probably be concerning the authority of our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Spence, for assuring the Sultan that the sympathies of this nation were with him in the European struggle now going on.

The Chargé at Sardinia, Mr. Daniel, has sent on his resignation.

Mr. Pendleton has asked for his recall from Buenos Ayres, and there will no doubt be found enough applicants from Virginia to fill these two vacancies.

The jury in the case of Schaumburg returned their verdict late on Saturday night, and it was announced this morning as follows: "Guilty of an assault, but not with intent to kill!" In shooting a man through the body does not fix the design to kill, what does?

Considerable feeling is manifested here at the efforts now on foot in California to supplant Senator Gwin by making an election before his return, and before the meeting of the Legislature last preceding the vacancy. I have no personal acquaintance with Dr. Gwin, but it is sheer justice to say of him that no State in the Union is more efficiently represented than is California by him. If she sends any one here who will do more for her in a legislative capacity, she will send a remarkable man.

Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge have each left the city and journeyed to their respective homes; this is better than going to their long home. CHRONICLER.

A MONSTER STEAMSHIP.—The ways for laying down an immense screw and paddle steamer for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, are in the course of completion at the yard of Messrs Scott Russell, the extensive ship builders at Millwall, England, where some hundreds of piles have been driven in order to support the huge fabric. Many hundreds of tons of iron for her keel are ready to be put together, and the contracts have been signed for the completion and launching of the ship within two years from the present time. The following are a few particulars of her dimensions: extreme length of her main deck, 700 feet; being 420 feet longer than the great Himalaya steamer; extreme length of keel, 680 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 83 feet; depth of hold, (forming four decks) 58 feet; length of principal saloon 80 feet.

TRAGICAL SCENE.—A most tragical occurrence took place recently in Waupaca county, Wisconsin. A farmer sold a yoke of oxen and received his pay in paper money. The man who purchased the oxen, being in a hurry to start off, requested the farmer to assist him in yoking them up. He accordingly went to the yard with the man for the purpose, leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house, he found his little child had taken the money from the table, and was in the act of kindling the fire in the stove with it. From the impulse of the moment, he hit the child a slap on the side of the head, so hard as to knock it over; and, in the fall, it struck its head against the stove with such force as to break its skull.

The mother, who was in the act of washing a small child in a tub of water, in an adjoining room, on hearing the fracas, dropped the child, and ran to the room whence the noise proceeded, and was so much terrified at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub for a time, and upon her return to the room found the little one drowned! The husband, after a few moments reviewing the scene before him, seeing two of his own children dead, without further reflection, took down his gun and blew his own brains out!

Telegraphic.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Delegates to the Commercial Convention are rapidly coming in, and there is every prospect of having a very large meeting. Dawson, of Georgia, Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, and Trousdale and Jones of Tennessee, have arrived. It is thought that either Jones or Trousdale will be elected President of the Convention.

A telegraphic dispatch from Charleston, dated the 10th inst., says: "The Convention, consisting of representatives from thirteen States, assembled at 12 o'clock this morning, and the Mayor of Charleston was temporarily called to the chair. The Chairman decided that this was strictly an adjourned Convention from Memphis, and he invited the Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia, to take the chair as permanent President A committee subsequently nominated Dawson for President, and also nominated thirteen Vice-Presidents and thirteen Secretaries, one of each from each State represented. A committee of three from each State was appointed to prepare business, and the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow.

There are 15 delegates from Maryland, 130 from Virginia, 300 from Tennessee, 40 from Georgia, 5 from Louisiana, 22 from North Carolina, 7 from Mississippi, 17 from Alabama, and Leslie Coombs from Kentucky. South Carolina is largely represented."

CHARLESTON, April 11.—The Convention has been occupied with resolutions relative to a Railroad to the Pacific, and a direct trade with portions of the Union. James of Tennessee, and Albert Pike of Arkansas, spoke at considerable length on the subject, and the latter declaimed against the policy of waiting for Congress to extend Government aid to the project or make it a Government affair.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee, which will report to-morrow. The Convention then adjourned.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. J. Smith, arrived from Galveston yesterday, bringing Galveston papers of the 8th, and papers from the interior as late as the. The following is a list of her passengers:

Maj Gen Zachary Taylor Smith, U S A, maj E B Babbitt, lady and servants, miss Babbitt, master Babbitt, mrs Webster, Clayton and lady, Schwing and lady, mrs Ezell, dr Holland and lady, mr Bassett and servant, mrs Hooper, master Hooper, Wyberd and lady, Hinton Earle, Medland Hancock, T Packard, Chiey Wm Bossatt, Jackson, Herron, Smith Little, Martin Rickes, dr Anderson, Jno McElroy

The reports on the growing crops of Corn, Cotton and Sugar are favorable.

The crops in Gonzales county, says the Inquirer, are in almost flourishing condition. Corn is knee high and growing rapidly, and the planters have commenced scraping Cotton

We learn from the San Antonio Ledger of the 30th ult. that Messrs. Edwards & Pyron started from San Antonio on the 27th for California, with a drove of six hundred beef cattle. Their party consisted of about forty men; among them were "printers, blacksmiths, wheelrights, carpenters, lawyers, doctors and grave-diggers."

A court martial is to be held in Austin on the 17th inst, for the purpose of trying J. M. Steiner, for killing Major Arnold, at Fort Graham, last October. Brevet Brigadier General Wm. S. Harney, will preside over the court, which will consist of thirteen officers.

The 21st of April, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto is to be celebrated appropriately in the principal towns throughout the State.

The "Spring fights" in Western Texas have opened with a great deal of spirit. The San Antonio Ledger says: A friend informs us that a serious row occurred, a few days since, at the rauch of Manuel Flores, all about one of mother Eve's daughters. One man was shot through above the crotch, another stabbed in the side and badly cut on the head, and a third had his face seriously carved. None of them were mortally wounded.

FROM SANTA FE AND EL PASO.—The San Antonio Ledger, of the 30th ult., has intelligence from El Paso. It gives some particulars of a fight between what it calls "the Salt party from Dona Ana," and "the party from El Paso." The latter, it says, was composed of twenty-seven men—seventeen Americans, one Englishman, and the rest Mexicans. They were all well armed, and had with them a six pounder. This party met the Dona Ana party at Los Chinos, laden with salt. They were commanded to surrender, which they refused to do, when the fight commenced, and lasted twenty minutes. The six pounder was fired three times. Dona Ana's party fled, leaving two men killed, one mortally wounded, on the ground. They had three mules, two horses, and about fifteen head of cattle killed. The victors captured and drove off one hundred and seventy-one head of cattle The only damage they sustained was the loss of one horse, and returned safely after an absence of twelve days.

Business was very dull and there was but little prospect of speedy improvement.

Peach-trees were in bloom, and nature was putting on her emerald robe for the approaching season.

Intelligence from Santa Fé to the 25th February has been received at San Antonio.

Gen Garland arrived in Santa Fé on the 31st of January from Albuquerque.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 2d of February.

THE END OF A STATESMAN'S CAREER.—A French paper states that Lord Brougham has placed the following inscriptions over the entrance door of his chateau at Cannes:

Invenit portum; spes et fortuna valete;
Sat me lusistis; ludite nunc alios.

That is, "I have reached my haven; hope and fortune, farewell; ye have sported with me enough; now find another dupe" Lord Brougham's French neighbors construe this as "an announcement of his intention to retire from public life, and to pass the remainder of his days among them in the genial climate of the Var." However that may be, the adoption of such a motto at the end of the career of such a brilliant statesman, is a very instructive fact He stands forth, like Solomon at the end of life, writing "vanity of vanities" on all.

Fashion, says the Buffalo Republic, plays some queer freaks with its waud. The last innovation is, we believe, the using of the middle name and dropping the first and "christen" index. For instance, Jones, who always was distinguished in his younger days by pinin John D or "Jack," has concluded that appellation to be "vulgar," and is now only known as J. Daw Jones, more appropriate to be given to full, and would doubtless be a most correct index to the fellow. Peter D. Jenkins has become convinced that Peter is too homely a cognomen for one who walks so high in aristocratic circles, and brings him too much on a level with the common herd; he, therefore, now plumes himself P. Green Jenkins. Just so with Isaac C. Bacon; all the fellows are making the change, and he cannot see how he can keep in good standing at the club, and not join in the revolution, away goes the "Isaac," and "I. Cooke Bacon" is engraved upon his card. So goes the new mania, no matter how ridiculous; but it is the "rage," and the brainless devotee of fashion's shrine must arm and equip according to rules.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES. In the House of Representatives on the 31st inst. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the President be requested to cause negotiations to be opened with the Government of Great Britain, with a view of ascertaining upon what conditions that Government will assent to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States of America." The reading of the resolution caused much laughter. It was finally rejected by a vote of 119 to 28.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The steamship Caledonia, bound for Halifax, at midnight on Wednesday, the 29th ult., came in collision with the brig Belle, Capt. Magner, from Boston for Halifax, which sunk immediately. Mrs. Keefer, a passenger, and the steward, were drowned. The others were rescued by the Canada's boats, but subsequently transferred to the Arabia, and arrived at Halifax. The Canada lost her bowsprit, and was otherwise slightly damaged.

The Benton (Texas) Advertiser states that there is no ground for apprehension of danger from the Indians at Fort Belknap. The danger, if any, was greatly exaggerated by the worthy chaplain who sent the first report. The soldiers belonging to the garrison had returned from the pursuit of the Indians, but had not succeeded in finding the objects of their pursuit.

[From the N. Y. Herald, April 8.

Later from Europe.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Captain Briggs, arrived at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on Thursday, the 23d ult.

The Baltic is under command of Capt. Geo. Briggs, Capt. Comstock having left the ship at Liverpool on a visit to the Continent.

She brings Liverpool dates of the 23d, with London papers of the 22d, and a telegraphic dispatch of midnight, of the latter date, also from London.

The Cambria had returned from Malta, and will be again dispatched.

It is announced that dispatches from St. Petersburg had reached Vienna and Berlin, stating that Russia rejects altogether the *ultimatum* of the Western Powers.

The Marquis of Clanricarde failed to elicit from the Government its intentions with respect to neutral flags in the coming war His endeavor to gain precise information was attended with no better success than other inquiries on the same subject.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states that Baron Meyendorff had an audience of the Emperor, which lasted two hours; and it is reported that on the explanation of the intentions of Austria will depend the stay of the Russian Minister in that capital.

Another dispatch states that something of extreme importance was settled on Friday, the 17th ult., between the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as a member of the Prussian embassy went to Oderberg by special train, immediately after a conference between Count Buol and the Prussian Minister.

Seventy thousand men had been quartered at Sebastopol, and thirty thousand at Odessa. Between Moscow and Odessa one hundred thousand were on the march.

The Russians were preparing chains to stretch across the mouth of the Danube. The Russian subjects in Turkey, England and France, are about to be summoned to return home. The export of gold from Russia is reported to be prohibited. Since the prohibition of the export of corn from Odessa, the price had fallen from 9 to 3 silver roubles. Failures were feared at Odessa.

We learn that reinforcements had arrived at Kulafat. The Russians, it is said, will assume the offensive in April.

The French Government had received intelligence of the conclusion of the convention between England, France and Turkey. These Powers had themselves to pursue no separate negotiations with Russia, and the defense of Turkey is duly provided for.

The aspect of the London stock markets was very flat, and prices were lower, while the tendency was, if anything, somewhat inclined towards a further fall. There was not a very active business doing in Consols, and the quotations were 89¾ to 89¾ for money and 89½ to ¾ for account. Exchequer bills are 5s. to 10s. prem.

Four French ships of war, under the command of Admiral Deschenes, have sailed from Toulon to join Napier's fleet in the Baltic. The ships sent are the Austerlitz, 100 guns; the Hercule, Duquesclen and Trident.

Sir Charles Napier, in the steam frigate Vulcans, arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.

The first acts of Fuad Effendi on reaching Janina were to grant a general amnesty, and remit part of the taxes; and, secondly, to send a messenger to Athens to demand an explanation of the conduct of the Greek Government.

There are reports of some further difficulties with the Greek insurgents, but they are of no authenticity.

The Danish ministry remained in office.

Abd-el-Kader has contributed 3000 francs, at Brussels, towards the expenses of the war.

On the 20th, in the Commons, Mr. Kinnaird put the following motion:—In what State the correspondence between the British and United States Governments, with reference to colored seamen, being British subjects, on the vessels to which they belong arriving at a port in any of the Southern States, being imprisoned on account of their color, now is; and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence on the table of the House? Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that there had been a great deal of correspondence, and beneficial changes had been proposed in Georgia and South Carolina, which would soon be carried into effect. He thought it was better not to produce the correspondence, as hopes were entertained that there would be great improvement in the legislation of the States he had mentioned.

The London Correspondent of the Herald, in his letter of March 21st, says: As regards the rumors of new negotiations of peace, they are rumors and not worth listening to. The hour of negotiation is past. The rejection of the last ultimatum of the Western Powers by the Czar has been received here and at Paris by telegraph. It has not yet been officially communicated to the Foreign Secretary. As soon as it is, a royal message will be sent down to the houses of Parliament, and the official declaration of war will follow. Sir Charles Napier's fleet is already in the Baltic. The English Embassador at Berlin sent him a courier with the news of the rejection of the ultimatum as soon as he received it, that he might act according to any previous instructions he might have received. The armaments of Russia on the Baltic are on an immense scale, and hard blows will take place. The Russian navy can, to say the least, show fight The following statement is, I believe, reliable:

The entire marine of Russia is collected at two stations, those of the Baltic and of the Black Sea. Of these, that of the Baltic is divided into three sections, and that of the Black Sea into two. But this does not include the various gunboats and small craft. Each division of the fleet consists usually of one three-decker, eight two-deckers, six frigates, one corvette and five smaller vessels. Thus, the Baltic fleet would number twenty-seven vessels of the line, including three three-deckers, eighteen frigates, and fifteen corvettes, brigs and smaller vessels, besides a considerable number of steamers. That of the Black Sea, on the other hand, will amount to eighteen vessels of the line, and among them three three-deckers, besides twelve frigates, ten corvettes and several steamers Hence, the Russian marine amounts in all to forty-five vessels of the line, thirty frigates, five corvettes, and twenty brigs, besides the very considerable force of steamers and gunboats, which the Russian inspiration places at four or five hundred vessels. The aggregate of the Russian crews is given at fifty thousand men, of whom thirty thousand eight hundred belong to the Baltic, and nineteen thousand eight hundred to the Black Sea fleet. The grand Russian three-deckers are the Russia, of 130 guns; the Twelve Apostles, of 120 guns; the Three Saints, of 120, and the Warsaw, of 120. Admiral Prince Menschikoff is at the head of the naval staff; the Grand Duke Constantine is High Admiral of the Russian fleets; Van Kolsakoff and Von Ricord are also Admirals Among the Vice Admirals are persons named Glasenauss, Katschaloff, Von Berg, Count Heyder, Von Lutge, Putislin, Karnioff, Nachimoff, Kmanny, Melioholf, Bogdenovich, Von Plater, etc

Her land preparations on the Gulf of Finland are immense. The Emperor in person, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, has just visited all the fortresses, the three principal ones of which are—Cronstadt, Orienbaum and Helsingfors The corps of guards and grenadiers—the first mustering 25 650 effective infantry, 13,200 cavalry, with 2000 sappers, 3 00 artillery, and 116 field pieces; and the second the same number of infantry, sappers and artillery, with 5728 cavalry and 112 field pieces, or a total of 73 000 *flute* infantry, 19,000 cavalry, 6000 artillery and 4000 sappers, making a general total of 104,000 in round numbers—are destined to garrison the strongholds, from Abo, in Finland, to the Gulf of Livonia. These will be supported by the special Finland corps of 14,000 men, and by the numerous veteran and garrison battalions, called "Inward Guard," of which there are about six battalions of 1000 men each, in the districts from St. Petersburg to Riga, inclusive, so that, at the smallest computation, the effective force disposable between Abo and Riga amounts to 120,000 men, with 260 field pieces. It appears, however, that the second *corps d'armée*, hitherto occupying Poland, has received orders and will commence its march to the East forthwith. It is to be replaced by the first corps, occupying at present the Government of Minsk, and by part of the corps of guards Nearly the whole of the frontier Governments of Russia, from Finland to the Prussian frontiers and thence from Poland to Bessarabia and the Crimea, have been placed under martial law, by a ukase of the 6th instant In addition to the forces above mentioned, sixty battalions of reserve, consisting of the fifth battalion of as many infantry regiments, have been completed, and are in readiness to move.

The fact alone of these immense preparations will suffice to convince any one that Nicholas will show fight, and from the Baltic to the Black Sea there may soon be heard one continuous roar of artillery. I believe that Denmark, Sweden and Norway will declare for France and England at the first outbreak Large sums have been voted in their respective Parliaments almost unanimously, for army and navy The Prussian Chambers have likewise voted thirty millions of dollars for warlike preparations, and the Sardinian Chamber the sum of thirty millions of francs.

The documents I alluded to in my last—the secret and confidential plans of Russia respecting the proposed dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire—have been presented to Parliament, and published extensively in all the London journals If any doubt existed in the mind of any man as to the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas with regard to Turkey, these documents will dispel it. The proposed dismemberment was indignantly rejected at the time by the English Government; but one would think that the knowledge of the fact ought to have enlightened them as to the object of Prince Menschikoff's mission It is seldom that documents of this confidential and secret nature find the light of publicity; it is a glance behind the scenes of the political curtain with a vengeance I leave it with you to analyze the documents yourself; they are well worth perusal. Candia and Egypt are offered to England Turkey is spoken of by the Czar as a poor sick man, that may any day slip through our fingers, and it is necessary to be prepared with the steps to be taken at his dissolution. The Emperor expressly declares that he would not allow the establishment of a Byzantine empire. So much for the hopes of the Greeks. The idea that his recent interference was to benefit the Christian subjects of the Porte, also falls to the ground, as he avows his object the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

Madrid, March 16, 1854.—The officers and sergeants of the regiment of Cordova, who have fled to France, have been summoned to present themselves before the proper authorities at Saragossa, unless they wish to be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly.

Copenhagen, March 20, 1854.—Sir Charles Napier arrived to-day in the Valorous steam frigate. The rest of the British fleet are in Wingo Bay.

The Danish ministry remain in office.

The appearance of the British fleet in these waters has greatly strengthened the popular and constitutional party in Denmark, and on the other hand inflicted the friends of Russia with proportionate disgust.

Berlin, March 20, 1854.—The English Government applied to engage sixty Prussian pilots at Swinemunde, the port of Stettin. They have requested leave of absence from the Government here. Count Groeben and the Prince of Hohenzollern have returned.

The export of gold from Russia is reported to be prohibited.

The commander of the troops at Revel had proclaimed that probably the town would be bombarded by the English and French, and women had been required to leave it.

On the 15th the Miramla left, bound for Kiel.

Berlin, March 21, 1854.—The *Prussische Correspondenz* of to-day vindicates, in firm language, the independent attitude of Prussia, and alludes to the support of Austria and Germany, which are ready to step forward with energy to protect the interests of Germany, if ever attacked.

Russia requires that Prussian neutrality should be strictly observed.

The infant Prince Oscar, of Sweden, was dead.

Paris, Sunday evening, March 19.—The news of the rejection by the Czar of the *ultimatum* of the Western Powers, brought as it has been by telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, has taken the public by surprise, as it was thought that the Czar would postpone giving his answer till the expiry of the six days. The result was, however, expected, and so completely was the Paris public prepared for it, that the funds remain at the Petite Bourse to-day nearly at the closing prices of yesterday.

London, Wednesday Evening, March 22.—The Times Paris correspondent writes: "I am assured on excellent authority that it has been decided that 3000 British troops, viz: 2000 cavalry and 1000 artillery—will pass through France, to embark at Toulon or Marseilles, and that the first detachments is expected at Paris in a week or ten days from present date. Lord Raglan is expected in Paris on the 1st of April, or very soon after."

The publication of the secret correspondence has increased the good feeling towards England.

No later news from the East

The Globe says: "We are enabled to state that the Turkish loan for £2 000,000 has this day been taken by Messrs Rothschild of this city. The price 84, the stock to be reimbursed at par in fifteen years from the date of issue, and it will pay nearly nine per cent. on these terms."

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT JACKSONVILLE, FA.—Intelligence has been received at Charleston of a terrible conflagration which has taken place at Jacksonville, Fa., destroying the entire business portion of the town. It occurred on the night of Wednesday, the 5th inst. The whole square fronting the bay, btwen street, East Newnal, the block known as Brynes's, altogether including seventy houses, including twenty-three stores, the custom-house, and the only two printing offices in the place The loss is over $300,000. The amount of insurance is estimated at one-half. The insurances are effected in New York, New England and Georgia offices.

AMERICANS IN THE TURKISH ARMY.—A letter in the Boston Traveller, dated Constantinople, March 2, says: "Two Americans are now in the Turkish army, one having the commission of a Colonel and the other, I think, of a Major. The former was a Captain in the United States Army. Both have gone to join the troops at Kars, near the Georgian frontier."

SNOW IN RUSSIA.—From the interior of Russia it is reported that the snow was lying every where, and in many places was from five to seven feet deep, seriously hindering the marching of troops. For sixty or seventy versts round Odessa the snow had melted, making the ground spongy and impassable

The number of lives which were lost during the year past by accidents on Massachusetts railroads, was 55; of which 15 were on the Providence and Worcester, 10 upon the Western, 6 upon the Boston and Worcester; 8 upon the Fitchburg, and 7 upon the Old Colony.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, has vetoed the Temperance bill An attempt was made to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, which failed for want of a two-third's vote, and the probability is now that no new prohibitory law will pass.

The State Auditor of Illinois in his report says that the aggregate value of property in that State, returned to his office for 1853, is $221,715,963, the taxes of which were $2,062,-061.

The earnings of the Georgia Central Railroad for the year 1853 amount to $986,073 84 After paying all expenses there remained a balance of $256,788. This company pays 8 per cent. on the capital stock.

The Government has presented to the owners of the ship Antarctic (which took off a portion of the passengers on the Sau Francisco,) the sum of $25,000, as a token of gratitude for the service rendered

Mr. Culbertson, Saml Smith and John Pemberton have been appointed commissioners under the McDonogh bequest, on the part of the city of New Orleans.

Col. Jones E. Robertson, formerly a member of the Legislature, died at his residence, in Plaquemines parish, of cholera, on the 3d inst., aged 45 years.

The Spanish steamer Pizarro was lost on the 12th ult., by striking on a rock off Cape Mary, near Baracoa. The crew and passengers were saved.

It is said that Mr. J. B. Gough, the total abstinence lecturer, nets £250 a month in England by his orations

The Comet is paying us another visit. It may be seen in the Northwest, a few degrees above the horizon.

Samuel A. Leonard has been elected Mayor of Pensacola.

CUBA.—We have received a copy of the Valparaiso Herald of March 1.

The Herald suggests that Chile offers as fine a field to the intelligent peasant farmer as any country in the world, where it says that with a proper stock of modern farm requisites for economizing labor and doing efficient work, the agriculture of Chile offers as sure and rapid a means of accumulating wealth as any country now known. Labor is cheap and not likely to exceed 37½ cents per day for many years.

Constant efforts are being made to extend the educational system throughout the country. A decree just published by the Minister of Instruction, provides for the establishment of a depot of Government educational books in every *Intendants*, which are to be sold at government prices, and given away gratis to those who cannot afford to pay. It is highly gratifying to see the government thus laying the foundation of a prosperity in the nation by educating the people

Don Roberto Simpson is appointed Commissioner to go to England to procure the construction of a war steamer, for which purpose to sum of $200,000 is appropriated.

The government has given pecuniary support to an establishment for the improvement of pottery; the experiments made have been successful, and a superior article has been produced with the clay of the country.

BETROTHAL OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTERS. At Constantinople, on the 24th of February, an interesting ceremony took place, being the legal confirmation of the betrothal of the Sultan's eldest daughter, the Sultana Fathma, aged fourteen years, to Ali Galib, aged twenty-one years, the son of Redschid Pasha, one of the Cabinet Ministers. A long train of men, bearing on their heads trays of fruit, flowers, brocades, jewels, etc., as wedding presents, marched in procession from Redschid Pasha's house to the Sultan's palace, accompanied by a train of pretty Turkish damsels handsomely attired. On the same day were celebrated the first betrothals of the Sultan's three remaining daughters with the sons of high dignitaries of State, all the princesses being quite children. The presents for these different marriages will, it is said, cost 40,000,000 piastres, Redschid Pasha alone having spent 6,000,000 piastres in jewelry.

HATRED OF THE CIRCASSIAN WOMEN TOWARDS THE RUSSIANS.—As an incident of the bitter hatred felt by the Circassians towards the Russians, it is stated that a few years ago, a slave ship sprung a leak out at sea, just as a Russian steamer passed in the distance. The Turkish slave-dealer, who preferred even the chill blasts of Siberia to a grave even in deep water, made signals of distress, and the steamer came up in time to rescue the ship and its living cargo from destruction But so deeply is hatred implanted in every Circassian heart, that the spirit of the girls revolted at the thought of becoming the helpmates of the gray-coated soldiers, instead of sharing the sumptuous couch of a Turkish Pasha. They had bid adieu to their native mountains with little emotion, but as the Russian ship approached, they set up a terrible and despairing scream. Some sprang headlong into the sea, others drove their knives into their hearts. To these heroines, death was preferable to the bridal bed of a detested Muscovite The survivors were taken to Anapa and married to Cossacks, or given to officers as servants.

Mr. Short was on his way home rather late one night from an evening entertainment. Mr. Short fell in with a gentleman, who entered into conversation with him. After walking a short distance, the gentleman left, and shortly afterwards Mr. Short, wishing to ascertain the hour, felt for his watch, and found that it was missing. Mr Short ran after the gentleman, who was still in sight, and ordered him to deliver up that watch or die. The gentleman, after shivering dreadfully from fright, did so, and Mr Short proceeded on his way home, rejoicing at the recovery of his property. Mr. Short reached his residence, related the adventure to his wife, who tremblingly told him that when he went out in the evening, he did not take his watch with him, but left it lying on the mantlepiece. Mr Short pulled out the ticker which he had forced from the gentleman in the street, and found that he himself had committed highway robbery. Newspaper paragraph next morning—"Daring Outrage"—trepidation of Short, who seeks out the stranger—restitution—apology—all right.

LAMARTINE.—The Paris correspondent of the Washington Sentinel, having paid a recent visit to Lamartine, gives the following account of the poet-statesman: "I spent part of last evening with Lamartine. He lives in a pretty but humble residence; and we found him surrounded by men of letters and distinguished pers

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Documents and Observations

On the capture of the American Steamer Black Warrior, as published in the "Diario de la Marina," Translated into English by H. H. A.

Among the documents comes the Presidential Message, which we have already published.

[illegible] official document in which the United States speaks to his national Secretary General Pesuela is at the Government; our columns have to give place to refutations of or absurdities that appear in the of the States of the Union. The country has long forfeited all credit and repute among men of judgment and sense throughout this world, and accordingly reaps nothing but contempt. It would be improper on the part of the editor of a newspaper, in this case, to rise and argue with the President of [illegible] which he too comes to lower himself to write in the manner we have seen with you that are so, and you that that name of your fathers, and that are kindly and hospitably received and treated by this land: you all that has occurred in the case of the Black Warrior, know: that a Custom-house regulation strictly enforced to defeat fraud on the part of an Anglo-American trader is an [illegible] to that nation, and such to Mr. Franklin Pierce, [illegible]. Know: that if a country is situated in the neighborhood of the States becomes necessary to them in relations, it would be madness to permit aggressions and such a to commercial rights as that is country exacts rigid conformity to foreigners should submit to the laws of the land that receives them bosom. Know that, if these laws do not please them, they do not go elsewhere, as the old peace-promoting Franklin would advise them to do, but they insist require theirs to reign in that country, and if they do not succeed in this with a nation possessed of honor and pride that would rather sacrifice her last man, then they make out that, by such independence of the other party, they are suffering insults to their national flag. Know ye good men of all countries and opinions, that this is the language which now is held from the chair once occupied by the gentle of justice, peace and moderation, by the philosophic, the honorable Washington! Behold him [illegible]ating, under pretences as insignificant, a war that would, for two nations be a bloody and to them more painful as experience Behold him listening to none but [illegible] punished for a fraud, in order to vilify his heart's desire and with the utmost [illegible] ness the pendnot of our first authority, a gentleman whose reputation is every- [illegible] and in such a manner established that he [illegible] deserved the honor of a more minute investigation of his deeds before characterizing them so outrageously. Know then, ye that are on the spot, what they were: for the publication we are going to make of them, with official documents, is directed to those that have not like ourselves witnessed the proceedings of this low and trifling business, with which they would wish to make a noise over all the world.

We also hope they may reach the ears of the President of the United States and make him think differently from what he has hitherto done upon the evidence of the erroneous and passionate communications from his Consul here, and from Messrs. Tyng & Co.

DOCUMENTS

which compose the history of what has occurred in the case of the Black Warrior.

[No. 1.]—First communication to the Most excellent the President of the Council of Ministers.—Most excellent Sir: To prevent the ill effect which in your Pre-eminence might be produced by perhaps exaggerated news, that may be communicated through private channels, about the detaining and abandoning of the North American steamer Black Warrior, I am going to give to your Excellency, in my double character of Captain General and of Superintendent of the Royal Treasury, a succinct narration of what has occurred since the arrival of the said vessel, a relation which will in an authentic manner be corroborated by the official documents accumulated in the dispatch of the case, the testimony of which, as far as they go up now, I accompany, and the same I repeat also to our representative in Washington as in such cases I am instructed to do by Royal order. On the 28th day of last month, that in which the steamer Black Warrior arrived in this port, her consignee repaired to the Custom-house and requested to enter her in ballast. Next he presented a manifest in harmony with that declaration, that is to say, a manifest in which nothing was expressed or declared except articles of ship's provisions; and lastly, he solicited the clearance of the vessel, reiterating the conviction of the vessel's sailing in ballast; and it must here be observed, that when the searcher's visit was paid her, according to article 1. of the Instruction for the Custom-houses, a Custom's officer delivered to the Captain a list of the regulations and obligations (written in English) to which, like all others, he must subject himself, and in spite of which neither he nor the consignee would add, within the legal term, to the fraudulent manifest of which I have already spoken. The head of the Custom-house, before granting the clearance solicited, ordered the Commander of Tide-waiters again to visit the ship and make sure of the fact of her carrying no cargo; but having found on board of her a great number of bales of cotton which she was carrying from Mobile to New York, as he said, her departure was stopped and judicial proceedings commenced; because, according to article 190 of the said Instruction, the Captain had incurred the penalties which article 162 points out.

The discharging and depositing of the cotton was next, by a decree from the Court of Rents, proceeded to, which the captain wished to oppose, finishing with committing the rash act of abandoning and leaving the vessel which he and all the crew quitted. This was the reason why the Administrator of Customs, with previous consent of mine, in polite terms invited the house of the consignee to name an agent who might, as his representative, assist in that operation, and also to go through some other indispensable formalities in order to leave the steamer dispatched: but this step of pure grace and whose sole object was to avoid consequences detrimental to the passengers and that house itself, was not accepted.

In the meantime the consignee came to me, clearly confessing the fault, attributing it to their ignorance and begging of me the grace of not exacting higher duties than those paid by any vessel with cargo entered for transit; but I did not judge it proper to comply with his request, partly from respect for the law, partly also because, the cause once judicially commenced, it was no longer my province to adopt the resolution solicited, and above all because, weighing the above mentioned circumstance of having placed in the captain's hands the list of instructions, of which also I enclose a copy, they could no longer argue the plea of ignorance of usages and languages, and much less that of the same captain's having done so on other occasions, since the law has never been suspended here, and as former concealments, far from [illegible] meaning his reclamation, made his case worse. I therefore limited myself to ordering the two petitions to be attached to the judicial proceedings which are about to be brought to a close, it being my duty to inform your Excellency beforehand, till I shall have it in my power to send the complete testimony, that, as the steamer had been abandoned in the manner explained, she was placed under the charge and in custody of the Commander of Tide-waiters, not without having requested the Commander-in-chief of this Marine district to give the assistance of some mariners who might, being now on board of her, attend to her safety and preservation, till, after unloading her and upon the conclusion of the cause now under investigation, the Court shall decide upon the release or sale of the vessel. Up to this day more than 900 bales of cotton have been discharged, and there still remain on board some packages and barrels the contents of which are unknown and which I have ordered to be inspected, availing myself in the meantime of the departure of this mail to inform your Excellency of what has occurred till to-day, purposing to do so with what may take place from now forward by the mail of next month, provided the final decision of the case has then, as I suppose, been pronounced. God grant your Excellency long life, etc.

Most Excellent Sir,

THE MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

A true copy:

MANUEL M. CARBAJAL.

HAVANA, March 7, 1854.

[No. 2.]—*Second communication to the most excellent the President of the Council of Ministers*—Most excellent Sir: In conformity with what I announced to your Excellency in my official communication of the 7th of this month, on informing you of the detention and abandonment of the Anglo-American steamer Black Warrior, it is my duty now to conclude the narration which in my said official communication I left pending. On conclusion of her discharge, it resulted that the Black Warrior was carrying 957 bales of cotton, various packages of luggage and several other articles of commerce shipped in Mobile, and here (when she could only fraudulently do so) bound for New York. Article 190 of the Custom-house Instruction in force, directs as follows: The Captain of every national or foreign vessel that enters any port of entry in the Island, whether with cargo or in ballast, whether putting in or in transit, shall present his manifest or register in the manner and under the circumstances prescribed in that Instruction, and shall be subject to the fines and penalties which for violation of its rules are imposed in the same. Article 162 says thus: after the 12 hours, pointed out in article 16 for the rectification of, or addition to the manifest, shall have expired, all packages, that may be omitted in it, shall be seized, and besides this the Captain be fined to the amount of the value, provided always the amount of the duties which would have to be paid on the contents of the package or packages do not exceed four hundred dollars; because if it exceed that sum and if the articles belonging or consigned to the owner, captain or supercargo, the fine shall have no effect, and instead of it the vessel, together with its freights and everything else available, shall be seized. And article 175 is couched in the following terms: If in consequence of the searcher's visit, which has to be paid to every vessel before dispatching the register under which she has to navigate, there should result in her cargo some excess, this shall be seized and the captain fined to the amount of such excess. From these articles your Excellency will deduce the penalties the Black Warrior has incurred, penalties which would at once have been inflicted by the Court of the Treasury, if on proposition of the Attorney-General it had not been considered preferable in pass the proceedings, as was done by a decree of the 13th of this month, over to the political administration upon this territory, and at the sight of the memorial of the Captain of the steamer, of the opinions of the Attorney-General and Assessor, and of a decree of the Treasurer by which he submitted the solution of the case to this Superintendency, I ordered the Superior Board of Administration (the Administrator of Customs and the Visitor-General being in attendance) to act on the case.

The Board declared as legal the declaration of the seizure and fines already made in the proceedings, and as worthy of being confirmed in all its parts; but left it to my discretion to reduce the penalties if I thought fit and proper, and as had been the practice on other analogous occasions with national and foreign vessels. Actuated by a sentiment of equity, I wished to modify them; but before doing so I thought it would become me to request the Attorney-General that he would propose what fine in his official opinion ought to be inflicted, considering what the Board of political administration had declared on the subject. The Attorney-General gave it as his opinion that considering the very great amount of the seizure and fine of Instruction, there ought to be inflicted, instead of them, a fine of ten thousand dollars, besides the expense and costs of the discharge; but I, in accordance with the spirit of benevolence so striking in the report of the Board of political administration, came to resolve by order of the 16th, that all the fine to be inflicted upon the owners of the steamer should be six thousand dollars, without any further exposure whatever might be the cause of them, although from this sum had to be deducted the costs, till then produced, and the duties of which the Royal Customs had been defrauded. In consequence of this decision the consignee yesterday took charge of the vessel after depositing a bond for the six thousand dollars in which he was fined. He subsequently presented to me a memorial begging me to modify the fine still more; but this, being no longer in my power, I authorized him to address Her Majesty, through me, and so he has done in thankful and moderate terms which are in decided contrast with the furious vociferations which in their country has been excited by the enemies of this, whose authorities know how to blend, as they have done in this case and will ever do, and at whatever cost, gentleness and benignity with firmness and energy, that satisfy the national dignity. God grant your Excellency a long life, etc.

Most Excellent Sir,

MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

A true copy:

MANUEL MARIA CARBAJAL.

HAVANA, March 21, 1854.

[No. 3.]—*First letter from the Anglo-American Consul.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, February 28, 1854.

Most Excellent Sir—I have been informed by Captain Bulloch, Commander of the American steamship Black Warrior, that the Authorities of the Custom-house have refused to dispatch her for reasons unknown to him. On consulting with the consignees of said shipbere they assure me that she was cleared at the Custom-house on the 25th inst. in the same manner as she has been on her former trips, being expected here from Mobile on her way to New York on the 26th, that on their sending to the Custom-house to-day (the ship did not arrive till this morning) for the dispatch to take to the Captain of the ports to procure the pass to leave the port, they were informed that the vessel was stopped. The consignees as well as the Captain are ignorant of having infringed any law of the port, as the ship was cleared in the usual manner, they are, therefore, under the necessity of applying to your Excellency with a petition that your Excellency be so kind as to instruct the Authorities of the Maritime Custom-house in this port to dispatch the vessel in time to enable her to leave this port to-morrow morning.

Hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to accede to the petition above expressed. I have the honor to be with great respect Your Excellency's very obdt. servant, the Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate,

R. H. ROBERTSON.

His Excellency, the Marquis de la Pezuela, Governor, Captain-General, Superintendent-General of the Royal Exchequer, etc., etc., etc., of the Island of Cuba.

[No. 4.]—*The Secretary's answer to the Consul of the United States of this place.*—My dear Sir: The most Excellent the Governor and Captain-General directs me to say to your honor, as I now do, that, on receipt of your communication of this day, relative to the detention of the American steamer Black Warrior by the Custom-house of this port, he demanded full information on the subject from the Administrator-General of that branch, who has reported that at the request of the consignee of the said steamer, Mr. Charles Tyng, he ordered the Commander of Tide-waiters to pay the searcher's visit to the said steamer and the result of that visit was that she was not in ballast, as the consignee said, but that she had 400 bales of cotton on board; that after taking the necessary steps he suggested to his Excellency the Treasurer the penalty of seizing the goods and fining the Captain, according to the regulation of the Customs; and the said Treasurer fining it all in order, directed him to proceed to the same, for which purpose he gave orders to the Commander of tide-waiters to have the seized goods discharged and deposited, having acted in all this with the necessary urgency, lest the steamer should suffer delay; and lastly, that before giving this order to the Commander of Tide-waiters he had a conference with Mr. Tyng to see if he would be security for the Captain, that the vessel might go out early the next morning, but he refused.

These are all the particulars of the case, which by order of his Excellency I communicate in answer to your Honor, remaining, my dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSE ESTEBAN, Government Secretary:

HAVANA, February 28, 1854.

[No. 5.]—*Second letter from the Anglo-American Consul to the Captain-General.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, March 1, 1854.

Most Excellent Sir: The United States steamer Corwin, Lieut Commanding Craven, will by my order leave this port for Charleston at 4 o'clock this afternoon with a bearer of dispatches to Washington, who will be happy to take charge of any communication that your Excellency may have to send.

Captain Bulloch having abandoned the steamship Black Warrior into the hands of the Authorities of this port, will proceed in the steamer Corwin on his way to Washington, which I notify your Excellency in case that any demand may exist against him. The crew of the Black Warrior have all left her.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's very obdt. servant, the Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate,

WM. H. ROBERTSON.

His Excellency, the Marquis de la Pezuela, Governor, Captain-General, etc., etc., etc.

[No. 6.]—*His Excellency's answer.—To Colonel Robertson, Consular agent for the United States in this place.*—My dear sir: I thank you for your kind offer to forward any correspondence of mine to Washington by the steamer you speak of in your letter of this day's date, and should the case occur I would do so with much pleasure, although I know of no necessity for it just now. As regards the Captain of the Black Warrior, I cannot authorize him to go, as he wishes to do, because his case is pending in the Court of the Treasury, which has not yet had time to report on the subject of the affair in which he stands compromised for having made a false declaration in order to exempt himself from the payment of duties, the more so as he has abandoned his vessel without any legitimate grounds.

I therefore remain, my dear sir, your most respectfully, THE MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

HAVANA, March 1, 1854.

[No. 7.]—*First Memorial of Messrs. Charles Tyng & Co..*

To his Excellency the Captain-General.

Most excellent sir: Messrs. Charles Tyng & Co., consignees of the American steamer Black Warrior, which yesterday arrived in this port from Mobile, respectfully represent to your Excellency that the commander of the said vessel as an officer of the United States Navy, and little versed in the regulations of this Custom-house, has made many voyages like the present, bringing on board his vessel cotton shipped in Mobile for New York, and that he has omitted manifesting the same on his arrival in this port from ignorance of the dispositions that are in force for cargo in transit, nevertheless the memorialists went, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to ask permission in the Custom-house to make the declaration the Captain had omitted because of ignorance, and because he had done so in all his former voyages, and as they were extraordinarily denied, this, and moreover called upon for heavy fines which they do not consider they ought to pay because of the peculiarity of the case, both so simple and so innocent; they beg your Excellency will graciously take into your high consideration the force of our simple reasons, and granting that in such omission there has not been intended the least malice, will direct, if your Excellency should think proper, that we shall only pay to the Custom-house the duties that correspond to a vessel which enters this port with a cargo for transit. This is the gracious favor we look forward to from the well known discretion and justice your Excellency knows how to administer.

Most excellent sir,

CHARLES TYNG & Co.

HAVANA, 1st March, 1854.

[No. 8.]—*Second Memorial of Charles Tyng & Co.*

Most excellent Sir: Messrs. Tyng & Co., merchants residing in this place, with due respect represent that they are truly sorry for all that has occurred with the Black Warrior, whose consignees they are, and all that has caused the detention of that vessel in this port. Foreigners by birth, little versed in the language and much less in the laws and regulations of the Customs, they have fallen into an error from pure ignorance, but by no means from desire of hurting the Royal Treasury or of creating difficulties.

The nature of the case, the frequent voyages of the steamer, always consigned to the memorialists, without any unpleasantness whatever in any of them, will convince your Excellency that it has never been our intention, nor that of Captain Bulloch to doubt the Customs' laws or usages of the port, which, on the contrary, we are disposed ever to respect, and we repeat that nothing but a very natural desire to procure a quick dispatch for the vessel, would perhaps have made us omit the steps most conducive to our object, but without any desire of interfering in any way with the dispositions of the authorities. From your Excellency, as the decided protector of commerce and of the foreigners resident in this capital, we confidently expect that you will take into consideration the immense damages that fall to our responsibility. The Custom-house, already satisfied as to the nature of the cargo the Black Warrior brings, can suspend her discharge and avoid further expense, and permit her to proceed on her projected voyage, leaving us to the indulgence of your Excellency as well as notorious justice which in the resolution it is going to adopt will not confound him that involuntarily errors with him that does so premeditatingly. With these hopes we beseech your Excellency to direct that on the terms of our memorial we may be permitted to proceed to the reshipment of the goods discharged, and that, after passing through the formalities of the Custom-house still pending, the steamer Black Warrior may continue her voyage with all her cargo. This is the gracious favor we hope for from your Excellency's justice. Havana, 2d March, 1854. Most excellent sir,

CHARLES TYNG & Co.

[No. 9.]—*Messrs. Tyng & Co.'s Memorial to H. M.*—Madam: Chas Tyng & Co., merchants of Havana, at the Royal feet of your Majesty, and with the most profound respect beg to represent, that by the Superintendency of the Royal Treasury of the Island of Cuba, after taking into consideration the previous proceedings of the case, there was inflicted a fine of six thousand dollars upon the proprietors of the steamer Black Warrior. This fine was put instead of confiscation of the cargo not manifested by the Captain upon his arrival, without the least intention of defrauding the Royal duties, as it consisted of articles not consumed in the country, and as they only came in transit. Thus the payment of those six thousand dollars would become one loss more to the proprietors of the vessel and cargo, wherefore as soon as the decision was communicated to the memorialists they at once offered to receive the steamer the Captain had abandoned from the first, in order to represent to your Majesty graciously to take into consideration the same previous proceedings as the Superintendency had, the enormous losses suffered by the detention and discharge of the vessel, the expenses re-shipping the cargo, for the continuation of the voyage, and to exempt the memorialists as consignees of the owners of the vessel from the payment of the six thousand dollars. In virtue of what has been represented to your Majesty, they reverently beg your Majesty will, with her high wisdom and justice, leave them exempt from the said payment, as a grace which they hope for from the august benignity of your Majesty.

At the Royal feet of your Majesty,

CHARLES TYNG & Co.

Havana, March 20, 1854.

[No. 10.]—*Last Letter from the Consul of the United States.*

HAVANA, 30th March, 1854.

My Dear Sir: In the hurry of the moment, and in my anxiety to get the affair of the Black Warrior amicably settled in the beginning, I omitted to take a copy of my communication to you on that subject. Will you be kind enough to direct a copy to be sent to me, and sincerely oblige me. With great respect and consideration, your Excellency's ob't and humble servant, WM. H. ROBERTSON.

The communication was dated 28th February.

[No. 11.]—*The Government Secretary's answer.—To the U. S. Consul in this place.*—My Dear Sir: His Excellency directs me to send your Honor the copy you desire, for it does not enter his gentlemanly mind to conceal any facts, as all of them will always gain the more they are exposed to the light of day and to the judgment of sound reason.

This is what I have to say to your Honor in answer to your communication of to-day, and I remain your Honor's most obedient humble servant, JOSE ESTEVAN,

Government Secretary.

Havana, 30th March, 1854.

[No. 12.]—*Mr. Charles Tyng's Affidavit.*—In the ever-faithful city of the Havana, on the twenty-ninth day of March, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four of our Lord, by virtue of a mandate from the Political Secretary of this Captaincy General, I, the Government Notary, appeared in the said Secretary's office, where there were also Mr. Charles Tyng, consignee of the American steamer Black Warrior, the principal clerk in the said office, Mr. Francisco Martinez, and Mr. Augustin Maria Guaxardo; and in the presence of them Mr. Secretary (José Estovan) informed the said Mr. Charles Tyng that, by order of the Most Excellent the Governor and Captain General, he had before him a newspaper called The Weekly Herald, published in New York on Saturday, the 11th March of the present year, in order to read the letter published in the said newspaper and signed by the said Tyng, directed to Messrs. Livingston & Co., of New York; and after perusing the said letter and fully initiating himself into its contents, he declared that the said letter is in substance the same as the one he directed to the aforesaid gentlemen, except the three lines which precede the last three; for the said three, or the substance of them, he does not recognize as part of his letter; and that he directed the said letter to the owners of the company of the New York and Alabama Steamers, as agent in this city of the said company, and to those gentlemen also as agents of the said company, and not to be published, as he had no such intention, which circumstance he openly declares. With which terminated the act, which he signed, together with the Secretary and the two witnesses present before me, and which I attest. JOSÉ ESTEBAN.

CHARLES TYNG & Co.

FRANCISCO A. MARTINEZ.

AUGUSTIN MARIA GUAXARDO Y FAXARDO.

Before me: FRANCISCO DE CASTRO.

[No. 13.]—*Superior Permission to Publish the Preceding Documents.*—Government and Captain-General's Office of the ever-faithful Island of Cuba.—Political Secretary's Office.—Fourth Section.—In granting the application in which you beg me to authorize your publishing in the *Diario de la Marina* the message of the President of the United States on the subject of the detention in this port of the American steamer Black Warrior, I have thought fit to permit it, provided always that you also publish the documents which constitute the veritable history of that affair, for which purpose every facility will be given you to obtain copies of such as you ask for in the Secretary's office of this Superior Government.

God grant you a long life, etc.

THE MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

Havana, 30th March, 1854.

Mr. Editor of the "Diario de la Marina."

In the Louisiana Courier of the 23d of this month, we have seen reprinted a communication which Mr. Robertson, the commercial agent of the United States of America in this place, has directed, under date of the 3d of the same month, to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, relative to the proceedings caused by Captain Bulloch, of the Anglo-American steamer Black Warrior, by infringing the customs laws in force, and as in that long and diffuse communication there are set down several notoriously false precedents, we believe it to be our duty to refute them; without the least intention, however, of justifying in any way the authorities, whose acts have been founded upon the strictest legality.

It says that the captain assured him that he believed there existed a special convention which exempted his steamer and others of her class from presenting manifests of the cargo which they brought for transit; that the rules also prescribe the manifesting of the coal they bring on board with them; that this law has never been obeyed, and that this neglect and non-observance of the laws on the part of the authorities does not warrant their being put in force, for having become extinct; that he has also understood that there exists a law which directs that, when there is clear proof that there exists no intention of infringing or eluding the law of the customs, those that caused any irregularity cannot be declared guilty; and referring at the same time to another communication, directed to the same Mr. Marcy, it says that the line of English mail steamers enter, and take in cargo, presenting their manifests as entering in ballast, even when they have cargo on board, of which he had been assured as certain by Mr. Crawford, the English Consul.

Now there never has existed, nor does there exist any convention that exempts steamers from the formalities to which all other vessels are subject; and although those of the English and North American lines that rank as vessels of war, are free of tonnage duty, this franchise is, by Royal order of 3d October, 1852, denied all other steamers, including the Black Warrior, for not being of that category, which her consignee was not ignorant of because since the month of August, 1852, he has been petitioning to be admitted to the same favor, to which effect he has given bond to respond to the dues of navigation, in case the supreme Government do not accede to his petition.

The Customs do not inspect the steamers on their arrival, to see whether they have coal on board or not, because, as all of them take coal from the deposits which are in this port, it is supposed that they have little or none on board, when they have to provide themselves with it for the continuation of their voyage.

It is absurd to suppose that there is a law applicable to intentions. Such as exist are explicit and point out what must be done in cases of infringement, without leaving it to the judgment of him that has to administer them, whether there was intention of committing fraud, or not.

It is false that the English mail steamers are authorized to omit in their manifests their transit cargo. In proof of which we accompany a copy of the manifests, which the Custom-house is in possession of as presented by the commanders of the English steamers that have entered this year, and whose entries were solicited by M. Crewford, their consul, and from them it will be seen that in none of the voyages referred to, have they omitted going through this formality.

We should not have troubled ourselves about this business, if the press of the neighboring States adulterating facts and leaning upon documents containing pretended facts like Mr. Robertson's communication, had not endeavored to calumniate our superior authority, whose proceeding, ever based upon justice and morality, are too far from the depraved intentions of its authors.

Memorandum of the transit cargo manifested by the Commanders of the Royal English mail steamers in the voyages to the port of the Havana under the dates in the margin.

1854.		
Jan. 9.	Str. Clyde from Vera Cruz.	123 pks mdse
" "	" "	258 do, with $575,362
" 24.	Str. Teviot, from St. Thomas.	200 casks quicksilver
" "	" "	$3500 in cash
" "	" "	71 parcels of samples
Feb 10.	Str. Teviot from Vera Cruz.	619 pks, $1,409,962 44
" "	" "	147 pks mdse
" "	St. Thomas.	99 flasks quicksilver
" "	" "	72 pks mdse
Mar. 11.	" "	Vera Cruz. 207 pks, with $480,000
" "	" "	67 pks merchandise
" 23.	" "	St. Thomas. 201 casks quicksilver
" "	" "	67 tlasks mdse

The above is a true copy of the said manifests.

RAIMUNDO P. GAMBOA,
Visitor-General of Customs.

Havana, March 31, 1854.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now opening at Sparta, La., with the largest stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Clothing, that has ever been in the place, and invite the attention of those who are in want of Goods, as our prices will compare favorably with any in the country. One price for Goods.

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ap8 4m P. R. McCRANY.

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The undersigned, having been appointed as agent for the sale of lots at Ocean Springs, has, under the authority of the proprietors of the place, had the whole property resurveyed and a map made upon a large scale; also, lithographed plans in pamphlet form, for distribution to persons wishing to purchase. The two will enable any one to see the location and qualities of any particular lot, or they will be shown them on the spot, either by one of the owners, or

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H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 12. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854. WHOLE NO. 168.

THE TWO ANGELS.

o angels, one of Life and one of Death,
ssed o'er the village as the morning broke;
e dawn was on their faces, and beneath
The sombre houses hearsed with plumes of smoke.

eir attitude and aspect were the same.
Alike their features and their robes of white;
t one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame,
And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

aw them pause on their celestial way;
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppressed:
est not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray
The place where thy beloved are at rest!"

d he, who wore the crown of asphodels,
Descending, at my door began to knock,
d my soul sank within me, as in wells
The waters sink before an earthquake's shock.

cognized the nameless agony,
The terror and the tremor and the pain,
t oft before had filled and haunted me,
And now returned with threefold strength again.

door I opened to my heavenly guest,
nd listened, for I thought I heard God's voice;
knowing whatsoe'er he sent was best,
Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

en with a smile, that filled the house with light,
"My errand is not Death, but Life," he said;
ere I answered, passing out of sight
n his celestial embassy he sped.

ass at thy door, O friend! and not at mine,
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
using descended, and with voice divine,
Whispered a word that had a sound like death.

s fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin;
d softly, from that hushed and darkened room,
Two angels issued, where but one went in.

is of God! If He but wave his hand
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud,
d with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo! he looks back from the departing cloud.

gels of Life and Death alike are His;
Without his leave they pass no threshold o'er;
ho, then, would wish or dare, believing this,
Against his messengers to shut the door?

[Putnam's Magazine.

AREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

The last Sabbath of March," says the vocate of the 6th inst., "was truly n reli- us festival to the Methodists of Richmond Manchester. The day had been antici- ed with great satisfaction by the various gregations, and nothing occurred to defeat expectations, or mar the pleasures of the asion. The social joys of the event, for it s an event, and a most gratifying one to all, commenced on Friday, when Bishop drew, Drs. Wightman, Sehon and Jenkins ived in the city. Saturday brought Drs. mmers and Andersen, and our missionary thren, Rev. Messrs. Kelley, Lambeth and lton, and their wives, and Rev. John Kelly wife, of the Tennessee Conference, the ents of the missionary. Of other visitors sent, we recollect Rev. T. B. Sargeant, of ltimore, Rev. Drs. Early, Smith and Dog- t, and Rev. Messrs. Head, Dibrell, Rosser, nly, Moorman, Powers, Wheelwright, Bay- , Nixon, Lawrence and Nolley, of the Vir- ia Conference."

[After an account of Sabbath day's ser- es, the Advocate presents the Missionary eeting.]

Thus passed the holy Sabbath among the ethodists of Richmond. It was a high day, l of religious enjoyments; and will be rished in the memory of grateful hearts ough the long round of revolving years y may be permitted to slay and worship the lower temple.

The farewell services of this festival occa- n were held in Centenary Church on Mon- y night. At an early hour the spacious lding was filled to its utmost capacity, ove and below, pews and aisles, by an ex- tant multitude from all ports of the city. out 7 o'clock Dr. Wightman, who acted Chairman, called the meeting to order, d requested Rev. T. B. Sargeant to open services with religious worship, which he oceeded to do, by reading an appropriate tion of Scripture, and announcing the utiful hymn:

"From all that dwell below the skies," etc.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. ly.

The subjoined abstract of the proceedings copied from the Bulletin. It is brief in and especially defective in not furnishing abstract even of the very felicitous and pressive charge of Bishop Andrew to the ssionaries. We provided for a full report all the proceedings of this most interesting vice; but a pressure of other engagements cludes the reporter from writing out his port in time for our present issue. We ope to give in our next an accurate and full port of all the addresses on the occasion.

fter the religious services:

"The President of the meeting, having iefly stated its designs, introduced to the udience the Rev. Dr. Sehon, Secretary of e Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, outh. Dr. Sehon said, that but for the con- raint of duty, arising out of his position, he ould not speak. But the occasion was one deep interest to him and to the whole hurch. They were assembled to take final ave of home and native land, to go to dis- ant China to proclaim the Gospel. The occa- on is inspiring. Shouts follow the warrior he goes to the field of carnage. Applause bestowed upon the votaries of science who evote themselves to its elucidation. But re are men who seek not fame or fortune, ut with sublime self-sacrifice go to far off nds to labor for the good of souls. Men lk of heroism, but here to-night is the most roic sight that angel ever saw—the female ssionary parting with all her fond ones, and ving her life to God and his work. And e has her reward. Mrs. Cherry thought it good to die in a foreign land, and though foreign hands closed her eyes, and composed her limbs, and laid her in the grave, yet she gained a crown of undying glory. With such a recompense in view, who would not gladly go, if Providence led the way?

The choir and congregation then sung:

"From Greenland's icy Mountains," etc.

After which, the President introduced to the audience, with a few pertinent remarks, three young ministers, who had been set apart for the missionary work in China.

First, he presented Dr. Kelley, who was deeply moved by the circumstances of his position, and whose feelings somewhat repressed the utterance of the words that trembled on his lips. Cradled as he was in the lap of piety, and soothed to sleep with Zion's songs, it would have been strange had he failed to be deeply interested in religious matters. When nine years old—a period still bright in memory—he was permitted to call God "Father," and to believe himself His child. He could not tell when he first felt the missionary spirit. It was more or less with him from his earliest days; but he could call to mind the time when a pious missionary bore him about, and talked to him of being a missionary. One Sunday, years ago, when in his father's library, he took down Cox's Remains, and read and wept; that day gave him a strong desire to labor for souls amid the sands of Africa. Boyhood passed away, and the period arrived when he must decide the course his life should pursue. Then there was a struggle. But the China mission had been established, and he finally determined to spend his days in that service. He offered himself to Bishop Andrew, and his heart thrilled with joy when it was told him: "You shall go." Then came the parting with parents and friends. It was a severe trial when they sought to dissuade him; but his heart was fixed, and now he asked the Church to sustain him and his colleagues with prayers and with means. They would go, trusting in God, and with this sentiment he bade them farewell.

The President then presented Mr. Lambeth, of Mississippi, who was thankful for the privilege of speaking a few farewell words. About five years ago he experienced conversion, and from the first had his thoughts turned to missionary labor. He did not expect to enter upon it until he was thirty or forty years old. He first studied medicine, and then for a time law, but in neither could he be content. He felt constrained to the ministry, and he yielded to his convictions, and joined the Mississippi Conference. Here his yearnings for the missionary work returned upon him, and it was determined that he should go to China. He had parted with his friends, and was ready to go either now or hereafter. He could labor in China, if God spared him to reach its shores, and if need be, could die for this cause. He asked that the prayers of the Church might accompany him and his companions.

Mr. Belton, of Alabama, was next presented to the congregation. He had several times appeared before audiences in connection with the China Missions, but had never experienced the emotions of to-night. This was the last farewell, and he would briefly tell how it was that he occupied his present attitude. Three years ago he was converted, and at once joined the Church. He was a missionary from the beginning. He consecrated himself to God, and it had always seemed to him that the spirit of consecration was the spirit of missions. He entered the ministry in a year after he joined the Church, and connected himself with the Tennessee Conference, but was soon transferred to the Alabama. The next year he was sent to the Columbia Circuit. His colleague conversed with him on several occasions concerning the mission to China, and said that men were wanted for that work. These conversations interested him deeply. He began to think much about the subject, and the result was a firm conviction that he was called to that particular work. The duty was plain, but he wanted a willing mind. He had given himself up to God, but when the separation from home and the loved ones there, and all the comforts and privileges of the land of his birth passed before him, he could not resolve to go. The subject troubled him greatly, rendered him unhappy, and he determined to make it an object of earnest prayer.

In July of last year he had just been the rounds of his circuit, and feeling much burdened, he resolved to stop at a brother's house, and continue praying until he could obtain relief. He began to pray, feeling that the burden of the Lord was upon him, and that he wanted the spirit to bear it. For three days he continued earnestly praying, and at last the grace was given, and he felt willing to leave all for Christ's sake. He then went to old Father Ware's house, and taking up the Nashville Christian Advocate, the first thing he saw was a letter from Bishop Andrew, asking for men for the China mission. He immediately wrote to the Bishop and offered himself, and was accepted. Then he wrote his father and mother. They had been Church members only two years; and now came another trial. They opposed him throughout. His mother had never given her consent; she remonstrated to the last. His father yielded at last, but said: "I have buried five or six dead children, and now I am called upon to bury a living one." It was a tearing away from them when he bade them good-by. He dared not do otherwise, and now he was ready to go. One tie was broken, and when the shores of his native land were lost to his vision, another would be severed, and he should go to China never to return again—that is his field. He had been called of God, and having given himself up, he could do no less than go. And to-night he rejoiced that he had been called. He rejoiced that he was counted worthy to hear the Gospel to the millions of China. He should labor among them while he lived, and expected to sleep his last sleep in China, and if his work required it, he was ready to die a martyr to his mission. In this spirit, and with an earnest prayer that they would consecrate themselves to God, and do what they could to promote His glory, he bade them good-by.

[At the conclusion of these addresses, the Bishop delivered a solemn and impressive charge to the young missionaries and their wives, concluding with an affectionate farewell. We regret to have not been able to procure a report of his address.—Ed. N. C. Advocate.]

The Choir sang:

"Men of God, go take your stations," etc.

Thus closed the services of the occasion. The remark will be borne out by all who were present on the occasion, that for depth of spiritual feeling, and power of impression, it is without a parallel in the history of our Churches in this city. The addresses of the missionaries were characterized by simplicity and earnestness of feeling, and a strong conviction of duty in entering upon the work of Christ in China. Devotion of time and strength, soul and body, and even, if need be, life itself, to the cause of Chinese evangelization was the impelling motive and sole purpose of each. This seeming self-immolation for the sake of Christ; the noble sacrifice of family, friends, country and home, to carry glad tidings to those who dwell in the valley and shadow of death, produced varied and powerful emotions in the breasts of the breathless multitude who witnessed the act of these fine looking young men, as each placed himself on the altar of the Church's offering to the Pagan millions of China. It was, indeed, a sublime scene, and it kindled the missionary fire in hearts that will hereafter throb responsive to the calls to send the Gospel to those who have it not. We cannot longer dwell on a subject that, for moral significancy and religious grandeur, reaches the sublime of Christian heroism and devotion, surpassing anything of the kind it has ever been our privilege to witness or enjoy.

Our churches here availed themselves of the occasion of this missionary gathering to raise their annual missionary collections. The result is thus stated in one of our city papers, and is, we believe, nearly accurate. Speaking of the services of Monday night, the Bulletin says:

"After some remarks from Messrs. Sehon, Wightman and Summers, persons in the congregation who felt disposed contributed sums of money to the funds of the Missionary Society. We learn that about $300 was contributed. On Sunday last collections were lifted in the churches as follows: At Centenary, $484; at Trinity, $500; at Asbury Station, Union Hill, $210; at Clay street Chapel, $36. Including the amount raised last evening, the sum obtained from the churches of Richmond is $1530. A collection was made also on Sunday at the church in Manchester, amounting to $100, which sum, added to the former sum, gives the total of $1630."

A Touch of the Blue Laws.—We thought every man in this country was entitled to the largest freedom in matters of religious worship: in fact, it has been made a matter of no little boasting, especially among the more immediate descendants of the "Plymouth Rock Fathers." Here is a case, however, which knocks all that boasting one side—a *bona fide* Church member in Connecticut is compelled to do such things according to the letter of the statute, and not by the dictates of the spirit; else, he becomes a *criminal* in the eyes of the law! We expect the Psalmist David, who exhorted praisings "with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings, and playing skilfully with a *loud* noise," would stand a *blue* chance in the "Land of Steady Habits." But, here is the item:

"A gentleman at Green Farms, Connecticut, lately left the Methodist and joined the Congregational Church. In his new place of worship (says the Springfield Republican) he found it difficult to repress those outbursts of religious feeling which were allowable with the sect he had left, and was quite often guilty of the impropriety of 'speaking out in meeting,' to the great annoyance of his new brethren. He was labored with affectionately upon the subject, but it was of no use; the occasional 'Amen!' and 'Glory to God!' would slip out in spite of his teeth. He was finally prosecuted for shouting 'Glory to God!' under the influence of a stirring discourse, and was fined three dollars and costs; the costs amounting to ten dollars. In the complaint against him he was accused of 'disturbing religious worship.'"

Origin of the Term "Old Dominion."—Few things are so well calculated to awaken in the mind of the proud Virginian, when wandering in foreign lands, touching reminiscenses of home and kindred, as the simple mention of the "Old Dominion." And yet there are comparatively few who are aware of the origin of the term which has so long and so generally been applied to Virginia. It originated thus: During the Protectorate of Cromwell, the Colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after, when Cromwell, threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection the alarmed Virginians sent a messenger to Charles II., who was then an exile in Flanders, inviting him to return in the ship with the messenger and be king of Virginia. Charles accepted the invitation, and was on the eve of embarkation, when he was called to the throne of England. As soon as he was fairly seated on his throne, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms to be quartered with those of England, Ireland and Scotland, as an independent member of the empire—a distinct portion of the *old dominion*." Hence arose the origin of the term. Copper coins of Virginia were issued even as late as the reign of George III., which bore on one side the coats of arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia.

From the New York Observer.

"I AM THEIR MUSIC."

BY REV. WM. S. PLUMER, D. D.

Sometimes it is an honor to have one's name heard in melody. Thus, the women of Israel sang with joy and with instruments of music: "Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands." But at a later period the same David complained that he was "the song of the drunkards." And the sad, timid, gentle, loving Jeremiah, speaking of his enemies, said: "I am their music." They made free with his name. They made merry over his miseries. They poured upon him the utmost cruelty of their scorn.

Nor was his case solitary. Job said: "My friends scorn me." Asaph said: "We are become a reproach to our neighbors; a scorn and derision to them that are round about us." Other Psalmists sang the same dirge. His enemies called Paul a babbler. Of Christ it was said: "He hath a devil, and is mad." This is an old weapon of the adversary." To be acute is well, but to be malevolent is devilish. To see faults requires penetration; but to deride men requires malignity. Scorners often invent an evil report, and imagine a mischievous thing. Though we may ridicule that which has been proven to be evil or foolish, yet scorn itself, can never prove any one wrong, or unwise, or unprofitable.

True, derision is hard to bear. Few have courage to endure it. Under its stroke thousands quail. The natural temper of most men quite unfits them for this kind of suffering. They are of a shrinking spirit. They dread the finger of scorn more than they do the warrior's steel. It ought to be, though often it is not, a part of education to teach the young to bear scorn without being moved from their settled convictions. To make ridicule of any degree the test of truth, of right, and of honor, is to sap the foundations of all stability of character. The principles of those who thus believe will bend before every wind of temptation. So potent is scorn in unsettling men's minds, that Divine grace is the only infallible guaranty against the surrender of a good conscience to the demands of the witty wicked.

Yet, by the grace of God, the contempt of the wicked can be borne. Many have endured it without wavering. When the people of God have been compelled to sing: "Our soul is exceedingly filled with the scorning of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud," they have been able with the same breath, and with strong confidence, to plead for mercy, and cast their care upon the Lord. Thus David meekly bore the cursing of Shimei. Thus the martyrs bore the cruel mockings and scourgings. For the joy set before him, Jesus endured the Cross, despising the shame. To give as good as is sent, to return railing for railing, and scorn for scorn, may express fierceness, but not constancy. When Cato was vilely insulted, he calmly said: "A contest between us is very unequal, for thou canst bear ill language with ease, and return it with pleasure; and to me it is unusual to hear and disagreeable to speak it." When Stephen was insulted, gnashed upon and stoned, he said: "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." A good conscience is the best support in such seasons of trial.

If, by God's grace we can quietly bear scorn and contempt, we shall find them quite harmless. All praise and all censure of man is but the breath of worms. The applause of the world cannot save, and the denunciations of the world cannot damn a single soul. Up to this time men have commonly lauded the wicked, and condemned the just. Of him who made all things, who spake as man never spake, who dealt great blessings all around him, they said: "Away with this fellow. Crucify him—crucify him. Not this man, but Barrabbas." When men are dead, the world often builds the sepulchres of its victims, and consigns to infamy those whom it has flattered while living. And even in this life—

"Applause
Waits on success; the fickle multitude,
Like the light straw that floats along the stream,
Glide with the current still, and follow fortune."

The very men who one moment pronounced Paul a murderer, the next moment said he was a god. He was neither the one nor the other, in their sense of the matter.

Scorners are among the most hopeless offenders. They are fearfully hardened. Their doom is commonly among the incorrigible. This is so true that good men often cease to attempt their conversion by any words of solemn warning. In this they are borne out by Scripture: "He that reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame. Reprove not a scorner, lest he hate thee." "A scorner loveth not one that reproveth him; neither will he go unto the wise." The only good that usually comes of reproving scorners is that others less hardened may be deterred from following their pernicious ways. "Smite a scorner, and the simple will beware."

Fierce, terrible and triumphant as scorners may for a long time be, their day of doom will come at last. The triumphing of the wicked is short. Jehovah scorneth the scorner. Judgments are prepared for him. For a while they delight in their scorning, but the day is coming when they will sore vex themselves that they ever shot out the lip. Were they at all wise, they would now weep and howl for their miseries that shall come upon them. There is but little hope for the conversion of such. There is, of course, but little hope of their salvation. It was to such Jesus said: "How can ye escape the damnation of Hell?" See also Lamentations—iii, 64-66—where the verbs are "all *future*, not *imperative*.... a *prophecy*, and not an *imprecation*;" so that we may read those verses: "Thou wilt render them a recompense, Oh Lord, according to the work of their hands. Thou wilt give them sorrow of heart—thy curse upon them. Thou wilt persecute and destroy them in anger from the heavens of the Lord."

Let all the servants of the Lord remember that it is but a little while they have to bear the taunts, and gibes, and contempt of the malignant. Soon the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the weary shall be at rest.

"There is an hour of peaceful rest,
To mourning wanderers given;
There is a joy for souls distressed,
A balm for every wounded breast,
'Tis found alone in Heaven."

How sweet will that rest be! And it shall be uninterrupted forever. Nothing that defileth shall ever enter the portals of the upper sanctuary. The Lamb is the light thereof.

From the Ladies' Repository.

REMINISCENCES OF JAS. AXLEY.

BY BISHOP MORRIS.

In 1804 the Western Conference was reinforced by a class of young men, some of whom became very distinguished Methodist preachers; among them were Samuel Parker, Peter Cartwright and James Axley. With the last named I never enjoyed but one week's personal acquaintance, but that left upon my memory an indelible impression of his person and character, of which this pen-portrait is but an imperfect reflection. He has mingled with scenes of excitement, toil and peril, well calculated to develop his physical and mental energies. Among his early fields of labor were Red River, Hookhacking, French Broad, Opelousas, and Powel's Valley. Subsequently he labored on Wabash, Holstone, Green River, and French Broad districts as Presiding Elder. These widely separated points in the Lord's vineyard, all included in the old Western Conference, indicate that he had a pretty thorough breaking into the Gospel harness after the manner of our fathers in the days of Bishop Asbury, when itinerancy was what its name imports.

Long as I had been crossing the path of that notable man, and much as I had heard of him among the people, my first sight of him was not obtained till the Autumn of 1837. That year the Holstone Conference met at Madisonville, Eastern part of Tennessee, some ten miles from which Brother Axley, then in a local relation, resided. The first day of the session, after the adjournment, I was walking to my lodgings alone, when I heard a brother some forty steps behind me say to another: "Yonder comes Brother Axley." Looking ahead I observed a man advancing toward me whose person was imposing. He was, perhaps, five feet eight inches high; not corpulent, but very broad and compactly built, formed for strength; his step was firm, his face was square, complexion dark, eyebrows heavy, appearance rugged; dressed in the costume of our fathers, with straight-breasted coat, and broad-brimmed hat projecting over a sedate countenance. His wide-spread fame as a natural genius without any early education and especially the numerous incidents I had heard of him as a Western pioneer, had excited in me a greater desire for his personal acquaintance than that of any other living man I had ever seen, except Jacob Gruber. The sound of his name falling on my ear involuntarily quickened my pace, and we were soon together. As I neared him I held out my right hand and received his, when the following salutations were exchanged:

"How are you, Brother Axley?"

"Who are you?"

"My name is Thomas A. Morris."

Then surveying me from head to foot, he replied: "Upon my word, I think they were hard pushed for Bishop-timber, when they got hold of you."

"That is just what I thought myself, Brother Axley."

"Why, you look too young for a Bishop."

"As to that, I am old enough to know more and do better."

Turning back with me, we walked to our lodging, both being quartered at the same place. Every hour that I could redeem from Conference and Council business was enlivened by his quaint but thrilling narratives of his early travels, labors and difficulties. Unaccustomed to the free use of the pen, he kept all his records in his tenacious memory, much strengthened by use, and narrated with uncommon precision as to names, dates, and the order in which facts transpired. This he did leisurely, and with perfect self-possession, but spiced the whole with such apt remarks and consummate good-humor that the attention of the company never faltered. Never was I better entertained or more instructed with the conversation of a fellow-sojourner in one week than with his. It was decidedly rich.

Next morning I observed him seated near the door, remote from the business platform, and invited him forward to conduct the opening religious service of the Conference. Then it was that some of his peculiarities were practically developed to me for the first time. His reading and prayer were brief and simple, yet quite impressive; but his singing took me entirely by surprise. He used no hymn-book, gave out no lines, but led off on a familiar hymn and tune in strains so exhilarating and devotional that both appeared to be new and super-excellent. Whether he had ever paid any special attention to tune-books is doubtful, as he was proverbial for his opposition to choir-singing. However that may have been, his voice embodied in itself more strength, more volume, more melody, and certainly more devotional influence, than that of an ordinary church choir of a dozen select singers. He was invited to a seat on the platform.

After the journal was read, an unimportant resolution was offered, over which there was a little sharp-shooting by speech-makers. Our guest, though opposed to the motion, did not interfere in the discussion. The brethren, having fired their minute-guns, came to a vote, expressed in the usual way, by raising their hands; two hands were plainly visible, and another was partly elevated, and then suddenly drawn down. Before the chair had time to announce the decision, Brother Axley vociferated, in a very quaint manner, "Just two votes and a half for that!" The effect upon the risibles of the lusty ecclesiastic was electrical; the gravest of the fathers were convulsed with laughter. Only the author of it seemed to be self-possessed.

There were points of singular contrast in his character. His exterior was rough as a block of granite fresh from the quarry, and his manner of reproving disorderly persons at popular meetings over which he presided, was said to indicate severity; yet his conscience was so tender, and his moral sensibility so acute, that a mere suggestion from a friend that he had erred in any given case would draw from him prompt acknowledgment with a shower of tears. His dress and address indicated the rustic, probably perpetuated by the force of early habit; and yet in social intercourse he was both kind and attractive. His conversational talent was of a superior order. Without classical learning, or much pretension to book knowledge, he was such a master in practical, every-day affairs that he could not only do right, but instruct sages and divines. He could so present even a common-place topic as to throw interest around it, and by his musical powers he conquered some who could be reached by no other means. I was informed that individuals who were at first his enemies and persecutors because of his profession as a Methodist preacher, on hearing him sing, became his warm friends; and I do not doubt it. Indeed, he told me himself of an instance in which he was relieved from great embarrassment by singing, without saying anything as to the merit of the performance. It occurred while he was laboring on the Opelousas mission, in Louisiana, perhaps about the year 1807 or 1808. In order to supply some destitute neighborhoods with the Gospel by enlarging his mission, he went on a tour of exploration where he was a stranger to all. Some of his adventures during that expedition would, by the ministers of this generation, be regarded as specimens of moral heroism. But, omitting other incidents, I shall refer only to the point in hand.

One evening, after riding all day without any dinner, he called at a house where the family consisted of a widow lady, a grown up daughter, a number of children, and some servants, none of whom were religious. The lady and her family regretted his coming, would not grant his request to remain over night, and clearly intimated by looks and actions that he was an unwelcome guest. The reader may ask why he did not leave immediately. The reason was; he knew, if defeated in obtaining lodging there, nothing remained for him but a berth in the dark wood without, food or shelter, in an inclement season of the year. As he rested a little to warm himself, and consider [illegible] he should manage to pass that dreary night, the thought of his forlorn condition as a homeless stranger, without money or friends, came like a dark cloud over his mind. His deep, sad cogitations proceeded in silence. Then, as was natural in the extremity, he turned his thoughts toward his Heavenly Father's house above, where he hoped sometime to find a home free from the ills of mortal life. Being a little cheered with the prospect, without leave, introduction, or ceremony, he began to sing one of the songs of Zion in a strange land. As he proceeded his depressed feelings became elevated; by which of faith ranged above and beyond the desolate wilderness he had just been contemplating as the place of his night's sojourn; the family were all melted into tears; he took fresh [illegible] and sang on with the best [illegible] he had finished, perhaps, [illegible] when the lady called a servant and ordered him to put the gentleman's horse into the stable; and the daughter added: "Be sure to feed him well." Thus the strains of sacred melody, such as Axley could wield, removed all opposition and relieved the case.

Brother Axley made every important interest of life a subject of prayer, as all Christian people should. Toward the close of our week's interview he incidentally alluded to his courtship and marriage, which occurred, I believe, after he had been a minister some years. He opened his mind to his friend by letter, inclosed in another letter to her brother, with whom she resided. To the brother he wrote, if he had any objection to the correspondence with his sister, to burn it, and that would end the matter. The letter, however, was delivered into her hand, containing a proposition of marriage, and a notice that he would be there on a given day to receive the answer. On the day appointed he came, obtained an interview, and opened the cause by stating he wished to talk over the subject alluded to in his letter; "but, first of all," said he, "we must pray for direction." They kneeled together, and he led in prayer. After prayer he wished to know whether she consented to the proposed union. She thought it would not be unwise to have longer time in which to decide; but he deemed that needless, as they were well acquainted, and insisted on a present and direct answer. The result was marriage.

LONGING.... By James Russell Lowell.

Of all the myriad moods of mind
That through the soul come thronging,
Which one was e'er so dear, so kind,
So beautiful, as longing?
The thing we long for, that we are
For one transcendent moment.
Before the present, poor and bare,
Can make its sordid environment.

Still, though our pottery ail and strife
Glows down the wished ideal,
And longing moulds in clay what Life
Carves to the marble real;
To let the new life in, we know
Desire must ope the portal;
Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul immortal.

Longing is God's fresh heavenward will
With our poor earthward striving;
We quench it that it may be still
Content with merely living;
But would we learn that heart's full scope,
Which we are hourly wronging,
Our lives must climb above hope to hope
And realize our longing.

Ah [illegible] to our praises,
[illegible] our actions
[illegible] when we loved his ways,
[illegible] our spirit be known!
[illegible] might sound be also taught
[illegible] full satisfaction,
When we are simply good to thought
How we fall to action!

Robespierre.

Frequently, when stillly standing in his olive colored coat, with fixed eye, contracted brow, and shrill voice, accompanied by hard gesture, Robespierre was pleading at the Tribune for the people's cause, Mirabeau, in the midst of whisperings and mockeries, had been seen to contemplate in pensive curiosity that [illegible] pale-visaged and strangely smiling, whose physiognomy breathed forth, as it were, a dreamy gentleness, in whom all things spoke a passion for order; and who appeared full of respect for himself—so careful was he of his attire, so grave in his attitude, so studied in his speech.

Who might this new comer be, on whom lingered thus the presentiments of genius, and what part was he to play in the revolution? He was to demand justice for all men—for all without exception; he was to be the preacher of right. With him there was to be no promise; for is not truth *one*? [illegible] claim him; he is of the party of [illegible] ideas; that suffices. At his first step in the career where he was to leave the trace of his blood and a name renowned, he earned the surname of *The Incorruptible*. As a simple advocate, honest people quoted his integrity; as a legislator, the wicked feared him. Always ready to defend the people, he knew not how to flatter them; he had at once too much pride and too much virtue. In the midst of a society in disorder, he worshipped regulation. Anarchy he abhorred. Popularity, to be earned by cynical habits and language, he despised. He never concealed his disdain for extravagancies in theory or action. Yet Freron admired him. Hebert respected him; and he forced Marat to praise him.

His life was laborious, austere; his manners did honor to his principles. Others, among known Tribunes, might display a suspicious opulence, sup by the light of golden chandeliers, and intoxicate themselves with wine and luxury. He occupied, in the Rue Saintonge, a wretched apartment, shared and half paid for by a companion youth. He spent scarcely thirty *sous* for his meals, went on foot where duty called him, and out of his salary as deputy, piously diminished by an annuity paid to his sister, could not always set aside sufficient to buy him a coat.

But if there are imperfections which an imperfect nature willingly covers with its sympathy, there are weaknesses which we adore, and these Robespierre had not. Something impenetrable enveloped his ideal. His virtue, like a sickly star, shone without beaming. Even on the lips which commonly opened only to exalt him, it seemed as if his presence checked light praises and familiar smiles. When he spoke of mercy, he awakened fear. Yet, at Arras, where he was born, his childhood, we are assured, had given evidence of frankness and of charming tastes. Although already inclined to serious meditations, laughter, even to tears, came easily to him, for an aviary in those times formed his republic. Early an orphan, he tenderly loved his brothers, and idolized his sisters; next to them came his dear birds. Later, when he left the College of Louis-le-Grand, the doors of which had been opened for him by the affection of the Abbe de Wasai, and where he had Camille Desmoulins for fellow pupil, his thoughts began to turn towards love, and took form in gallant verses. He entered the society of the Rosatis, celebrated the light songster of Vert-Vert, in a town worthy of his hero, and earned the academical crowns of his province. What shall we add? The oath which Malle. Deshorties swore to him, that she would never be another's, but only his—that oath of love broken in absence—plunged him into prodigious and [illegible] factual grief. [Louis Blanc.

Boyhood of Distinguished Men.—Dryden displayed no evidences of more than ordinary intelligence until he reached mature manhood; and Johnson says of Goldsmith, that he was "a [illegible] flowered late." Schiller was a very [illegible] and much fonder of ball and leap- [illegible] than of books. The most interesting thing told of [illegible] child by his biographer is, that once, [illegible] child of a storm of thunder and lightning, [illegible] climbed a tree, and when asked by his parents why he did so, replied, whispering: "That the lightening was very beautiful, and she wished [illegible] where it was coming from." This story [illegible] furnishes an illustration of the [illegible] the young mind delights [illegible] for itself in its own way; [illegible] character this anecdote is [illegible] the architect of the Eddystone [illegible] when a boy in petticoats [illegible] ered on the top of his [illegible] of fixing the model of [illegible] constructed. [illegible] of the most distinguished [illegible] of those distinguished [illegible] altogether undistinguished [illegible] yhood. Sir Isaac Newton, [illegible] man, stood very low in his class [illegible] though he was fond of mechanical [illegible] and of drawing various materials. Sir David Brewster says of him, that "when he arrived at Trinity College, he brought with him a more slender portion of science than falls to the lot of ordinary scholars; but this state of his acquirements (continues his biographer) was perhaps not unfavorable to the development of his mental powers. Unexhausted by premature growth, and invigorated by healthful repose, his mind was the better fitted to make those vigorous and rapid shoots which soon covered with foliage and fruit the genial soil to which it had been transferred."

The distinguished Sir Humphrey Davy said of himself: "I consider it fortunate that I was left so much to myself when a child, and put upon no particular plan of study; and that I enjoyed so much idleness at Mr. Coryton's school. I perhaps owe to these circumstances the little talents that I have, and their peculiar application. What I am I have made myself. I say this without vanity, and in pure simplicity of heart." And it is so in fact. Every man who achieves greatness does so, not through his acquirements under teachers when a boy, but through his self-education after he has become a man.

We might adduce an immense number of instances of positively stupid boys who have become distinguished and highly useful men—for instance, Isaac Barrow, the great divine, was at his boyhood chiefly distinguished by his propensity for fighting, in which he got many a bloody nose; and his father used to say, that if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, who was the least promising of them all. And that prodigy of learning, Dr. Adam Clark, when a boy, was never happier than when "rolling large stones about," caring nothing for learning or reading of any sort. But at this kind of work he became "uncommonly lively," though his father proclaimed him to be a most "grievous dunce." Thanks to Adam Clark's power of rolling about the large stones, in his boyhood, he was afterwards able to roll about large thoughts in his manhood.

Napoleon and Wellington were both dull boys. The former is described by the Duchess d'Abrantes, who knew him intimately when a child, as "having good health, and in other respects, he was like other boys." And she adds: "My uncles have a thousand times assured me that Napoleon, in his boyhood, had none of that singularity of character attributed to him."

A New View of Niagara.—The Ohio State Journal tells a story of an Irishman of the better class who thought he must conform to the fashionable mode in paying a visit to the Falls of Niagara. Paddy arrived at the Falls and taking a look at the surrounding wonders, addressed himself to a gentleman: "And is this Niagara Falls?" "Yes," was the reply. "And what's there here to make such a bother about?" "Why," said the gentleman, "do you not see the mighty river, the deep abyss, the great sheet of water pouring down?" Paddy looking at the [illegible] waterfall, replies hesitatingly, "And [illegible] shades of [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

...s, in advance.

...LEANS,

...AY, APRIL 29, 1854.

TO OUR AGENTS.

...are about to send out the accounts of ... This cannot well be done ... the Post-office in the ... Preacher's circuit or station. ... as a special favor by sending ... immediately.

The editor left, early in the week, for ... on this way to General Con... ... and accurate, and as ... low, will be furnished ... designs of this quadrennial ... Our Agents use this induce... ... in getting scores of new subscribers for ... Their names must be sent ... If kept, will contain ... Conference of the ... Episcopal Church, South, for 1854.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—A subscriber from New York writes: "I send you $5; of which, credit me one year's subscription, and apply ... in sending your paper to those ... Just in time! An agent ... poor widow who cannot ... Advocate for herself ... And yet another! within our ... shall have it—both of them. ... take care!

...—The annual celebration of ... Sabbath School will be ... Thursday evening, April 27, at the ... of Morgan and Enghien sts. ... commences at 6 o'clock.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. John Perkins, for Public Documents, Statistics of the Seventh Census, and the Finance Report of 1853 and '54.

MCGUIGAN AND CARVER.—These polite and enterprising book merchants, 36 Camp street, are doing a business brisk and heavy; and, we hope, profitable. They keep a full and well selected stock, suitable for theological, school teachers, country merchants, and readers of general literature. They deserve all their success. Those visiting the city should call on them, and examine their books and stationary, before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOSE OF MAY.—This comes to us like the spring-time, fresh and attractive. Her... as it does, the month of sunshine and ... in this is bright and cheerful as we might expect. It is emphatically *the Lady's Book*.

WHERE WE STAND ON.—We have from time to time posted our readers concerning the great boss going on in our city. It will be curious and instructive to know what sort of bottom we are on; and we do not ... in so saying at all. Hitherto some have supposed that New Orleans stood upon a mere ... liable to fall through at any time, and ... the waves of the Gulf, ... something ... were in close ... foundations.

THE ARTESIAN WELL ... Canal street. ... Well is still going on ... superintendence of Mr. ... diligence. The small ... penetrated two hundred and ... low the surface, passing for the ... feet nearly the whole distance through ... of stiff blue clay, varied with occasional thin streaks of sharp black sand, which are usually less than an inch in thickness. This formation is similar to that usually penetrated by Mr. Reed in the mountains of Alabama, where he has already had so much experience and been so universally successful. In Alabama, however, the blue clay, at a great depth, has more the appearance of stone than with us; while after passing through it, shifting sand has generally been found, among which abundant streams of good water have been discovered. The large iron pipe with which the excavation is lined, and which is of the most substantial and durable character, has already been sunk about one hundred and eighty feet, and will soon be lowered to the entire depth of the hole, when the boring will recommence. The shape of the outer log, which was found and hoped through at the depth of one hundred and fifty-three feet, has, after much ... trouble, been overcome, and thus ... serious obstacle to the rapid and energetic ... progress of the work has been removed.

SOUTHERN LADY'S COMPANION FOR APRIL.—This is the first number of the eighth volume. The worthy editor, Dr. Hinkle, thus speaks of its condition financial:

"As the Companion has been a nursling of ours from its birth, we had hoped for the proud satisfaction of presenting it to the General Conference with a large list of promptly paying patrons; but while we need not be ashamed of the number of patrons, we do anticipate deep mortification in being compelled to report to the General Conference a list of some 3000 or 4000 subscribers among the ladies of the South, with a debt against them of $10,000 or $15,000.

Alluding to the examination which it is about to pass at the approaching General Conference, he says, "We think it probable that the work will be enlarged—that an able editor will be appointed to conduct it—that those who are in debt for past volumes of the Companion will be required to make immediate payment at the increased price ($1 50), and that no more will be permitted in future to have the work without paying for it in advance."

EXHORTERS; WHERE ARE THEY?

In times of yore, so far agone as those of St. Paul, John Wesley and Francis Asbury, this class of men were lively and efficient instruments of good in carrying on the aggressions of the Gospel; and in contributing to the successful evangelism of the *masses*.

In those times he that exhorted waited on exhortation, and much was the profit to himself and others. He was neither Deacon nor Elder—not even assuming the title of *preacher*. Whatever these exhorters were, it is plain they stood apart from other offices and names in the Gospel economy—they were not pastors—they were not ordained men.

Doubtless, they were not chiefly expounders of the Word; nor was their labor expended in doctrinal exercises. Their duty was hortatory. That department of the pulpit called "application" was their province. To wield truths already vindicated—for the most part acknowledged; to bring out the slumbering capital of instruction, imparted and received. They were to operate in fields already sown: where a Paul had planted the requisite staple of information and conviction, and where it only remained to gather the fruit by developing these elements to their legitimate results. It matters little about names; call them lay-preachers; or, be Scriptural, rather, and call them "Exhorters." Their true sphere was the applicative and devotional: gifted, it may be, peculiarly in all the persuasives of melody, prayer, and tearful heart-eloquence.

That this class of instruments was designed to fill the ordained ranks is far from certain. It was not merely a feeder to the higher offices of the Ministry, any more than the Ministry proper was a supply to this. Exhorters were *exhorters*—they abided in that wherein they were called—exhorters for life. We suppose that they were important members of the great system of instrumentalities for the diffusion of the Gospel. As such they are necessary; their province is among those who have heard; who are already indoctrinated. They are a part of the system as God has arranged—to be always a part of it.

Such men there were in Paul's time; in Wesley's time; our book of discipline supposes them to exist. Where are they?

In these days there are no *children* in the world such as there used to be; all must be, by some fiction of society, considered *grown*. It is scarcely less true that there are no exhorters. There are preachers, ministers, and too often by a parallel fiction of Church license, and the suffrage of orders.

We need exhorters—we need them much. It was never designed that we should get on without them, and it is, therefore, scarcely possible that we should. This question, by possibility, looks to the Local Preacher topic, which our contemporaries are just now discussing. A local preacher ordained is an anomaly; an itinerant exherter would be almost as much so.

Is it not hereabout that those we are inquiring for have been lost?

PURSUIT OF SUBSCRIBERS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"Oh, for a hundred such Agents!" every Editor will say on reading the following. Well may they say it. Hoe's and Adams's double cylinders have not done so much for the religious press as such agents would do for it. For, of what value are "a thousand copies in an hour," if there be not readers and supporting patrons. We thought of making a riddle on it, after the manner of Samson, but will leave somebody else to do that—not being gifted that way, ourselves, anyhow. The Agent, Rev. T. M., writes:

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE—Dear Brother—We regretted not finding you at Tuscaloosa during our last Conference; neither did you send an agent. I am still more convinced every year of the importance of having an agent, with the accounts from both Departments. Our Committees frequently make mistakes, not being men of business habits. It would be well for each editor to select a suitable man from each Conference, when he cannot attend in person, and let him have all accounts; so there be no mistakes. A man thus selected and appointed would prepare and take an interest. Even if the editor was present, this would be a good arrangement. I could give several instances that would suggest the importance of the above arrangement. What think you?

I was making some effort to get subscribers for our periodical; in an interview with one of our brethren, I insisted that he should take a paper. His reply was: "I am too poor." Seeing quite a number of bee-gums near at hand, I proposed taking the amount in honey. This seemed to try his faith; he proceeded: "How will you get it home?" I replied: "That is an arrangement of my own." Another difficulty came up in regard to the value of the gum. I still insisted that I would arrange all that, in order to get him to take a religious newspaper; So, after we had thoroughly canvassed the whole matter, he agreed to take paper, and paid the money. When I left the circuit his family enjoyed the weekly visits of the Advocate; and, I presume, if my successors have done their duty in this regard, that kind family still enjoy the visits of that friendly sheet. I am frequently asked from that quarter: "If I am still fond of honey!"

I give this to show that a little effort, in a friendly way, may serve to put the Advocate in every family.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHRISTIAN REFLECTION. By Merritt Caldwell, late Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Dickinson College. Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, Auburn, N. Y." This is a small 12mo. of 164 pages, of neat typographical execution. It contains an introduction by the Rev. Wm. Hosmer. This to us is no presumption in favor of the book. Its best commendation is the reputation of its lamented author.

METHODIST PRESS.

The Editor of the Western Christian Advocate reports a lecture of Rev. Mr. Tyng, of Cincinnati, before the YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE LEAGUE. Mr. T. is the son of the distinguished Episcopal clergyman of New York, and like his father is above no useful work:

Mr. Tyng devoted himself principally to the question of a comparison between the wine of ancient times and the wine of modern times, and he showed, as conclusively as any thing could be showed, that the two articles were not so much as forty-second cousins to each other. "Words frequently change in their meaning," said Mr. T. "Two or three centuries ago the word *fellow* meant a sheep-stealer; but we should not, therefore, when we of this age call a man a right clever fellow, be understood as saying that he was a right smart sheep-stealer. The word *villian* was once used to signify a husbandman, but there are precious few farmers who are scamps nowadays, and precious few villians who are farmers. So with the word wine. In ancient times the wine was without a particle of alcohol, and could not, therefore, be like the modern drugged wine, with its twenty-five or thirty per cent. of alcohol, nor like even the still and sparkling Catawba wines, with their seven, eight and twelve per cent. of alcohol. In all the juices of the grape, when pressed out, are two articles, without which vinous fermentation could not take place, namely: sugar and gluten; the former soluble, the latter insoluble. Now, the gluten, if separated from the grape-juice, will prevent fermentation, and, of course, the formation of alcohol, and it can be separated from the wine by repeated strainings or filterings. The ancient wines were so filtered and strained, and hence the expression in Isaiah, xxv, of wine well refined on the lees, means wine well and repeatedly and carefully strained, and the power to ferment or to generate alcohol thus taken away." It would afford as pleasure more extensively to report Mr. Tyng's remarks, but our space forbids. We will mention, however, that he demonstrated incontestibly that the ancient wines were frequently, when not strained, boiled down into syrup—the same way that we boil down sugar-water into maple-molasses - that it was common to carry wine so boiled down in sheep-skins, and to take a small portion of it when required, and mix it with ten or fifteen, or even twenty parts of water, as historians state, and thus form the drink called wine. The wines of Arcadia and Palestine, being made from unusually sweet grapes, were susceptible of being boiled to a very thick consistence. Now, wine, such as ours of modern times, having alcohol in it, cannot be thickened by boiling, for the alcohol flies off at 170 degrees, and water boils at 212 degrees, and by the time you are done boiling modern wine, it has all flown off, and nothing remains but a dark, dirty sediment.

The same, slipped off from pen and scissors to hear Rev. Mr. Caughey preach and reports: Text—"Rejoice evermore."

His introductory and other remarks were to the point and very characteristic. "I would as soon expect to find orchards of apples at the North Pole," said Brother C., "or to see an elephant make a spring into the air and fly off like a bird, as to see a man rejoice evermore who was unconverted, or who was without clear evidence of his conversion. An unconverted man is filled with confusion and darkness, and can't rejoice any at all hardly, much less evermore. Christians, to rejoice evermore, must pray without ceasing—must always be in a frame of prayer. What ascends in prayer descends in blessings. Christians must indulge in ejaculatory prayer. or as an archer shoots his arrows, into the sky, so must they shoot their desires to God. They must indulge in a succession of mental breathings to the Lord, or their souls will die. The lungs live, and we live in our bodies by inhaling constantly the atmosphere. If we should stop inhaling, we should die. The mill-wheel propels all the machinery of the mill when it goes round; but the wheel can't go round when there is no water on it. As water is to the mill-wheel, and as air is to the lungs, so is prayer to the soul. It sets all the spiritual machinery in motion".

AN OUTPOST.—Such is Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. Rev. O. M. Addison was sent there, at the last Texas Conference. The Methodist Church was planted there by Rev. N. A. Cravens. Of the state and prospects of the Church and the country generally, Mr. Addison gives an opinion not despairing, yet not flattering. We quote freely from the Wesleyan Banner, 1st inst:

The work is already in progress, and for several years past the Presbyterians and Episcopalians have each employed a minister here; the latter have a neat brick church in progress of completion which proves an ornament to the town. Our Presbyterian friends have been worshipping in the Methodist church; but they now contemplate building for themselves; so, at no very distant day, may be seen the houses for Protestant worship on this confine of Papal Mexico.

Our Church, once in a flourishing state, has dwindled so low that five members now represent Methodism in Brownsville. These few sheep, for the want if a pastor, felt almost abandoned in the wilderness, and nothing but the opportune arrival of the new preacher saved them from total discouragement. After having the church renovated and refitted, we began our regular services, which, up to this time have been very well attended. A Sabbath school has also been organized with eighteen scholars, and five teachers; the prospect is good for a still further addition. No absentees have to be marked at our class-meetings, and all things considered, the missionary feels encouraged, and looks for the blessings of Heaven on his labor.

The general state of society, always except the Mexicans, will, perhaps, compare favorably with any community in this, or the older States; but it must be conceded that a spirit of practical infidelity prevails to an alarming extent. This has its plainest indication, in the open, and almost universal desecration of the Sabbath, on which holy day business and pleasure are as eagerly pursued as if the claims and blessings of the Gospel were yet unknown. The peculiarities of Mexican trade and habits, with the reckless tendency of frontier life, may have induced this state of things; but it is to be hoped that the intelligence of the community, and the proper appreciation of good morals, will lead to the abandonment of this heathenish practice, disgraceful alike to the guilty as Christians, and citizens of the United States.

It is a favorable augery of the future to know that the Mexicans have been recently restrained by the city authorities, in some of their excesses on the Christian Sabbath, the worshipper is no longer disturbed in his devotions by the noise of the drum, inviting attendance at the *fandango*, and we pray that this partial reform may end in a complete suppression of all improper doings on this consecrated day.

At a rough estimate the Mexicans compose about seven-eighths of the population of the town, the majority of which are of the lowest class, a more degraded set of beings in a civilized land, cannot well be conceived of; a common negro could not fail to feel his authority. Their *jacals*, thickly skirting the suburbs, first attract the notice of a stranger upon entering the place; they are built of upright sticks or cane, with a coating of mud to stop the cracks; the earth serves for the floor, and the roof is thatched with a species of straw or rushes, and its general exterior might be mistaken for a Hottentot hut. The interior, furnished with a few hides for bedding, and a machine for grinding corn, constitutes the requisites for housekeeping. The women are said to be all faithless, and the men constitutionally thievish; (of course, among the better class there are exceptions.) Nothing outside of a lock and key is safe from the roguish talons of a *greaser*. A few minutes suffices to place the depredator on a foreign soil, and should you properly be found next morning in Matamoros, the only recourse is to "let patience have its perfect work:" it is hopelessly beyond the reach of recovery. This thieving propensity is exercised upon every thing, great and small, that is at all stealable, from the Bible in the pulpit to the old milk-cow in the chapparal.

If I am correctly informed, this "rag-tag-and-bob-tail" rabble rank among the "sovereigns," and are entitled to all the privileges of the ballot-box. This a great imposition on the people of our State, and must be productive of much evil. I know hundreds of negroes on Texas plantations far better fitted to exercise the rights of suffrage than one half the greasers I have fallen in with on the Rio Grande.

So far as my experience extends these *hombres* enjoy abundant leisure: even the *ageadors* that supply the town with water, find time to collect at the corners of the streets, and engage in their favorite pastime of gambling.

These fellows conduct their business in quite a primitive style, and from their number, it must prove profitable. A spindle in the centre of each head of a strongly bound barrel form the axles upon which the loops in the two ends of a short lariat work; the middle of the rope is then thrown across his breast, and the waterman walks off, the barrel trundling after him. These are the "Old Fogies:" but "Young America" mounts his horse, and taking the tongue of a water-cart in his hand, trots off with his load: should it prove too heavy, a rope connected with the cart is fastened to the saddle-bow.

The Rio Grande flows along side of the city, and is about the size of the Brazos river, with sufficiency of water for navigation to Rome, and is remarkably crooked. Two ferryboats, under the Mexican flag, ply constantly from opposite shores, crossing foot passengers at a picayune each. This stream separates us from Mexico, and its recent history is fraught with interest to every American. Near its banks the patriot Texans fought the bloody battle of Meir. Here, too, the thunder of Taylor's artillery first awoke the slumbering echoes, in opening the triumphant campaign that gave to our Confederacy New Mexico and California.

REVIVAL.—Rev. R. J. Harp, of Lake Providence, writes to a friend—"The revival in the Church still continues. About sixty accessions (whites) to the Methodist Church, and twenty to the Presbyterian, besides twenty-five or thirty colored—making in all over one hundred who have joined, and probably seventy-five have professed faith in Christ."

Of the Sunday School, he says—"Our Sunday School has sent for one of the finest libraries in the State. We have received, in donations of cash and books, near three hundred dollars. Our library will comprise nearly 2000 volumes of miscellaneous reading books, and over 200 note and question books."

This is as it should be—Revivals and Sunday Schools in close connection. Books, Catechisms, Revivals, the Holy Ghost, and the Advocate has not been forgotten. A good list of new subscribers is an excellent appendix, the best supplement to a revival. Let our agents who enjoy these times of refreshing, remember. We like Brother Craven's first fruits amazingly.

REVIVAL AT FRANKLIN, LA.—Rev. N. A. Cravens, pastor, writes on the 13th inst.:

"Our meeting, which has been in progress since the 26th of March in Franklin, closed to-night. The result of which is an accession of one hundred and three white members, and sixty-two colored. Three-fourths of the whites profess to have received pardon by faith at this meeting, and many of the servants have also made a profession of religion.

"As a first-fruits of the revival I send you fifteen new subscribers for the N. O. Christian Advocate."

"Twelve white members also joined our Zion at Pattersonville last Sunday and there is a good prospect for a general revival there."

MACON, MISS.—We are getting on smoothly and pleasantly in Macon. We have an efficient and liberal membership, and Church-going community. A more agreeable up-country station is not to be found.

We have just finished and dedicated our new church. It is a handsome brick edifice, with a basement; the upper room elegant and comfortable. Dr. J. Hamilton, of Selma, preached the dedication sermon a few Sabbath's since. It was one of his best efforts. The congregation were delighted and profited. On that occasion we raised over $1100, the balance due on the debt of the church; and it was given to God free from debt. We pray it may soon become the scene of great power and glory. Yours, etc.,

THOS. H. FOSTER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A MODEL STATION.

There is a station the Alabama Conference which, we think, as much deserves to be called "The Model Station" as any one of its class in the South. A new church edifice has recently been erected, of brick, with a basement. No expense has been spared to make it elegant and comfortable. Thus, they have begun right.

The female members are pious, zealous and laborious. The males, however, do not, as in most places, come short of the females in piety and zeal. Quite a number of females, and nearly all the males, are always ready to lead in prayer, when desired. Class-meetings and prayer-meetings are very well attended.

The congregations are large, attentive and serious. The singing is good, and constantly improving. The extremes of Old Fogyism and Young America are both avoided. They desire to hold fast to all that is good in the old, and profit by all that good is in the new. They suffer no public collections to be taken up for the benefit of the minister. They attend to this privately.

When the preacher met his stewards, at the beginning of the year, instead of reducing his assessment to just such an amount as would barely keep him from starving, they asked him to name such an amount as he wished them to give—not to be modest, but tell them *how much he wanted*. They said they knew the disciplinary allowance was far from being enough. They were willing to give any amount the preacher would name, whether great or small. And, after a sum had been fixed, they told him if he ascertained that this was insufficient, they would increase it as much as he desired. They thus placed the preacher above secular wants.

Who would not labor, heart and strength, for such a people? We leave the curious reader who says "Where is this place?" to

GOSS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MARY E. GLOVER.

They surely have no need of you,
In the place where you are going,
Earth hath its angels all too few,
While heaven is overflowing."

Will the cursory reader, as he glances over these columns, linger a few moments, and attend a simple recital of sufferings borne with a patience, and death met with a triumph, such as we never witnessed before?

The character we shall attempt to portray, is neither ideal nor exaggerated; though, it may be difficult to convince the reader of the fact. We have read of similar cases, this is the first we have ever known.

In an abode of elegance and comfort, a child of affliction is suffering and dying. You see at a glance that she is very young. She has but entered upon those years in which romance and beauty invest all this lower world. Judging, however, by the fortitude with which she bears the intensest suffering, you would decide that she had the wisdom and strength of many years. Why this lamb-like patience? this unruffled calmness? this sweet and holy joy? Is it because the kindest of friends and relatives surround her couch and anticipate her every want, and sympathise with and console her? Is it because she receives all those attentions, nice, delicate and appropriate, which refinement can suggest or wealth can procure? Nay, reader, these cannot relieve those fierce and tearing agonies which rack her frame nor shut out death from her chamber. The touch of softness, the words of sweetness, the looks of kindness, the hands of gentleness cannot produce such sweet, unmurmuring resignation, such high and holy rapture. Listen, reader, while we unfold the secret.

Mary Elizabeth Glover was born in Demopolis, Alabama, on the 6th of May, 1837. From her earliest years, she manifested, in an extraordinary degree, that tenderness of heart, amiability of character and disinterested kindness, which belong to youthful loveliness. She was always cheerful, harmless and happy, shedding the sweet influence of her sunny heart all around her. We have yet to hear of one who disliked her, or of one who, knowing, failed to love her. Health of body, elasticity of spirits, clearness and readiness of intellect, all draperied and adorned with unusual sweetness of disposition and innocency of life, made her "a thing of beauty—a joy forever."

The earlier years of her life were as the cloudless morning, which succeeds a beautiful dawn. Life spread out before her as, indeed, a scene of labor, responsibility and usefulness, but also, as a scene in which much of happiness is mingled. Poor child! she knew not then, what months of suffering were before her; how the sun of her life, after struggling long with cloud and tempest, should go down ere it was noon.

She did not seek happiness amid the gay and festal throng, where God is forgotten and the best feelings of our nature crushed. She sought it from such sources of intellectual, moral and social gratification, as were ennobling and purifying. Consequently, when grace began its more special work in the soul, she had no stubborn habits to subdue, no spirit of worldliness to smother, no evil pride to overcome. In all its warm, youthful affections, in its comparatively unsullied purity, her heart gently and unresistingly yielded itself to God.

About four years since, the disease appeared which finally carried her to her grave. Then began a scene of almost unparalleled suffering. Chiefly confined to her chamber, her thoughts were turned more directly to religion. She sought and obtained peace with God. About eighteen months since, at the suggestion of the writer, she sent her name up to be enrolled among those of the visible Church of God. From that time, though her sufferings steadily and alarmingly increased, her grace and peace increased proportionately. Her chamber was not a place of gloom, from which one would shrink, and which it was painful to enter. She sought, by her cheerfulness and freedom from complaint, to make it attractive and agreeable. With a delicacy and benevolence unusual, she hesitated to reveal to her friends and family the severity of her sufferings.

Many months before her decease, she relinquished all hope of recovery, and turned her thoughts to that silent land which she expected soon to enter. The minutest details respecting her change passed in review before her mind, and were communicated to her friends. Calmly and unshrinkingly she contemplated the progress of her disease and the approach of death. She was visited with frequent spasms, during which she retained her consciousness, and consequently suffered most excruciating pain.

One Sabbath day, her dinner was brought: she ate it, she said, not because she wanted it, but that she might be strengthened to perform her last duty on earth. She then desired to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. After this, she called each one of the family and servants to her bedside, and gave them her last words of exhortation and affection. It was strange to witness the clearness and strength of her intellectual powers. She addressed each one in a manner strikingly appropriate to the condition and peculiarities of each. There was a discrimination, an insight into individual character, such as is rarely found in one so young. The disease which emaciated and prostrated her body, seems to have brightened and invigorated her intellect, and developed the tenderest feelings of her heart. She told us all she would soon die, and that death would be welcome and sweet. Not a cloud darkened the future. Though suffering such pain as mortals seldom suffer, not a murmur escaped her lips. Though longing to be at rest, she was willing to suffer all the will of God. When her mother spoke of her, as her poor, afflicted child, she would say, "Oh, no, mother, call me your blessed child—I am happy, so happy!" A youth—a dear friend, but skeptical—visited her. She expostulated with him with much tenderness, and, we trust, with some effect. She was sorely grieved at his expressions of unbelief. "Oh," she would say, "how can you speak thus of the religion of your mother!" Most affectionately and earnestly did she entreat several unconverted friends to become religious. To one, a relative, she said, "You are growing old—your hair is gray—live no longer as you are. Oh, prepare for death and eternity!" She comforted those who came to comfort her. It was a privilege to be near, and hear the words of comfort and peace which fell from her lips. She requested her mother to take her Bible and go, every Sabbath evening, into the room in which she died, and read to her brother and sister.

While her strength was not yet all gone, she traced, with weak and trembling fingers, a few lines of parting, to two young ladies, dear friends, who were absent. She wrote that it was blessed to die young, when you feel that Jesus will take you to himself. "Let me beg of you," she writes, "as one on the brink of the grave, to seek him while young, before the world and all its vanities enter your heart." Oh, may they heed the warning, and meet their dear angel friend in Heaven!

And now, having discharged her last duties, she calmly awaited her change, as a bride awaits the coming bridegroom. Death was no King of Terrors to her, but a beautiful, smiling angel, sent to waft her to her Eden home. A few days before her death, her spasms became so frequent and violent, her friends were compelled to give her chloroform. During this time she was so completely under its influence, she spoke but little.

At length, her release came. On the 7th of April, at fifteen minutes past eight o'clock, she laid her head on the bosom of Jesus, and breathed her life out sweetly there. Her spirit passed from its home of suffering to its home of joy.

Her funeral was attended by a large and weeping concourse; for she was universally beloved, and her death was universally regretted. It was a solemn and affecting scene. An appropriate and profitable discourse was delivered by her pastor, Rev. J. D. Fisher. The pall-bearers were six young men, with flowers in their hands, which they spread upon the coffin at the church, and scattered in the grave. She had desired that this should be done, for she delighted in flowers. We are reminded of the beautiful lines—

"Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the *her* to shed,
A crown for the brow of the early dead!
Though they smile in vain, for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift—bring flowers, bring flowers!

"They speak of hope to the inlisting heart,
With a voice of promise, they come and part.
They sleep in the dust through the wintry hours.
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bring flowers!"

How touching such a rite! There she lay, the sweetest flower of them all, to wither and perish with them. Thank God! when the eternal spring shall dawn, she shall break forth with a beauty and fragrance unknown to earth, and that lifeless dust shall bloom in eternal verdure, in the gardens of God.

The hearts of her parents are sadly bruised. However, their consolation aboundeth. They bless God for having given, and for having taken, a child so sweet and holy. She earnestly desired not to be forgotten. No, Mary! thy dear and sorrowing parents, to whom thou wast always a comfort and a joy; thy sweet sister and brothers, whom thou didst love so tenderly; thy relatives, who clung to thee with ardent affection; thy friend, who pens this with dropping tears—will never, never forgot thee! We will strew thy grave with flowers; we will strive to imitate thy virtues; we will seek after a faith sublime as thine; and when we draw near to death, we will remember thy triumphant smile, and we will not fear. And when, through the blood of the Lamb, we stand on the everlasting hills, we shall see thee again, and rejoice with thee forever.

"Oh, though oft depressed and lonely
All our fears are laid aside
If we but remember only
Such as these have lived and died."

THOS. H. FOSTER.

Demopolis, Ala., April, 1854.

UNIFORMITY NOT UNITY.

Mere denominational uniformity is not Christian unity. It is a favorite project with many in the present day to single out some sect, usually their own, and then say to themselves: "If we could get all the world to join us, there would be unity." And so possessed are they with the notion that the unity of the Church consists in conformity to them, that many of them have determined to know nothing among men, save their Church (meaning their own community) and conformity thereto. Their union is separation from non-canonical Christians; and could they but make one font, one surplice, and one service-book for all, they are persuaded the Church would be one. In place of unity of spirit, they labor for unity of costume. They cannot understand a united family which does not wear a regimental uniform. We, on the other hand, have seen a uniformity in which there was nothing but the form. The Church of the Middle Ages was united just as the sleepers in a vault are united in the tranquility of death. It was like listening at the door of sepulchre—hush! for all is peace within. Enter, and all is uniform—uniformly dead—black frieze and rottenness. A sepulchre of souls. The Church of the early centuries was united as scorpions are united when one glass-receiver holds them and leaves room to fret about, and strike their stings into one another. There was uniformity, but not unity; for the world did not believe. The world saw it, and was hardened; the world saw it, and blasphemed. To preserve the unity of the Church, they excommunicated or burned alive those who thought or believed for themselves, till faith had well nigh perished from the earth. The Church became so Catholic that there was no place found for the Gospel. The union of coercion, or the union which, as the first term of communion takes away your right of private judgment, is not the union contemplated by Him, the first law of whose kingdom is love, and the first gift of whose spirit is life.

Again: For the sake of unity it is not needful to surrender an iota of the truth, or yield one conscientious conviction, so long as it remains conscientious. It is very common with those who misunderstand the matter to say: "Come, now, you and I do not think exactly alike; perhaps we are both right—and it is likely we are both wrong. But it is a point of no moment; what would you say to throw it overboard altogether, and give ourselves no more concern about it?" which, in many cases, it might be a very just expression: "You may intend this for liberality, but to me it sounds like latitudinarianism. I believe that I found this truth in the Bible, and if so, it is one of the truths of God. I dare not cast it overboard; and I shall be very sorry if having it on board deprives me of your company. If it be so offensive to you that you must needs sail in a separate ship, I hope we shall not hoist hostile flags. Be as neither of us holds it vital, might we not agree to differ regarding it; and, as we grow in knowledge and in grace, may we not find that the Lord will reveal even this unto us. Wherever souls are joined to the Lord Jesus and his image is visible upon them, there is actual unity of the most important kind. Were this actual unity more frequently the foundation of a practical unity, the world would soon be more doctrinal unity and Christiane. But it is an unhallowed mode of procuring practical unity to purchase it at the price of truth. As a compromise of truth cannot lead to unity, so "truth in love" has bred no schism. ["Dew of Hermon," Hamilton.

RELIGION IN BUSINESS.

If you wish to test the quality of a man's religion, do not follow him to church, who he must put on the garment of pious ostentance; but visit him at his store, shop, or counting-room, and mark the spirit by which he is influenced in his dealings. If he regard merely his own interests, and, in securing his own, invades the rights of his neighbor, you need not fear the imputation of unprofitableness, if you pronounce that man no true follower of Him, who said, "All things whatsoever you would that men would do unto you, do ye even so to them." There is a sad want of Christianity in business. Professors seem to think their religion too pure a thing to be brought down into the sphere of business, lest it soil its garments, or be assailed by ridicule. But a man's religion is not worth the name, if it be not able to stand the ordeal of his business life; if it do not accompany him in his daily avocations, and lead him to sacrifice his wordly loves and lusts to gain whenever they would prompt him to forget the good of his follow-man while in the ardent pursuit of his own interests.

The author of the following we do not know; but it embodies views on this subject by which men in business, who profess to be governed by Christian principles, would do well to compare themselves:

"Each one is bound to look not only to the things of himself but also on those of another. God is love—the law is unalterable. In your neighbor you are bound to see your brother, whose feelings, whose reputation, whose property, whose family, are all as sacred as your own. 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth,' is a precept weightier than all the dicta of the exchange. It is highly convenient to evade this precept by assuring yourself that every man will look to his own interests, and therefore you may just gripe all that you will let you gripe. But in doing so, you sink yourself down to the level of a 'scramble.' Even amongst men who meet on equal terms in commerce on your principle is not a system of mutual services, but a system of mutual supplanting. But among men who meet on unequal terms, that principle will bear out in cruel oppression. A clothmaker sells to a cloth merchant a parcel of cloth. In some manner, or something else, tells the merchant that he is under necessity of finding money. He asks a fair price. According to the judgment of the merchant, that price will afford the maker a fair remuneration, or would afford him a fair profit; but he knows or guesses that money happens to be, at the moment, of exorbitant value to his neighbor. On this occasion he refuses the fair price and offers one that would double his own profit. The other hesitates, reasons, entreats—but at last reluctantly yields. The merchant exults in a good bargain!—is that what you call it? Why, the thing you have done is neither more or less than taking advantage of your neighbor's necessity to deprive him of the just reward of his labor, and to put it in your own pocket.

"'But I am not bound to look after another man's interest.' Yes, you are; God has bound you to it. He has bound all other men to do the same to you. Had you done your duty, two hearts would have been the better, but now two hearts are worse. Yours is contracting around its ill-gotten profits; his is soured and distrustful." [Watchman and Evangelist.

LICENSE, OR NO LICENSE.—In several towns and parishes in the upper part of the State, says the East Feliciana Whig, a vote has been taken upon this question, which has uniformly resulted in favor of the "No License" ticket. A similar movement is proposed here, and it will be a deep source of gratification to obroniele a like result, whenever the question is tested. All good citizens should take an active part in procuring so salutary a reform, the benefits to arise from which are incalculable.

SEEING GOETHE.—Celebrated men are often much annoyed by the visits of strangers. A student once called at Goethe's house, and requested to see him. Goethe, contrary to his usual custom, consented to be seen; and after the student had waited a short time in the ante-chamber, he appeared, and, without speaking, took a chair, and seated himself in the middle of the room. The student, far from being embarrassed by this unexpected proceeding, took a lighted wax candle in his hand, and, walking round the poet, deliberately viewed him on all sides; then, setting down the candle, drew out his purse, and, taking from it a small piece of silver, put it on the table, and went away without speaking a word.

A torchlight procession paraded many of the principal streets in Buffalo on the 7th inst., in commemoration of the veto of the prohibitory liquor law. The Courier says: "Not the least of the peculiarities of the procession was the spectacle of 'a very large, fat woman,' holding a long torch over her shoulder, and leading a little boy with each hand."

A COSTLY BUSINESS.—A man named Strong made use of seven profane oaths in a magistrates office at Wilmington, Del., a few days ago, for each of which he was fined fifty cents. This so enraged him that he gave his tongue such loose reign it could not be stopped, when the Justice put on another fine of $10, and ordered him to be committed. Finding it to be a rather costly business, he "knocked under," paid the fines, and was released.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the morning of the 10th inst., by the Rev. R. S. Finley, at the house of Burwell Holmes, Esq., of Kemper county, Miss., Mr. RICHARD S. COLE and Miss FRANCES BLEMKS, both of Lauderdale county, Miss.

MARRIED—In Conecuh county, Ala., April 6th by the Rev. L. M. Wilson, Mr. ROBERT LANDROPE to Mrs. ELIZABETH B. SIMONDS.

MARRIED—On the 6th of April, by L. A. Reed, Mr. THOMAS W. SINGLETON to Miss SARAH J. BONEN, at the residence of Mr. Geo. Archer, Thibodaux, La.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Lavaca county, Texas, on the 6th of March, MARIA W. CROW, wife of J. D. Crow, of Texas, and daughter of F. and S. Sounds, of Louisiana, in the 24th year of her age. Sister Crow embraced religion in the State Louisiana in early life, and continued to pursue a consistent Christian course during life, and died in peace.

Also: Her youngest daughter, ARIADNE, in the second year of her age, died a few days afterward; and both mother and little daughter lie quietly together under the evergreen oak to await the resurrection morn.

J. D. C

DIED—On the 11th Nov., 1853, TABITHA MASENGIL, wife of Solomon Masengil, at the residence of her son, John Masengil, in Autauga county, Ala., where she had lived for many years. She was born in Virginia, on the 20th of May, 1768; thence moved to Washington County, Tenn., where she married. In the year 1808 she joined the M. E. Church. She moved to Madison county, and thence, after the death of her husband, in 1830, to Autaugn county, where she spent the closing of her life in great peace. During her sickness some clouds gathered over her mind; but she still trusted in God. We might say a great deal of this pious mother; for, indeed, she a prencher's friend indeed. She was loved most by those who knew most of her.

Let her surviving friends take fresh courage and try to meet her in Heaven.

LEVI MOORE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The following is the full weekly report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city, for the week ending at six o'clock, A. M., on Sunday the 13th instant:

Protestant. Dept. 1st	1	Catholic No. 1, 2d Dist..	5
" Fellows' Rest.	2	" " 3 "	18
Cypress Grove, No. 1	2	St. Vincent de Paul, 3d..	15
" " 2	22	Lafayette, 4th District...	8
Charity Hospital	22		
Strangers'	21	Total	127

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board held its regular meeting last evening, Col. Bell in the chair and 19 members present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, and a message from the Mayor was read, informing the Board that the ordinances in relation to the subscription by the city to the stock of the Jackson and Opelousas Railroad had been accepted by the directors of the respective companies; also transmitting the annual report of the Warden of the Workhouse, making the following exhibit: Disbursements of the year ending April 12, 1854, $25,—; receipts, $22,985; balance, $728 3. A printed circular, in regard to the American Fire Alarm Telegraph, was also enclosed, and the Mayor recommended it to the notice of the Board; a letter from the Mayor of Cincinnati, in relation to the Steam Fire Engine of that city, was accompanied the message. These documents were referred to their appropriate Committees.

A communication from the Comptroller, announcing the adjudication of several contracts, was read and disposed of.

A lengthly communication from the City Surveyor, in regard to grading and drainage in the various parts of the city, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, in relation to certain paving contracts having, repairing wooden bridges, lighting lamps, etc., was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Numerous petitions were then read and referred to their appropriate committees. Among the petitions, was one from a number of citizens residing in rear part of the Fourth District, asking the Council to take some measures to protect their portion of the city from the contemplated overflowe to which it is subject. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A remonstrance against the Bread ordinance was passed by the Council was read and referred to the Committee on Claims. The document was signed by a large number of bakers, and protested strongly against some of the provisions of said ordinance.

The Committee on Streets and Landings submitted a report in regard to sundry matters of improvement in different portions of the city. Report accepted.

The Committee on Police reported that the police force of the city could be with safety reduced so far as to effect a reduction of seventy thousand dollars per month in the expense of the police department, provided the right number of men be employed therein.

The Committee also submitted an ordinance providing that the police of the city shall hereafter consist of four captains, four lieutenants, seven sergeants and two hundred and eighty-four privates, to be divided as follows: One captain and one lieutenant in each District; in the five sergeants and one hundred and twenty men in the Second, four sergeants and ninety-two men; in the Third, three sergeants and seventy-two men; in the Fourth, two sergeants and twenty-seven men. The ordinance provides that all other offices in the police department shall be abolished. After some discussion and amendment the ordinance was adopted.

The Committee on Fire reported in favor of granting an extension of time to the contractor building an engine house for Fire Company No. 1.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen do meet in the Place

WHERE MAY KNOW HE FOUND.

[illegible]

Hard to Trouble.

A diminutive specimen of the genus homo, rejoicing in the compound appellation of Patrick Terrance McSwitcher, was placed in the dock of the Belfast police-office, on Wednesday week, charged by No. 54, with annoying the public by his disorderly conduct, and singing songs in an [illegible] manner in Hercules place on the [illegible] from the outward [illegible] row," in which he had [illegible] second best, for besides [illegible] on his face, his right [illegible] totally encircled [illegible] and purple tints, [illegible] the colors of the rainbow, [illegible] war," such a barba[illegible] comb, that must be ranked [illegible] Why, in all sober se[illegible] anything like justice, it [illegible] with cases of the third vari[illegible] the rules of Dr. Hutton. It [illegible], nor your Grecian, nor [illegible] leg, nor your sharp, [illegible] your peg, nor your sock, nor [illegible] own original style, just as if, [illegible] Prometheus had tried [illegible] second time when moulding this [illegible] man of clay." It was of a bright fiery [illegible], having small blue spots adorning [illegible] extremity, and puffed up *a la* pincushion [illegible] astonishing dimensions, as if proud that its own[illegible] was one of the "cauld stock." Moreover, it [illegible] seemed to revolting from the dictates of prudence [illegible] it had quietly stepped aside from its natural [illegible] position to avoid collision with post or wall, [illegible] and had taken up its residence on the "larboard" side of his cheek, and was determined [illegible] to remain there, at least till the danger of its [illegible] being broken had passed away. This, undoubtedly, was a very prudent course. Then the dress of the prisoner was unique, as his *toute ensemble* was attractive. He was encased in about three-tenths of an old black coat entirely minus the collar, a red waistcoat, not [illegible] bered with buttons, but tightly laced with twine, and a pair of trousers that had once been black, but now variegated with iron colored spots. In one of the legs there was a deep rent, which, as he walked, allowed the unrestrained garment to flap at pleasure, giving one half of him the appearance of a sort of winged Mercury; whilst the other presented a calm and dignified rigidity. Altogether the prisoner was a *rara avis in terris*, and indeed he seemed to know it.

The constable having stated his charge, the prisoner was asked what he had to say, and with the utmost coolness, and amidst the irrepressible merriment of the court, he replied in the following pompous style, which was sadly out of keeping with what his external appearance seemed to indicate:

Your Worship' (bowing)—Not having had the pleasure of a previous acquaintance, you no doubt evince a little curiosity, as a gentleman naturally would, on being thus so abruptly and informally brought in contact with another—(laughter)—to know who and what I am; but before I enter into particulars, allow me to apologise for reluctantly appearing before you this morning with such an apparent disregard to the duties of the toilet (surveying himself.) Ha, ha, ha! (Great laughter.)

Bench—Apologies, sir, from "gentlemen" of your station, are quite superfluous; and as to the question of curiosity, I assure you I evince not the least. (Laughter.)

Bench—But who are you, then?

Prisoner—Patrick Terrance M'Switcher, the cosmopolitan bard, or non-pensioned laureate, sir, at your service (bowing,) whose reputation is more extensive than his resources—(laughter)—and whose living inspirations, if I err not, will attain a higher seat in immortality than the poor clay which poured them forth. (Continued laughter.)

Bench—May I ask, what works have you published?

Prisoner—My published effusions, sir, are chiefly confined to ballads of the Alexandrian order, the most popular of which are, "Whew! your bowls to glory," and "Molly but you're long coming"—(bursts of laughter)—both of which I have been informed have been translated into the Scandinavian, Double Dutch, and vernacular. (Laughter.) I have a variety of manuscript poems, ballads, etc., but they are intended to be brought out posthumously. (Loud laughter.) I may therefore well exclaim with the satirist of old—

"Exegi monumentum perennius ære"

or with the more amorous country man—

"Jamque opus perfici—
[illegible] picturesque erit indelibile nostrum."

Bench—Oh, you know something about Latin, I perceive?

Prisoner—(striking his beard)—Rather. (Laughter.)

Bench—But you cannot be permitted to annoy the public by bawling in the streets.

Prisoner—I was singing, not bawling, and only doing that in the high way which many of my contemporaries—particularly Moore and Wordsworth—still do in their garrets. (Loud Laughter.) May I be permitted to interrogate the constable?

Bench—Certainly.

The constable was then called upon the table, and the prisoner, in the most indicrous manner imaginable, drew himself up to his full height (about five feet four inches) to question him.

Prisoner (with a view to a kimbo)—Turn round, sir, and behold the man whom the resiliency of your conscience is endeavoring to immolate! (Laughter.) Is that so?

Constable (astonished)—I don't know what you mean.

Prisoner—Precisely: in that case, then, you must be grossly ignorant, ha, ha, ha! eh?

Constable (laughing)—May be not so much as you think.

Prisoner—Well, then, let us see. May I ask have you ever studied human nature, if so, whether practically or metaphysically! (Laughter.)

Constable (hesitatingly)—Metterfiscally! (Loud laughter.)

Prisoner—What?—eh?—Metterfiscally, you said? O learned functionary! your knowledge, I perceive, of human nature is co-extensive with the profundity of your sequirements in Metterfisics. (Great laughter.)

Constable—You are humboggin' me now. With all your larnin' may be I'm as cute as you. You are askin' unfair questions. They have no thing to do with the case.

Prisoner—Come, answer me again? you say I was singing in the streets; what were the peculiar sensations you first experienced when the forthcoming passages spirated upon the tympanum of your auricular organ? (Loud bursts of laughter.)

Constable (successfully)—All I know about you is, that you're a common ballad singer, and the most troublesome about Smithfield. (Continued laughter.)

Prisoner—Go down, sir! (Laughter.)

Bench (to prisoner)—You must be imprisoned forty-eight hours in the House of Correction.

Prisoner—Would your Worship favor me with the sentence of transportation, and I'll carry a letter to that constable's father and brother? (Great laughter.)

Bench—I assure him. [Belfast Chronicle.

A new palace has been uncovered in the ruins of Nineveh, in which Layard says "it is probable will be found the Assyrian Library."

THOMAS CAMPBELL THE POET.—There is a truculent irony, and irony well deserved, in the following passage from "Sam Slick," the nom-de-plume of Judge Haliburton. It sets forth, with wonderful force, the indifference of the English Government to the merits of one of her greatest poets during his life-time—the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," "Gertrude of Wyoming," "The Battle of the Baltic," "Hohenlinden," and that sublimest of Christian poems, "The Last Man," in perusing which, the most indifferent reader can not choose but feel that his immortality is reassured to him:

"I guess when Campbell writ 'The Mariners of England,' that will live till the British sailors get whipped by us so they will be ashamed to sing it, he thought himself great shakes: heavens and airth! he warn't half so big as Tom Thumb; he was just nothin'. But let some foreign hussey, whose skin ain't clear, and whose character ain't clear an' who ain't nothin' clear about her but her voice, let her come and sing that splendid song that puts more ginger into sailors than grog or prize-money on anythin', and lord! all the old Admirals, and flag-officers and yacht-men and others that do understand, and all the lords, and ladies, and princes that don't understand where the springs are in that song that touch the chords of the heart, all on 'em will come and worship a'most; and some young duke or another will fancy he is a young Jupiter, and come down in a shower of gold a'most for her, while the poet has 'The Pleasures of Hope' to feed on. Oh! I envy him, glorious man, I envy him his great reward; it was worth seventy years of 'hope' that funoral. Ah! poor Campbell! he was a poet, a beautiful poet! He know'd about the world of imagination, and the realms of fancy; but he didn't know nothin' at all about this world of our'n, or of the realm of England, or he never would have talked about the 'Pleasures of Hope,' for an author. Lord bless you! let a dancin' gal come to the opera, jump six foot high, 'light on one toe, hold up the other so high you can see her stays a'most, and then spin round like a daddy-longlegs that's got one foot caught in a taller candle, and go spinnin' round arter that fashion for ten minits, it will touch Peel's heart in a jiffy. Let some old General or Admiral do something or another that only requires the courage of a bull, and no sense, and they give him a pension and right off the reel, make him a peer. Lee sons old field-officer's wife go follerin' the army away back in Indgy further than is safe or right for a woman to go, git taken pris'ner, give a herrid sight of trouble to the army to git her back; and for this great service to the nation she gits a pension of fifo hundred pounds a year. But let some misfortunate devil of an author do—what only one man in a century can, to save his soul alive, write a book that will live—a thing that does show the perfection of human kind, and what do they do hers? Let his body live on the 'Pleasures of Hope,' all the days of his life, and his name live afterward on a cold white marble in Westminster Abbey. They be hanged—the whole hilin' of 'em—them paltry and their trumpery procession too, and their paltry patronage of standing by a grave and saying, 'Poor Campbell!' who the devil cares for a monument, that actilly deserves one? He has built one that will live when that are old abbey crumbles down, and when them that thought they was honorin' him are dead and forgotten; his monument was built by his own brains and his own hands, and the inscription, ain't written in Latin nor Greek, nor any other dead language, nother, but in a livin' language; and one too that will never die out now, seein' our great nation uses it; and here it is:

'THE PLEASURES OF HOPE, BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.'

That such a man as Campbell should have been suffered to live in poverty and fade away like a shadow, and only crowned at last with an unsubstantial abbey show-funeral, is a reflection upon the English Government which it will take many years to obliterate. In fact, it never *can* be obliterated while his sublime national lyrics, on sea and on shore, shall stir the heart of the nation as with the "clear silver tone of a trumpet-call to action."

AUTHORS AND BOOKS.—We have sometimes amused ourselves by conjecturing, had the history of human genius run differently—had all men of that class been as wise and prudent and good as too many of them have been improvident, foolish and deprared—had we a virtuous Burns, a pure Byron, a Goldsmith with common sense, a Coleridge with self-control, and a Poe with sobriety—what a different world it had been; what each of these surpassing spirits might have done to advance, refine and purify society; what a host of "minor prophets" had been found among the array of the poets of our own country! For more than the influence of kings, or rulers, or statesmen, or clergymen—though it were multiplied tenfold—is that of the "Makers" whose winged words pass through all lands, tingle in all ears, touch all hearts, and in all circumstances are remembered and come humming around us—in the hours of labor, in the intervals of business, in trouble, and sorrow, and sickness, and on the bed of death itself; who enjoy, in fact, a kind of omelpresence—whose thoughts have over us the threefold grasp of beauty, language, and music—and to whom at times "all power is given" in the "dreamlit trance" of their genius, to move our beings to their foundations, and to make us better or worse, lower or higher men, according to their pleasure. Yet true it is, and pitiful as true, that these "makers"—themselves made of the finest clay—have often been "marred," and that the history of poets is one of the saddest and most humbling in the records of the world—sad and humbling especially because the poet is ever seen side-by-side with his own ideal, that graven image of himself he has set up with his own hands, and his failure or fall are judged accordingly. There is considerable truth in the remark made by poor Cowper. He says in his correspondence: "I have lately finished eight volumes of Johnson's Lives of the Poets; in all that number I observe but one man whose mind seems to have the slightest tincture of religion, and he was hardly in his senses. His name was Collins. But from the lives of all the rest there is but one inference to be drawn; that poets were a very worthless, wicked set of people." This is certainly too harsh, since these lives include the names of Addison, Watts, Young, and Milton; but it contains a portion of truth. Poets, as a tribe, have been rather a worthless, wicked set of people. [London Literary Journal.

GERMAN LOVERS.—"The universal prudery," says Mr. Bruce in his Home Life in Germany, "which so hampers a man in America, and which makes him ignore half the facts of life, for fear of treading on some unknown delicate sensibility, is never seen in European circles. It is boldly assumed, what every one knows to be a fact, that both sexes are equally aware of a great variety of things; and where the allusion is natural, no one troubles himself about it. There were in our company this evening two who were invited as betrothed, and I was very much struck with their manner towards one another. I think in an Anglo-Saxon company the fact would have been dropped out of view as much as possible, and certainly the slightest expression of their feelings would have been dreaded by the parties. But here, there was the whole evening an unconscious, beautiful expression of affection and confidence, which really, I think, gladdened the whole company. Love seemed to speak out as naturally from their tones, and glance, and manner, as friendly feeling does with us. Nothing else would have seemed in place. It was above criticism, above surprise even, though if any other of the young men were bachelors like myself, they retired with a sufficiently vivid appreciation of the ways of bachelordom. I have often observed this unnaturalness of expression among the Germans. It is more apparent in the families, of course. There are not in all my memories, pictures more warm and glowing as of those families in North Germany; families where the look and language were not blurred by that everlasting formalism, and coldness, and selfishness, which hange over our households; where love was without dissimulation, neither worn for duty nor worn for effect; where mutual kindness and self-sacrifice and affection had so long been, that the very air and aspect seemed to welcome and woo the stranger."

The location of the Western Military Institute has been changed to Tyree Springs, 21 miles from Nashville.

The frosts have been so severe in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and some parts of Louisiana, as to materially damage the fruit crops and cut down the cotton so that it will have to be again planted. The damage to most kinds of vegetables is severe.

In an Irish provincial paper is the following singular notice: "Whereas Patrick O'Connor lately left my lodgings, this is to give notice that if he does not return immediately and pay for the same, he will be advertised!"

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—I went one night to see a comedy. The chief actor was a favorite one, and the theatre, a small provincial one, was very crowded. The curtain drew up, and amid a burst of applause the hero of the piece made his appearance. He had hardly said twenty words when it struck me that something strange was the matter with him. The play was a boisterous comedy of the old school, and required considerable spirit and vivacity on the part of the actors to sustain it properly; but in this man there was none, he walked and talked like a person in a dream; his best points he passed over without appearing to perceive them; and altogether appeared unfit for the part. His smile was ghastly and his laugh hollow and unnatural; and frequently he would stop suddenly in his speech, and let his eyes wander vacantly over the audience. Even when in his character of a silly husband, he had to allow himself to be kicked around the stage by the young rake of the comedy, and afterwards to behold that careless individual making love to his wife and eating his supper while he was shut up in a closet from which he could not emerge, his contortions of ludicrous wrath, which had never before failed to call down plenty of applause were now such dismal attempts to portray the passion, that hisses were audible in various parts of the house.

The audience were fairly out of temper, and several inquisitive individuals were particular in their inquiries as to the extent of the potations he had indulged in that evening. A storm of sibilation and abuse now fell around the ears of the devoted actor; and not content with verbal insult, orange peel and apple flew upon the stage. He stopped and turned round to the shouting crowd. I never saw such misery in human countenances. His face was worn and haggard, and large tears rolled down his painted cheeks. I saw his lips quiver with inward agony—I saw his bosom heave with convulsions and suppressed emotion, and his whole mien betokened such depth of anguish and distress that the most ruthless heart must have throbbed with pity. The audience was moved, and by degrees the clamor of invective subsided into solemn silence, while he stood near the footlights, a picture of dejection.

When all was calm, he spoke, and in a voice broken with sobs that seemed to rend his bosom, proceeded to offer this little explanation:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "though in my acting to-night, I am conscious of meriting your displeasure, in one thing you do me wrong. I am not intoxicated. Emotion alone and that of the most painful kind, has caused me to fulfill my part so badly—my wife died but a few short hours ago, and I left her side to fill my unavoidable engagement here. I have not pleased you; forgive me. I lored her, grieved for her, and if misery and anguish can excuse a fault, I bear my apology—here!"

He placed his hand upon his heart, and stopped, and a burst of tears relieved his momentary paroxysm and grief. The audience were thoroughly affected, and an honest burst of sympathy made the wall tremble. Women wept loudly, and strong men wept silently; and during the remainder of the evening his performance was scarcely audible through the storm of applause by which the crowd sought to soothe the poor fellow's wounded feelings. There was something very melancholly in the thought of that wretched man's coming from the bed of death to don gay attire and utter studied witticism for the amusement of a crowd, not one of whom dreamed of the anguish that lay festering upon the painted cheek and stage smile.

And in the great theatre of life, how many are there around us like that poor actor, smiling gaily at the multitude, while at home lies some mystery of sorrow whose shadow is ever present with them in busy places, and in solitude revels upon hearts like a ghoul among the tombs.

WHAT IS THE HARDEST MODE TO DIE?—To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; yet rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones of the face and brought him to the ground. In the instant that preceded stupefaction, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him.

The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of an attack, the necessity for defense, was impressed on him by a blow which we should have supposed too tremendous to leave an interval for thought. But it by no means follows that the infliction of fatal violence is accomplished by a pang. From what is known of the first effects of gunshot wounds, it is probable that the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is as varied as the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up.

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity, that the expression is invariably that of laughter, while in death from a stab, the countenance reflects the traits of natural character, of geetleness or ferocity, to the last breath.

Some of these cases are of interest, to show with what slight disturbance live may go under a mortal wound, till it finally comes to a sudden stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a trooper who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of his limbs concluded his career. "Yet his voice," says the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gargled correctly the smallest sign of weakness."

Captain Basil Hall, who in his early youth was present at the battle of Corunna, has signaled out, from the confusion which consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal. "Indeed, I feared so," he responded with interpeded utterance," and yet I should like very much to live a little longer, if it were possible." He laid his sword upon a stone at his side. "as gently," says Hall, "as if his steel had been turned to glass," and almost immediately sank dead upon the turf. [Quarterly Review.

HOW TO WASH LACE.—The following mode of washing laces we find in an exchange, and republish for the benefit of our fair readers:

The difficulty of getting lace washed right, especially out of a great city, is very great. Every lady, therefore, should know how to wash her own thread laces. If any fair reader is ignorant of this art we can teach her in a very few words. Let her first rip off the lace, carefully pick out the lose bits of thread, and roll the lace very smoothly and securely round a clean black bottle previously covered with old white linen, sewed tightly on. Tack each end of the lace with a needle and thread to keep it smooth; and be careful in wrapping not to crumple or fold in any of the scallops or pearlings.

After it is on the bottle take some of the best sweet oil, and with a clean sponge wet the lace thoroughly to the inmost folds. Have ready in a wash-kettle, a strong cold lather of clear water and white Castile soap. Fill the bottle with cold water to prevent its bursting, cork it well and stand it upright in the suds, with a string round the neck secured to the ears or handle of the kettle, to prevent its knocking about and breaking while over the fire. Let it boil in the suds for an hour or more, till the lace is clean and white all through. Drain off the suds, and dry it on the bottle in the sun. When dry, remove the lace from the bottle and roll it round a wide ribbon block; or lay it in long folds, place it within a sheet of smooth white paper, and press in a large book for a few days.

GREAT CROW HUNT IN TENNESSEE.—The citizens of Bedford county, Tenn., finding themselves grievously afflicted with crows, held a meeting and fixed upon a great "crow huet." The plan adopted was, that any person wishing to enter the huet could do so by paying one dollar or more. The time for the hunt was to be from the first Monday in December to the last Saturday in March. And the fund raised as above was to be apportioned, to the person producing the greatest number of scalps—upper bill for scalp—one-fifth of the whole fund paid in; to the person producing the next highest number, one-sixth of the remainder; to the next highest, one-seventh, etc. 12,691 scalps were taken, and $283 awarded. The largest number taken by one man was, G. J. Shrivel, who killed 4321, and received $96 in prize money.

THE GREAT FIRE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The fire at Jacksonville on the 2d inst., which we have before noticed, originated in the hay shed of S. N. Williams, and before it ceased seventy buildings were entirely destroyed, including the two printing offices—those of the News and the Republican. Of the houses burned twenty-three were stores, rated as follows: F Waver & Co., provisions; C D Oak and William Grothe, jewelers; S N Williams, grocer; J P Sanderson, dry goods and provision; Bloodgood & Howse, do; H Timanus, do; T Hartridge, do; J Moodo, dry goods; J Hanham, grocer; Mr Hernandez, tobacconist; C DeWall, auctioneer; L Capella, fruit store; J Santo, do; A M Reed, dry goods and provisions; M Keil, do; A H Hossey, grocer, Mr Moore, fruit store; J L Hogarth, tinner; Ambleer & Hoeg, dry goods and provisions; J L Ripley, clothing; J C Brown, fruit store; L B Ameriaon, dry goods; T McMillan, druggist; T G Myers, grocer; A C Acosta, fruit store; J D Howell, grocer; J Hernandez, tailor; C DeWaal, bakery; G Flagg, jeweler; H H Darby, tailor; C Poelting, boot and shoemaker; J Finnegan's office and L M Folsom's furniture store were also consumed; the law office of G W Call and G W Hawkles, and the office of F C Harrett, Notary Public, etc., in the Hyrns Block, were also destroyed, a portion only of their legal and official documents being saved; McRory's Insurance Agency office in the Semmis Block, also went by the board, together with a portion of his papers; the Custom-house, Mr McIntosh's law office, Capt Wiley's residence, J Hanham's store and dwelling, J Mode's clothing store, the elegant residence as also the law office of P Fraser, Esq., we note among other buildings destroyed. The loss by this calamity, it is thought, is not less than $200,000.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular of instructions intended to carry into effect the provisions of the warehousing act. The circular is in the spirit of the act, and enlarges the field for the transportation of goods in bond from one place to another, and will, therefore, much facilitate the distribution and diffusion of important goods through the interior portions of the country. In regulating the transportation of merchandise in bond from one port of entry to another port of entry or delivery, the circular provides that whatever mode of transportation may be adopted, if the port to which the merchandise is to be transported in bond be not more than three hundred miles distant, by the route proposed, from the port at which it is entered for transportation, thirty days will be allowed, but if the distance be more than three hundred miles, sixty days will be allowed for the transportation and delivery of the merchandise at its port of destination. But six months will be allowed for the transportation of merchandise in bond between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States around Cape Horn, and three months by other routes between those points. The period thus prescribed will be carefully inserted in each case in the transportation bond, should there be no delivery within the time thus prescribed and limited, the collector at the port to which the merchandise was entered for transportation will notify the collector at the port of withdrawal of the non-delivery, who will at once demand payment, or upon failure thereof, pass over the transportation bond to the United States District Attorney for suit, and the proper proceedings will be taken to enforce the forfeitures prescribed.

THE CUBAN DOCUMENTS.—These papers, just laid before the House, embrace the following cases:

Steamships Crescent City and Ohio; schooner Manchester; John S. Thrasher; steamer Falcon; schooner Lumartins; Roy, *alias* Garcia Pedro; Rocices; Chas. Peter V. Esnard; John Salinero; Capt. Larrihee; the Annuling of the Cuban Decree; Michael D. Haran; the Seamen belonging to the brig Jasper; the Black Warrior; the Opening of United States Mail by the Authorities of Cuba; the Contoy Prisoners.

Some of the correspondence dates as far back as 1835, and comes down to the present time.

OPENING OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The first section of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to connect Cincinnati with St. Louis, was opened on the 4th inst., to Aurore, Ind., twenty-eight miles from Cincinnati. About one thousand invited guests were present on the occasion, which was celebrated by an excursion to Aurora, a dinner, speeches, etc. The length of the road, when completed, will be 326 miles, this being within twenty-six miles of an air line. The work on the road is progressing rapidly, and a great part of the road will be opened by the first of March next.

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A young man who will graduate at Randolph, Macon College, Virginia, next June, would like to enter upon the pleasant task of instructing youth, as soon thereafter as possible. He intends making teaching a lifetime business, hence Trustees of Academies would do well to procure his services, as they can be permanently secured by a *first rate salary*. He intends doing his duty in the profession, and will be satisfied with nothing short of good pay for his services. Certificates of character and scholarship will be sent to those desiring to procure a teacher, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Terms and location, including the salubrity and condition of society, must accompany all communications to J. P. B., Randolph, Macon College P. O., Virginia. mch22 2m*

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ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the N. O Christian Advocate.]

There can be little doubt that the Emperor of Russia is, in many respects, a great man. Physically, he is one of the largest specimens of humanity in Europe: politically, he is one of the mightiest sovereigns of two continents: and, morally, he is, as the secret correspondence between the Courts of St. Petersburg and London proves, one of the most consummate hypocrites in the world. It is impossible to read the documents which are just escaped from the strong boxes of the Foreign Office, and which are now airing themselves all over the globe, without being convinced that Nicholas has long indulged the ambitious visions of the infamous Empress Catherine, and that he imagined, a short time ago, that the period for their realization, in reference to Turkey, had almost arrived. The vineyard of the poor Turkish Naboth seemed fair and fertile in his eyes—it lay hard by the Southern gardens of the Czar—it was watered by a splendid stream, and adorned with a magnificent lake, which bore on its bosom many a rich argosy: and it was, therefore, perfectly natural that it should appear to Nicholas a very desirable acquisition. It would complete his estate in that direction, and it would form for him a garden of spices, a mine of wealth and a source of power. It certainly was encumbered with an owner who, like the Naboth of Bible history, had inherited it from a long line of ancestors, and who showed no disposition to part with it, even to the blandest persuader who coveted it. But, then, this owner was unfortunately ill, and labored under sundry internal and constitutional diseases, which had rendered him somewhat feeble and tottering. There was, nevertheless, a good deal of life in him: but, as "the wish is" sometimes "father to the thought," his friend Nicholas began to be fearful of his speedy death. He hinted at apoplexy, or some such sudden exit, and, as the old gentleman was supposed not to have made a will, or to have made it in such a manner as was hardly likely to hold good, he thought it kind to endeavor to supply this omission, and to secure some satisfactory distribution of property.

The old man happened to have an old friend of the name of Bull, who possessed a number of estates in different parts of the country; and one in particular, where he grew rice and other things, the highroad to which ran across one part of old Naboth's vineyard: and so Nicholas naturally thought that Mr. Bull would like that part of the property for his share; and in the hope of obtaining Bull's consent to his own appropriation of the part that best suited his taste, he began to be exceedingly kind and caressing, with a sort of steward by the name of Seymour, who had been sent to St Petersburg to transact some business with Nicholas relating to the estates of his master. He took him by the hand, and had him several times in his private office to talk with him. In these conversations he often mourned over the condition of Naboth; and, at length, proposed the scheme of appropriation before indicated. It is, however, much to be suspected that had he obtained the adhesion of Mr. Bull to his proposition, the life of Naboth would not have been very long, as probably one dose would have been administered secretly that would have raised such a commotion in his system as to have sent him—if not to the "tomb of the Capulets"—at least, to that of the Caliphs. This under-steward, however, was an honest man, and a shrewd one, and he communicated with the head stewards at home—and they were honorable men, too—and they replied that they hardly thought it right to arrange anything in anticipation of the death of their old friend; for, though his health was doubtless not so robust as it once had been; yet, that "crazy doors hung long," and, as he came of a patriarchal family, he might yet live at least a hundred years: and that should he exhibit desperate sympathies—and compel them to think of the future lot of his children—they would not make any arrangements without calling in at least two other friends, who had a great interest in Naboth, and discussing the question fairly and above board. So, they expressed their respect for Nicholas, and dropped the matter.

The last named gentleman was sorely vexed at his disappointment; but, as the vineyard of Naboth was just as desirable as ever, and he was just as determined to have it, he sent at once a number of armed bailiffs to occupy a corner of it, on which he held a sort of mortgage. Now, as it had been agreed that this mortgage should never be foreclosed, old Naboth fired up at this indignity and breach of faith; and he broke his pipe (for he was a great smoker) and took down his pistols and stuck them in his belt, and sharpened his sword, and declared he would allow no trespassers on his estate. John Bull and another fine fellow, of the name of Frog, patted him on the back and promised to send a number of men to see fair play, and, if necessary, to give a helping-hand; for, they considered the conduct of Nicholas as an infringement on the rights of property, and worthy of nobody save a robber. And they have fulfilled their promises; for, besides a multitude of men sent to the neighborhood of the coveted territory, Mr. Bull has dispatched many ships, under an old servant of the name of Charlie, to make Nicholas hear reason. It is supposed Charlie will succeed. His mode of reasoning is very powerful; his voice being loud, and his arguments so striking that even stone-walls have been unable to resist them, and so the matter stands at present.

Now, to descend from this allegorical style, we must express our conviction that the conduct of the British Government, in this affair, has been highly laudable. The penetration which Sir H. Seymour exhibited in detecting the designs of the Czar: the tact with which he conducted his share of a delicate and difficult conversation: the clearness with which he now-and-then threw in a telling shot, and the ability which pervades his communications to the Foreign Secretary; all entitle him to a foremost place in diplomacy, and point him out as a man able to do the State good service in his own profession. The dispatches of Lord John Russell and Lord Clarendon are calculated to ensure for them the confidence of the country, while some of the truths uttered by them could not fail to be distasteful to the Czar, as containing reflections on his honor. Above all, this correspondence must redound to the honor of Britain in the eyes of all impartial observers, while its effect must be unfavorable to the Czar, as revealing, viewed in the light afforded by his subsequent conduct, his craft, hypocrisy, and ambition.

We are not surprised at the sensation this publication has produced in Paris. It will serve to assure the French that they go to war joining hands, not only with a powerful, but honorable ally—an ally as incapable of mean concealment and selfish ambition as of military cowardice. For our part, the perusal of these documents has served to confirm us in the conviction, that we go into this struggle arrayed in the treble armor for just quarrel, and that we are offering the prayers of patriotism, as well as piety, when we invoke Heaven to "defend the right."

March 30, 1854.

PLAINS OF MAMRE, ABRAHAM, AND TOMB OF RACHEL.

Professor Upham, in the Congregationalist, gives the following interesting particulars of the Plains of Mamre, Abraham, and the Tomb of Rachel:

The plain of Mamre, at its north-western extremity, is, by the nearest path, two miles and a half or three miles from the village of Hebron. In reaching it we passed over a portion of the vine-bearing valley of Eshkol: and then, going up a gradually-ascending hight of land which was partitioned into small fields by terraces and walls of stone, and everywhere carefully cultivated, we came, as we passed its summit, into the elevated and beautiful plain where Abraham is said to have dwelt. It appeared to be a plain on a mountain, a beautiful place on earth, and yet expanding itself on such an elevated position that it seemed very near to Heaven. The plain, sinking in its centre into a narrow valley where the waters collect in the rainy season, runs in an easterly direction: and then, turning southwardly, appeared to me gradually to descend and to terminate in a level open space, which we had previously noticed to the south of, and in sight of Hebron. The tradition in relation to it is, that Abraham dwelt in the highest part of the plain: and we were conducted into a large square building, supposed to be of great antiquity, made of hewn stones of great size, which is shown as indicating the precise spot of his dwelling-place. But however this may have been, we could not doubt that we were in the region where he spent no small portion of his life. His hand had cultivated this soil; he had been seated beneath these oaks; he looked upon these heavens filled at night with the stars which he could not number—the bright emblems of his spiritual children in all ages and climes. It was here that he held that memorable conversation with God, when he pleaded so earnestly and eloquently for the wicked cities of the plain. Ten righteous men would have saved them, because Abraham, the friend of God, had asked it, but the ten were not there. The place of the "cities of the plain" is in full sight of the elevated plain of Mamre. In a direct line it is probably not more than twenty miles distant. With a mind filled with these great memories, I looked in that direction. My eye reached over the rocky hills of Judea, and over the dark sunken abyss which bounds them, and rested upon the mountains of Moab beyond. It was from the low level plain, overlooked by these hills and mountains, that the smoke ascended. It was in the sunlight of the morning, when we stood on this memorable place; and it was in the morning—early in the morning—that Abraham arose, and looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah, and toward all the land of the plain, and beheld, and lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace.

In that deeply interesting hour of my life, amid such localities, and where the earth itself is the correspondence and the changeless mirror of Scriptural history, it was easy with that eye of the mind which makes past things present, to see that cloud still ascending dark, heavy, terrible; kindled and raised in a mighty pillar from the smoking abyss, by that great Being, whose name and nature are Love; and who, because he is love, was compelled, not more by his sense of justice than by the very necessities of his benevolent and loving nature, to terminate the terrible crimes, by terminating the existence of his own rebellious children.

And here I feel inclined to delay a moment in a remark or two upon the great patriarch. There are some men, whose thoughts and achievements, aided sometimes by the peculiarities of their position, have been such, that they may be said to fill the eye of nations; and not more when they are living, than when they are dead. They reappear and exist without cessation in the world's thought, which becomes so vivid and clear in its apprehension of them, that it illuminates the ancient night of ages, and restores the dead to life. And it makes but little difference, whether they are men of great ideas or men of great actions; though the life which they thus live in the locality, if I may so express it, of the human mind, is more distinct and impressive, if their ideas have found an expression and a confirmation in their own personal history. The patriarch Abraham was such a man: a man who knew the truth—a man who illustrated the truth by his deeds.

We find him in early life on the plains of Chaldea. It was there that he first tended his flocks. Whether it was by means of religious traditions communicated through his father Terah, or that God himself by a direct inspiration was the source of his great wisdom, it was at this early period that he became acquainted with some of those great religious truths, such as the unity of God and the relations of faith and love which ought to exist between God and man, which have always perplexed the best and most persevering efforts of mere human philosophy. In his journeyings from place to place, and from nation to nation, he went from Chaldea to Egypt, and from Egypt to Palestine—but always in accordance with the openings of Providence, and always guided and sustained by the great religious truth, that God exists, and that he is the friend and rewarder of all those who are willing to believe on him. He was emphatically the man of faith. It was faith which gave strength to his purpose; which imparted purity to his inward nature. His great mind saw intuitively, that the very idea of God imposes the obligation to believe. He had stood beneath the Chaldean stars: he had looked upon the broad Euphrates and the mighty Nile: he had crossed vast deserts and wildernesses: he had trod the majestic mountains of Palestine: and as he cast his illuminated eye around and above him, and perceived things in their greatness and in their relations, he felt deeply in his soul, that there is no middle ground between the true and the false: that the negation of God is the affirmation of chance: and that the affirmation of chance is the inauguration of insanity.

To accept God was a necessity. In accepting him, he accepted the faith which honors him. And on Mount Moriah, when he lifted the knife to plunge it into the beloved image of his own heart, he showed not only the truth of his own soul, but the truth and mighty power of a principle, which elevates and saves humanity, by bringing God and man into harmony. History is right, therefore, and honors the God who is the living and controlling power in the series of its own varied events, in taking such a man out of the common ranks of men, and in establishing him among the guides and teachers of the human race.

Leaving the plains of Mamre—a place so closely associated with this great and remarkable man—we regained in a short time the main road to Bethlehem and Jerusalem, passing at the distance of a mile and a half, the place called "Ain Simin," or the fountain of Simeon.

There is a large stone building here, erected apparently for military purposes: and in its neighborhood are said to be some very ancient tombs excavated in the rocks: but we had not time to stop and examine them. The fountain gushes out from the side of a small hill on the right of the road; and directly opposite is the plain, rendered memorable by a battle fought in 1192, between Richard of England and the Sultan Saladin, in which Richard was defeated and driven back to Askelon. Going on about two miles further, over rugged and rocky hills or along the edge of cultivated valleys, we came to the stupendous water reservoirs, called the pools of Solomon. We had passed them in our journey to Hebron, but stopped to examine them more particularly on our return. There are other great "pools" or water-reservoirs in other places, the erection of which is ascribed to Solomon. There are three in this place, rising one above another on the side of a hill, and supplied by water from heights still more elevated; the largest of which is nearly six hundred feet in length, by an average breadth of more than a hundred and fifty feet, and is fifty feet in depth. All of them are of solid masonry, and are coated with cement. They are entered by steps cut in the sides. The water, collected in the highest from the rocky eminences around, gushes from one to the other: and is then conducted by conduits under ground to the city of Jerusalem. I recollect in early life to have heard a person, whose faith in the Scriptures had been shaken, objecting to the statements made in the Bible of the great wealth and power of Solomon: but he had not been in Palestine; and had not seen the works and the remains of works, which furnish overwhelming evidence, not only of the riches and power, but of the science of that period.

Going a few miles further, we came to the city of Bethlehem, the birth-place of the Saviour. "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us."

At two miles beyond Bethlehem we came to the tomb of Rachel, the wife of Jacob, who is said in the book of Genesis to have been "buried in the way to Ephruth, which is Bethlehem." A pillar was erected over her grave by Jacob. He was journeying with her from Bethel to Bethlehem at the time of her death. The pillow of Jacob has disappeared. The present tomb is a Saracenic work; but there is no difference of opinion as to the place where she was buried. The burial place of Rachel where the traveler naturally stops to indulge in the recollections connected with her touching story, is on the side and near the summit of a hill, furnishing a wide and beautiful prospect. And he naturally thinks of the village, with which her name is associated, in one of the sad and bloody passages of history. It is to the north-westward of her grave some three or four miles distant, that we find the village of Rama, to which reference is made in the second chapter of Matthew: "In Rama there was a voice heard, lamentation and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not."

Half-way between Bethlehem and Jerusalem we passed on our right the large Greek convent of Elias. It is on a hill. We did not stop to visit it. At a little distance from this convent, as we descended the hill toward Jerusalem, we came in sight of the Plain of Rephaim or Plain of the Giants. It was on this beautiful plain, which was waving as we passed it with fields of wheat, that David fought twice with the Philistines, who seem to have become alarmed on account of his increasing power, and who had come up here to attack him, after he had established himself in Jerusalem. The same night, crossing the deep rocky ravine called the valley of Hinnom, and then ascending the steep sides of the hill of Zion, we reached the city of Jerusalem after an absence of four days. We entered it at the tower of David, by the Bethlehem gate, which is also called the Jaffa gate.

THE LATE COL WM R. STUART

The following tribute to the memory of a valued citizen and exemplary Christian is copied from the Baltimore Patriot.

The life of a good man is a living lesson to his companions, and a heritage to be prized by those who come after him. Such was the life of Col. William R. Stuart. The author of this tribute to departed merit had the good fortune to know him from his childhood to his grave, and, during most of the time, intimately. He was born in Kent county, Maryland, on the 20th of April, 1780, and died at the residence of his son, in New Orleans, on the 21st of August, 1853. His father, Dr. Alexander Stuart, was an ardent, active and useful officer in the Revolutionary Army of '76, and took with him, into his domestic circle, something of the soldier's habits of discipline. After completing his education at Washington College, Chestertown, the subject of this notice entered a counting-house in Baltimore, and industriously and faithfully performed the duties of his place. At an early age he married a most excellent and amiable lady, the daughter of the then late Capt. Charles Frazier, and grand-daughter of the late estimable Major John Dames, with whom she resided at the time of her marriage. The Major, in a short time, induced him to become an inmate of his house, and soon after surrendered to him the entire control of his valuable estate. His peculiar fitness for political life did not escape the notice of his fellow-citizens, and popular favor was the sure reward of his kind deportment and unblemished reputation. He was accordingly, on many occasions, elected to the Legislature from Kent, and also from Queen Ann's county; to the last of which he removed, and in which he passed the largest part of his days. During a Septennial term of five years, he was the President of that body with complete satisfaction to its members, amongst whom were gentlemen who have adorned some of the highest posts in the American Government. He subsequently held most responsible Executive appointments, and, it is believed, was never, in a single instance, the object of the slightest imputation as to malversion in office.

His faithfulness was the result of a higher and nobler principle than the fear or the favor of man. In early life he made profession of religion. His amiable wife, with a living exemplification of the beauty of holiness" continually present to her observation, also "chose that good part which could not be taken from her." Religion, with him, was not a profession which was satisfied by certain conventional compliances, as the proofs, not as all the proofs, of its existence. It was an inward, vital, active spring, whence issued incessantly living, perennial streams, that watered and cherished all the thoughts and intents of his heart, animated his soul with unbounded gratitude to his God, and with benevolence and charity to his fellow-men. In advanced life he was called to experience a reverse of fortune, not unusual to men who have more distinguished themselves by their generous and liberal kindness, than by a disposition to accumulate wealth. But, unlike many—alas, how large a proportion!—the loss of his property occasioned no diminution in the esteem of his personal friends, nor in the universal estimate of his honor and purity of character. His strict adherence and conformity to his religious professions during all his intercourse with the world, and amidst his exciting political occupations, had kept him prominent in the Methodist Church, to which he had attached himself; and on the occasion of its separation he was called to preside over the first session of the seceding portion of it. His beloved wife died in 1825, after living many years in the enjoyment and reciprocation of as large a share of conjugal affection as mortals may expect, unmixed with the little dissensions or bickerings which are too often allowed to disturb the smooth current of domestic harmony, or the more serious feuds which sometimes convert the nearest, and what should be the dearest relations of life into a condition of unceasing disquiet and wretchedness.

The writer of this has frequently been a visitor at his hospitable dwelling, when it was a most delightful privilege to unite in the morning and evening oblation of prayer and praise, and listen to the earnest and animated outpourings of joy and peace, in the sweet, swelling tones of a favorite hymn, appropriate to the opening or closing day, in which wife, children and servants united, with notes so cheerful, that life's woes or cares seemed strangers in that happy circle. Few men have more effectually made a pious state of mind habitually control and direct every action of life. He never appeared to forget that all things were ordered by unerring wisdom and mercy, and ever maintained a firm faith in the benevolent care of a God full of love to his creatures, even in his chastisements, and never doubted or feared the ultimate effect of his Master's dealings with him. The love of God was the especial attribute of the Deity on which he delighted to dwell—love to all—to every perishing sinner. The last letter he wrote, on the day previous to his sudden attack, concluded thus: "To our Heavenly Father I commend all my wants; may He bless you, and all relations and friends, and all and every soul on earth with peace, and joy, and hope, and faith above all, with love; for God is Love. It was an answer to an urgent appeal from his son to leave New Orleans, where the fatal fever was raging fearfully. But he said no, duty required him to remain, and his trust was in Him whom he served. To such a soul death could present no terror. It came as a messenger from his Father in Heaven to invite him to a perpetual feast of joy and love with saints and angels gone before. He asked no delay. He was robed in the wedding-garment, his loins girded and his feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel. His willing spirit enters the dark valley, but the rod and the staff are there to support and cheer him on his way, and the ministering angels to conduct him to that land of everlasting rest and peace where sorrow never comes, and where faith and hope are exchanged for blissful fruition.

ADMINISTERING DISCIPLINE.

According to this, St. Paul witnessed Church troubles and Church trials, neither more dignified nor less serious than some of this our day. Bishop Morris, whose biographical sketch of Rev. James Axley has already been drawn upon for our columns, furnishes to the Ladies's Repository the following also:

I never heard Brother Axley preach; but, according to popular fame, his pulpit performances were practical, forcible, and left a deep and abiding impression on the multitudes that thronged together to hear him. To this day we occasionally hear allusions made to a sermon he preached in the city of Baltimore, during the General Conference of 1820, of which he was a member. It must have been a potent sermon to be remembered so distinctly for a third of a century. I have heard, also, very frequent allusions to his pulpit performances in different parts of the Western country, where he had operated to good purpose as a traveling preacher, more particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee. But, perhaps, the effort which occasioned the most talk, and obtained the greatest notoriety, was the one said to have been made in his own section of country, and was commonly known as "Axley's Temperance Sermon," though not so designated by any pre-announcement. It should be known that East Tennessee in those days was regarded as a great country for producing peach-brandy, and for a free use of it; also, that the "New Lights" abounded there, familiarly called "Schismatics," and that Church-members who rendered themselves liable to a disciplinary process would occasionally go over to them, as a "city of refuge," where they felt safe from its restraints. With this preliminary, I proceed to recite a passage from the sermon, reminding the reader that my authority is not personal knowledge, but the verbal statement of a highly respectable Methodist minister, Rev. Dr. G., of Tennessee. I write it substantially as I heard it:

Text: "Alexander, the coppersmith, did me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works." 2 Tim., iv, 14.

Paul was a traveling preacher, and a Bishop, I presume, or a Presiding Elder at least; for he traveled extensively, and had much to do, not only in regulating the societies, but also in sending the preachers here, there, and yonder. He was zealous, laborious, would not build on another man's foundation, but formed new circuits where Christ was not named: "so that, from Jerusalem and round about to Illyricum, he had fully preached the Gospel of Christ." One new place that he visited was very wicked—Sabbath-breaking, dancing, drinking, quarreling, fighting, swearing, etc., abounded; but the Word of the Lord took effect; there was a powerful stir among the people, and many precious souls were converted. Among the subjects of that work there was a certain noted character, Alexander by name, and a still-maker by trade; also, one Hymeneus, who was his partner in the business. Paul formed a new society, and appointed Brother Alexander class-leader. There was a great change in the place; the people left off their drinking, swearing, fighting, horse-racing, dancing, and all their wicked practices. The stills were worked up into bells and stew-kettles, and, thus applied to useful purposes. The settlement was orderly, the meetings were prosperous, and things went well among them for some time. But, one year they had a pleasant Spring; there was no late frost, and the peach-crop hit exactly. I do suppose, my brethren, that such a crop of peaches was never known before. The old folks ate all they could eat, the children ate all they could eat, the pigs ate all they could eat, and the sisters preserved all they could preserve, and still the limbs of the trees were bending and breaking. One Sunday, when the brethren met for worship, they gathered round outside the meeting-house, and got to talking about their worldly business—as you know people sometimes do, and it is a mighty bad practice—and one said to another: "Brother, how is the peach-crop with you this year?" "Oh," said he, "you never saw the like; they are rotting on the ground under the trees: I don't know what to do with them." "How would it do," said one, "to still them?" The peaches will go to waste, but the brandy will keep; and it is very good in certain cases, if not used to excess." "I should like to know," said a cute brother, "how you could make brandy without stills?" "That's nothing," replied one, for our class-leader, Brother Alexander, is as good a still-maker as need be, and Brother Hymeneus is another; and, rather than see the fruit wasted they would make us a few." The next camp-meeting heard on the subject was a hammering in the class-leader's shop; and soon the stills in every brother's orchard were smoking. When one called on another the bottle was brought out, with the remark: "I want you to taste my new brandy. I think it is pretty good." The guest, after tasting once, was urged to repeat, when, smacking his lips, he would reply: "Well, it is tolerable; but I wish you would come over and taste mine; I think mine is a little better." So they tasted and tasted, till many of them got about half drunk—or I don't know but three-quarters. In the very devil was raised among them—the society was all in an uproar, and Paul was sent for to come and settle the difficulty. At first it was difficult to find sober, disinterested ones enough to try the guilty, but finally he got his committee formed, and the first one he brought to account was Alexander, who pleaded "not guilty." He declared that he had not tasted, bought, sold, or distilled a drop of brandy. "But," said Paul, "you made the stills, otherwise there could have been no liquor made: and if no liquor, no one could have been intoxicated." So, they expelled him first, then Hymeneus next, and went on for a compliment, till the society was relieved of all still-makers, distillers, dram-sellers, and dram-drinkers, and peace was once more restored. Paul said: "Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith have made shipwreck: of whom is Hymeneus and Alexander: whom I have delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme." Of course, they flew off the handle, and joined the Schismatics!

The "Home Mother"—"We must draw a line, say, a broad line between her and the frivolous butterfly at fashion, who flits from ball to opera and party, decked in rich robes, and followed by a train as hollow and heartless as herself—she who, forgetful of the holy tasks assigned her, neglects those who have been given in her charge, and leaves them to the care of hirelings, while she pursues her giddy round of amusements.

"Not so our *home mother!* blessings be on her head. The heart warms to see her in her daily routine of pleasant duties. How patiently she sits, day after day, shaping and sewing some article for use or adornment for her little flock! And how proud and pleased is each little recipient of her kindness! How the little face dimples with pleasure, and the bright eyes grow still brighter, as mamma decks them with her own hands in the new dress she has made! How much warmer and more comfortable they feel, if mamma wraps them up before they go to school! No one can her can warm the mits and overshoes, or tie the comforters around the necks.

"There is a peculiar charm about all she does—the precious mother. They could not sleep, nay, for that matter, she could not, if she failed to visit their chamber, and with her own soft hands arrange them comfortably before she slept. Her heart thrills with gratitude to her Creator, as she looks on those sweet blooming faces; and when their prayers are done, she imprints a good night kiss on each rosy little mouth. It may be, too, that a tear will start for one little nestling, laid in its chill narrow bed, for whom paternal care is no longer needed. It sleeps, though the sleet and snow descends, and the wild winter winds howl around its head. It needs no longer her tender care! A mightier arm enfolds it! It is at rest! She feels and knows that it is right, and bends meekly to the Hand that sped the shaft, and turns with a warmer love, if it be possible, to those little ones who are left her to love. How tenderly she guards them from every danger, and with what a strong, untiring love she watches by their bedside when they are ill! Blessing be on the gentle, loving home mother. Angels must look with love upon her acts. Her children shall rise up and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindly deeds will enfold her as a garment."

Anecdote of Washington.—One Reuben Rouzy, of Virginia, owed the General one thousand pounds. While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money, judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail. He had considerable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia, unless at the discretion of the owner. He had a large family, and for the sake of the children preferred lying in jail to selling his land. A friend hinted to him that probably Washington knew nothing of the proceeding, and that it will be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a severe reprimand to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Rouzy was consequently restored to his family, who had never laid down their heads at night without first presenting prayers to Heaven "for their beloved Washington." Providence smiled upon the labors of the grateful family, and in a few years Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to pay the money with interest to the truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged, and the General, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who could not be denied, accepted the money—only, however, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did. [Old Colony Memorial.

Hanged While Drunk.—We read in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*: A young man about twenty-nine years of age arrived at Paris about a month ago, to seek a place, but as he was provided with a large sum of money, he resolved to indulge in debauchery until it should be spent. On Thursday evening he went to dine with some acquaintances, and remained drinking until four o'clock in the morning. He then returned to his hotel, to the Rue St. Honore, but was so drunk that he could hardly walk up stairs. Yesterday morning, a person called to see him, and was directed to his room, which was situated at the bottom of an isolated corridor. To his astonishment he found him hanging by the neck by his cravat, to the handle of the door. He, it appeared, in trying to open the door, had slipped, and his cravat, which he wore very loose, caught by the handle. The efforts he made to release himself, in his state of intoxication, were fruitless, and he remained hanging until he was completely strangled.

How to "Finish" a Daughter. For the refinement of this end, Punch gives the following directions:

1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.
2. Instil into her mind a proper love of dress.
3. Accustom her to so much pleasure, that she is never happy at home.
4. Allow her to read nothing but novels.
5. Teach her all the accomplishments but one of the utilities of life.
6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping.
7. By no means let her have the principle that it is vulgar to do anything for herself.
8. Let her alone the latter part of her life, and let her have her own mind.
9. And, lastly, having given her such an education as may fit her to be a clerk in the Treasury, upon £65 a year, or to an ensign that is going out to India;

Havana and its Defences.

There is no doubt, as has been asserted by a recent visitor, that the harbor of Havana is one of the best in the world, being deep enough for vessels of the largest class, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate a thousand ships. The entrance is by a channel three-quarters of a mile long, but so narrow that only a single vessel can enter at once, and fortified through the whole distance with platforms, works and artillery. The mouth of this channel is secured by two strong castles. That on the eastern side—called the Moro Castle—is built in the form of a triangle, fortified with bastions, and mounted with forty pieces of cannon, almost level with the water. On the opposite side of the channel is another strong fort, called the Punta, connected with the town, to the north. The city is situated on the western side of the harbor, and is surrounded by ramparts, bastions and ditches. Besides these fortifications, it is surmounted by works, all of them furnished with artillery, even to profusion. A square citadel—El Fuerte—stands in the northeast corner of the town. This work, also, has heavy cannon, and here the treasures of the Government are deposited. It was at the foot of the hill upon which this fort stands, that poor Crittenden and his party were shot and mutilated.

The Cabanas is a fortress situated on the south of the Moro, and directly opposite the city. It is, perhaps, the largest, as it certainly is one of the strongest fortifications in the world. It was rebuilt, enlarged and strengthened after its restoration by the British, at an expense so enormous, that when the cost of its construction was made known to the King of Spain, he honestly asked whether the walls were made of silver. This fort commands the whole harbor and city, and is hardly a musket shot distance from the Moro, with which it is connected by a subterraneous passage. Yet, notwithstanding the number and strength of these defences, the city of Havana has been besieged and taken, though not by "a single frigate" or any other mode of storming Gibraltar with a pocket pistol.

In 1762, during the war with Spain, the English under Lord Albemarle laid seige to Havana, and took it after a desperate assault. On the 6th of June of that year the British squadron, counting 250 vessels of all sizes, appeared off the coast. The Spaniards had mounted their fortresses with heavy guns, and made all necessary warlike preparations. They had in the forts of the city, of regular troops and militia, 27,316 men under arms. The priests and women were sent out of the city, and vast preparations were made to stand a siege by laying in ample supplies of provisions. They sunk three ships in the harbor's mouth to prevent the entrance of the British flag, and their fortresses were defended with great courage and valor.

The British land forces numbered 11,041 men of all arms; their loss was very considerable both by the climate and the desperate defence of the enemy. The Cabanas soon fell into the hands of the English, who approached from the land side, having landed the troops to the east of Havana. But it was not until 11 days of unwearied exertion, with a loss to the Spaniards of upwards of one thousand men, that the Moro was taken. With the Moro, 303 pieces of cannon, 11 mortars, and a large supply of small arms and ammunitions, fell into the hands of the English. Still, however, the Spaniards bravely defended the city; but the English, who could now turn their own cannon against them, demolished all their fortifications, and after some slight delay in negotiation, the city of Havana was taken possession of.

It was just two months and eight days from the date of the arrival of the expedition to the day the British took possession of the city. With the capital there was given up the whole territory annexed to it, extending 180 miles westward; so that this conquest was the most decisive of all that had taken place throughout the course of the war. It had besides all the effect of a naval victory. Nine ships of the line fell into the hands of the conquerors; three had been sunk in the harbor, and two, far advanced on the stocks, were destroyed. The loss to the Spaniards in ships of war, merchant ships, money, tobacco, and other articles of value, was estimated at £3,000,000 sterling. On the return of peace in 1763 Havana was restored to the Spaniards. The keys of the city were formally delivered up to the Conde de Ricla, on whom the government had been conferred on the 7th of July of that year, and the English garrison was embarked for Europe. [Mobile Register.

The Resources of Europe.—The New York Herald, in a long and very able article on the Eastern question, gives the following table—which shows the relative resources and indebtedness of Russia and of the nations that are either actually in arms against her, or are likely to be drawn immediately into the struggle:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
Russia	$80,000,000	No return	$320,000,000
Turkey	37,622,000	35,040,000	No return
Great Britain	263,412,861	247,086,220	3,682,500,964
France	206,000,806	204,150,856	1,009,127,472
Austria	123,750,000	161,028,854	502,740,000
Prussia	71,780,705	73,80,705	139,840,714
Denmark	8,500,418	No return	26,018,750
Sweden & Norway	7,796,019	8,486,370	No return

	Population.	Imports.	Exports.
Russia	65,000,000	$75,334,410	$78,758,858
Turkey	35,350,000	48,000,000	44,000,000
Great Britain	27,675,321	Val. for '53 not declared	432,799,267
France	35,731,628	300,000,000	300,000,000
Austria	36,541,195	57,425,470	57,666,125
Prussia	16,356,925	No return	No return
Denmark	2,450,000	26,000,817	19,142,823
Sweden & Norway	1,962,274	25,365,700	26,865,000

The following table shows approximately the military and naval resources of the different powers who will figure immediately upon the scene:

	Men.	Steam of the Line.	Frigates.	Corvettes, Screws and Paddle.
Russia	1,000,000	45	90	400
Turkey	418,000	17	11	64
Great Britain	130,000	97	96	275
France	400,000	55	79	266
Austria	60,000	—	4	30
Prussia	64,000	—	—	No return.
Denmark	32,781	5	6	99
Sweden & Norway	105,846	10	10	464

Marriage by Proxy.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following: "It is but recently that I became aware of the fact that marriages by proxy were allowable in the Old Dominion. A native son of Africa, called General, won the love of a colored lady, sporting the rural name of Milken Sally. A day was fixed for their wedding, the officiating clergyman being a colored gentleman, a slave on an adjoining plantation. Those who needed license had to go to his cabin. The eventful evening at length arrived—the guests were assembled, the groom has come, but the bride is missing. The venerable clergyman at length becomes impatient, and expresses his astonishment at Milken's absence, while the General, rising from his seat, thus delivers himself: 'Look here, brother Culliver, it is no use waiting for that darkey. I knows her like a book; she hang back after getting her de fire. I'se authorized to speak for her, so jes go ahead, jes the same as if she was here.' Old Culliver thought it a wise suggestion, and proceeded to unite them in the holy bonds of matrimony. When the General went over to Milken's cabin, sure enough, there she was fast asleep by the fire, and some of her wedding finery in her hand. She was terribly provoked to learn that her wedding had come off, and she was not there."

Extent of the Public Domain.—A report made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior shows that the public domain of the United States is of 1,391,180,826 acres, or 220,714,599 acres less than was estimated in a former report. This discrepancy occurs in consequence of the extent of the public lands in Oregon, Nebraska and the Indian territories being ascertained to be less than was supposed.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

BOOK NOTICES.

Harmonie des Etats-Unis; par O Barbarous; continued depuis l'année 1838, jusqu'à nos jours par T. Berge. Professeur de Français à Philadelphia. Published by Moss & Brother, Philadelphia.

We have this from the publishers, through Messrs. McGinnis & Carver. It is a neat [illegible] suitable for a text-book in our schools for which it was designed. Though the authors are foreigners, so far as we have had time to examine, it is truthful in narrative, and loyal in sentiment. Besides furnishing the student in French a volume of exercises, it gives to the historical reader a new standpoint of observation. For sale by McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

The Lost Location. Jewett & Co. Boston.

This book bears no name of authorship upon its title-page. It is a volume of more than 200 [illegible] elegantly bound. And a work [illegible]; simply, be- [illegible] to see. Glancing over its pages, [illegible] moral and religious [illegible] standard poets; [illegible] Wordsworth, Mrs. Hemans [illegible] More. Better than all; there [illegible] texts from the Holy Scriptures [illegible] leaven it. To be had at [illegible] New Orleans.

[illegible] Heart of the Homestead; by the author of [illegible] Sherf." Jewett & Cd.

The author calls this a *nest of memories*—a home-nest. The book is pleasant, readable, heart-like. Very much after the order of Ike Marvel's "Dream Life." At Morgan's

Lectures on the Formation of Character, Temptations, and Mistakes of Young Men; by Rufus W. Clark; author of "Memoirs of Hingston," "Heaven and its Employments," etc. Jewett & Co.

The design of this work is to promote the moral culture of young men. It is specially addressed to those resident in large cities; reviewing the temptations to which they are peculiarly exposed, and placing the true motives and duties of this numerous class upon an elevated and religious basis. Of the objects of this book we cannot have too high an appreciation. Let every young man read it. It will interest and profit all. At Morgan's.

Voices of the Night; Voices of the Day; Benedictions of the Blessed Life. Jewett & Co.

These are the respective titles of three 12mo volumes, by the Rev. John Cummings, Minister of the Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London.

"The Voices of the Night" and of "The Day" are companions; a third, "The Voices of the Dead" is to be added. The author remarks: "The Voices of the Night" relate more immediately to the Present; "The Voices of the Day" more directly to the Future.

The "Benedictions of the Blessed Life" is, as its title imports, a consideration of the blessings of experimental Christianity.

The materials of these books are evidently drawn, for the most part, from the pulpit studies and preparations of the author. Every chapter is occupied in the discussion of a text of Scripture. It is, indeed, a sermon, with such differences of adaptation as circumstances require.

A sermon proper, we would rather [illegible] preachment—in a good sense—is not publishable. The highest and best efforts of the pulpit cannot be put in type. That which would be excellent in a book, would be inferior and out of place in the pulpit, and *vice versa*. Perhaps our author was influenced by these considerations when, instead of giving three volumes of sermons, he took the materials of sermonizing, and moulded them after a model more suitable for the press.

We heartily wish others would do likewise. In the pulpit we want no prose, or book-sermons; we want preaching, rather. *Out* of the pulpit, we want no dead skeletons—the lifeless exuviæ of fervid and living efforts. Let the province of each be well defined, and not trespassed upon by the other.

The renown of the author will secure a ready sale for these works. To be had at Morgan's.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LOVE THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY E. K. HARRIS.

Love thou the Beautiful,
Oh child of dark unrest;
Its whispers from far regions come;
Receive them in your breast.

Love thou the Beautiful;
It is the tablet here
Whereon our Heavenly Father writes
His precepts fair and clear.

Love thou the Beautiful,
And beautiful shall be
Thy life—but, oh! more lovely far,
Thine immortality.

Love thou the Beautiful;
To thee, oh, lowly born!
Its voice will speak in sweetest tones
Mid the world's hate and scorn.

Love thou the Beautiful;
While it is lovely here,
It calls us to a brighter world,
And reigns supremely there.

Shelby county, Ala., April 7, 1854.

Southern Methodist Conference.—The general conference of the Methodist Church, South, will meet in Columbus, Ga., in May next, and among the most important business will locate [illegible] Book Establishment.

THE PREACHERS—WHERE ARE THEY?

Last week we inquired after the exhorters: We now take up our parable respecting another class of Gospel instrumentalities. Lest the subjects of our quest be mistaken, we will define: that we are not searching for the subjects of last week's solicitude, nor for men who are called to do good so far as it is convenient, but for those who are moved by the Holy Ghost to preach Jesus and the Resurrection, and who have said in their hearts, "wo is me, if I preach not the Gospel;" for preachers, in the New Testament sense, called of God, filled with the Spirit and purpose of the Apostles, ready to go anywhere, and at a sacrifice, where moral destitution shall invite and the authorities of the Church shall send: those whose lips have been touched with the "live coal," and who say *send*: those whose ardor stretches to the "regions beyond," and who, most of all, would preach Christ, where as yet he is not named.

It is safe to admit the supply of preachers has always fallen short of the demand. This seems to be the order of Providence; but not to the extent which numerous calls from various quarters indicate at the present time. The deficiency was necessarily greater at the first promulgation of the Gospel, than need

The number called to the work of the ministry, we must suppose, to approximate to the requirements of the world, as those requirements may be indicated by the providential openings, which appear in the events of our times.

As it is God's prerogative to call men, we cannot well conclude otherwise than that it is exercised to the extent of a wholesome and wise demand. If the calling of men depended, as to some extent it does, upon the prayers and invitations of the Church, the want of preachers cannot be altogether set down to its apathy upon the subject. This may be the cause in part—but it cannot be all.

The Church may be lax in its duties, but God cannot be so wanting in the exercise of his exclusive right, to call men to carry on his work, and preach the word of life, where doors great and effectual are opened.

We had as well take the case for granted. As it is in respect of the subjects of grace and salvation, "many are called, though but few are chosen," and for the same reason. The call to the ministry in all its length and breadth of consecration, is unheeded by hundreds; nay, by thousands, and the proportion of these is as the many to the few. It is not possible, if all who are truly called to the ministry were to devote themselves to it, that the want of laborers would press so sorely upon us.

Thus far we have arrived at the conclusion, not a foregone one, we trust, that the men we so much need are, somewhere, and this may lead us on to their whereabouts. A portion of these lost instrumentalities, can be found only in their own consciences. Neither by name nor profession can they be distinguished by the observer. Their call to the ministry and to salvation have been lost together. Others in the various pursuits of life are swallowed up in secular avocations, albeit they retain the name and profession of the office. Others are wedded by possibility to old and well cultivated fields. Itinerants, with a *limit* and a *saving clause*.

We have every degree of consecration—much of the lowest, some of a higher order, and but little of the highest. These oft repeated calls for *more preachers*, wide and extending fields within our very look whitening to the harvest, almost tempt the reflection that the true nature and thoroughness of a call to the ministry is losing ground in the convictions of very many who should be alive to its tremendous import.

This, in answer to our question, we would mark as the place where the preachers have been lost to the Church and the world. On these waters the ship and crew have gone down. The waves of secularization have rolled over them. When will the sea give up its dead?

METHODISM IN LARGE CITIES.

We give below some interesting reflections and statistics from the pen of Dr. Bangs What he says of the hindrances to Methodism in the city of New York will, perhaps, apply to other cities.

Somehow the notion has obtained in certain quarters that our Church economy is not suited to the social condition, and the intellectual and moral wants of cities. Radical changes are thought necessary by some; minor and indifferent ones by others, to accomodate our Church to these wants.

It is, perhaps, best to meet the question fairly. Is our system more defective in its workings and application in large cities than in the country?

Perhaps, in answering this, it would be apposite to consider whether the greatest triumphs of Methodism have not been achieved in these very places. It may be said that Methodism was born in a city, and in a city bred. It finds its peculiar adaptation where the largest miscellaneous masses congregate.

We do not admit that we are falling behind other denominations in our large cities. Possibly we are falling behind *ourselves*. History proves that cities are not unfriendly to success; and our short-comings must be owing to the fact that our economy is not well worked.

Nothing is more essential to success than a clear conception of the mission of Methodism. It has been well said that this mission is to the *poor*. Where are there more poor than in large cities? The mission was to preach the masses, whom other Churches failed to influence. To bring the Gospel, *nolens volens*, to the thousands who move below and around other communions. Where is this material more abundant than in large cities?

If we were to admit that Methodism is becoming inefficient in such localities, we should look for the cause chiefly in this: *that we have too much lost sight of our true mission.*

Too often, instead of looking after the poor and the degraded million, we have aimed at a corporate wealth and respectability. We have sought the popular standard of denominational respectability, and affected a conformity to them.

The mission of Methodism as a *Church* is very much the same that it was when only a *Society*. There can be very little objection to elegant houses of worship, *possibly* none to organs, and such like furniture, and none at all to the reception of rich and respectable people as members, if all of these be kept subordinate, and subservient to our chief and more excellent calling—the salvation of the poor and the multitudes whom other Churches care not for. When, however, we lose sight of this, and enter upon a rivalry of elegance and social elevation with other denominations, it is not strange that our system should prove itself ill adapted to such a bastard purpose.

Admitting that we are losing ground in the large cities—an admission by no means justified by facts—the cause, in part at least, might be traced to a departure from our true sphere of labor. In any case, it detracts greatly from our prosperity. Our economy was framed for the evangelization of the poor and the godless multitudes. To this it is specially and admirably adapted—nowhere more so than to our large and crowded cities. Let it be kept steadily to this great, paramount end, and Methodism will not be found wanting. But, to the extract:

If our calculations are founded in truth, as we believe they are, then we have made a steady advance for the last twenty years, in numbers, in church-building, and I trust, also, in our general financial operations; though, for the last ten years our increase of Church members has not been in proportion to former years, and in the city of New York it has rather diminished. This diminution in the city has been accounted for by the removals to neighboring places, in which the increase has been more apparent, and from other causes which have operated, and are still operating to produce the same result.

Other causes might be mentioned. The heavy debts which have been contracted for the building of churches have, in my opinion, contributed to retard our progress in this city. These debts have not only tended to depress the spirits of the brethren who have had to shoulder their responsibility, and to divert the attention of the preachers from their more appropriate work, but also have hindered others from coming among us from a fear that they would have to assume some share of the responsibility; and the continual removals from the city, these being generally men of the heaviest property, have tended to make this burden press the heavier upon those who remain among us.

It is not the system that is in fault. This is no reason why we have not prospered more. The system, under the blessing of God, has made us what we are. And what are we? We, that eighty-eight years since, in this country, "were no people," have, including the North and the South, risen to the number of about 1,3000,000; have been made, raised up, and so far matured, under the system now in operation, with such modifications from time to time as the progress of events and the exigencies of the times have seemed to dictate to be necessary and expedient. By the system, I mean particularly the "Itineracy," together with all those adxiliary means that have been necessary to keep it in successful operation.

Look at the results of this ministry, and the results of that of other Protestant denominations who were here before us, and most of them, from the very beginning of the country, and were incorporated with the civil institutions of the colonies:

Baptists	710,290
Presbyterians, Old and New School	351,066
Congregational	197,196
Protestant Episcopal	100,000
Lutheran	200,000
Total	1,567,552

Add to these all the other minor sects, numbering in the aggregate 779,150, and the grand total will be—

Other Denominations	2 346,682
Methodists	1,305,808
	1,040,874

So that we have about one-half the entire number of all the Protestant denominations amounting in all to twenty-three, in the country. We have nearly double the number of Baptists; nearly quadruple the number of Presbyterians; more than seven times as many as the Congregationalists; thirteen times as many as the Protestant Episcopalians; sixty-four times as many as the Lutherans; and about double the number of all the other sects, about seventeen in number, in the entire country, with the exception of the Roman Catholics. These are estimated at 1,093,479, which is 216,329 less than our-but, as they include all, men, women and children, within their enclosure, as Church members, and as we may reckon three our ward-court worshippers to one member, this would give us 3,917,424; more than three times as many as the Roman Catholics.

I cannot but think, therefore, that the system begun and carried forward by men, in general "full of faith and the Holy Ghost," has worked well upon the population of the United States. This, indeed, has given it all its energies. Without such a ministry, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost," moved forward continually by the hand of God, preaching in "the power and demonstration of the Spirit," all systems will be powerless for effecting any permanent good. This has been the secret of our success from the beginning; and so long as the ministers continue to "forget the things which are behind, and press toward the mark of the prize of their high calling of God in Christ Jesus," aiming at holiness of heart and life in all their ministrations, as well as in their private devotions, so long and no longer, will the blessing of God, in the awakening and justification of penitent sinners, and the sanctification of believers accompany their labors.

But the above estimates, say you, are founded upon the State of the Church throughout the entire country, and not upon its relative strength in the city of New York and its vicinity. Very well. Let us then look at the state of things in these places in 1773, which is the oldest record we have there were 180 in New York, and none, unless they were included among those in the city, in other places in the vicinity. In 1853 there were 16,160, including New York Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark, for reasons before assigned. This would give an average yearly per cent of a fraction over eleven. We have already seen that the average per cent. of the annual increase of the entire Church, during the same period, was a little over nine, while here in the city and its vicinity it has been eleven. This, I think, tells well in behalf of the city, notwithstanding the difficulties with which we have had to contend, when compared with the country at large. Although in the cities are generally congregated all classes of men and women; although here are theatres and all sorts of attraction for the idle and vicious; yet, upon a comparison, I believe it will be found that there are as many churches, ministers and professors of Godliness; and such professors, too, as give evidence of the depth of their piety by the steadiness of their conduct, by their deeds of charity, by their personal sacrifices in the cause of God, and their contributions toward benevolent institutions, in the city, in proportion to their number, as are to be found in the country-places and villages.

METHODIST PRESS.

Kah-kl-wa-quon-a-by.—This being interpreted is simply "Peter Jones," an Indian preacher and chief, lately on a visit to Buffalo, New York. The Advocate says:

This excellent and devoted Indian missionary and chief spent the last Sabbath in this city. What added to the interest of the visit to us was the fact that he was accompanied by his wife, a spirited and accomplished lady, the daughter of a London merchant. The Indian caught the bird during a visit to England many years since. The union has ever been of the most pleasant and agreeable kind; and even now, as she said to me: "I love him more than ever." Happy estate, indeed, when love waxes with the wane of years. There are some pretty incidents connected with this marriage which would please the reader, if published. The chief and missionary possesses elements of character which are striking and noble. He has a grand exterior, a mind strong and well cultivated, and a heart as warm and kind as beats in any other bosom. His sermons are attractive; not because an Indian preaches them, but because they are simple and to the point, and rich in experience.

The Expulsion Penalty.—A correspondent of the Richmond Advocate writes upon that generally admitted fact—usefulness of class-meetings; and the generally lamented one—their neglect. What is the remedy? He takes the position, below given, against that proposed by the statute; that the class-meeting feature should be continued, but on the same basis as other means of grace; the people invited, reminded and exhorted to attend them; leaders qualified well to do their part; and pastors magnifying this means of grace by attending it often, *in person*. Thus, as many will attend as do now; and the *bugbear* that frightens away some who would join the Church and prove good members, and even class-going ones in the end, removed. Other sects have volunteered advice to the Methodists, but *never advised* them to change the expulsion penalty for non-attendance on class-meetings. Take away a cross-fence that turns thousands into their own fields.

We are understood to assume no responsibility for the excerpts given under this head. Our purpose is only a sort of "*olla podrida*," showing what is being thought and said in the Advocate family:

As to the remedy, some have very readily discovered it. Say they; it is because the rule which requires attendance on class-meetings in order to retaining Church membership is unexecuted is a dead-letter, that these meetings are so neglected. There is no penalty attached (in practice) to a violation of this duty, and hence it is violated with a readiness proportioned to the want of fear. Execute the rule, give notice to absentees, warn them, bear with them a little while; if they persist in neglect, cut them off from our spiritual body, and then we shall have a class-going Church. As this is a severe remedy, we must look at it closely. We must feel the edge of the knife, and consider the patient's constitution before we proceed to cutting. If either of two things can be established, we will give our assent to this remedy. 1. If it can be established that non-attendance on class-meetings is an offence which would "exclude a man from the kingdom of grace and glory," and so, of course, render him unfit to remain in the Church of God on earth; or, 2. If it can be proved that in every case threat of exclusion would lead to attendance. But, I apprehend that neither of these points can be made out. Non-attendance on class-meetings is not a sin in itself, else our brethren of other denominations are all sinners. It can then be a sin only under particular circumstances, if at all. Such circumstances cannot consist of a mere connection with our Church, since we can very well suppose a Methodist in all other respects to entertain opinions in regard to class-meetings similar to those entertained by an Episcopalian or Presbyterian, which opinions, it is admitted, justify these latter in their neglect to establish such an institution among themselves. Class-meetings, then, must be considered a non-essential of religion; an institution promotive of our growth in grace; but not absolutely needful to the continuance of that grace in our hearts. Neglect of them would be sinful in the members of our Church, if, on joining the Church, they promised to attend. But no such breach of promise can be charged against them; for there is no disciplinary regulation exacting such a promise as a condition of admission. And, unless a member could be expelled for non-attendance, we have no right to make any one promise to attend, before we grant him admission.

Rev. R. Abbey, of Mississippi, sometime since, in our Quarterly Review, undertook to prove that neglect of class-meetings is a relative evil, because it tends to the discontinuance of an institution which greatly benefits those who use it; and he argued that no Christian had a right to deprive his brother of that which helped his spiritual state. But it is greatly to be doubted whether every act which merely tends to, and does not necessarily cause, the ruin of good institutions, be sinful. Otherwise the erroneous, and to that extent injurious views of many of us in regard to religious matters, which we will entertain so long as we are "compassed with infirmities," would keep us in sin all our days. This is to confound error with sin. And even where the effect is necessarily injurious, the want of an evil motive would in most cases remove the taint of sin. And if neglect of class-meetings be a relative evil so great as to justify exclusion from the Church, what must failure to establish at all, and even opposition to them, be accounted! A much greater sin, of course. And yet our brethren of other Churches are guilty of it.

Some of the advocates of this remedy argue its adoption on the ground that Mr. Wesley thought it Scriptural, and that this opinion is to be regarded of great weight with us. Undoubtedly Mr. Wesley's views are (while infallible, like those of every other man) very weighty with the Methodists; but the rule made and executed by Mr. Wesley was intended to operate in the Methodist societies, associations originally formed within the Church of England. A man excluded from these societies was not necessarily expelled from the Church of God, nor did Mr. Wesley so regard his exclusions. Doubtless, had he conceived himself to be legislating for another Church, and not for a society within a Church, the rules of which had long been made, the rule would have been different.

As to the second point—threats of exclusion—so far from inducing attendance in some obstinate, self-willed persons, would confirm non-attendance, which softer means might have removed. There is a natural combativeness about some people which makes them resist force, even if their judgments be convinced, that they are about being forced to do right. They are the people who must be led, and cannot be driven. You may call it folly; but it is also fact, and we must deal with persons as they are, and not as they ought to be.

We grant, as may be gathered from the first part of this article, that a large number of neglecters of class-meetings are persons with the "form," but destitute of the "power of godliness." But some, we are obliged to believe, have not wholly failed of the grace of God. And we had better allow ninety-nine tares to remain in the field until the harvest, than "root up" with them one stalk (though a weak, unhealthy stalk) of genuine wheat. "Better that ninety and nine wicked men escape than that one righteous man perish." And I do not think we have quite yet arrived at such a state of things in our ecclesiastical affairs as to justify the reply to this old maxim, made by a judge in Georgia, to whom it was quoted in an application by a convicted criminal for a new trial. "Yes," said he, "but the ninety-nine wicked men have already escaped, and it is time for the one righteous man to die!" We think the rule ought to be repealed; it is, and ought to be unexecuted! why should it remain on the statute-book?

The Nashville Advocate, amongst several plans for the adjustment of the *local preacher* question, proposes this as one of many expedients:

One Other Plan is, first, that every local preacher, who has the health and the zeal requisite to the work, leave his secular employments, and enter fully into the work, and, like Paul, count all things but loss for Christ's sake, and reckon not even his life dear to himself, so that he win souls, and finish the work to which the Master has called him. Secondly that no traveling preacher, who is suited to the work, ever retire from his high vocation, but press on through all opposition, striking *locate* from his vocabulary. Thirdly, that those who cannot, and will not, themselves to the pastoral work, because of business pursuits, do the best they can by preaching whenever and wherever they have opportunity, dismissing all feelings from their hearts but kindness and sympathy towards those who devote themselves wholly to the work of the ministry. And, fourthly, that we all love each other, and provoke one another to good works, seeing who could bring the most souls to Christ.

This, in many respects, is the best plan submitted. We do not know whether our contemporary would make this plan a subject of General Conference action, or let every one be persuaded in his own mind, and do as he pleases in the premises.

As advice it is excellent; but it would be better as a law. Upon the first point, it would not be practicable to require our local brethren to pull up stakes and enter the regular work.

Upon the second point; something might be done to restrain the localizing spirit of traveling preachers.

Thirdly is altogether too loose and indefinite for legislative action. The class to which it refers should hardly exist at all.

The whole evil would be reached and cured prospectively and gradually, by ceasing to ordain Local Preachers, *as such*, and by refusing *location* to traveling preachers without good and valid reason; or, by making the tenure of the ministerial office dependent upon their Conference relation. Such a course would not *un*-make our present local ministers; but it would stop the supply, and prevent the making of any more.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Bro. McTyeire: Owing to the fact that the preachers were delayed by low water, sickness, etc., in getting to their appointments, my first round of Quarterly Meetings commenced late.

Opelousas and Chicot Circuit; Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, P. C.—The Quarterly Meeting for this Circuit was held at Opelousas, March 18th and 19th. The attendance at church was good, and the congregation seemed to listen with attention to the Word—five joined the Church. The prospect appears fair for a good work in the Circuit this year. There ought to be two preachers here. This preaching once in four weeks at a place, according to my notion, is rather an up-hill business. Every where in our bounds the cry is still for "more laborers." Have brethren, who, in some places, are standing in each others way, heard this cry? It may be that God would, by this means, call them to to places in His vineyard where their services are specially needed; and, if they obey not what shall they have to answer in the day of account?

Franklin and Pattersonville Circuit: Rev. N. A. Cravens, P. C.—Time of Quarterly Meeting March 25th, 26th; held at Franklin; no service 25th, owing to heavy raine. Meeting commenced on Sabbath, 26th. Attendance large—congregation serious—several joined. The signs seemed favorable for a revival; it was determined at once to protract; and, accordingly, the services were continued from day to day up to the time of my leaving, April 5th. Meeting was also appointed for that evening. Fifty-five had already joined the Church, and twenty-six had professed religion. The revival fire was kindled, too, amongst the colored people; of these, up to this date, sixty-two had joined, while from fifteen to twenty (could not ascertain the exact number) professed conversion. I learned by letter, a few day after my arrival at home, that the good work was still going on; but, of this I say no more, that Brother Cravens may give you the particulars himself.

New Iberia Circuit: Rev. S. Shaw, P. C. Rev. —. Jenkins (a L. P. from Arkansas, last Fall) is employed as A. P. Quarterly Meeting, 1st and 2d April, at New Iberia. At the meeting at Franklin was still progressing—the altar crowded with weeping penitents—and, as Brother Cravens would be alone, so far as ministerial help was concerned, if I should leave—I determined to remain. And a messenger was dispatched the Friday before the meeting at New Iberia, with a letter to Bros. Haws and Jenkins, instructing them to hold their Quarterly Meeting without me; which they did. Learned as I passed up that they had a pleasant meeting, though nothing of special interest occurred. They report a general improvement in the state of religious feeling and interest on the Circuit. They were to hold some two and three days' meetings at different points on their work, and I trust that, before long, we shall hear that these contemplated meetings have resulted in the conversion of many.

Alexandria and Haw Creek Circuit; Rev. S. W. Spear, who was appointed in charge, not having come to the work, Rev. S. W. Turnly, Sup., is alone. Quarterly Meeting was held in this place 15th and 16th inst. The weather being a little unfavorable, attendance at church was thin; and, though there is nothing of special interest to record, still, I trust that good was done.

We expect to commence building a parsonage at this place in the course of a week or two, to be completed during the present year. Whatever spare time I have from the District during week days, is occupied mainly in pushing forward this enterprise. While the Sabbaths are employed in supplying, as far as I may, the Rapides Mission. I have not succeeded as yet in regularly organizing the Mission; though, so far as I have gone, have found it to be a most interesting field of labor.

P. M. Goonwyn, P. E.

Alexandria, April 18, 1854.

Tuskegee Circuit, Alabama Conference.

Ma. Editor: At our Second Quarterly Meeting, which was held at New Hope, on the 8th instant, we were appointed a Committee to devise a plan for the support of Missions. We herewith enclose you the result of our labors for publication. We have thought it most conducive to the interest, to assign each local preacher within the bounds of the Circuit, the field of labor, and appoint the times of holding two days meeting; and, instead of throwing the entire responsibility upon the Ministers, we have concluded to appoint one member at each church, whose business it shall be to see all the members of their respective churches, and such persons as are friendly to the cause of Missions, and ascertain from them what they are willing to contribute; and the brethren so appointed, shall make their reports at these meetings; at which time, to enable those who may not have had an opportunity of contributing, thus to do, at the close of the eleven o'clock services on the Sabbath, a public collection may be taken up. This arrangement, you will see, leaves it discretionary with the Ministers to preach upon the subject, otherwise to bring the cause and claims and Missions before their several congregations. The last named brother at each church is the collecting officer.

New Hope; Revs. John G. Motley and J. B. Hall, Rev. E. Zachry. Time, first Sabbath in August and Saturday before.

Perry Chapel; Revs. E. D. Zachry and J. W. Rush, Rev. A. J. Williams. Fourth Sabbath in June and Saturday before.

Warrior Stand; Revs. Jos. Tally and Elias Story, Chas. Dennis. Second Sabbath in August and Saturday before.

Mount Zion; Revs. John G. Motley and John H. Lockhart, Jas. H. Snipes and Jas. H. Davis. First Sabbath in September and Saturday before.

Society Hill; Revs. D. Perry and —— Patillo, Jas. Hood. Fourth Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Andrew Chapel; Revs. Elias Story and J. B. Hall, Rev. Wm. Barrow. Fourth Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Texas; Revs. A. J. Williams and John Crietzeberg, Jas. W. Faller. First Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Asbury Chapel; Revs. J. B. Hall and John G. Motley, E. Hightower. Third Sabbath in June and Saturday before.

Rocky Mount; Revs. A. F. Moore and —— Patillo, William Warren. First Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Notasulga; Revs. J. Talley and E. D. Zachry, Jno. Fears. Fouth Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Segrest Chapel; Revs. J. T. Abernathy and Wm. Barrow, B. Barrow. Fifth Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Franklin; Revs. —— Patillo and —— Garner, D. Segrest. Second Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Paine Chapel; Revs. J. Talley and Wm. Manifee, Brother Lightfoot. Fifth Sabbath in July and Saturday before.

Soule Chapel; Revs. D. Perry and Jos. Talley, Thos. Clyatt. Fourth Sabbath in August and Saturday before.

McKendru Chapel; Rev. Samuel Armstrong, P. E., R. H. Howard. Second Sabbath in July and Friday and Saturday before.

Providence; Revs. Wm. Manifee and John W. Rush, Brother Cole. Second Sabbath in August and Saturday before.

Alexander Johnson,
Thomas Cofield,
Benj. K. Motley,
} Committee.

April 15th, 1854.

From Chalmers's Powers of the World to Come.

SECRET SINS.

GOD'S BOOK OF CHARACTER.

Secrecy is often essential to the commission of crime, and essential to the production of evidence in regard to man's character. How many a villany would have been stopped, how many a sin crushed in the bud, how many a fraud or murder arrested, if there had been a single eye known to be in the room, on the face, on the hand, on the paper. If the first concoction of evil plans were seen in their commencement, in their originating steps, there are comparatively few that would be finished. Some persons, indeed, in great power and holdness, sweep on in their career of evil, regardless with what transparency the world may see their motives. But in general, men cannot accomplish their schemes of selfishness, without concealment. And in this world many a crime goes unpunished for want of evidence. There will be evidence enough in the eternal world. Every murderer, who thinks he has removed every witness of his crime, has only sent the witnesses out of this world into the next, out of the porch or ante-room into the judgment hall itself. He has only sent forward the evidence, by which he is to be tried. Every man who has secretly injured or defrauded another has had the fraud or the injury inscribed or catalogued for eternity. Every man who neglected prayer, neglected the word of God, neglected his own soul, has had the neglect of every instance of it, not only written down in the book of his own conscience and memory, but checked as it were, in the record of things to be manifested in eternity. Every man, every day, is filling up his character. God keeps a book of character. Every thought, every act, goes into it; every attitude of the moral being. The book is filling up, in order that its great leaves may be unfolded and read for the knowledge of the universe; that all may see what man is, what God is; that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world plead guilty before God, that man may be seen in the greatness of sinfulness and inexcusableness of his departure from God in the holiness and justice of his punishment. The more secrecy, hypocrisy and successful wickedness there is here, the more clearly will the justice of the condemnation of the wicked appear hereafter.

THE CELEBRATED BEER TRIAL BETWEEN H. C. DELAVAN AND JOHN TAY ALBANY.

We clip the following from the Temperance Pioneer, an excellent Temperance paper published in New York. It throws light on the Beer trade:

One hundred thousand copies of the report of this trial were printed and circulated. We have constantly applications for this report, hardly a copy is to be found. Mr. D. was prosecuted because he said, "filthy beer was used in malting," and held to bail in $40,000. Damages were laid at $5,000. The trial, in the only case tried, resulted in 6d. damages to E. C. Delavan. We give a brief sketch of a small part of the evidence elicited on the trial. The public is now well satisfied as to the adulteration of beer and distilled liquors, why should it not be enlightened, especially the rising generation with regard to the history of beer making. In this trial the use of drugs was not brought up, but we have facts on that point which we may give in future numbers:

Hon. John Savage, late Chief Justice of this State, testified thus: The water was very dirty; never saw it otherwise. My family refused to drink it. I have seen dead animals there; and I believe I have seen dead cats and hogs. The filth from the slaughter house yard was then running and oozing into the creek; the show was going off; and I saw rate the slaughter-house was wet, and I could see filth and water mixed running into the stream.

Thomas Coulson, (class-leader in Methodist church) testifies: The water in the pond was always bad; in a putrid state in the fall of the year. What was in the water? anything to make it bad? Different kinds of animals floating in the water. In the winter of the weather the water was green. Saw dead cats and hogs, I've seen. Did you ever try to make glue of that water? It would not do for that. Why not? It was too full of call rotten water. Have you seen that water dipped up and carried anywhere? I have seen it taken in hogsheads into the malt-house—poured through at the end of the malt-house.

C. W. Harvey, who had dipped water from the pond for the malt-house, testifies: Is there any puddles in front of the gravy? Yes. Any that you get water from? Yes. Any offensive that drained into the puddle? Judson's slaughter-house? Part of the water of the slaughter-house drained into the pond from which water was taken, near the slaughter-house. You drew water from the big pond? Yes. How long? Four or five seasons. The pond in the vicinity of the malt-house? Yes. What was the color of the water in that pond? Very bad. Was it so? Bad, from the fact that it was receiving almost all the offal from the hill; dead hogs and dogs and cats; horses all drawn near the pond, and with sun on it, made them exceedingly foul, so that in drawing it frequently made me sick.

Israel Smith, (elder in Rev. Mr. Judson's church) testifies: Witness knew the pond called the big pond. Generally, when the business had seen it, the water looked foul. (Had frequently seen dead animals in it when he was riding by—dogs, hogs and cats. Had frequently seen carcasses of dead horses lying on the margin of it.)

Garrott Middleton, testifies: Saw the water go in through the gutter to the steep tub. It was very dirty water—stagnant—all green. Have seen dead dogs and cats in the pond.

Amos Fassett (elder in Rev. Dr. Campbell's church) testifies: Have seen the Poor-house creek frequently. Some parts of the year very unwholesome. Particularly while the slaughter-house was empty. The offal and blood, etc., were thrown in, and the creek being lower, it all descended of course, into the creek. Have seen also dead animals on the creek. Should think that the wash of some of the grave yards drained into the creek. Have seen water drawn from the pond to the malt-house previous to 1851. Have seen it deposited in the malt-house, at the north end. The water I should call very impure. It has always been bad. I have known it for a great number of years. It was the place of general deposit for all kinds of dead animals, at all seasons of the year.

Washington's Wife.—A guest at Mount Vernon happened to sleep in a room next to that occupied by the President and his lady. In the evening, when the people had retired to their various chambers, he heard the lady delivering a very animated lecture to her lord and master upon something which he had done which she thought ought to have been done differently. To all this he listened in the profoundest silence, and when she, too, was silent, he opened his mouth and spoke: "Now, good sleep to you, my dear." Portraits and descriptions of her show that she must have been a pretty, agreeable, kind, lively woman, from whom it would not have been very disagreeable to have a curtain lecture. [illegible] tle lecture.

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.—The Boston correspondent of the Journal of Commerce relates the following anecdote of Mr. Webster:

Soon after Mr. Webster removed to Marshfield, he made his masterly speech in the United States Senate in reply to Hayne. The gentleman of whom he bought his farm at Marshfield, Captain Thomas, a great admirer of Webster, both before and after he knew him personally, had read the great speech of Hayne in the Boston Centinel, a paper that he subscribed for not without asking Mr. Webster what paper had "better take." Capt. Thomas regarded the speech of Hayne as unanswerable. He was gloomy and quite sick at heart about it. He took to his room, and even went to bed.

In a day or two the mail brought also the other Boston semi-weekly Centinel. It contained a report of Webster's speech in reply to Hayne. It was carried to the chamber of Capt. Thomas, with the announcement of what it contained. Captain Thomas was scarcely arrested by it. He was not believing, but faithless. He said "Hayne cannot be answered; it is no use to think it."

The newspaper was left and the bearer took his leave. Soon a joyful noise was heard in the chamber of Captain Thomas. The sick man had read the speech of Webster, was cured, and cried at the top of his voice, "bring me my boots."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 24th April, 1854, by the Rev. J. A. Ivy, Mr. JOHN P. KOFFSKEY, Jr. to Miss MARY J. CROSSAN.

By the same, and at the same time, Mr. WM. H. WELLS to Mrs. MARIE ANTOINETTE CELINA McNEIL, all of New Orleans, La.

OBITUARY:

DEPARTED this life April 22, in this city, at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas K. Price, Mrs. MARTHA JANE BABER, wife of Mr. W. L. Buber, of Sumner county, Tenn., in the 25th year of her age.

She was born and educated in Nashville, Tenn. She leaves a fond husband and three "little ones" to mourn their unspeakable and irreparable loss. A father, a mother, a sister and a brother, feel that one of the best beloved of their family-band has been removed, to return no more.

Martha Jane Baber was amiable and lovely in all the relations of life, generous and charitable almost to a fault. She was reared in the bosom of the Church—her father's house being the home of the ministers of Christ. Something like a year past she became formally connected with the Church in which she had been reared (the Methodist) and with whose doctrines and usages she had long been familiar. Being yet in the early bloom of life—a young wife and a young mother—her ties to earth were strong, and she naturally clung to life.

During her illness she was meditating plans of usefulness in relation to the Sabbath School and Church services in her neighborhood, in Tennessee; but God has deemed it best to call her home. When nearly gone, and too feeble to articulate distinctly, her father asked her if she trusted in Jesus, and if so, to raise her hand, which she did, and in a few moments more calmly fell asleep in death.

"Thou art gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee;
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side:
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And Sinners may hope since the Sinless has died."

J. B. WALKER.

☞ Nashville Christian Advocate will please copy.

DIED—At her residence on Door Creek, Washington county, Miss., on the 7th April 1854, Mrs. ISABELLA HOGAN, in the 28th year of her age. The deceased was born in Hines county, Miss., and was married to Mr. Wm. Hogan April 21st, 1844. In the fall of '49 she joined the church and professed to experience the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost, and taste the joys of "sins forgiven." In 1851 she removed with her husband from Warren county to "Middle Deer Creek," where she terminated her earthly pilgrimage in the "full assurance of faith," after a painful illness of several months. During the last three years of her life, she was almost entirely excluded from all religious associations, arising from the sparsely settled section of country in which she resided. Until recently, the penetration of even that class of missionaries had not reached her quiet fireside, of whom it is said—

"That ere the adventurer's bat be reared,
One will have *found* his new abode."

Then asked, but a short time previous to her death, what were her feelings? she tesified "all is well."

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

She has left a husband and three children to mourn the loss of wife and mother; but they "sorrow not as those who are without hope," for from her dying testimony, the cheering thought is given, that she now dwells—

"Where sickness, sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and fear'd no more."

But where all the faculties shall bloom forever in the freshness of immortal youth.

J. A. B. J.

DIED—In this city, on the 24th April, Mrs. CHRISTIANA BARRETT, wife of Mr. William Barrett, in the 42d year of her age. Sister Barrett was born in the city of Baltimore, but for a number of years has been a resident of this city. She embraced the religion of the Lord Jesus in early life, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which she has ever been a faithful and exemplary member; liberal in the support of its institutions, and charitable to the poor. She have been more loved in their circles while living, or will be more deeply deplored when dead. She lived by faith in the Son of God, and has died in hope of a glorious immortality. Her loved will deeply feel their irreparable loss, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for she has gone—

"Where sorrow never lives
And friendship never dies."

PASTOR.

The subject of this notice, Mrs. ELIZABETH McCALIP, late wife of A. K. McCalip, of Ouachita parish, Louisiana, was the daughter of William and Mary Chandler, formerly of Jefferson county, Mississippi. She departed this life on Friday morning, the 17th March, in the thirty-second year of her age, after a protracted and severe affliction, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

Only a short time before the spirit took its flight the author of this asked her if her way was still clear and her faith unshaken. She answered: "Yes; "there are no obscuring clouds."

She joined the M. E. Church previous to her marriage, and in the many changes of her relities, by moving from one to another society, would never fail to procure a letter of membership, rather than join again on probation. From the time of attaching herself to the Church she led a pious life, and we have to be a Christian, and has gone to her reward.

Much could be said of her character, as a wife, mother, sister, friend and neighbor. To the subject and love her was but to know her.

Enterprise, La., April 15, 1854. J. S. G.

☞ The Gallatin Argus, Mississippi, will please copy.

DIED—On the 13th April, 1854, at his father's residence, in Cass county, Texas, Esquire JAMES CHAPPELL, the only son of Collier A. H. Cappell, late of Macon county Georgia. About the first of February he visited New Orleans to purchase a stock of goods, and while there was taken sick. He received the attention of two physicians for a few days, and finding his health somewhat improved, ventured on a return to his father's house. On arriving there, he found himself much fatigued and exhausted, and it was soon discovered that he was the victim of one of the most fearful of diseases—the typhoid fever. He had embraced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when very young, and knew from experience much of its comforts and consolations. But during the last twelve months, he professed to have lost ground in these respects, and hence the evidences of his acceptance were not clear. This distressed him much. But by penitence and prayer, and faith in Christ, and a renewed consecration of himself to God, the joys of salvation were restored unto him. From that time forward he was reconciled to death. He had something of a desire to live, that he might serve the Lord more faithfully, but as he was assured of heaven, he preferred to die. Long will his memory be cherished by his friends and relatives and afflicted father. May the Lord sanctify the bereavement to the good of all who are afflicted by it.

J. E. J.

☞ *List of* REMITTANCES *received at the office of the* NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, *from 14th to 27th* APRIL, *inclusive.*

B—W. Brookinton, $1; J. P. Bagby, $5; Mrs. S. L. Bushy, $1 50.
C—N. A. Cravens, $13 50; J. Clower $1 50; W. B. Chrisp, $2; Mrs. M. A. Cain, $10 50.
F—T. H. Foster, $3.
G—R. Garland, $2; A. E. Goodwyn, $1 95; H. S. Gilmore, $6.
H—R. B. Hall, $3; Mrs. A. H. Handy, $1 50; W. C. Heern, $2.
J—R. T. Jones, $10.
K—J. Kerr, $1 50.
L—J. Logan, $1 50
M—W. A. Manly, $3; L. Moore, $3; L. S. Marshall, $7; C. McGuffee, $6; L. B. McDonald, $10.
O—M. R. T. Outlaw, $6.
P—J. C. Parker, $3; L. Pearce, $5; A. Pelton, $1 50.
R—U. Riley, $6; J. Roid & Co., $5; N. B. Raiford, $3.
S—W. M. Sturdivant, $3; G. W. Stowart, $1; E. S. Smith, $5; W. D. Strain, $1 50.
T—Mrs. S. B. Thomas, $1 50.
V—Mrs. M. J. Valentine, $2.
W—B. J. Woodward, $7 50; J. V. Williams, $1 50.

General Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the regular annual election, held Tuesday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Louisiana.—James H. Caldwell, W. S. Campbell, W. P. Converse, Thomas Hale, J. P. Harrison, P. Irwin, A. D. Kelly, Emile Lesere, George M. Pinckard, Charles Pride, H. J. Ranney, James Robb.

Mississippi.—Wirt Adams, W. R. Cunningham, Thomas S. Dabney, Christian Hoover, Jno L. Tindall, C. C. Shackleford.

SMALL POX ON SHIP BOARD.—The ship Windemera, Captain Fairchilds, arrived on Sunday evening from Liverpool with 400 passengers on board, and landed at the wharf of the First District had thirty cases of small pox and 12 deaths on board during the passage to this port The balance of the passengers were all landed in this city. The sick were sent to the Charity Hospital.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The prominence of this Empire in the present political movements of the world, awakens an unwonted desire for an acquaintance with its history, its geographical features and its resources. Already a competitor for the supremacy among nations, at the beginning of this century—rising up a colossus of despotism in the Eastern hemisphere, and stretching forth its hands, with proud self-reliance, to the youngest of freedom in the West; our knowledge of its distinguishing peculiarities is even yet limited, as compared with that which we possess of other European powers. Not content with the largest share of the most civilized grand division of the globe, it has advanced along the foreign plains of Northern Asia, and the ice bound extremities of America, until it comprises nearly one-half of Europe and Asia; reaches half way round the globe, and embraces one seventh part of the habitable world. Nearly as extensive as the Ancient Roman Empire, and ten times as large as any other European State its circumfluent Seas and Oceans bent against a territory of six millions of square miles, inhabited by seventy millions of souls. Listening to the loud blasts of the Euxine, on the South or watching the huge icebergs of the Polar waters, catching the busy hum of the Baltic pursuing the seals of Kamschatka, or winding through the solitudes and smiling plains of the interior, its native hordes give utterance to their thoughts in the one-third of human languages Of twelve distinct stocks, and of sixty tribes the symbol of their glories is the Grecian Cross and the bond of their union, the decree of onmind. Their birthland, the hive of nations poured out its swarms upon the world's great mistress, until the Eagle of Rome had closed his wings majestically in death, and an ocean of gloom had rolled its waters over the face of civilization. Still no germs of nationality was planted around the sources of the Volga Nor until the Warrior Prophet of Arabia had hurled the thunderbolts of a new revelation from shore to shore, and the frantic cross had burst upon the sacrilegious Crescent, did the first faint beams of a new star appear in the East.

In the ninth century, men lifted up their eyes, and lo! the beginnings of good. But the turmoils and rude conflicts of fickle barbarians as wild and senseless as the swoops of embattled kites, alike unchronicled and uninteresting, consumed yet six hundred years, before John Basilowitz collected together the heterogeneous elements of a kingdom and sat down upon the throne, the first monarch, properly so called, of Russia. Twenty-two royal successors, like him, have trod the paths of glory and the grave Infanticide, fratricide, regicide, adultery, have stalked triumphant through the palaces of the Czars. Ever ambitious, these have known no talisman but the sword, and cast with unflinching hand the die of destiny. Borrowing military science from their neighbors, they perfected their practice upon the heads of their instructors. Finland, Poland, Circassia and Wallachia have re-echoed the shout of the thundering Cossack. Reversing the paths of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, those "thunderbolts of war," the Muscovite legions have forced their long lances toward the heart of Asia, till Persia watches the nod of the Autocrat, and Tartary regards, with reverence the steppes she once devastated. The mandate of the German Prince, that no subject should touch arms to the rude men of the North, unheeded, the heir of Romanoff aspire to universal dominion, and the Ukase of St. Petersburg commands the car of the world. But this brief introduction must suffice for the present. In future we will resume our view of the Muscovite Empire.

THE RAILROAD ELECTION.—As we had supposed it would be, the vote on the 21st was overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed railroad tax reform; no less—we gather from the returns received—than six to one. We congratulate the friends of improvement and of the interests of the city upon this result, and upon the fact which it exhibits that the citizens of New Orleans are not to be deceived or misled in a matter so deeply touching their welfare.

Precincts.	*New Orleans, Jackson and G. N. Railroad.* For.	Against.	*New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad* For.	Against.
I....	626	5	626	8
II....	346	6	347	8
III....	390	15	389	15
IV....	568	15	568	17
V....	617	5	618	4
VI....	736	12	738	10
VII....	378	66	384	65
VIII....	201	13	208	10
IX....	173	22	176	20
X....	133	32	137	31
XI....	144	22	144	22
XII....	....	....	....	....
XIII....	153	50	152	51
XIV....	32	60	26	58
XV....	144	130	144	130
XVI....	25	6	25	6
XVII....	....	....	....	....
XVIII....	175	77	174	80
XIX....	17	68	18	68
XX....	74	180	75	184
XXI....	12	99	13	99
XXII....	490	23	490	23
XXIII....	264	68	202	68
Total....	5705	988	5731	988

The XIIth and XVIIth Precincts yet to be heard from. They poll but a small vote.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1854.

Before this letter reaches you, the telegraph will anticipate the fact of the rejection by the Senate of the Gadsden treaty, so called, with Mexico. The injunction of secrecy has not been removed from the proceedings, but probably will be, and the people will then have an opportunity of judging for themselves in the premises, and I have no shadow of doubt will most heartily applaud the course of the Senators who opposed the ratification. The advocates of the treaty have been untiring in their efforts for its passage, and I have good right to believe that large contingent fees were to have been paid to numerous parties if this result had been secured; some of these "disinterested patriots" have held out the idea that a war with Mexico would be no improbable consequence, and this immediately, of the rejection of this treaty. There are some important questions between this country and Mexico, but they are not pressing for settlement to that degree which will at all endanger the intercourse between us—meanwhile a new arrangement can be entered into with a full knowledge of what the Senate will be likely to concede. It is to be hoped that in all its movements our Government will steadily refuse to be mixed up with the schemes and enterprises of individuals however magnificent these may be made to appear; if the enterprise be too much for the individuals or corporation, and promises to be of advantage to the whole country, let the Government undertake it for the country; but not for the Corporation.

The House has finally, after two days labor, passed the bill for increasing the salaries of clerks employed here by the government. This was right. There are not a few worthless fellows, brought here by members of Congress, and foisted upon the Department, who ought not to be employed by government, but of those who serve it faithfully, I never heard of one who had made a fortune, or even a competency, in the business; and I know several gentlemen, of economical habits, who have been more than twenty years in the post of clerk, and are almost as poor now as when they first went into office. It is a thankless drudgery, yielding neither wealth nor fame, and it is a marvel to me that any intelligent man should ever accept it, much less eagerly seek it.

My attention has been called by Col. Hunt to an article in the Boston Atlas, editorial, endorsing the attacks from the west upon the sugar interest in Louisiana. What is the meaning of this? Are the whigs about to renounce their creed of protection to American interests. I have given it as my belief that this do-nothing Congress would not be likely to get up the Tariff, but there is no saying what they will or will not do with such certainty as to justify inaction by others. I would advise the planters to be prepared with remonstrances, for, if the subject is taken in hand, they may rely upon it there will be a systematic effort made to put sugar on the free list.

CHRONICLER.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1854.

A document of nearly four hundred pages has just been printed embracing all the correspondence which has passed between our Government and that of Spain, for several years past, upon the various maritime difficulties which have occurred at Cuba. It is with some pride that I observe that the whig Secretary, Clayton, appears most advantageously in this collection of State letter-writers. Filibusters will not probably ironhle themselves with these records, being already satisfied that Spain is always wrong; but others will find that there are two sides to almost all the questions, and that the Spanish diplomatist sometimes makes a very fair case for his side.

In this connection I may mention that considerable curiosity is manifested here to know what the bark Grapeshot is doing in your region with her shipment of Law's muskets.

What was left of the Gadsden Treaty was rejected day before yesterday, and this rejection was reconsidered yesterday, and I think it not unlikely that the basis of a new treaty may finally be agreed upon by the Senate.

A bill was reported some time since from the Committee on Commerce in the Senate, which was this morning called up by Mr. Seward, of New York, and passed, which is to prevent delay in the unloading of cargoes from foreign ports; the bill applies only to steamers and enacts that, when it appears from the bill of lading that the goods are to be delivered immediately on arrival, they shall be taken at once to the bonded warehouse, and where this does not appear they shall be so taken up in three days at once. There is no provision for a lien on the goods for freight, this being left to the operation of existing laws.

A bill was also passed to give $100,000 to the true discoverer of chloroform as an agent for dental and surgical operations; Drs. Morton, Jackson, Wells, Guthrie and Dickinson are named in the bill, and the question of which shall take the prize is to be decided in Court.

The Homestead bill was then taken up and a very humorous and sarcastic argument against its passage was made by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky. I commend Mr. T's speech to the particular attention of the "Know nothings." The vote upon this bill will be likely to be a close one in the Senate.

The House spent the morning hour in wrangling about the mail contract between Montgomery and Mobile, but did not dispose of the subject. The rest of the sitting was devoted to the bill, which I have heretofore informed you the Senate passed, for donating ten millions acres of land to the several States of the Union for the benefit of the indigent insane. The minority contested the passage of this bill by an obstinate series of calls for the yeas and nays on all intervening questions, but the bill was finally passed by a vote of eighty-one to fifty-three, and needs only the President's signature to be a fixed fact. This, in my humble judgment, is the most glorious act of this Congress—its especial opponents were the President's especial adherents.

CHRONICLER.

REFUSAL TO EXCHANGE NATIONAL COURTESIES.—The report that Commodore Newton, on leaving Havana harbor, refused to exchange salutes with the Spanish forts, is well founded. The reliable Havana correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says that the refusal was on account of discourteous and insulting language used towards the President and authorities of the United States by the *Diario de la Marina*, under the authority of the Captain-General of Cuba, which Commodore Newton has required should be retracted or explained before he could consent to interchange of the usual international courtesies.

A NOBLE SCAVENGER.—Senor Mota, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the National Guards at Chuhuhuco, having expressed his contempt for the Dictator, Santa Anna, has been, by order of the would-be Emperor, arrested and imprisoned among the vilest bandits and cut-throats, among whom he is now chained and compelled to sweep the streets of the city of Mexico.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship United States, Captain Lucas, arrived at this port Sunday afternoon, bringing San Francisco dates of the 1st inst., and one hundred and twenty passengers. The United States left Aspinwall on the evening of the 17th. The steamship Illinois left Aspinwall the same evening, for New York, with one hundred and fifty passengers and $1,000,000 in treasure.

LIEUT. STRAIN AND PARTY.—Lieut Strain's party had reached Boca Chica, on the Gulf of San Miguel. The party were shortly to be at Aspinwall, and the sloop-of-war Cyane would start for New York with them immediately upon their arrival. Lieut. Strain, it is reported, states that the canal cannot be built over the route he passed. Relative to the sufferings of Lieut. Strain and his party the Aspinwall Courier says: We now have the extreme satisfaction of saying that we grasped him by the hand yesterday, and heard from his own lips some of the incidents of his unprecedented trip.

We are informed that from the 30th January to the 26th March Lieut. Strain and his entire party lived exclusively on the nuts of the trupa, a species of the palm; that they suffered unceasingly, day and night, from innumerable and most poisonous insects; and that their feet, limbs, and indeed their whole bodies, were bruised and severely injured by the combined effects of the walking, the contact with the thicket and stones, and the bites of insects and reptiles. And we regret to add that six have perished in sight of the great ocean, to reach the shores of which they had suffered so long and so much. Two of them died at Chopigana, where Lieut. Strain had been compelled to leave them, when he went for the provisions, and the others at their camp we believe, near Yavisa.

California.

The following summary of the events of the fortnight is from the Alta California of April 1:

On the 18th the Assembly passed a bill to extend till April, 1855, the law about to expire, authorizing persons claiming slaves brought to this State previous to the admission (9th Sept., 1850,) to seize the slaves, take them before a magistrate or judge, who, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the slaves were brought hither previous to the admission, shall give a certificate to that effect to the claimant, and the victim may be taken by force out of the State.

On the 16th, the Legislature passed an act requiring the Supreme Court to hold its sessions at the Seat of Government—by which Sacramento was meant. On the 27th, the Supreme Court held a session and decided that the seat of Government, legally established at San Jose, has never been legally removed; and accordingly they have ordered their clerk to take the records to San Jose. This decision will probably be followed by an effort to compel the Legislature and Government officials to remove thither likewise.

Chief Justice Murray dissents from the decision of his colleagues, and gives it as his opinion that Sacramento is the capital. He likewise says that the Legislature can do no valid act except when in session at the Seat of Government, and that consequently, if San Jose be the legally established capital, all the legislation since January, 1851, is void. If this view prevail, the great majority of our laws, the contracts made under them, the titles to property made under them, the city governments established under them, etc., are without any legal sanction. If this were any place but California, the very idea would be sufficient to fill the people with frenzy.

Lieut. Whipple, of the U. S. Pacific Surveying Expedition, arrived at Los Angeles on the 21st. His route was past Fort Smith, Albuquerque, and thence nearly due west by the Pueblo of Tuni, Bill Williams' Fork of the Colorado and the Tejon Pass. He brought wagons to the Colorado, where he was compelled to leave them for want of grass. The great portion of his route was over ground hitherto unexplored, and he reports that a railroad might be constructed there.

It is reported that one of Fremont's party has arrived in San Bernardino and states that he left Fremont in the snows of the Sierra Nevada, south of Walker's River Pass, and that the whole party was in imminent danger from cold and starvation.

Resolutions to approve of Douglas's Nebraska bill have been introduced into the Senate, but no action has been taken as yet.

There has been very little rain during the fortnight, but all portions of the diggings are still abundantly supplied with water.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The most important event of the fortnight has been the trial of H. P. Watkins, the filibuster associate of Walker in getting up the Sonora expedition. The trial began on the 20th and occupied four days. Four or five prominent merchants of the city were upon the jury. The United States District Attorney, Inge, was alone for the prosecution; the defense had four attorneys, among whom was Gov. Foote. Seventeen witnesses were sworn, of whom five were filibusters in the Caroline and three in the Anita. The evidence went to show that Watkins aided in placing arms on board the Caroline at night; that he promised to pay for damage done by the Caroline party; that he made a speech to the Anita party in the Columbia Engine House in this city the night the vessel sailed; that in this speech he spoke as their leader, told them they would go to aid Walker; that he had examined the vessel and found her seaworthy, and that he had ninety days provisions on board; that he sent arms and ammunition on board that night; that he was recognised as the leader on the Anita; that he with his men joined Walker immediately upon landing at Ensenada; that he was recognised as Vice President there; and that his declared intention in coming back to this city was to raise men and money to return again to Walker's aid. The arguments and charge to the jury occupied twelve hours. The jury were out twelve hours and brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Sentence had not been pronounced. Among the witnesses were two who had been robbed, and all the filibusters questioned on the point testified that private property was taken with no sparing hand.

The Challenge, the vessel chartered under the Mexican Consul to take eight hundred Frenchmen and Germans to Guaymas, was stopped on the 23d by the U. S. Marshal, for the reason that she was about to carry too many passengers for her measurement. She was stopped a second time on the 29th. The alleged reason for preventing her departure was a mere pretence, since it is well known that the law limiting the number of passengers on vessels is very frequently violated in this harbor, without any interference of the authorities. Whether it was feared that the immigrants would bother the filibusters, or build up a strong foreign influence, is not clear; but it is a fact well known to those who have been long in Sonora that the foreigners are unanimously in favor of American dominion.

The United States Land Commissioners have appointed two Commissioners to aid in taking testimony.

About 800 immigrants have arrived during the fortnight, of whom 2500 were from the United States, and 1173 from China.

Washington Territory.

We have news to the 12th March. The Territorial Legislature convened on the 6th. Mr. Conklin was elected Speaker of the Council, and Mr. Chenowith Speaker of the House.

The Snohowish Indians, near Cape Flattery, had killed an engineer by the name of Young, and Dr. Cherry, and had lost nine of their tribe in a fight. There was a good deal of approbension felt at Olympia. Governor Stevens was taking very energetic measures to prevent further difficulty.

Lower California.

We have news from San Vicente to the 13th March.

Walker's force was reduced to about 70 men, and he intended to leave San Vicente on the 18th and attempt to cross the Colorado to get into the northern part of Sonora. On the 6th, they sacked San Tomas; and many of the natives, robbed of all their property, are removing to San Diego.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.

FLOUR—No sales from first hands. College and Haxall are holding at $13 50 to 14.

GRAIN—$90 sks Chile Barley sold at 1½c.

PROVISIONS—Sales of 50 bbls Extra Clear Pork at $29; 10 000 lbs Extra Clear Bacon at 14½c; 38 tcs Hams, inferior, at 12c; 50 firkins Butter, choice, at 25c; 50 cs Lard 15 lb tins, at 15c.

RICE—Sales of 65 000 lbs No. 1 China at 4¼c; 1000 mats due at port.

PEACHES—200 cs Brandy Peaches, quarts, at $5.

CIDER—150 cs Champagne at $2 50.

CANDLES—500 lbs Adamantines at 25c.

FRUITS—100 bbls Dried Apples sold at 6¼c.

Arrival of the Texas.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna has issued a decree prohibiting the introduction into the country of any foreign printed matter in which is attacked or censured the policy or principles of his Government.

At Vera Cruz they are setting about the important work of bringing to the city the waters of the river Jomapa. Don Santiago Mendez, the Government engineer, is engaged upon the survey of the work, which is to cost $700,000. The money is to be raised by a tax of ½ per cent. on the importations at Vera Cruz.

The Council of State, fearing for the the health of Santa Anna, as likely to suffer in the exposure of his present position, has entreated him to return to the city, and indeed the Dictator appears to have been, in one instance, compelled to suspend his late operations, by an attack of sickness; but he had recovered from it, and after the taking of the forts at Puerto del Coquille, had ridden up the hill on his war horse, so that it is to be presumed that he will not listen to these irregular medical advisers.

The successes in the war with the Insurrectionists have been welcomed in the city of Mexico and elsewhere with great public rejoicing.

There had been some cholera in the City of Mexico, but the few cases which had occurred were truced to the sale of a quantity of spoiled codfish. No less than fifty-six boxes of that favorite Spanish food had been sold at a very low price to the poorer classes, and many of these had suffered from what was taken to be Asiatic cholera. It had however ceased upon the seizure of the food which had caused it. It appears to have also broken out in Yucatan.

THE CZAR.

No pity moves him, and no laws affright
In the brute exercise of brutal might;
Cold as the snow-drift of his harb'rous lands,
His heart relents not when his pride commands.
O'er cringing slaves, who bear but to obey,
Lashes and knout proclaim his *genial* sway.
A free soul's curse is on him, and his name
Sinks to an immortality of shame.

[London Examiner.

CAL. FREMONT.—A letter from Col Frémont is published in the National Intelligencer, giving an account of his recent journey to California overland. He had reached Parawan iron country, Utah Territory, the party being in general good health, and reasonable success in the object of their expedition. The winter had been unusually severe, but no more than four inches of snow were encountered. The object of his journey was to explore the central route for the Pacific Railroad. He says:

"Nature has been bountiful in this region. In accumulating here, within a few miles of where I am writing, vast deposits of iron and coal and timber, all of the most excellent quality; and a great and powerful interior State will spring up immediately in the steps of the Congressional action which should decide to carry the road through this region. Until within about a hundred miles of this place we had daguerreotyped the country over which we passed, but were forced to abandon all our heavy baggage to save the men, and I shall not stop to send back for it. The Delewares all came in sound; but the whites of my party were all exhausted and broken up, and more or less frost-bitten. I lost one, Mr. Fuller, of St. Louis, Mo., who died on entering this valley. He died like a man, on horseback, in his saddle, and will be buried like a soldier, on the spot where he fell."

NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.—The New York Post publishes a very important correspondence in relation to the much vexed question whether Brazil has a right to control the navigation of the Amazon. This correspondence, the Post states, is from the fears of two prominent foreign functionaries at Para. The pretensions of Brazil to the right to obstruct the navigation of the Amazon by foreign bottoms, is scoffed at in a most bold and unqualified tone. An extract from the reply of the President of the Bolivian Republic, to an invitation from the Emperor of Brazil, to enter into a treaty for the exclusive navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries by their riparian proprietors, is also given in this correspondence.

President Belzou, of Bolivia, declined to entertain any proposals from the Brazilian Plenipotentiary, which recognized any right in Brazil to limit the commerce of the Amazon at all. He said that Bolivia's right to the commerce of nations beyond the Atlantic, through the Amazon, was guaranteed both by the laws of nature and of nations, and that the pretensions of Brazil deserve to be considered "the most eccentric folly."

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE "BUNCOMBE."—The origin of the expression "Buncombe speeches" is said to have been as follows: Some years since, a member of Congress from the county of Buncombe, North Carolina, was indulging in a long and very uninteresting harangue in the House of Representatives. Some attempted to cough him down, others called him to order; but it was of no use—he was determined to have his say, let what would occur. At last the members began to leave, and there was soon scarcely any persons left except the reporters. At this stage of the proceeding, a member, who had listened with wonderful perseverance, suggested to him that he would soon be entirely destitute of auditors; whereupon he very coolly observed that it was of no consequence, as he was "speaking for Buncombe, not Washington," in other words, that his speech was intended for the perusal of his constituents, and not at all to influence the action of his fellow members.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—P. T. Barnum, the President of the Crystal Palace Association, is out in a lengthy card, stating that large fresh contributions of interesting products of manufactures and the arts are promised from Europe and this country, and that the Palace will be made a place of greater attraction and novelty than ever before. On the 4th of May, there is to be a grand, popular, re-opening, at which, artizans and laborers are to have places of honor. A prize of $100 each is offered for the best 60 lines ode, and 30 lines song to be spoken and sung on the re-opening. The Palace stock stands at 50, and Barnum is in the market as buyer for a large amount. This feeling is becoming confident that Barnum will bring the concern out of its dilemma and into paying shape.

IMPERIAL BOUQUET.—We find in a late London paper an account of a bouquet, presented by the Horticultural Society of Toulouse, to the Empress of the French. It is two and a half feet in diameter by three feet high, and contains no less than 10,000 violets and 300 camelias. It is composed of a dome of violets surrounded by a circle of camelias, garlands of these last running down the dome, on which is to be seen the initials of the Empress in orange flowers. A blue ribbon, also having the cipher of Eugenia, ties the stem of the bouquet.

FLAGS CAPTURED BY WASHINGTON.—George Washington Park Custis has written to the President, stating his wish to deposit, through his excellency, in the national archives, the flags captured by Washington in the Revolutionary war, which inestimable trophies were presented to Gen Washington by Congress. The ceremonies of presentation are expected to take place shortly.

JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are said to be some 17,000 of the Jewish faith in the United States. Their churches number 31. Probably 6,000 Jews are to be found in the city of New York. We seldom find one in one prisons or penitentiaries. They are not frequently found in our hospitals, and never in our poor-houses.

FANNY FERN.—N. P. Willis states in the Home Journal that his father had three children, viz: Richard Storrs Willis, Fanny Fern (although the spunky Fanny does not seem to be proud of the relation) and himself. This statement puts at rest the relationship of that redoubtable lady.

There have been about one thousand cases of cholera in Paris since its last return, of which one-half have died. Gendrin commends bleeding, even in the state of collapse.

If one a Georgetown lady that said she would make a poor sailor, and to which a nautical friend replied, but you would make an excellent mate though.

SPEECH OF SENATOR GWIN UPON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.—The speech of Senator Gwin, of California upon the Select Committee's Pacific Railroad bill is exciting considerable comment. He devotes much of his argument to an effort to prove that Congress has the power to make the necessary grants of land and the right of way proposed in the bill. It establishes no eastern terminus, and gives no preference to any State in the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Gwin says that by this bill the mail will be carried daily both ways, in less than a week, from our Atlantic and Pacific borders, for little more than it now costs for a semi-monthly mail, occupying nearly four weeks in the transit. With the construction of the road, he predicts that the alternate sections of lands now valueless, will bring millions into the treasury, while an enterprising population will cultivate and fill up both sides of the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He advocates the road also as a great military road, by which we can keep the Indians in check, and, in case of war, protect California. He speaks of the tremendous efforts of England to secure the Eastern trade. She has established no less than three overland routes to India. She is also contemplating a stupendous scheme for a railway by which London and Calcutta, the capitals of the Western and Eastern worlds, will be brought within a week's journey of each other. The proposed route, says Mr. Gwin, is from Calais to Ostend, thence to Cologne, through Augsburg, Lombardy, to Trieste on the Adriatic; thence along the valleys of European Turkey to Bussorah on the Persian Gulf, passing along the northern shores of that Gulf, through Persia and Beloochistan to the Indus, and thence to Calcutta, on the Eastern coast of Hindostan. This route from London to the capital of the Bengal Presidency, would be about five thousand six hundred miles in length, and, it is supposed, can be constructed in fourteen years.

The New York Herald, while acknowledging the interest of the facts which Mr. Gwin has collected, thinks there is no probability that this bill or any other bill will give us a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, for the next fifty years. "Two thousand miles of railroad," says the Herald, "and fifteen hundred miles of this distance through a continuous desert of barren plains and volcanic mountains; without inhabitants, except Indians; without timber, except stunted thorns and desert sheparral; and, to a great extent, without even water! Suppose that over such a route the first five hundred miles of a railroad, single track, were constructed from the Mississippi river—what, from the said river, would be the cost for the transportation of the timber, iron and other materials, men and provisions, required for the next five hundred miles?"

ROBBED HIMSELF.—An Indiana paper says: A Mr. Hise, of Jackson township, who, as we are informed, had sold his farm a short time since, received his money, $1000 in gold, on Thursday evening last, and putting it into a carpet sack which he hung upon his bed post, went to sleep. In the morning the sack and money were gone—all he had in the world. To add to his misfortune, too, he had contracted for another farm, and was to pay for it the next day. During the day of Friday, the carpet sack was found in a hollow poplar stump, near his barn, with the pocket-book in it, but no money there—the thief had secured what he wanted. On Friday night, Mrs. Hise was awakened by her husband getting out of bed. She arose and watched him. He went to the barn; after searching a little while, came out with the money in his hand, and went to the stump where the carpet sack had been put. She now awakened him, when to his great joy he found that all was not lost. He had, doubtless, while in his sleep, become uneasy about his money on the first night, and got up and hid it; on the second, fearing it was not secure where it was, he was removing it to a more secret place. Fortunately for him, his wife detected him in his somnambulistic wanderings, and saved their all.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—The Macon (Miss.) Beacon states that a most distressing accident befell recently the family of Rev. Peter Crawford, living at Crawfordsville, Lowndes county. It appears that Miss Louisa Crawford, having occasion to go near a fire burning in the yard, her dress caught and she was instantly enveloped in flames. Her elder sister Ann went to her assistance, when her clothes also caught and she too was wrapped in flames. Louisa died about nine o'clock on Monday night, and Ann was so severely burned there was no hopes of her living. Their father and mother had left home the morning of the same day for Montgomery, Ala. The Beacon says they were most accomplished young ladies, and their awful and untimely death produces a deep and heartfelt sympathy in the neighborhood.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.—Admiral Duchesne, with a small French fleet, paid a visit to Port au Prince in the beginning of March, and at the cannon's mouth, demanded the payment of some $300,000 indemnity money due to France, which Emperor Soluque finally paid, although it is said he at first contemplated resistance, and sent orders to Cape Haytien and other places to have the various regiments ready to march upon the capital. [National Intelligencer.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT—*Consuls of the United States*—Robert L. Longhead, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Dublin, in Ireland.

S. Lee, of Iowa, for Basle, in Switzerland.

Wm L Winans, for St. Petersburgh, in Russia.

Arnold Graef, of New York, for Dresden, in Saxony.

G. C. Hohbe, of the District of Columbia, for Aix La Chapelle, in the Prussian provinces of the Rhine.

On the 11th, at Washington, Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, made a speech in opposition to the Nebraska bill, in which he denounced, very violently, both the Nebraska bill and its author. We find the speech reported in some of the Washington papers; it is a very clever production. At its conclusion a facetious administration member from New York observed that General Cullom violated the treaty with the Indians by "introducing a *settler* into Nebraska."

The magnetic telegraph lines in America extend over 41,000 miles, and cost nearly $7,000,000 to build. The Telegraph Companion sets down the various lines as follows: Morse line wires, 36,972 miles; House, 3850 miles; Bain, 570 miles. Total, 41,392 miles. The capital stock in the Morse lines is $5,345,800; House, $955,000; Bain, $171,000. Total capital stock, $6,671,800.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS ON RAILROADS.—The patent reclining seats introduced by the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, into their night cars, are attracting the deserved encomiums of travelers. The patent seats have also been introduced upon the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, and are all that is claimed for them. There can be no question of their general adoption in cars running at night.

The Interdom at the North seems to have been one of the fiercest and most protracted which has occurred this season. It extended from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to Petersburg, in Virginia. The snow fell in New York to the depth of 18 inches, and in Baltimore and Richmond was nearly a foot in depth. Much injury has been done to young crops by this untimely weather.

A SENSIBLE APHORISM.—There is a deal of truth in a remark which Mademoiselle de Sommery frequently repeated: "The world stigmatizes many men with the reputation of being wicked, with whom a woman would be but too happy to pass her life."

A brother of the

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FATHER LAND AND MOTHER TONGUE.....By Lotta.

Our Father land! and would you know
Why we should call it Father land?
It is that Adam here below
Was made of earth by Nature's hand;
And we, for memory of his birth,
Do call our country Father land.

At first in Adam's bower they say,
No sound of speech had Adam caught,
But whistled like a bird all day—
And why? twas for want of thought;
But Nature, with restrictive laws,
Made Adam soon surpass the birds.
She gave him lovely Eve—Heaven
Made a wife—they must have words
Around us, the native land I hold,
By male descent is proudly mine;
The language, as the tale hath told,
Was given in the female line:
And this, we see, on either hand,
We thank our blessings whence they're sprung
We call our country Father land,
We call our language Mother tongue.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA BY ENGLAND.—The political intelligence by the Persia is of the highest importance.

The Cabinet courier dispatched with the ultimatum of France and England to the Emperor of Russia had returned to London with an official announcement that no reply to the joint demand of the two Powers would be made. In consequence of this the Queen sent down to both Houses of Parliament, on the 27th, the following

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that Her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard to consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the Queen, as well as Her Majesty, considered honorable and equitable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honor of the Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to cause forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which Her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches, as to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighborhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done; and Her Majesty's Embassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menchikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he, in the first instance, endeavored, as far as possible, to conceal from Her Majesty's Embassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign, the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances have been given to Her Majesty: one, that the mission of Prince Menchikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects Her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made, which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects; and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when Her Majesty learned that, on announcing this termination of his mission, Prince Menchikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, Her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character, Her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Embassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, Her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Rechid Pasha, on the 19th (31st) May, and restated in his dispatch to Baron Brunow, of the 20th May (1st June,) which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The dispatch to her Majesty's Embassador at Constantinople authorizing him, in certain specified contingencies, to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2d of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadron were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that we soon be signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menchikoff, on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria, France and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet the just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment of the Christian subjects of the Porte of the privilege and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of special and separate stipulation with Russia it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers, once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and proposed at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honorable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and his Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia; but her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavors to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations for Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjecture Her Majesty feels called upon by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire has been recognized essential to the peace of Europe, by the [illegible] of her people with right against [illegible] desire to avert from her dominions [illegible] consequences, and to save Europe from the [illegible] aggrandizement of a power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the present of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of holy precepts, and of its pure and benevolent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854

DECLARATION

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, without preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's dispatches; and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts.

But Her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on enemy's ships; and Her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen, as much as possible, the evils of war, and to restrict the operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY FRANCE.

The subjoined telegraphic dispatches from Paris thus announces that a simultaneous declaration of a similar purport to the above had also been made to the Legislative Assembly by the French Emperor:

PARIS, March 27, 1854.—The Minister of State read to-day to the *Corps Legislatif*, in the name of the Emperor, a message announcing that the final resolve of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has placed Russia in a state of war as regards France. The Emperor also declares that the whole responsibility of the ruptured rests on the Russian Government.

The message was received with energetic expressions of adhesion by the whole legislative body.

M. Billault, the President, then went on to say that the Emperor relied on the support of the legislative body, as well as on that of all France, under the grave aspect of affairs.

This intimation was also received with loud cheers, and the Assembly broke up with shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

A similar communication was also made to the Senate, where it was received with the same enthusiasm.

The Minister of Commerce has just informed the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France that letters of marque will not be granted to American vessels; and that the Federal Government had declared to the French Minister that acts so contrary to the rights of nations would not be tolerated in the territory of the Union.

The *Moniteur* of March 28, contains the following

DECLARATION.

Article 1. Six weeks from the present date are granted to Russian ships of commerce to quit the ports of France. Those Russian ships which are not actually in our ports, or which may have left the ports of Russia previously to the declaration of war, may enter into the French ports, and remain there for the completion of their cargoes, until the 9th of May, inclusive.

Article 2. Those vessels which shall be captured by French cruisers after having left the Russian ports, shall be released if they can establish, by the ship's papers, that they were proceeding direct to the place of destination, and had not yet arrived there.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS

The *Moniteur* also declares that the subjects of Russia may continue their residence in France, under the protection which the law provides for foreigners, the only condition being that they respect those laws.

PARLIAMENTARY RESPONSE TO THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION OF WAR.—Parliament had moved an address to the Queen in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the nation's firm determination to co-operate in a vigorous resistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggrandizement would be dangerous to the peace of Europe.

The Parliamentary debate on the address of the Queen occupied twenty-nine columns of the papers.

War was formally proclaimed at London, at the Royal Exchange, on Friday, in the presence of the civic authorities.

The London papers are full of proclamations, etc., regulating the details of the war.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—In the House of Commons, the Attorney General gave his opinion that the sale of Russian ships to neutral parties, if *bona fide*, would be protected in law. The Attorney General further stated, that Great Britain cannot, and does not, forego the right of search of neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.

[From the London Times, March 29.]

War is declared. A peace which has lasted the unexampled period of thirty-nine years, which many fondly hoped was to last as many more, is at end; and the three most powerful States of Europe are once more engaged in a struggle, the duration, the end, and the results of which no man can tell; but which is too likely to produce disasters and sufferings, of which we are mercifully spared the foreknowledge. It is not for us to attempt to lift up the veil of a futurity which must be sad in many respects; nor is there any need. No alternative is left us; the decision has been taken out of our hands; and, unless we would submit with our allies, to crouch under the insolent dictation of a barbarlo Power, and see the liberties of Europe disappear under the tramp of the Cossack, we had no other course than to do what has now been done. In sad and solemn form. The sight of the document we publish to-day will call many to their senses who to the last have speculated on the chances of war as a mere remote contingency, or have looked at it only in its holiday aspects. If the mere sight of a manifesto to which we are happily so little used might sober the most thoughtless, the perusal of it will remove every scruple from those who do not think all war unjustifiable. The document does justice to the long and anxious efforts of France and England to heal the rupture which the Czar had all along determined never should be healed, except by the subjugation of a neighbor against whom he had no longer a quarrel. With a simple collation of dates it convicts the daring attempt of the Emperor to falsify the chronology of the negotiation, and throw on us the odium of provoking the war. It meets with a just rebuke the impudent hypocrisy with which Russia has claimed to be the friend of religion and truth, when it was spurning the pure precepts of the one and outraging the laws of the other. There is not an Englishman whose thoughts are still free, and whose hand is not tied by some fanatical theory, who will not respond heart and soul to this solemn appeal. The greater part of us will only be called on to endure sacrifice, and thankful we should be that our part in the noble struggle is not more severe. But those sacrifices all will make cheerfully and ungrudgingly, from the conviction that Heaven has put them upon us, and that the only way to save ourselves, and fulfill our part in the terrible [illegible] is to strike with all our might, and let the great culprit see at once the strong determination and the irresistible power he has presumed to set at nought. We have been slow to take the decisive step. The Russian has evidently concluded that we preferred negotiation to action; the very opposition of St. Petersburg has been taught that we are too commercial to be real warriors, and found of profit to be keenly sensitive to wrong. Now that we have thrown away the scabbard, and stand face to face with our insolent antagonist, it only remains to disabuse him thoroughly of this imaginary estimate of our temper and power. That we have no desire will be done, but it will be done all the more readily by our gallant fleet and army if it be known that all England follows her sons to battle, and will prosecute their cause and avenge their death, till soon or late the rights of nations and the liberties of Europe receive a fresh sanction in the signal punishment of the gigantic offender.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

The United States Mail steamship Arctic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York the morning of the 17th, bringing four days later news.

On Tuesday, 4th, the Niagara sailed from Liverpool with the 88th regiment of Infantry for the East.

The Golden Age reached King George's Sound, Australia, in sixty-one days, including fourteen days detention at St. Vincent and the Cape. Her actual running time was therefore only forty-seven days

THE WAR.—On the 28th March, Hirsova was taken by the Russians, who also made themselves masters of the strong position of Batuschdagh, and are consequently in entire possession of the Upper Dobrudscha. The Cossacks patrol as far as Kostendje; and, according to the *Tromden Blatt*, the fort of Isaktchi was taken by the Russians on the 27th. Imperfect accounts that are at hand say Hirsova was taken after three days assault. It will be some days ere reliable statements can be received.

As soon as Gortschakoff had establish Chimself in the Dobrudscha, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants almilar to that which was published in Moldavia and Wallachia. In connection with Gortschakoff's movements, it is mentioned that five steamers, towing barges containing 4000 men, had left Sebastopol for the we tern (Turkish) coast of the Black Sea. If this be trus, they run a chance of meeting with the ships of the allied fleet, now cruising along that shore. Prince Paskiewitch was to set out about the 25th inst. from Warsaw for the seat of war. The Emperor will not himself go to the Principalities.

There is no doubt that the Russians have lodged themselves in the force stated—namely, over 50,000 men—on the Turkish bank of the Danube. Opinions are, however, divided as to the importance of this movement. While some view it as a great triumph to the Russians, others profess themselves unable to see what advantage the invaders expect to gain by it. They (the Russians) are not yet in Bulgaria, nor on the route to Constantinople, but in the Dobrudscha, an immense marshy plain, without any *point d'appui*, and deprived of communications. Behind them is a Turkish force of 25,000 to 30,000, and before them a line of fortresses, such ne Sillstria, Kostendje, Varna and Shumla, between them and the Balkans. It is true that in 1828 the Russians entered the Dobrudscha by Hirsova, as they have done now, and proceeded on to Varna and Sillistrie; but then the sea was open. Omar Pasha, too, who is not given to vain boasting, has said in a dispatch, published at Constantinople, that if the enemy would but cross the Danube, it would render a great service to his plan of operations! That we are on the eve of some important event there can be little doubt, and the result of the movements on the Austrian frontier, and the next operation of the Russians on the right bank of the river, are awaited with much anxiety.

The British steam frigate Inflexible was employed in conveying Turkish troops from Constantinople to Varna. A portion of the British fleet was also near Varna, with the intention of watching the new and unexpected movements of the Russians.

The circumstances under which the passage of the Danube appear to have been effected were these: On or about the 16th of March, Prince Gortschakoff received orders from St. Petersburg to secure, within ten days, a position on the right bank of the Danube, opposite to Braillow, similar to that which the Turks maintain at the other extremity of the line of operations, (Kalafat.) Gortschakoff immediately left for Braillow, where he completed all the preparations, and, on the 23d, commenced to cross the river at three different points. The left wing of a corps of 35,000 men, under Gen. Ouschnkuff forced a passage at Tultschn, opposite Ismail; the centre, under Gen. Luders, crossed without meeting opposition from Galatz; while the right wing, under the immediate direction of Prince Gortschakoff, was forcing a passage from Braillow. By the *Soldaten Freund*, we have accounts of the way in which matters were managed.

Early on the morning of the 23d, the Russians, under cover of twenty-four 12 and six 18 pounders, began to form a pontoon bridge from a spot near Braillow, across the island, to Gedschild on the right bank of the Danube. As the Turks offered no serious opposition, the bridge was completed by 10 o'clock, and at that hour the Russian columns began their march, which continued without interruption until late at night, when the men lighted their watch fires and bivouacked between Gedschild and Matschin. At the same time Gen. Luders constructed a second bridge between Galatz and the opposite bank, which there is free from morasses, and in the course of the day two regiments of charsènre, and two of the line, with cavalry and artillery, crossed this river without loss. On the same day the left wing, under Gen. Ouschakoff, forced a passage above Tultschn, and, in spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the Turks, got possession of the redoubts which had been constructed on the right bank. Eleven guns and 150 prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians.

Concerning the additional news that has since come by telegraph, to the effect that Hirsova and Metschin had been captured; no details are yet to hand. As soon as the intelligence of the passage of the Danube by the Russians reached Omar Pasha, he sent reinforcements to the troops posted at Trajen's Wall, between Chernavoda and Kostendje. When Muetapha Pasha, the Turkish commander, found the Russians were in too great force, he retreated at first upon Matschin, and subsequently upon Badadagh. His force in the field is not more than 20,000 men, exclusive of garrisons. Success in the present operations would give the Russians complete command of the months of the Danube. They have already drawn chains across the Sultan's channel.

THE FLEETS.—Admiral Napier's fleet came to anchor off the island of Moen, and having been considerably augmented since its departure from England, now numbers twenty-two ships, carrying 1252 guns and 12,500 men. This fleet will soon be further increased by the St. George, 120 guns; Jas. Watt, 91 guns; Cæsar, 91; Nile, 91; Majestic, 80; Boscawen, 72; Odin, 16; Miranda, 14; Rosamoud, and several other steam sloops.

The Miranda surveying steamer reports, under date March 28th, respecting the Russian fleet, that one division is at Revel frozen in, the ice being very thick, with no symptoms at present of early breaking up. The Russians expecting that the island of Oesel will be the first object of attack, have placed there a garrison of 80,000 strong.

THE ARMY OF THE EAST.—France is pushing forward its expeditionary force with the utmost energy. The Paris *Moniteur*, of 2d inst, contains the following announcement: "His Majesty having ordered a body of troops to be sent to the Levant, the first convoy of vessels, frigates and corvettes of the imperial marine assembled at Toulon has already sailed, the convoy being divided as follows: Ships Montebello, Alger, Villa de Marseilles, and Jean Bart, 5400 men; Asmodee, Ulloa, Labrador, Coligny, Mediore, and Gorgogne, 3450 men, 225 horses; Mouette, Eclaireur, Luplace, and Infernal, 1406 men, 40 horses; Caffarelli, Veloce, and Braudon, 1130 men, 20 horses; Napoleon, and Suffren, 3040 men; Mouteuma, Panama, Alhatross, Canada and Titan, 1868 men, 80 horses.

This total, to which is to be added the contingent of the Christophe Colombe, amounts to 20,078 men, and 395 horses. Every day a portion of the three hundred ships freighted at Marseilles, leave with cavalry, munitions, provisions and articles of encampment." The *Moniteur* further says, "Too much cannot be taken to guard the news which unbenevolence or speculation invents. Thus it was said that France was about to send a corps of observation to the Rhine; that the Russian army would be at Constantinople before the English and French troops could get into line; that the squadron of Brest had been forced by a tempest to return to Toulon; and that the English and French frigates had been sunk in the Black Sea by the Russians. All these rumors are quite devoid of foundation. The Government, which is perfectly aware of the anxiety of the public, cannot better respond to it than by publishing all the news, good or bad, which it shall receive."

Great enthusiasm was manifested at Malta between the English and French troops there assembled. Being the first time that the soldiers of the two nations have ever stood together in friendship, they vied with each other in tokens of cordiality. Even the musicians had fraternized, the bands of the English performing the air of "*Partant pour la Syrie*," and the French playing "God Save the Queen." The troops now leaving England will be expedited to Turkey direct, without stopping at Malta. On the 20th ult. ten Turkish steamers were at Alexandria to embark 13,000 Egyptians.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—A dispatch from Malta, of the 21st of March, says that the King and Queen of Greece have left Athens for the frontier. Correspondence of the 16th states that the French admiral, Barbier de Tinan, had sailed from Constantinople in the steam frigate Gomor, with energetic orders to King Otho to arrest the hostile movements against Turkey which were originated and supported from his territory.

A LETTER FROM THE CZAR.—The following important dispatch is telographed:

Berlin, Monday, April 3.—Prince George of Meckiesburg Strelitz arrived here yesterday, the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia, in answer to the mission of Gen Lindhelm.

Its tenor is as follows: "When the Western Powers succeed in securing the emancipation of the Christians in Turkey by treaty, the Czar will be willing to evacuate the Principalities, simultaneously with the evacuation of the Black Sea by the combined fleets."

BRITAIN.

On Monday, April 3d, both Houses of Parliament assembled for the purpose of presenting to the Queen an address, in reply to her message notifying the state of war with Russia, and expressing her confidence in the co-operation of the people. Two processions were formed, one of the Lords and the other of the Commons, and both proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to assure the Crown of the cordial support of all departments of Government. The vote was unanimous in both Houses.

The following is the Queen's reply:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. It is highly gratifying to me to receive the assurance of your co-operation in giving effect to the measures which I consider necessary for the honor of the Crown and the welfare of my people."

The debate which preceded the voting of the address is fully reported in the London papers of Saturday, the 1st inst., and occupies no less than twenty-nine columns of the type of the London Times! Of this immense mass of oratory our space renders it impossible to give even a compendium. Its general tone is, of course, hostile to the Czar, and its bulk is occupied in examining his conduct by the documentary evidence that has already been made public.

In answer to Capt. Scobell, Sir James Graham stated that the report which asserted that the movements of the allied fleets in the Black Sea were crippled for want of coal was incorrect. Since the 1st of January, 10,000 tons had been sent to Constantinople, and 6000 tons are at Malta. It was expected that the whole fleet would, in a few days, again commence cruising in the Black Sea. Since morning, account had indeed been received that the fleet was near Varna. [Cheers.]

The following notice of motion stands on the order book:

"Mr. Hutchins—To ask Lord John Russell whether the Government has authorized Mr. Crampton, British Minister at Washington, to act in behalf of the Spanish Government in the affair of the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior by the Cuban authorities."

Prince Gartoryski has addressed to Lord Dudley Stuart an interesting letter on the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, which letter is published in the London Daily News.

On the 31st ult., Sir John Franklin and his expedition were struck off the books of the British navy, and given up for dead.

Fifteen packet ships, amounting to 16,000 tons, are at the present moment fitting up at Liverpool, to convey troops to the East.

The influx of emigrants into Liverpool at present surpasses anything of the sort ever before known. The majority are from Ireland, and are bound either for the United States or Canada. The prices of steerage passages now ranges as high as £6 10s., owing to the scarcity of shipping and number of passengers offering.

At Liverpool breadstuffs had again slightly advanced, and cotton was rather better in tone, but without leading to much business.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. FOWLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Palestine, Anderson County, Texas.
—REFERENCE—
Iglehart & McManus, Palestine, Texas
J. B. Sonne, Galveston.
Frierson, Fowler & Co., New Orleans
Bowen & McNamee, New York
Hon. W. P. Fowler, Smithland, Kentucky.
apr23 3m*

Education.

A young man who will graduate at Randolph, Macon College, Virginia, next June, would like to enter upon the pleasant task of instructing youth, as soon thereafter as possible. He intends making teaching a lifetime business, hence Trustees of Academies would do well to procure his services, as they can be permanently secured by a *first rate salary*. He intends doing his duty in his profession, and will be satisfied with nothing short of good pay for his services. Certificates of character and scholarship will be sent to those desiring to procure a teacher, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Terms and location, including for easubrity and condition of society, must accompany all communications to J. P. D., Randolph, Macon College P. O., Virginia. ap22 2m*

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HOLINESS THE TRUE FOUNDATION FOR REVIVALS.

I think there can be no gainsaying upon this ject. And yet it is to be feared that there much neglect; chiefly, because the Cross heavy, and the preacher is the man to bear first. An unsanctified heart in the minis- will feel much reluctance in pressing this ject upon his hearers, and when he does it will be in such style that, perhaps, no e will either fall in love with the doctrine, the pains to remember his advice. Here, en, is the starting point.

The heart of the preacher must have the ptism of the Holy Ghost, and then he will fail to preach in power and eloquence on this all-absorbing theme. Who knows w to describe the purity of heart which wards us with the revelation of God within, nless it is the man in whose heart the wit- ss constantly bears testimony that the lood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin? uch may be said, and has been said, about ioisterial qualifications; many sage opin- ns have been uttered about the necessities the times in respect to *accomplished* preach- s, and it is not difficult to perceive that ror is about as near the advocate of the stem which places too much, as those who mit too little, stress upon education; the *i media* is not hard to find.

For my own part, I am constrained to be- ve that the School of Christ is the best in- itution in existence, and that no man can a successful minister who is not an *alum- us* of this College. I am bound to believe at there is more important matter in the alms of David than in the Odes of Horace; ore wisdom in the Proverbs of Solomon an in the morals of Seneca; more beauty in e character of Job than in that of Socrates; re truth and benefit in the history of Sam- n than in the feats of Hercules; more val- able knowledge in the annals of Moses than those of Tacitus; and more essential in- rmation, in a word, in the aphorism "know yself," by an impartial view in the mirror God's Word than in all the subjects pre- ented by heathen mythology, or classical terature.

I can but think there is a greater field for he exercise of sublime emotions when con- mplating the truly pious firmness of man f Uz, when the wife of his bosom advised im to curse God and die, than may be dis- vered in the great hero of the Mantuan ard, flying from the questionable amour of ove-sick queen. I cannot fail to see more al heroism in the importunate widow before e unjust judge, pleading for justice, than the foolish creature of the poet's brain ho immolated herself upon the burning yre, because she was unsuccessful in the ase after a fugitive lover. The Athenian hilosophers, who were banished for their aithfulness, and recalled and murdered for heir devotion to their country, do not claim om us a tithe of the attention and respect hich belong to the humble Apostles of esus, who spilt their blood in testimony of he truth of God.

I say nothing against colleges; God bless hem, and make them more and more useful o the Church of Christ. I cannot find it in y heart to blame those worthy men who, hilst teaching the literature of Greece and oms, faithfully warn their pupils against e pernicious errors of even the best heathen riters; may the Holy Spirit ever keep them ere to guard the gates of knowledge, and aks them the oiceroes to guide the youth- l mind through the mazes of this fruitful arden.

But I do protest against that growing taste hich levels Mount Zion with Parnassus; alvary with Olympus; Joshua with Zeno- on, and Theology with Pantheism. If ere is any truth in the maxim that a poet born such, not made, is it possible by hu- an means to manufacture preachers? I ink not. God chooses his own ambassa- rs; all that we can do is to assist them ith such aids as He has loaned us. But do t let the mental outfit take the place of e commission. In a word, when the Holy ost calls a man to the ministry, he cer- ely calls him to purity of heart.

Now, brethren, what is our *present* expe- nce on this subject? Have we faith in d? Have we daily, hourly, constant com- union with a Saviour from all indwelling ? Or, do our consciences accuse us of glect? Are we aware of sinful emotions, mpers, words, casual security? Do we feel e uprising of the dread monster within, or ave we continual peace with God? Does at Wicked One ensnare us, and cause our arts to feel the absence of the blessed Sun Righteousness? Let us amend from this our. Let us seek that grace which shall lly enable us to preach—

"As if we ne'er should preach again,
As dying, unto dying men;"

hen shall we know how beautiful are the et of those who bring glad tidings and pub- sh peace. We shall no longer have listless earers, for the very obvious reason that we all not be listless speakers. We shall not ten miss the tearful eyes of the rejoicing pirits, and humble penitents; because those ll read in our own the evidence that we ow whereof we affirm, and that our em- ssy from God is not mere diplomacy, but a eat work, having for its object the salva- on of sinners. We shall not be regarded, we often are, as mere pulpit declaimers, ho use the sacred desk to reach the public r. Men will know that we are in earnest, hen they see our zeal for God, and find out at we practice what we preach.

Now, I say, this is the first step towards a evival. Not a sickly flame which burns r a moment, and then expires; but a flame at throws out heat as well as light; a flame aving the best and most durable material r fuel, and lit by the live-coal from the eat Altar above. It will burn first in the onsumption of sin in believers, and then it will attack the stronghold of Satan. Before this flame the flimsy breastworks of sinners will fall as the prairie-grass before the waves of flame. The stoutest hearts will be bowed, the most obdurate broken, and the bravest made to quake. Infidelity in practice and theory will hide its diminished head, and the Most High will extort praises from the mouths of those that ordinarily blaspheme. When we tell men that out of Christ God is a consuming fire, they will see that we believe it, and it will startle them from their awful slumber. If we tell them that it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the Living God, they cannot resist the impression to seek His pardon now, whilst He offers to be at peace with them, if our own hearts bear us testimony that we feel the nature of the danger to which they are exposed.

Oh, Brethren! do we believe that there is a Hell? Do we believe that sinners are daily rushing into it? Can we laugh and jest with those quiet men of the world who are slumbering over the pit of perdition, and warn them not? Shall we, who hear the vessels of the Lord, spend our precious moments in useless inquiries after greater means, better means, more polished means of saving men? Shall we continue to finger the beautiful system of Church machinery—trying to improve its speed—whilst there is much danger, that if we take it down, we shall never be able to put it up again? Are we restless? It is because we are neglecting the great subject of Scriptural holiness; we do not stir up the gift that is in us, if indeed we have it, and if not, multiplying bishops will not give it to us. Lay delegation will not make laymen any holier or happier. Are we ambitious of distinction? Behold! the harvest is ready: why linger to dispute about improvements in the sickle? I see the one we have, and we shall do more work before the sun sets than if we spend half the day to make improvements. Are we zealous for Methodism, and do we fear that she will be overrun in the Hotspur-speed of the age? Let us do God's work, to which he has appointed us; he will take care of us. Make the wheels track; and if the machinery wants help, we shall be apt to know it. For my own part, I do not think there is anything the matter with the carriage; but, I am afraid the drivers may leave the turnpike, and break it into pieces, trying to find a higher way through the woods. No matter how you prepare a new road, the stumps will be left, and we may be dashed to pieces against these. Let us keep on the old road; new ones may do very well; but I have found it better to travel a way that I have known—a good road, proven such by others, even if speed is consulted—and I do think that if the Church is kept on the highway of holiness, that God will take care of her.

Do we love ease? Let us take care that men do not stumble over us into Hell. Do we love reputation? Behold the theme of our hopes: "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever!" Do we want employment? Let us look around us! Here is enough to do. Brethren, let us get about our great mission with renewed diligence.

I have known some troubles in a few quarters in our Church; dissatisfaction in some instances I have known, and I have never been able to trace these things to any cause but lukewarm state of religion. When men are troubled with indwelling sin, they will charge their delinquencies on the Church, somewhere—either in the system, or the authorities—the Church must bear it. Now, when ministers listen to this bill of complaints, and try to patch up the system to meet all wants, they err. Better preach religion—genuine, heart-felt, indwelling, sin-killing religion—and if this does not stop the complaint, charges will not.

Brethren of the General Conference, permit one of the least of Christ's disciples to speak a word in your ears. Those of you to whom I am personally united, as a member of the Alabama Conference, and, indeed, many others whom I know, either personally or by reputation, are unquestionably men both able and willing to do anything for the furtherance of the Gospel; but, before you touch one of the old landmarks of Methodism, remember that an error in judgment there may be fatal to millions yet unborn, and that a bare majority of your body upon such a matter is not a sufficient indication that Providence has pointed out that way.

OMICRON.

Alabama Conference, 1854.

WORTH HALF A MILLION?—Yes, worth half a million, or in figures $500,000; and paid how much to the missionary cause? Perhaps you will not believe it when it is answered, $10! But it is a fact, upon the testimony of the minister, who counted the money. Do you say, I should like to know the man who, making a profession of love to Jesus Christ, gave but $10? Well, we do not propose to tell you *the* name of that amount of wealth, nor the name of a society having over one hundred and eighty members, being worth in the aggregate $500,000, or an average of more than $2500 each, and the minister reports with pain that the entire amount of their contributions to the cause of missions was but ten dollars.

A NEW WELSH MISSION.—It is a source of great joy to the hearts of the godly that those who are "moved with compassion for the multitude" of strangers among us. We hail the establishment of every new mission for their benefit with unfeigned satisfaction. A new mission for the benefit of the Welsh has been opened in Carbondale, within the bounds of the Wyoming Conference, and we trust that our American brethren contiguous to it will see that it does not faint for lack of countenance from them.

THE PREACHING REQUIRED BY THE TIMES.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

We have been endeavoring to account for the comparatively slight moral power and popular interest of modern preaching. Few things, we believe, detract more from the pulpit, in these respects, than the almost general substitution of *reading* for *preaching*; for they are not identical, any more than the letters of the one word spell the other.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, some years ago, contended by a strong vote for extemporaneous preaching; the best writers on homilies have contended for it; even a Unitarian theological professor (the younger Ware, of Harvard) has written an entire book, and the best one we have, on the subject; the most successful ministry of our land has been almost exclusively made up of extemporizers; the arguments and authorities for it are, in fine, altogether preponderating, and yet how predominant is the clerical proclivity to manuscripts. Even our Methodist brethren, whose fathers filled the land with the thunders and triumphs of their powerful and natural eloquence, are beginning to ape the primness of academic readers; to turn their once resounding pulpit batteries into "desks" for manuscript prelections. Alas! who would have supposed it of *them*? It is like the reed of the shepherd-boy on the mountain-road, after the trumpet-blast of the careering herald, while yet the lingering echoes ring among the crags and hights. We cannot conceive of the old effective Methodist preaching as other than extemporaneous, and all sister Churches should cry out against the change as a common calamity. How those heroic men could have gone thundering through the land, shaking the multitude, or melting them to tears, by the reading of manuscripts, is a problem which certainly no experiment ever solved, and no logic can show. It is, in fact, quite clear, *à priori*, that they would have been an entirely different class of men, and Methodism a quite different affair, if they had been readers instead of what they preëminently were—preachers.

Not only is extemporaneous preaching adapted to the themes, the style, and the effectiveness which we have demanded for the pulpit; but we contend that it is consistent with the best style of public discourse—with just thought and sufficiently accurate verbal style. These latter excellencies, of course, depend largely upon previous training, and the preparation for the discourse; but it must be remembered, also, that this is the case in regard to the written sermons; a speaker, without previous education, and immediate study of the discourse in hand, would hardly succeed better in reciting it than in delivering it extempore.

He that would be a successful extemporizer should have a well-stored mind, and should thoroughly meditate his subjects; so thoroughly, indeed, that the whole perspective of the main ideas of his discourse, from the exordium to the peroration, shall be clearly clearly open before his mental vision when he rises in the pulpit. This is requisite, for two reasons: first, that he may have something to say; and secondly, that he may have the confidence which will enable him to say it with self-possession and force. Self-possession, based upon sufficient preparation, is the whole secret of success in extemporaneous speaking. A speaker thus sustained can hardly fail to have, spontaneously, the right language and due emotion; he has incomparably more facilities for them than the manuscript preacher. We say *right* language; and that is right which is appropriate to the occasion. It may not be as precise as the pen would afford; but ought it always to be so? Would it be desirable that the free, irregular, but idiomatic, facility of ordinary conversation should be superseded at our hearths by the finical precision and literary nicety of book-makers? There is a style for books, a style for conversation, and a style for the rostrum or the pulpit. He who rises in the latter, with his mind fraught with the ideas of his subject, and his heart inspired with its spirit, will, in most cases, spontaneously utter himself aright. If he is occasionally diffuse or repetitious, yet it may be legitimate to the occasion or the subject that he should be so. If his style may not be *read* as well as it was heard, yet even this may be because of its peculiar adaption to be heard rather than read.

We affirm further, that both the design and history of preaching are in favor of extempore delivery. The earnestness and directness for which we have contended may consist, as we have shown, with all varieties of talents and topics; but it is hardly compatible with pulpit *reading*. Very rarely indeed does a powerful reader, like Chalmers, appear in the pulpit. We know not another case like his in the history of the Christian ministry. Chalmers tried the experiment of extemporizing in his country parish, but prematurely abandoned it; yet, when in his full splendor at Glasgow, his biographer says, that his occasional extempore discourses, in the private houses of his poor parishioners teemed with more glorious eloquence than ever dazzled the crowded congregation of of the Tron Kirk.

The two greatest preachers of modern times, Whitfield and Robert Hall, were extemporizers—their written sermons were composed after delivery. Such a thing as a manuscript sermon is never seen in the pulpits of the continent of Europe, except when American or English clergymen happen to ascend them. If the European clergy, Catholic, or Protestant, write their discourses, they have, nevertheless, the good sense to deliver them *memoriter*, and thereby save them from the dullness of reading. In like manner did the old and unrivaled pulpit orators of France—Massillon, Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Fletcher, Saurin, in his "Dialogues on Eloquence," eschew the manuscript.

Roman Catholic, the Baptist, the Unitarian, is unknown on almost all other occasions where a practical end, and not a mere literary exhibition, is designed—the political assembly, the legislative hall, the court-room. If you would have the pulpit invested with its legitimate freedom and power, break down its factitious restraints, banish its technicalities, and cast away its scrolls. Nay, if the reader would not suppose us too radical, we would say, tear down the pulpit itself. "A lawyer," said Daniel Webster, "could never hope to gain his cause if he had to plead it boxed up in a pulpit." Jesus Christ and his Apostles never saw a pulpit, unless the reading-platform of the synagogue could be called one. They never took a text—tying their thoughts with a thread of bare verbalism. Christ read the Prophet, and *seldom* and *talked* to the people. They knew nothing about "firstly," "secondly," and thirdly;" they were too intent on their practical design to trifle with such dialectic nonsense. They *expounded*, to be sure, but not with these scholastic trammels; they talked, they exhorted, they thundered; and the awakened multitudes—consenting or scorning—were not concerned about *how* they preached, but *what* they preached. The manner could not but be right, and powerfully right, when spontaneous to the design.

We would have the people come to church, then, not expecting to hear, or rather sleep, under these intellectual prelections, but to hear, fervent, practical, home-directed addresses respecting their duties—expositions, arguments, warnings, exhortations, applied to their common wants, to current events—to the individual, to the community, to the times—addresses, thoughtful, but not technical; too direct and urgent for factitious mannerisms; delivered, if you please, sometimes from the pulpit, and sometimes, as with the Papal priests, from the altar, down before the people; sometimes from a text, sometimes from the whole lesson; sometimes without reference to either; now on an abstract subject, now on a personal one, and now on a public question—urging men to their personal salvation, and meanwhile, and for this purpose, refuting all sanctioned lies, assailing all the corruptions of the day, whether in high places or in low places, and pleading all genuine reforms.

Amazing radicalism this! Yes, good reader, just such, both in spirit and method, as that before which the priesthoods, the philosophical schools, the sentes, and the thrones of the old classic heathenism fell. Such a restoration of primitive preaching would again "turn the world upside down," till it turned it right side up.

We believe further, that the *ministerial education*, or rather miseducation of the times, with the professional habits it entails, is a reason of the comparative inefficiency of the pulpit. Our clerical education is too Procrustean; it turns out too many poor results; so many, that a shrewd observer cannot but refer them to the defectiveness of the system as such. Thoughtful men, in the best-educated sects, begin to hesitate about theological schools; and we know learned graduates of such schools, now leaders in the ministry, who feel almost disposed, at times, to wish our theological seminaries disbanded. This is not the place for a close discussion of the question of theological education; but we would refer with emphasis to the necessity of a revision of the whole subject. Our candidates are drawn through a scholastic process—prolonged elementary studies—one or two years of preparation for college, four years in college, and three years under the rigors of technical divinity in the theological school; a process, out of which they come intellectually attenuated and rigid beyond recovery. And then bear in mind what follows on the present plan of manuscript *reading* instead of *preaching*. On graduating at last, they must betake themselves to sermon writing—two sermons a week at least, on the plan of those monstrous text-books we have denounced—two weekly homiletic agonies in constructing "firstlies," "secondlies" and "thirdlies," out of what common sense remains within them, and out of the beautiful, simple sentences of Holy Scriptures!

How is it possible that men, subjected to such professional rigors, should not become professionally characterized and isolated? What time have they for those general studies; those "Humanities," as they were once called, which the best critic have pronounced necessary to the orator? Clergymen, perhaps, more than any other professional class, need such studies, both for their mental health and their popular usefulness; but we are inclined to think have least opportunity for them. The present topic is very intimately related to the preceding one; for, not only is sermon *reading* bad in itself, the greatest detraction from the popular effect of preaching; but the intolerable nuisance (allow the word) is doubly an evil, as it requires sermon *writing*, and thus consumes, in the mere task of verbal preparation, the time that should be spent in various reading and thinking. "The minister," says Ware, "must keep himself occupied, reading, thinking, investigating; thus having his mind always awake and active. This is far better preparation than the bare writing of sermons, for it exercises the powers more, and keeps them bright. The great master of Roman eloquence thought it essential to, the true orator, that he should be familiar with all the sciences, and have his mind filled with every variety of knowledge. He, therefore, much as he studied his favorite art, yet occupied more time in literature, philosophy, and politics, than in the composition of his speeches. His preparation was less particular than general. So it has been with other eminent speakers. When Sir Samuel Romilly was in full practice in the High Court of Chancery, and at the same time overwhelmed with the pressure of public political concerns, his custom was to enter the court, to receive there the history of the cause he was to plead, thus to acquaint himself with the circumstances for the first time, and proceed to argue it. His general preparation and long practice enabled him to do this without failing in justice to his cause. I do not know that in this he was singular. The same sort of preparation would insure success in the pulpit. He who is always thinking, may expend upon each individual effort less time, because he can think at once fast and well. But he who never thinks, except when attempting to manufacture a sermon (and it is to be feared there are such men) must devote a great deal of time to this labor exclusively; and, after all, he will not have that wide range of thought or copiousness of illustration, which his office demands, and which study only can give. In fact, what I have here insisted upon, is exemplified in the case of the extemporaneous *writers*, whom I have already named. I would only carry their practice a step further, and devote an hour to an discourse instead of a day. Not to all discourses; for some ought to be written for the sake of writing; and some demand a sort of investigation, to which the use of the pen is essential. But then a very large proportion of the topics on which a minister should preach have been subjects of his attention a thousand times. He is thoroughly familiar with them; and an hour to arrange his ideas and collect illustrations is abundantly sufficient. The late Thomas Scott is said for years to have prepared his discourses entirely by meditation on the Sunday, and thus to have gained leisure for his extensive studies, and great and various labors. This is an extreme on which few have a right to venture, and which should be recommended to none. It shows, however, the power of habit, and the ability of a mind to act promptly and effectually which is kept upon the alert by constant occupation. He who is always engaged in thinking and studying, will always have thoughts enough for a sermon, and good ones, too, which will come at an hour's warning." We differ from Ware in respect to the amount of preparation necessary, but we approve his general view of the subject.

"A clergyman," says the good and great Dr. Arnold, himself a noble example of what he taught, "requires, first, the general cultivation of his mind, by reading the works of the greatest writers, philosophers, orators and poets; and, next, an understanding of the actual state of society, and of our own and general history, as affecting and explaining the existing differences among us, both social and religious." "It is for this reason," adds one of his reviewers, "that so few eminent critics are eminent preachers; criticism, to *be* eminent, requires a mind to be exclusive and jealous in his devotion to it, and he cannot find time for wide and general reading. But miscellaneous knowledge is precisely what the preacher needs, not to criticise the Sacred Word; but to apply it to the circumstances of his age, and to the hearts and habits of the living men and women in the congregation before him. The preacher, as such, can commit no more fatal mistake than to confine himself exclusively, or chiefly, to the reading of books of divinity. Such exclusive reading will inevitably narrow his mind, and give it a sort of one-sidedness, that will show itself, not merely in his mode of thinking, but in his style of writing and speaking. [National Magazine.

A Rainy Day in London.

It was a rainy, an unmistakably rainy day. It was that sort of dull, dogged, determined downfall, that drowns Hope at once—most ignobly—in a gutter. Yes, drowned she lies, beyond hot bricks and bellows. You cannot warm her back to life—you cannot blow new breadth into her lungs, you feel gloomy, heavy, unspeakably stupid. If the soul is a spark, as some bards have denominated her, she is in danger of being extinguished altogether; for your spirits are most unquestionably damped. You envy the very roof of the house there, you know, there are spouts to carry off the superabounding fluid, but none to relieve your overcharged mind. No; there the rain seems accumulating still—one gray, leaden, dreary deluge.

In parts of the tropics, now, where it rains—though, sooth to say the rain is still heavier there, when it does fall—there is something rather animating, rather exciting and exhilirating in the scene. The water comes down with a spirited rush and a roar that startles you: it is a cataract from the very clouds! The noise is almost like the voice of the sea: it is grand and wonderful—a stirring, restless, stormy, uprousing, agitated scene! But here, the steady, sapping rain hath so dismal a slowness, so chilly a dullness—it is so respectable a rain! so safe-going and well-conducted! It would never wash you off your horse (it washed a poor lady off her mule, once, at Panama,) or out of your gig—not it—which a tropical rain would be very apt to do. It would content itself by giving you plenty of rheumatism, and your death of cold. Aye, it might wish you into your coffin! but all fair and smoothly—drop, drop, drop—pretty fast, too; but steadily, always very steadily—a John Bull sort of a rain—persevering, quiet, taking hold of the day, and keeping hold with a kind of bull-dog pertinacity. Will it ever give in, till it melts the world away, dragged through its own mire?

It is enough to put an end to teetotalism; even Father Matthew himself would, perhaps, feel slight symptoms of incipient hydrophobia! and the very Priessnitz himself, were he here to-day, merely from being over-watered, might go through a process of self-water-cure, in the way of being cured of all predilections for water, forever. Though it may heal some mortal ills, what sufferings hath it ever alleviated like these it inflicts, in the form of rain? It owes us some consolation and compensation, in sooth; and it cannot easily liquidate that debt, let me tell it, with all its liquid lavishment.

The country in I am inhabiting seems half becoming an ark, and floating on the bosom of the waters. The land we live in seems melting from us, to one entire sad! "Rule, Britannia, Britannia rules the waves;" perhaps so; but the rains rule Britannia, sometimes, and very tyrannically, too. The British welkin seems altogether transformed into one vast floating watering pot, and instead of brandishing her trident, the worthy dame aforesaid had better put up a thick cotton four-and-sixpenny umbrella, and wear a good dreadnought over her shoulders, and a washable beaver over her brows, instead of the Roman helmet that is usually represented as adorning them. She should get a macintosh, too, for her Lion. A native of hot, dry climes, that poor quadruped must be a martyr to rheumatism here, exposed too, as he often is, by the unthinking, in all weathers.

Sleigh ho! patter, patter, plash, splash! If there are any shower-bath-makers in this neighborhood, perhaps they are more to be pitied than I am. They must see utter ruin staring them in the face, for shower-sick must everybody be for twenty years to come, at least—so at any rate I should say, from my present feelings.

How abominably happy those unsympathizing canvasing ducks look! U-u-u-ugh! I should like to set every duck jack of you on the duck-leg-stool, only *that* would be no punishment! How can we use their names as a term of endearment? Dear little duck, indeed! Malevolent monsters! with what wicked enjoyment they waddle and splash, there, just before my eyes, as though to say: "You tyrants, who slaughter us so cruelfully, full often, see how all-compensating nature makes us happy when you are wretched!" Next thus you eat duck and green peas, remember this, and don't boast of your superiority too much!—a puddle can make as happier than a principality makes some of you. Quack, quack!"

I must move from the window; the sight of that ecstatic duck, yonder, is too much for me; my philosophy is in an inverse ratio to duck-felicity. Hideous, hateful, odious, abhorrent things! I would sooner call a pet-child, or a pet-dog my screech-owl, or my sweet little alligator, than my duck, in future. Stay! there seems a more sober and quiet one—for really, some of them appear to become intoxicated on water! Infidel, who knows but this fumes of thousands and thousands of public houses in our not over-sober country, may ascend faintly to the clouds, and thence faintly descend again, and slightly alcoholize this rain-water quite enough to puzzle and perturb the brains of duck-lings! He appears to compassionate the miserable, featherless biped, man, without webbed feet. He greatly pities the helpless, deformed wretch! though the world was made for ducks, (and perhaps this juicy part of it particularly,) yet he has a heart under his plumage, and can feel for those poor dumb animals who cannot quack, nor express their sufferings in any reasonable language.

While gazing on that happy party, I had felt how flattered they might have been, had they known ourselves for such a bathing as they were enjoying was a "ducking." I left the window, and carelessly took up a newspaper lying on the table. My eye is caught by the pathetic announcement that "bobbin net is dull." Poor bobbin net! Perhaps it rained at Nottingham. "Mule-twist is languid;" a Scotch-mist in the mule-twist locality, I guess. "Potatoes are looking up," (probably that species called the pink-eyes.) The clouds were breaking *there*, depend on't!." Jacconets are depressed!" I feel for them from the very bottom of my heart. There was a very dew, at least, at the time, doubtless. But what is this? "Flour is lively?" Ah! I groan inwardly, and envy flour, savagely. I read no more: I care not, in this melancholy mood, for the information that pigs has risen or mangel-wurtzel fallen; for no fall, were it awful as the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, or the fall of all China itself (in the china closet, I mean); no fall, in short, whether of mangel-wurtzel, or the funds of foreign stock, or Nottingham stockings, can affect me now; nothing but a fall in the barometer. Fate seems to have resigned her shears for that redoubtable instrument; in fact, empires, dynasties, governments, constitutions, and institutions might actually depend on this same barometer. Just imagine such a rain as this at Paris! Our volatile friends would not, probably, recover their spirits under half-a-dozen revolutions at least. The first two or three might flash in the pan, their powder would be so damp.

Once more I saunter to the window, resolved to ignore the ducks, and be deaf to the exulting voice of quackery. Behold, a fly or chaise from the neighboring station has stopped at the door. Even if it only walked, it must have gone a pelting pace. I gaze on dissolving views of two wonderful creatures, that were once horses, and that now look like the damp remains of prodigious rats. They are taken off, or rather they slowly ooze out of the harness. If ever they had any fiery spirit of their own, after all this watering, it is assuredly only half-and-half now, and very strong of the water it must be! They look as if they would drop, and do drop, too; not in the common sense of the term; but the rain is pouring off them—and on them—in showers. Flowing manes, indeed, and streaming tails! What weather! In our Anglo-Saxon tongue, weather seems almost in fact "wotter!" Only take out the *h* and *a*, and in the Germann you have pretty nearly that horrible word itself! Oh! if our climate could be regularly tapped! afterwards it might be endurable to live in it. Such discontented reflections arise in the mind, when everything is seen through a rainy, cloudy medium; and then, your vexation has not a natural vent in tears, in this case. No, indeed, there is too much water already! Might not another drop make the cup overflow, and set us all swimming? In this extra damp atmosphere, too, could we ever dry our tears again? The pearly-flowing current might unhappily become chronic. Alack! we might go weeping about forever, like a willow, or the crying philosopher.

BEAUTIES OF BIVALVE LIFE.—The happiness of a clam at high water has passed into a proverb, though until lately the pleasure of an oyster "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried" has been extremely problematical. In this age of new ideas, however, an imaginative naturalist has pictured the life of an oyster as one of the happiest destinies. He has described him as carefully lodged in a dwelling of pearl, fed with the rich produce of the swelling tides, growing delicately corpulent with luxuries which he receives by the mere trouble of opening his mouth, soothed to slumber by the gentle ripple of the waves that roll above and around him, and cheered amid the intervals of his almost continuous dreams by the consideration that his death even is to be glorious as that of the white bull sacrificed to Jove, or the tender virgin who saved her country by her passage down the throat of the Minotaur. Faint ideas of discomfort are suggested by such traditions as those of the "oyster dressed in love;" but, on the whole, the lot of the oyster is a glorious one. He swims in a sensuous paradise until the crash of the oyster knife comes thundering in to put an end to his life; and then he lies white, succulent and resigned, ready to be offered an unresisting sacrifice to the gastronomic sensibilities of some refined palate. What can be more delightful to a medicative mind "well salted oyster" than the contemplation of such a glorious end?

INCONSISTENCIES.—A person arguing "merely to elicit the truth," and losing his temper because he gets the worst of the argument!

Peace society men breathing universal brotherhood, and indulging in inflammatory language that is more than likely to lead to a breach of the peace!

High-titled ladies sympathizing deeply with the slaves of America, and keeping up a number of milliners working all night; because they must have their dresses sent home by a certain time!

Irish members always abusing the Government, and yet too happy to accept a situation under it!

Agriculturists paying enormous prices for Peruvian guano, and allowing all the sewerage to be wasted in the cities!

Tradesmen giving their daughters the education of fine young ladies, and expecting them to mind the shop!

Condemning a boy to prison for stealing a handkerchief, and yet allowing a wealthy shopkeeper who has been convicted several times of using false weights, to get off with a small fine!

Patriots declaiming loudly about the liberty of the subject, and putting their servants in livery!

Government seeing the charitable necessity of a ten hours' bill in the cotton-mill, not passing a similar measure for the benefit of milliners, needle-women, and other classes, with whom the hours are only limited by the will of them.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

HARPER'S MONTHLY FOR MAY.—This number contains the usual treat of well written and edifying articles, with the cuts—those illustrations which speak out the substance of the story, before we have reached it through the types and paragraphs. We have it from McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

REVIVALS.

Rev. L. M. Boyd, Summerville, Ala., writes: "We have just closed a protracted meeting at Gunnsville—ten or twelve conversions."

Rev. D. B. Lyne says:

"The Lord is among us in power at Apalachicola. Some are being added to the Church at all of our meetings. The class and prayer meetings are seasons of refreshing, where we are gathering strength and mustering our forces for a general engagement, in which we look with strong faith for victory on the Lord's side. When the battle is over you shall hear from us."

REV. DR. JENKINS.—It will be interesting to the numerous friends of Dr. Jenkins to learn that he has made his engagements to sail for China with the mission families who are on their way to Shanghai. He was united in marriage on Sunday night, the 16th inst., at Mulberry street Church, New York, by Rev. Dr. Bangs, to Miss Jeannett Billsland, of that City. They sail about this time in the ship Ariel. We heartily wish them a pleasant and speedy voyage to their distant port of destination, and many years of usefulness in the important field of labor they are to occupy. [S. C. Advocate.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

One of the old divines said: "He that sleeps in the place of worship is no better for the time than a corpse, at whose funeral the minister is preaching." And another of that worthy fraternity remarks: "That sleepers in religious assemblies are public nuisances, and ought to be driven from the place they so much disgrace."

Several centuries ago, old Bishop Aylmer, seeing his congregation pretty generally asleep, took his Hebrew Bible from his pocket and read a chapter, which roused attention; when the old minister sharply rebuked them, for sleeping when they might have understood, and listening when they knew not a word he said.

A clergyman at Exeter, in England, named Nicoll, once saw several aldermen asleep, and sat down. The silence of the preacher, and the movement among the hearers, woke the worshipful magistrates, and they stood up. The clergyman then rose and said: "The sermon is not yet finished, and now you are awake, I hope you will hearken more diligently."

Of the witty Dr. Smith, it is said, that preaching before King Charles, he saw that potentate asleep; he stopped short, and in a loud and altered tone of voice, three times called out: "Lord Lauderdale!" His lordship stood up and looked at the preacher, who addressed him with great composure: "My Lord, I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but I must beg of you not to snore so loud, lest you wake the King."

NORTH LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

LOCATING A CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR: Under the above caption I read with pleasure in the Advocate of March 25th, which has just came to hand, your pertinent remarks, and the action of friends who are in favor of the High School in Claiborne. The Parish of Jackson, although not mentioned, is by no means the least in her resources or behind others in refinement. She, no doubt, will be sprung to action as well as her sister parishes. Bienville, Claiborne and Morehouse. The four of themselves have capital and resources sufficient to locate and endow an institution, that would be a credit to North Louisiana, and a source of rejoicing to the Conference for having sprung the matter.

But, sir, we do not wish to be selfish in central North Louisiana, but call upon the friends of Caddo, DeSoto and all the Parishes running East to the Mississippi and lying between the Arkansas and Texas lines, to come up to the rescue and face the music and take stock in the noble enterprise and share some of the honors and blessings in the great work.

Monuments are built for the hero and statesman for deeds of valor. Let the friends of education build one for the rising generation, that they in after time may point to it as being their Alma Mater. What say you, friends? Two things necessary to be done, and the matter is consummated—will and action—this done and the hardest task is over. The Committee must have some data to predicate a report to the next Conference, hence the necessity of early action on the part of the friends of education. Something tangible on the part of friends to the enterprise must be done, not suppositions, but figures. The Committee, no doubt, would be pleased to hear from the different parts of North Louisiana and communicate with the friends upon the subject. The Committee consists of C. G. Young, Caddo; A. A. Abney, North Bossier; A. P. King, Bienville.

While I am expressing to you, Mr. Editor, my gratitude on account of the action by the people, let me state to you some of the facilities and advantages Bienville or Sparta have with and probably over others. As regards health and accessibility no other parish of town can excel it in central North Louisiana. Already a meeting has been called and a site offered, and a disposition on the part of the people to give liberally has been manifested. As it regards morality she can't be excelled in North Louisiana, for the best of reasons; we have no grog-shops in the parish, and no license has been issued since the past year, by a decided vote of the people.

BIENVILLE.

METHODIST PRESS.

The following, touching the utility, the necessity of religious newspapers, is extracted from a letter addressed by Bishop Andrew to the South Carolina Advocate. Like most of the good Bishop's efforts, whether with the pen or in the pulpit, it is home and central:

This brings me exactly to the point which I have in view. I have long been satisfied in my own mind that a well-conducted religious paper is the very best tract which can be put into circulation. Every body in the house will read a religious newspaper. It is not the sitting down to a book of many pages; its articles are brief and spicy; and then there is so great a variety of subjects that the most thoughtless may be tempted to look into it, and that look may lead to important results. And besides, the paper comes every week, and there is an air of freshness about it; it is *news*. Now we can never succeed without enlightening the people; and to success in doing this we must employ whatever wisdom of communication will be most likely to reach the greatest number of minds and hearts; and if my views are correct the religious newspaper is that medium, and the General Conference should take proper measures to enable the Church to avail herself of this agency in its most extensive and efficient form. What those measures should be we confidently hope that great body of wise men will be able to discover. Not one tenth part of our people take any of the Church papers. The fathers and mothers are indifferent on the subject, and in hundreds of Methodist families in which you will find from one to half a dozen secular papers, so that "while parents and children are kept well posted up on the subject of prices and politics, yet you ask in vain for one of those messengers which give us tidings of the glorious march of God's kingdom in the world. Is it any wonder that it is so difficult to move the great masses of our people in any great enterprise? They know nothing of what the church is doing. They have no religious paper in the family, nor had their fathers before them. Of papers that drill them into political partisanship ar teach them how to raise cotton, corn or hogs, they have enough and to spare; but of those which report the progress of the war between light and darkness, sin and holiness, the fathers are in a great measure ignorant, and desire their children to be so also. No wonder that these people know but little of the character or worth of the Church, and have too little genuine attachment for her institutions. I think it is high time this state of things was changed.

LOCAL PREACHERS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Christian Advocate, presents such facts and reflections as these:

In the M. E. Church, South, since its organization, the average increase annually of local preachers has been about two hundred, and that of the traveling from seventy to one hundred.

This increase in the locality is not owing so much to withdrawals from the itinerancy, as to an indisposition to enter it. But why this indisposition? There are doubtless various causes which operate—the chief of which are:

1. The economy of the Church says they can be true and faithful ministers of Christ, and yet remain at home engaged in secular employments, preaching only occasionally and performing no pastoral work.

2. The inadequate means of support which the people contribute.

3. An unwillingness on the part of the preachers to allow the authorities of the Church to direct their labors.

From aught that appears to the contrary, there will be in time to come a greater relative increase in the local ranks. Because:

1. The genius of our economy has in it a strong tendency to locations.

2. When people and preachers see this sanction given to an act which their own conscientious convictions of duty do not fully approve, they will come to regard it as right. This will be especially the case with such preachers as may yield to the temptations to avarice or worldly ease; while there will be a stronger disinclination fostered on the part of the people to support those who are given wholly to the work.

3. Such a state of things will paralyze the energies of both preachers and people, will prevent scores from entering the itinerancy and withdraw others.

4. As a further consequence, there will be large numbers of preachers collected in some sections, and other places will be left nearly or entirely destitute. This will inevitably result in evil. With no head to direct their labors, the Church cannot make them available for good to such an extent as they ought to be employed. They are then both a hindrance to one another and the itinerancy. It is no difficult matter under such circumstances, to yield to evil-surmising. The history of defections in different parts of our Church, and especially the Mutual Rights agitation of 1828, should serve as monitors.

5. The temptations to congregationalism and a settled ministry will be greatly increased.

There are startling facts which have transpired within the last few years in different parts of the Southern Methodist Church, but more particularly in the Northern branch, which are well calculated to awaken apprehension.

Here is a society of Methodists who are anxious to have Sabbath preaching, but who cannot be supplied with it by the regular pastor; for the most that he can do is to visit them once a month, or once in two weeks, and perform his pastoral work by exercising discipline, visiting the sick, etc. There is no local preacher living near them. They therefore resolve to "call" a favorite or talented local preacher from a distance, by offering a certain sum for a certain amount of labor. What is there in our economy to arrest such a proceeding? It needs no uncommon discernment to see that such a movement may easily result in the virtual, if not formal, rejection of the regular pastor, and the repudiation of his claims upon them. Other instances could be easily named which, in their bearing, have the same tendency. Any one can easily see that they are in deadly hostility to the system of itinerant preaching.

Let the elements and influences adverted to continue to operate without any well directed and timely efforts to arrest them, and employ all the talents of the Church to the accomplishment of our high mission of spreading Scriptural holiness, and the day is not distant when our glorious, Heaven-honored *itinerancy* will be completely subverted, and "Ichabod" written on the doors of our closed and forsaken temple. Such a day would be direful indeed to the Methodist Church, and to all the Churches of this glorious country. The reaction of such a sad event would be felt at the heart of the American Republic, and especially the heart of every American Church.

ONE WAY TO BACKSLIDE.—The editor of the Memphis Advocate, among other things, says this—our scissors would be more liberal and probably just, if space permitted:

There is any quantity of these religious butterflies who flourish gayly in camp-meeting sunshine. What causes them? Why is there, comparatively, so little of steadfast principle and undaunted integrity, of hungering and thirsting after righteousness, of daily struggling against sin, and panting for constant spiritual communion, in these days of revivals and protracted meeting? Is not the Gospel preached with as much purity and power as ever? Are not conversions as deep and genuine? Why, then, should wide and general revival influence be accompanied and closely followed with so much spiritual sloth and miserable apostacy?

We think this sad spiritual reaction may be accounted for by the very frequency itself of revivals. God has of late so widely and so frequently poured out His Spirit in the revival of the Church, and conversion of souls, that many make idols of these precious seasons of grace, and rely only upon them for religious strength and comfort. The revival over, their efforts are relaxed in a measure; temptations pours in; difficulties arise; heaviness of spirit follows; and, instead of entering at once and vigorously into the moral conflict presented, they yield to sloth and despondency, and resolve to await for another revival to "get their spiritual strength renewed." Hence it is, that for daily holy living, are substituted spasmodic religious exercises.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is before us. We have the following account of the Anniversary Meeting:

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Brook Street Church, on the evening of the third Monday of April, as the Constitution provides. Rev. Dr. Stevenson, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, in the Chair. The exercises were introduced by reading the Scriptures, and a suitable hymn by Rev. Dr. Parsons, after which Rev. Geo. Strother, an aged and venerable minister of the Church in Kentucky, offered up to the throne of heavenly grace a fervent and appropriate prayer.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report, giving an account of the present condition of the Society and our operations, both in the foreign and domestic work.

The Rev. Dr. Durbin, the Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church, was then introduced to the Society. He had been unanimously invited by the Board to be present and participate in the exercises of the Anniversary. On Sabbath he preached to a large and deeply attentive and interested congregation, in Sehon Chapel. The sermon was one of the best, admirably adapted to the occasion, and we trust, made the most powerful impression on the large audience who so silently and respectfully listened to the speaker. His subject was "The Signs of the Times," in reference to the prosperity and success of the Missionary enterprise. In the afternoon he delivered a most interesting address in the Eighth Street Church, to the Sabbath School of the charge. Brother Cox, the worthy Superintendent, had pledged the school for $200, for the outfit of the Colbert Institute. The sum was more than made up, the collection amounting to $214. At the Anniversary meeting his address was powerful and eloquent; his theme, "The Fruits of Missions."

A collection was taken up after the sermon of Sabbath, amounting to near $400, which was highly creditable to the congregation, and also one of $532 at the Anniversary meeting, which was large and liberal, and plainly declared the deep interest of the audience on the occasion. The total amount raised at these meetings, was over eleven hundred dollars.

These collections are to be continued in the different churches, at such times as the pastors and officers may designate.

Among the pleasing incidents of the evening we would notice the election of the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, and Rev. Dr. Dennison, of the Episcopal Church, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church in this city, (who were both present) as life members of the Parent Missionary Society.

After the collection, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.

In his report, the Secretary, Dr. Sehon, says: "In looking at our separate departments of Missionary labor, as a branch of the Church of Christ, we have abundant cause of rejoicing. At the end of the first year of our separate organization as a Church, the amount raised for Missions was $68,529; for the year ending May, 1847, $72,697; for the year ending May, 1848, $62,613; for the year ending May, 1849, $65,495; for the year ending May, 1850, $85,973; for the year ending May, 1851, $113,801; for the year ending May, 1852, $123,163; for the year ending May, 1853, $166,901; and for the year just closing, the amount will be considerably above that of last year. We have now more than 300 Missions in our foreign and domestic work, with some 270 missionaries, and about 70,000 church members in these different Missions; while we have 24,179 children receiving instruction in schools already established." The Missions of the M. E. Church, South, are as follows:

1. Those in destitute portions of our regular work; 2, among the people of color; 3, among the German population of our own country; 4, among the Indian tribes; 5, China and California. (Now returned as the Pacific Annual Conference.)

It will be seen that the grand total of our Missionary collections for eight years amounts to $761,172. This is what the Southern Church has done, since its organization, exclusive of the missionary year just expired. This shows that we have done something certainly, and that we are doing more and more. Her collections are, however, far below what they should be—an almost infinitesimal per cent. on the actual resources of the Church.

It would gratify a plausible curiosity could we sketch the individual history of these dimes and dollars, which make up the aggregate. The givers—here a widow with her mite—a child with a penny—a semi-millionaire with his larger sum absolutely, but relatively less. Then there is the sacrifice and tears it has cost some of the contributors, the warm heart-felt prayers that have gone with the money. The many, many sermons, preached to awaken an interest, and to persuade cold hearts and reluctant pockets, would fill a score of books each bigger than King James's Bible. What an array of talent, great and small, has been engaged in getting it all together? How many quills have been driven hard and long? How many tongues have been eloquent in pleading; how many platform anniversaries, reports endless and solemn and agents multitudinous, have contributed to this money-getting for the Lord's purposes? A tithe of the trouble, in any other course, would have secured us much. But as it is, religious enterprises move slow and hard; worldly undertakings go easier.

Thus gotten, it has been expended upon the objects above enumerated, wisely and well we trust. How many souls it has saved and is saving, we cannot tell now—never, it may be; but we hope and believe, and are willing to work more and get more. We would like to give more of this report, but have not space. Let all get it, read, mark and inwardly digest its contents.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate:

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION—THINGS IN CHARLESTON—HOUSES—GRAVEYARDS—CHURCHES—CHURCH-SITTING—SINGING—THE YOUNG—THE PREACHERS.

RICHMOND, April 18, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: I have a moment of leisure and pause to drop a thought or two to your paper. I have been down to Charleston, S. C., and happened to be there during the week of the meeting of the great South-western Commercial Convention. This was by far the largest body of the kind that has ever assembled in the South for similar purposes. And for its learning, ability and eloquence it has not and cannot be surpassed. The grand object had in view by the meeting of these conventions is the general development of the resources of the Slave States. Agricultural, mercantile, mineral and mental resources, available for the highest and most important purposes, within those States, have long been permitted to lie unappropriated or unemployed. Now, the people, weary with the delays of mere politicians, have taken the matter in hand, and they will never rest until something worthy of these States shall be done. By glancing over the proceedings, when you shall receive a copy of them, you will perceive that questions of the utmost moment were before the body, discussed and acted on. Among those deemed of first importance were the Pacific Railroad scheme, introduced and ably defended by A. G. Pike, Esq., of Arkansas, a lawyer and statesman of fine abilities. The scheme for encouraging home education, home book-making, home support of authors, introduced and supported by Rev. C. R. Marshall, well known in your region. Other plans, purely commercial, or belonging to the carrying interests were also acted on with great unanimity. But, after all, if we cannot school our children at home, and regulate, for our own advantage, the book and periodical interests—the Archimedean lever power—what is the great use of troubling ourselves about the other departments of business, except the mere tillage of the ground? The South should treat the North like a great family; willing to let them grow and prosper by all lawful and constitutional means, and then take the same course herself, and like two families, each provoke the other to a generous competition and a noble rivalry in humanizing and Christianizing mankind. Our conventions will throw light on the interests of the South and in so doing render a most lasting service to the country at large. But as you have already seen the newspaper reports on the assemblage, I will say nothing further at present.

Of the cordial reception of the Convention by the authorities of the city, too much can scarcely be said. Neither money, pains, time or care seemed stinted or measured. They were poured out with a bountifulness as characteristic as her chivalry is renowned; and the twelve hundred true-hearted Southerners left the heart of the old Palmetto State, feeling the utmost kindness, good will and respect for her citizens. The event will be a memorable one.

The style of building in Charleston is peculiar. As a general rule the gable of the house fronts the street and the side is adorned, or deformed with a piazza running the whole length of the building. But many of their public buildings and churches are very fine—superb, indeed, in a few instances. There is old St. Michael's, a church built by the old Colonists and planned by Sir Christopher Wren, that looks venerable and grand. Near this building a statue of the Earl of Chatham once stood, and when the British cannonaded the city a ball passed through the cupola, and falling, struck the statue and broke off one arm. It has been removed to the Orphan House and is one of the finest pieces of statuary I ever looked upon. It was intended by the Colonists as a compliment to Pitt for the eminent services rendered in their behalf in the British Parliament. I also visited St. Philips, and walked in the adjoining grave-yard among its ancient monuments and quaint old stones, on which many a sermon did I read. I was struck with the uniformity of the piety, when living, of all the dead, and looked all around in vain for the grave of one solitary sinner. Do sinners never die in Charleston? Nevertheless, I was thrilled with the loving tributes of husbands and wives and dear, bereaved children, and sad and weeping parents, inscribed on those tablets, and I left the holy spot a wiser and a better man.

But I must here notice the fact that this church possessed for me the peculiar charm of having once been the place of the ministry of the illustrious Wesley. Perhaps it was in the first house that stood on the ground. I must not fail to notice the singular politeness shown me at the door of the church by the negro sexton. He saw at a glance that I was a stranger, and in a moment proffered me a seat with the most obliging air and appropriate terms that any man could have employed. Ah! thought I, how much is lost everywhere among certain Christians for the want of polite attention to strangers at the door. Can any body take a hint? On one morning I visited the new Catholic Church, built throughout of red sand-stone, and the finest and noblest architectural structure in the city. Where a denomination of Protestants is told that her poor architectural deformities and mean caricatures of God's temples, are among the houses of her inefficiency, and the repulsion dress she wears weans the young from the altars of their fathers, the reply is often made that fine buildings direct the mind. If this were so the hordes of laboring poor, wood-sawyers, washerwomen and waggoners, who gathered there had never said their prayers. But instead of that, they were undisturbed by aught around them. Nothing could divert their attention; and they seemed not to see the splendor of the Gothic arches and costly ceilings that rose above them. It takes weaker minds than the poorest Roman Catholics to be affected by the objection to beautiful and magnificent churches. Yet on this point much sin is committed by the ruling powers. The tears and sweat and blood of millions of the poor are coined into gold to build many of these buildings. Hence the worshipers in them often display the last degree of disparity between themselves and their churches. They live in shanties, eat coarse food, dress as best they can, and with great economy of water wash up once a week and go into a temple, whose very walls have spread the blight of poverty and ignorance upon them for life, to pay their tribute of prayer to the Holy Virgin.

Still, there is a middle ground; anything may be pushed to excess; and I think our Church runs too much to the other extreme. I worshipped at Cumberland street. The outside of this church is enough to repel any ardent person who loves our Zion, and whose soul goes out in anthems of joyful praise within her courts, as her worshippers swell the strain:

"I love thy Church, Oh God!
Her walls before Thee stand."

But, though the Church is not the house, the house has much to do with all these things. The outside, however, is fine to my eye, compared to the dingy, uninviting interior. The style is nearly antediluvian, backs of the seats high, perpendicular and not a cushion for the aged and infirm. And worse than all, in this refined and elegant city, the family compact is stigmatized, and husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, thrust into different apartments, as Mr. Wesley was compelled to seat the colliers in New Castle, more than a century ago.

At night I worshipped at Dr. Cross's church; I think it is called Bethel. This church is fine enough inside. Night drew her veil over its exterior, so I saw it not. Families sat apart there. How can a mother tolerate the idea of seeing her sweet boys strown about—among she knows not whom? Or how can parents worship while their children are unattended to? Apply it to family prayer and see how it would look.

The hymn was read and the singing man started "Old Hundred!" Christians of Charleston! is that what you call singing? Why, one almost expects the ghost of Martin Luther to rise and rebuke us for putting upon the torturing rack that famous old heaven-born tune.

But the closing hymns were pretty well gone through with, and the "inhabitants of the rock" really sang. Heaven prosper them. But no church can ever take her just position and exert her her legitimate influence in a city or growing community, entrammeled and crumped and kept in the back-ground, and deprived of her own children who leave her bosom to find a place of becoming services. Charleston has a population of nearly 50,000, and there never comes a Sabbath when 15,000 of them go to church. There is not room for that number.

Then, at a low estimate there are 30,000 left unfolded and without a shepherd. What a field is here! The poor boys and girls of the city to-day in twenty years will be among its powerful citizens. Convert them. If old sinners will court the doom of the unconverted, let them go; but save the young! save the young! But all will be done that can be done. Dr. W. Smith, Dr. Somers, Dr. Wightman, Dr. Cross and other noble self-sacrificing, earnest ministers are there, and the continent can furnish none superior in their *forte*. The day must come for our Zion to take her position and expand her great heart over the beautiful city of Charleston. God bless the people of that city.

SALATHIEL.

COAST CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COAST RAILROAD—ITS ADVANTAGES, SOCIAL AND MORAL—BAY ST. LOUIS—JUDGE BEVERLY—MR. RUSS—FRUIT AND MARSH LANDS—SEA ISLAND COTTON—BOARDING-HOUSES—REV. MR. CROSBY—DOCTORS AND LAWYERS.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

BAY ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1854.

A very lively interest is felt here in the the result of the vote your city is about to give in relation to the railroad connection with Mobile. The Legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama have done their duty; the President of the United States has suspended the sale or entry of the lands along the route, it being presumed that Congress will make a grant for the benefit of the enterprise; and all that is needed now is for New Orleans to put her shoulder to the wheel. Vote the tax; issue the bonds; enable us to realize funds for a commencement; the community will do the rest, and the road will speedily pay its liabilities, and leave a large margin for profit besides. The most practical and experienced men are agreed that this road will pay. It will carry the great Eastern mail, a profitable contract, as Messrs. Geddes & Co., and their predecessors, well know. It will carry all the freight required by the sea-coast, which, of course, will increase in a ratio with the increase of population; an increase that may be calculated at ten per cent. per annum, after the completion of the road. It will transport nine-tenths of the passengers, who are now conveyed by the mail boats; and, if it avoids the error of those boats, and substitute for exorbitant charges, a low tariff of charges, the travel will be greatly increased. This sea-coast will not only become a suburb of New Orleans, and a lodging-place of many of its citizens; but it will be resorted to by thousands of the laboring classes, with their families, on days of recreation. It will, in fact, be your bath-house. Here, too, will spring up seminaries of learning; more spacious churches may be built; here—for this is missionary ground—the Methodist Church should station some of her greatest orators every Summer; men whose reputation would attract the multitude, and whose fervor and eloquence would shake down the citadels of pride and sin. Go to the polls, then, I say; vote the tax; issue your bonds; build this road; your citizens will come hither by thousands; every Sabbath they will come; and let them come with what motive they may; be they proud and dissolute, indifferent or sceptical; we will find some Whitfield to convince and awaken them; some Summerfield to captivate and persuade; some Bascom to bind them with the power of oratory; some Winans to overwhelm them with the force of his logic, and the terror of his invective. The Church has such men in her ranks, and here, where you concentrate population, is the place to station them; here, where the silent forest stills the tumultuous mind, and the ever-surging billows teach the lesson of eternity.

I find the Bay St. Louis a very pleasant place, indeed; it seems to be extending itself westward quite rapidly. Some four miles west of the wharf Judge Beverly, formerly of your city, has a charming residence, and is exerting his horticultural science in the culture of the olive, the grape, and the pear, besides other fruits. He rejects not only what is inferior, but even what most people consider superior, and retains only the very best of every variety. He has a grape that I have never seen anywhere else; and pears that readily command fifty cents each.

Next to the Judge, Mr. Asa Russ, a gentleman of means, and of great energy and intelligence, is experimenting on a large scale with the marsh lands; a very important experiment for this part of the country. He is ditching and draining; erecting flood-gates and wind-mills; and on that portion which has been reclaimed every species of vegetable, but especially potatoes, cabbage, asparagus, artichoke, okra and melon, have been found to flourish; and the best cotton of the sea-island, or black-seed, variety that I have ever met with. This cotton was first introduced into this county by the late Gen. Joor, of Wilkinson. It is now cultivated by Mr. Weems, of Grande Coquille Island, near the Rigolets, and by Judge Daniell and Col. Claiborne of this county, near the east mouth of Pearl river. The latter gentlemen has procured his seed from Gov. Seabrook, of Edisto Island, South Carolina, the most scientific and extensive planter of that State; and a portion from another planter a (Mr. Burden, I think) who sold his cotton some years since at from seventy-five cents to a dollar per pound.

I see not why the culture of this valuable staple should not be extended in the Southern districts of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. O'Brien, an enterprising citizen of your city, who owns at this place a beautiful property (formerly Gen. Ripley's) is about to embark in it. Mr. Russ informs me that Col. Claiborne will be able to supply any quantity of seed by the first day of January, next. His address is "Pearlington, Mississippi."

There is no hotel at Bay St. Louis, unless I may so style the spacious and excellent boarding-house of Mme. Nixon, and a very quiet and comfortable place kept by Mme. Bellouard, a creole lady, celebrated for her coffee and fish. There is a house, likewise, at the head of the wharf, kept by a Frenchman, where a traveler may get a good bed and a refreshing meal. And, I believe, Mrs. Arnold, the accommodating post-mistress here, occasionally takes boarders. I find at Bay St. Louis no established seminary of learning. The ever active Jesuits projected one, which broke up in confusion, and under scandalous circumstances. There is a fine opening, which, I hear, is to be filled by the Rev. M. Crosby, of Pearlington, a minister of your Church, and a man of decided talents, energy and good works. Such a man might build up a High-School or College.

I find here three respectable physicians—Drs. Oliver, Eager and Beverly; and two lawyers, Messrs. Pierce and Monet; the former a young, but excellent attorney, and the latter one of the shrewdest, and altogether one of the best lawyers, especially in land cases, that I know of.

In my next you shall hear something of Pass Christian and Mississippi City.

Very truly, yours, JOHN BUNYAN.

INQUIRERS IN FOREIGN LANDS.—Brother Jacoby writes that young Americans who have a temporary residence in Germany, write to him for religious advice, and he promises us extracts from their letters at an early day. This augurs well for the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ in that land.

Free Colored Population of Louisiana.

When we last met, my young friends, our conversation turned upon the social condition of the native free colored population of Louisiana. I have since then often thought of this subject, and the more I reflect upon it the more I am convinced that we are sadly remiss towards these people. Even in matters wherein we should be guided by the most common principles of justice, we seem to falter the moment they are concerned. We see that while the Public School Fund tax is living upon their property and is paid by them without hesitation, they, with the exception of a paltry sum of two thousand dollars payable yearly and to be paid only for four years, have to provide, from their own private purses, for the expenses of their Public Schools. But let that pass.

Here are men born and reared among us, in all the walks of life, planters, merchants, and mechanics of unquestionable respectability, some of them of no mean attainments in artistic as well as scientific pursuits, whose devotion to the country has long since been tested and established, whose education and acquirements leave no room for doubting that they fully understand and appreciate the advantages of self-government, in the true American acceptation of the term. Men, in fine, who by birth, education, and feelings, are fully identified with our country and our institutions, and who are yet suffered to remain among us on a worse footing than aliens, for even they, be their qualifications for such whom what they may, are, by a simple residence of two years and without any other probation, entitled to the privileges of American citizens if they choose—I am almost tempted to say, condescend—to require the investiture of these precious rights; while these men, who are above being suborned by political jugglers and have all the desirable qualifications of true Americans, are, by our social organization, for ever debarred from the exercise of the smallest political privilege in consequence of a blemish for which they, least of all, are to be blamed, and which they, at any rate, have nobly retrieved. Is this right? Is it even sound policy to keep these men eternally within the pale of political incapacity, especially now that we are outflanked by universal suffrage unshackled by such restraint as might yet make it supportable; for, to the eternal shame of those who were accessory to the act, our last Legislature has, for the time being, left us no other alternative than physical force for obtaining for our ballot-box even that protection—a registry law—which our last constitution, as defective as it is, intended for it.

Now, in all conscience, would not the requirements of our interior polity be sufficiently met by excluding these people from eligibility to office, without depriving them also of what I, for one, think them, in strict justice, entitled to: the right of participating in the election of those who are to administer politically upon their lives and fortunes. But while I should be disposed to use every honorable means to obtain this boon for them, I should as strenuously object to this privilege being extended to any other but the native born of Louisiana, because I am convinced that the same class of either and especially the free States, are by such a state of abjection and contempt in their moral sentiments must be so far warped as to unfit them for the exercise of such a right in this State. Indeed, I should even regret to see this privilege granted to any of the native born who do not pay a tax, because he, who in Louisiana, after three or four years' labor, has not, his expenses paid, realized enough to purchase himself a slave to help him in his labors, or a small piece of property to shelter him, must have some failing which must unfit him for a proper exercise of it.

This question has not yet fixed general attention, and has, I believe, never been agitated in Louisiana. It will, I am pretty certain, find many supporters among our resident population of native as well as of foreign birth; but it will also, I am fearful, meet with much opposition from highly honorable men, whose deep-rooted prejudices will, at the first blush, deny the ascendancy over their better judgment. But I must be egregiously mistaken in my estimate of their superior understanding, if, on maturely weighing the merits of the case, and deliberately and calmly scanning late events, they should not muster prejudices which they will be another era, and heartily join in an act strictly just as it is eminently politic. But as it may, and be their unfortunate prejudices ever so great, they must in their heart feel and deplore the strange anomaly which the social condition of these men in the midst offers. They cannot gainsay the respectability of these people; their usefulness as members of our community; their fitness, in point of education and sentiments, to exercise the rights of American citizens. They cannot but acknowledge the devotion of them to their native soil, which devotion has been tested on more than one bloody field, which in times of peace has shown itself proof against all the allurements of foreign corruption. Yet, with all these qualities to recommend them, we still keep these men excluded from the exercise of the smallest political privilege, while, without any kind of discrimination, we lavish upon foreigners, in every respect below their inferiors, our most precious political rights; and that, too, to such an extent as, for a moment, to have endangered our institutions.

Ponder over this, ye worthy citizens of Louisiana, and then allow your consciences to dictate your line of duty. A LOUISIANIAN.

The Will of Peter the Great.

This strange document, which is said to have appeared in *La Presse* (Paris) in 1818, is from the Baltimore Times:

1. To have the Russian nation constantly at war, that the soldiery may be always disciplined and ready for action. Allow the country rest, but for replenishing of the treasury, and organizing the armies, and choosing the opportune moment for attack; making, in this manner, peace serve war and war serve peace, in the interest, aggrandizement and prosperity of Russia.

2. To attract, by all possible means, the most efficient and celebrated military officers in Europe during war, and highly educated, intellectual men of all countries in time of peace, that the Russians may enjoy the advantages of other countries without losing their identity.

3. To take part on all occasions in the disputes and contentions among the States of Europe, especially those of Germany, which are the nearest, we are the most directly interested.

4. To subdue Poland; foment there constant rivalries and disturbances—gain their colonels by bribery—influence their diets, and by insurrections take action in the election of their kings—their partisan cliques, and for their protection keep them Muscovite troops to remain in the country until the moment of complete occupation; then, the neighboring powers make opposition, and them at once by dismembering the country, thus giving to each a part.

5. To take what we can from Sweden, and make any attack by her a pretext for subjugation. For this, separate her from Denmark, and likewise Denmark from Sweden; and foment with care all animosities and rivalries between them.

6. To select wives for the Russian princes among the princesses of Germany, for the multiplying of family alliances conciliates interests, and by them will unite Germany to our cause, and increase our influence in that country.

7. To attend assiduously to forming an alliance with England for our commerce, the assistance of that power we must need for the purpose of building up a maratime force, and will be of the greatest service in supplying it with her gold in exchange for our lumber and other productions. Continual intercourse of her merchants and sailors will accustom them to navigation and commerce.

8. Extend ourselves unceasingly towards the North, the whole length of the Baltic, and likewise to the South, by the Black Sea.

9. To take every possible means of getting Constantinople and the Indies, (for he who is there will be prime sovereign of the world,) to make war continually in Turkey and Persia, establishing fortresses on the Black Sea, get the control of the sea, by degrees, and also of the Baltic, which is a double point necessary to the realization of our project; accelerating, as much as possible, the decay of Persia; penetrate the Persian Gulf; reestablish, if it be possible, by the way of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant; advance to the Indies, which are the great depot of the world. Once there, we can do without the gold of England.

10. Obtain and carefully cultivate the alliance of Austria; support (apparently) the ideas of future dominion over Germany; excite animosities and rivalries among her people—thus causing each party to claim the assistance of Russia, and exercise over this country a species of protection that will prepare for future dominion.

11. Interest the House of Austria in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and foment their dissensions at the moment of the conquest of Constantinople (having excited war among the old States of Europe) by giving to Austria a portion of the conquest, which afterwards we can be reclaimed.

12. Unite within your borders all the United or schismatic Greeks now scattered in Hungary and Poland, making ourselves the centre, establishing beforehand an independent church by a species of autocracy and sacred supremacy.

13. Sweden dismembered; Persia subdued; Poland subjected, and Turkey conquered, armies united, and the Black Sea and the Baltic guarded by our ships-of-war. It will be necessary to propose separately, and with the greatest secrecy, to the Court of Versailles, and afterwards to that of Vienna, to divide with them the empire of the universe.

If one of the two accept this offer so flattering to their ambition and self-love, let her be to annihilate the other, commencing a contest the issue of which cannot be doubtful, for Russia may take possession of all the East and a greater part of Europe.

If both nations should refuse the offer made by Russia, (which is not at all probable,) it will be necessary to excite quarrels among them which will engage them in a war with each other. Then Russia, improving the fleeting moment, advances her troops (assembled beforehand) on France and Germany at the same time. Two equadrons proceed—one by the way of Azof, the other by the port of Archangel—to be filled with Asiatic hordes, under the command of our armed ships in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Advance by the Mediterranean and the ocean, inundate France on one side, while Germany is inundated on the other, and these two countries conquered, the rest of Europe will pass under the yoke without firing a gun. Thus may and should be effected the subjugation of Europe.

D'ISRAELI.—The London Times, in a review of the Biography of D'Israeli, just published, claims—"Benjamin D'Israeli! what a name for the historian, the physiologist, the statesman, the philosopher and the divine! How will we approach the many-sided?" We cannot bring him up to the indignation, the scorn and the horror of the country, for we have all a common interest in his success, applaud his triumphs and approve his skill. We dare not propose him for general imitation, for Heaven knows, and we can guess how the success has been achieved, the triumphs used, the skill directed. What a model of pluck, of perseverance, of self-command, of endurance, of intellectual vigor, is this brazen-faced, ringleted, imperturable man, as he stands before us, defying the knife of the dissector, and smiling sardonically at the worst efforts of his foes."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In great peace, March 5th, 1854, at his residence in Sumpter Co., Ala., JOSEPH GILLESPIE, Sen'r., aged about 80 years. At an early age he removed from Ireland, his native country, to this. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of the most unbending integrity and of great consistency of character. When the messenger, Death, came, he was ready. In his life he had given unmistakable evidence of his faith in God, and upon his dying bed he exhibited the most unfaltering confidence in the promises of God.

His calmness and serenity as well as perfect soundness of mind at the approach of death, was indeed cheering to his wife and children, and greatly encouraging to his friends and brethren. The questions, are you ready? are you willing to die? were always answered most promptly in the affirmative. He was not a man of loud pretensions. He chose the humble, quiet walks of life. A few days before his death he called the writer to his bed-side, told him that he had made to his satisfaction and that of his wife and children, a distribution of his earthly goods, and requested him to perform the religious services of his funeral.

To the question, "Brother Gillespie, shall I tell the congregation you died trusting in God?" He unhesitatingly responded, "Yes." Shall I tell them that you feel His rod and His staff, they comfort you?" "Yes, yes, yes!" was his prompt reply. He lived esteemed and died lamented by all who knew him.

May the Lord more than supply the place of husband and father to his bereaved widow and children. DAN'L DUNCAN.

Belmont, Ala., April 24, 1854.

The subject of this memoir, Sister JUSTINE HELEN PERKINS, wife of Richard T. Cross, Esq., departed this life on the 22d inst., aged 2 years and 11 months. For many years she had been the subject of much bodily affliction, sometimes suffering great pain, yet without murmuring, but was patient, calm and submissive under it all, trusting in God. Comforting herself in His Word, frequently repeating the whole of the XXIII Psalm from memory.

Sister Cross was blessed with a deeply pious mother, who impressed upon her mind all the duties of the Christian character; to this parental training was added the influence of the Sabbath School, which she delighted to attend, first as a scholar, subsequently as a teacher, when her precarious health would permit.

At the age of about 20 years, and a year before her marriage, she united herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was of the number of faithful ones that composed, at that time, the "little flock" at Thibodaux she loved the Church of her choice, and all of God's ministers and people, and the instituted and prudential means of grace. She was devotedly fond of the class-meeting, and attended her class when able to do so, to the comfort and joy of her thereby refreshed soul, often speaking of her rich enjoyment in these spiritual feasts.

She was a constant and regular reader of the Bible; to read it consecutively through once each year was her constant practice and custom for many years. Her's was a fine spirit without guile; and the evidence of her acceptance with God, through her adorable Redeemer, was clear; and she loved to dwell upon the theme of experimental religion. She was always a dutiful and feeling daughter, of a sweet and amiable disposition; a gentle and loving wife, kind and affectionate sister; benevolent to the poor, a warm friend, courteous towards all; those who knew her best esteemed her most. But she is gone! A few moments before her spirit took its flight, she was asked by her mother, "Daughter, do you now put your trust in God? Have you entire reliance on your Saviour?" to which she promptly and distinctly replied, "Yes, ma, I do." As if wishing to leave her dying testimony to the truth of her favorite Psalm, these were her last words. Without a struggle, while surrounded by her mother, husband, brothers, relatives, friends and servants, bending in breathless silence over, she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving them all, and a sweet little daughter, two years old, to follow her and rejoin her in that better land.

"Her flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in her Saviour's image rise."

S. A. R.

Thibodaux, April 28, 1854.

[illegible]—At Rocky Springs, April 19, of inflammatory dysentery, Mrs. JANE MARIA, wife of Dr. James R. Coleman, and daughter of Hann and Mary Wilson Page, of Mansfield, Va., in the 46th year of her age. The subject of this notice was born in Virginia, December 7, 1808. She was brought up in the Episcopal Church, but after her removal in 1843, to Mississippi, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which she lived a life of an exemplary Christian, and after a short illness, died as she had lived.

Sister Coleman leaves many friends to mourn her loss, but they sorrow not as those without hope, for our loss is her gain. May the sanctify this affliction to the good of the [illegible] in this place and friends of the deceased, is the prayer of her Pastor. B.

Rocky Springs, April 25, 1854.

Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

We see by the Court Records, that the two Misterletters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Appiug, (N. H.) have been placed under two good dollars bonds, each, for making and using, imitatione of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is right. If the law should protect men in imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking their lips, the cup of hope, when they are drug, and substituting a falsehood—an utter [illegible], should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country. [illegible] Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—It is stated that in Cork the tide of emigration has become so formidable that the ordinary vessels are quite insufficient, and the local steamship company has placed two additional steamers on the station between Cork and Liverpool. In Belfast the price of the steerage passage to New York and Quebec has been considerably advanced. It is an important fact that military recruiting is still fairly successful in Ireland, notwithstanding the vast amount of emigration.

LOCAL MATTERS.

GRAND JURY REPORT.—We copy from the True Delta of yesterday the following abridgment of the Report of the Grand Jury, rendered on Saturday last:

The Grand Inquest is pained to see a great increase of crime and perversion of just. The lock-up of the First District was found in a "filthy and disgusting condition," and the cells are considered as hardly fit habitations for wild beasts—being too confined, and wholly without proper means of ventilation. It is recommended that a better situated lock-up be obtained.

The Workhouse was found to be in good order, with the exception of the portion in which slaves are kept. The Superintendent is greatly blamed for not keeping the Wardens to their post during the night time. He is also blamed for discharging prisoners without any authority but his own will. Of those discharges, seventeen or eighteen are noted as having taken place on the 27th of March last, some with and some without releases from the Recorders. None of these prisoners, thus released, had served out the time for which they had been committed. Their discharges were dated March 25, but they were detained till the 27th; and this is looked upon as exceedingly suspicious, as the 27th was election day. The appointment of the Superintendent (Sullivan) as Commissioner of Election, is also considered as highly censurable.

The building termed the "House of Refuge for Boys" is thought to be but a poor affair, and a better one is recommended. The House of Refuge for Girls is also too small.

The Parish Prison was found to be clean and well-kept, but the wing appropriated for the insane was almost uninhabitable. A better asylum is recommended in the old Workhouse building in the Third District. It is also thought that suitable nurses should be employed instead of vagrants from the Workhouse.

An application of soap and water is recommended for the Third District lock-up.

The Charity Hospital is as usual praised, and the various Orphan Asylums are appropriately noticed, and their management generally lauded. The Third District Boys' Asylum is recommended to the favorable consideration of the charitable, and a high encomium is passed on its superintendent, "the Orphan's Father," Mr. Anthony Rasch.

Drunkenness is deplored by the jury; the general license system objected to, and the sale of liquor to slaves reprobated. It is intimated that oftentimes the police are leagued with cabaret-keepers, and recommended that a portion of the police be placed at the disposal of the District Attorney or the Attorney General, to ferret out offenders. It is also recommended that groceries be closed at an early hour in the evening.

The police force is considered "a farce" and a "cheat," by which the people have too long been imposed upon. In the First District police, at least, "dishonesty and peculation" are suspected to have been long rampant, but the jury hadn't time to examine into the matter thoroughly. They leave that duty to their successors in office.

The practice of holding elections in coffee-houses is condemned in toto, and it is hoped that it will be no more indulged in.

The report is signed by A. Gordon Bakewell as Foreman.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last night, the President, Mr. Campbell, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and a message from the Mayor, was read, enclosing a remonstrance from sundry bakers against the bread ordinance; also a communication from the Chairman of a meeting held in Baton Rouge, for the purpose of considering the practicability of constructing a railroad between New Orleans and that city, and inviting the Mayor and Common Council to attend an adjourned meeting to be held in this city on the 17th inst., for the purpose of acting upon the matter. The invitation was accepted, and the other portions of the message were appropriately referred.

A resolution authorizing the digging of ditches in the rear of the Third District was adopted.

A resolution providing for the digging of a canal to drain the First and Fourth Districts was adopted. The cost of this work is estimated at about $22,000.

A resolution authorizing the sale of contracts for keeping in repair the wharves of the First, Second and Fourth Districts was adopted.

A resolution appropriating $5000 to the physicians composing the Sanitary Commission was offered by Mr. Stith, and lost by a vote of 11 to 14.

General Intelligence.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER ROCKAWAY NO. 2. The steamer Rockaway No. 2, Captain Len Moore, from Ouachita River, with about 500 bales Cotton on board, took fire on the morning of the 20th ult., about half-past four o'clock, six miles above Bayou Sara, and burnt to the water's edge. The fire originated in the woodrack, near the boilers. The officers of the steamer St. Charles state that the passengers and crew were all saved. The boat lost all her hooks and papers. Captain Len Moore and the Clerk remained at Bayou Sara, and the officers and crew came down on the St. Charles, who state that the stempipe of the Rockaway harsted and slightly injured a colored boy belonging to Mr. Conrey, of this city. A greater portion of the Rockaway's passengers came down on the St. Charles.

HEAVY FROST.—Capt. Holmes, of the steamer Princess, reports a very heavy frost in the Cotton region above Baton Rouge, on the morning of the 30th ult.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.—We learn from the Nacogdoches (Texas) Chronicle, that the town of Melroso, in that county, was visited on the 15th by a most destructive tornado, which did great damage to property. The houses of Mr. Stallings, Mr. Hardemann and Mr. Stevens, and many others of the place were blown down. The district school house was also blown over, and a son of Mr. Borren was killed while attempting to escape.

MRS. GEN. GAINES.—Mrs. Gen. Gaines passed through New York a few days ago, en route to Saratoga, where she will leave her daughter at school, and then return to New Orleans. The Washington Star understands that she intends to make another effort to get possession of the Clark property at New Orleans.

INCREASE OF SILVER.—The Treasury Department has sent to the Mint in Philadelphia fifty-two tons of ingots of silver, the value of which is one and a quarter million of dollars. The Government purchased Mexican ingots of silver amounting to two millions of dollars at three per cent premium, three-quarters of a million of which were left at the mint in New Orleans. The object of the purchase of this silver is to increase the supply of silver change.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN NORTH ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat of the 26th ult. says: Our oldest citizens do not remember such a season as the present. At the time we write (the 25th) the weather is still dry, there having been no rain since the latter part of March. The stands of corn and cotton are never worse; much of both is not yet up, and the prospect is so gloomy that many planters are plowing up and replanting.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—The steamship City of Glasgow, which left Liverpool on the 1st of March, and has not been heard from since, had on board 64 cabin passengers, including about a dozen children, besides 299 passengers in the steerage, making, with her crew, about 400 souls in all. She had also a very valuable cargo, estimated to be worth about $1,000,000.

Miss Mitford, the English authoress, has been for some months suffering from a painful illness. Her new work, "Atherton," is just completed, and although written under the trials of great bodily suffering, is said to be one of the most genial and sunny books ever penned.

CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON SUNK.—The caloric ship Ericsson was struck by a squall off Jersey Flats, on the evening of the 26th, and capsized. She went down in twenty feet water, but it is believed that all on board were saved.

The loss of property on the Atlantic last year, according to Lloyd's List amounted to over $10,000,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1854.

Another week has commenced with about as little promise of advance in legislation as can well be imagined. I told you in my last letter that the Nebraska bill was to be received in a new form, and put through the House by a sort of legislative sleight of hand; such was the purpose of its guardians, but as this design got out, and led to a summons by telegraph of absentees, it has been found convenient to abandon the design for the present, and disavow it altogether.

In the Senate we still get more or less petitions each day against the Nebraska bill, or, as they are chiefly worded, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

To-day the Senate has been chiefly occupied with the joint resolution for the reward of the rescuers of the sufferers on board the San Francisco. The recent terrible disaster on the New Jersey coast which resulted in the total loss of ship, cargo, and more than two hundred souls, on board the Powhatan, has recalled attention to the perils of the ocean. Congress made an appropriation of $10,000, a few years since, for the purchase of certain apparatus and some life-boats to be placed at every station on the N. J. coast—the appropriation has been the means of saving very many lives and ought to be continued and increased.

We are still kept in a sort of suspense in the matter of the veto of Miss Dix's bill, but I inclined to think that the Brigadier will listen to good counsel and sign it.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1854.

To be a faithful Chronicler of passing events here, is to be tedious, for the repetition of the same thing day after day is wearisome to hear, and much worse so to write. The invariable accompaniment at the opening of the Senate's session is a series of petitions adverse to the Nebraska bill, from the North—there are none in favor of it from the South.

The Senate passed a bill to secure the preemption rights of settlers upon the Maison Rouge grant, in the event of the title to the same being confirmed to the United States. The rest of the day was occupied in secret session upon a Gadsden Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1854.

After I had mailed my letter yesterday, I learnt that the Senate had decided upon the basis of a treaty with Mexico, the chief features of which are the liquidation of claims, the abrogation of the 11th Article of Trist's Treaty, and a guarantee of the Sloo route across the Isthmus, for a consideration of $10,000,000. This is bad enough, but only half as bad, as regards the pecuniary part, as the Gadsden affair.

To-day a bill was passed providing for the purchase of the portraits of the five first Presidents, taken by the celebrated Stuart. These memorials are now in the possession of Mrs. Col. Gibbs, of Newport, R. I., the daughter of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. It is designed to place them in the White House I believe, and certainly it is well to gather such things at the metropolis, and make them public property.

The rest of the day in the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The House took up Bennet's Land bill in the morning hour, and this gentleman concluded his speech in the advocacy of his scheme, which is to divide the public lands among the several States, according to the Federal ratio, and allow each State to issue its own warrants, etc., etc. It matters but little, however, what land schemes may be devised and passed by Congress, for it begins to be understood that the President thinks more of some general and indefinite resolution of the Baltimore Convention, which nominated him as a last resort, than he does of the deliberate decisions of Congress, and that he will *veto* all the land bills which are in the form of donations.

CHRONICLER.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Forbes, from Galveston we have received Galveston papers to the 30th ult., and our other Texas exchanges as late as due. The Galveston News of the 28th ult. says:

The news from our rivers is unfavorable. The steamers on the Trinity are laid up for want of water, and unless the customary May and June rises once more enable them to move, a large proportion of the Cotton crops will remain behind, and be subjected to the delay and heavy expense of land transportation. The quantity of goods now on the way and intended to be sent up the river, is very considerable also, and the disappointment and loss, which would follow, were navigation to remain closed for the season, must be very onerous on the interests of this community. The Brazos river had fallen also, yet, the steamers were still moving with light cargoes.

The reports of the crops from various parts are very favorable. The Indianola Bulletin of the 26th says: The farmers of our county are now actively engaged in cultivating their crops. Corn, cotton and all other crops are growing rapidly. The recent rains have had a most salutary effect on vegetation. The grass on the prairies is now abundant, and the cattle are in a thriving condition.

The telegraph is now in operation from Galveston to Palestine.

Gov. Pease has extended the time by proclamation for receiving proposals for the Pacific Railroad till the 1st of August.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith was married on the 17th ult., at Corpus Christi, to Mrs. Armstrong, widow of a son of the late Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee.

A company of minute men is being organized in Tarrant county, to range on the frontier.

The Galveston Times of the 30th ult. reports the Trinity river rapidly rising. It thinks that this rise will give sufficient time for that portion of the cotton crop still remaining in the interior to be brought out.

The telegraphic connection between Huntsville and Henderson will, it is thought, be completed shortly, when New Orleans will be in telegraphic communication with Galveston and Houston.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.—The Charleston Courier publishes intelligence from Nassau, N. P., to the 19th ult. The Nassau papers are replete with particulars of marine disasters—indeed, the Nassau Guardian, of the 12th inst., says that "within the last fortnight it is estimated that about 600,000 dollars' worth of wrecked property has been cast on our shores, owing to bad weather."

A private letter estimates the losses at one million.

The public revenue of the Bahama Islands for the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1853, was £6,884.4.3, being an excess of £1,393.7.3 over the expenditures.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, the newly appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, was daily expected at Nassau.

FIRE IN NEW YORK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the New York Herald of the 26th that the extensive tailoring establishment of W. T. Jennings, No. 231 Broadway, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 25th. The Herald says:

At about 6 o'clock, when it was thought the fire had done its worst, with a dreadful crash the rear wall fell, burying beneath it a large number of the gallant spirits who had been so nobly struggling against the various flames. The falling of this wall was caused by the weight of a heavy safe in one of the upper stories, which shook, in its crash, the foundation of the entire building. Those who were crushed were at the base of the wall, and both those on the inside and outside of the building alike shared the disaster, the wall falling both ways. The walls fell twice. The rear wall fell first, burying several, and while releasing those the side wall fell, burying the rescuers. Great complaint is made in regard to the insubstantiality of the building. It was found to be a mere shell, built upon the "cheap principle," and to this is owing the disaster which we now record.

Of those buried in the ruins, two had been taken out dead at last accounts, and many others were seriously injured and not expected to live. J. A. Keyser and Jas. McNally were taken out of the ruins dead. It was thought several others were buried in the ruins. The entire loss by the fire was about $75,000, of which $40,000 will fall upon Mr. Jennings.

MARBLE ON WHITE RIVER.—The editor of the Batesville Standard has seen specimens of black marble, found on White River, in Arkansas, which is, he says, equal to any he ever saw.

European News by the Arabia.

ONE WEEK LATER.

Halifax, April 25, 1854.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool on Saturday the 15th inst., arrived here this morning.

The news by this arrival, although presenting no feature of striking importance, is of a very interesting character.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The interest this week centres more in negotiations than fighting, although the important announcement is received of a violation of Servian territory by the Russians at Radetzjeval.

Austria appears to be acting more in unison with the Western Powers, while Prussia leans more to Russia, although temporizing with both parties.

On the 9th, the protocol re-defining the integrity of the Ottoman territory was signed at Vienna by the Four Powers, including Prussia, but simultaneously therewith Prussia introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with Austria conditions and limitations which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refuses to accept. The military arrangements arising out of the proposed treaty have been referred to a commission presided over by the Prince of Prussia.

It was announced that Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian minister at London had been recalled and no reason assigned, but the whole story was subsequently contradicted.

Hanover sides with the Western Powers. All the minor German States, except Bavaria, do likewise, and will support Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself should the subject come before the Federal Diet.

The *Independance Belge* announces positively that a treaty of permanent alliance—offensive and defensive—had just been signed between France and England, independently of the treaties of the present war.

The Turkish Government has ordered all Greeks who will not consent to place themselves under the exclusive protection of the Porte, to leave the Turkish territory within fifteen days from March 30. This expulsion, it is said, was determined on by the Porte, contrary to the advice of the representatives of the Four Powers.

The Baltic, April 12, 1854.—Admiral Napier left Kioge Bay for Gothland. It being reported that some of the Russian port were opened, and that a Russian squadron was off Faroe. Also reported three American ships somewhere in the Baltic, with stores for Russia, and an English steamer was dispatched after them.

All the allied fleet, excepting the Charlemagne steamer, were at Varna Bay on the 20th of March. Eight French line-of-battle ships, and six steamers, anchored east of Varna; and further east were ten English line-of-battle ships and six steamers.

All the marines of the fleet were to land to protect Varna.

Admiral Dundas had signalized his cruisers to take, burn, and destroy everything. His fleets were in communication with the Turkish land force.

Prince Paskiewitch arrived at Bucharest on the 5th of April.

Gortschakoff retains command of the army, but subject to the orders of Paskiewitch. The latter is invested with the same powers as he had in Poland.

On the 30th March an important sally was made from Kalefat, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours duration took place. The Russians were routed, and were pursued for a considerable distance.

From March 30 to April 2, there were engagements of greater or less severity.

It was reported that an important battle was fought near Rassova from the 21 to the 4th of April, but the result was not stated.

The Cyclops, British war steamer, arrived at Malta on the 7th, with important news. The Turks purposely left a free passage for the Russians to Hirsova, and then attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight one-half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder retired across the Danube. No date is given.

The Turks had evacuated the fortress of Czernavela, in the Dobradschu, which was shelled by the Russians.

It was further stated, without date, that 30,000 Russians had crossed at Galatz without opposition. The accounts of these occurrences are very confused.

From Malta, the 7th, it is stated that an English brig from the Danube, and the steamer Crescent, which was towing it, were fired into by the Russians. Another English brig, name unknown, laden with grain, was sank by Russian batteries on the Danube.

General Canrobert, with 3,000 French troops, arrived at Constantinople April 3.

The declaration of war by France and England was known in Turkey, and caused immense enthusiasm.

It was reported that the French Col. Dieu, a meritorious officer on the staff of Omar Pachu, was killed in a reconnoissance.

St. Petersburg was illuminated and a *Te Deum* sung in honor of the passage of the Danube.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—Accounts from Jajian of the 3d announce that the Greek insurgents had been repulsed, and Armiro had been surrendered.

Turkish reinforcements had arrived at Tresova and Bola.

The insurrection makes no progress.

An Austrian note of remonstrance had been forwarded to Athens, holding the Greek Government liable for all mischief arising from the insurrection.

SPAIN.—*Settlement of the Black Warrior Difficulty.*—From Madrid it is stated that Mr. Soulé received his instructions to demand reparation for the Black Warrior affair on the 5th inst., and on the 6th the Spanish government made the needful apology and pecuniary recompense, besides blaming the Captain General for his conduct.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Owing to the Easter holidays everything was dull and Parliament was not in session.

General Sir Richard Armstrong is dead. He served in Canada and India.

Admiral Lowe is also dead.

An important inquiry had been going on for some days in Liverpool, on the subject of town dues on shipping, which are considered oppressive by the trading community.

Two marine engines for Russia had been seized at Napier's works on the Clyde.

The weather was very dry and the farmers were complaining.

FRANCE.—The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, and the English staff, arrived at Paris on the 11th inst., and were cordially received by the Parisians. The Emperor gave them a grand review of 25,000 men. The Duke carried a friendly autograph letter from Queen Victoria to Napoleon.

The English had embarked from Marseilles for the East.

A farewell dinner was given on the 10th at the "*Trois Freres Provencaux*," to Mr Sanford, of the United States Embassy at Paris. Over 100 Americans were present. Cousin McRae presided, with Messrs. Corbin, Monroe, Dorr, and others, as vice presidents. Mr. Mason and other members of the diplomatic corps, were among the invited guests.

DENMARK.—The Ministerial crisis continues.

ITALY, ETC.—From Turin, April 10, it is telegraphed that the Prince de Monaco, and his aid-de-camp, have been imprisoned in the fort at Villefranch, at Nice.

Several arrests have taken place at Menton, arising out of the recent revolt.

The trial of the assassins of Count Rossi had terminated, and Col. Grandori and three others were condemned to death.

Jenny Lind gave her third concert at Vienna, on the 8th April.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail, via Marseilles, had been received. Bombay dates were to the 14th of March.

It was reported that Dost Mahommed had offered an Afghan alliance against the Russians and Persians.

The news from Burmah was unfavorable. An insurrection had broken out at Bassiu.

The electric telegraphs were progressing rapidly in India.

Owing to the native holidays, the general and money markets were dull.

The dates from Hong-Kong are to the 25th February, and Shanghae to the 17th.

The Russian expedition had apparently succeeded in its mission to Japan. The Russian steamer Vostock arrived at Shanghae from Nangasaki on the 10th February and returned on the 11th. She reported that the Emperor of Japan had consented to negotiate, had sent Ministers to treat with the Russian Admiral, and had treated the Admiral to a banquet. The Japanese Embassadors positively announced that they would open their ports, but would require time.

The American squadron had not arrived at Nangasaki when the Vostock left, on the 3d of February. The store ship Supply had arrived at Woosung from Loo Choo, but nothing further had transpired.

The Chinese insurgents had evacuated Pauchan, on the north entrance of the Grand Canal, and the Imperialists occupied it. The custom-house is re-established at Shanghae. Nothing new from Ningpoo or Foochowfoo. All was quiet at Amoy.

There is no political news from Canton, and trade was going on as usual. Manufactures were in a healthy state. Exchange on England 4s 10d; on India, 230 rupees.

The discovery of gold in Ceylon is reported, twenty miles from Colombo.

Some insurrectionary fighting was going on in the Persian territory.

THE LATEST.

Constantinople, April 3, 1854.—The *Desi Correspondance* has accounts from St. Petersburg, stating that the reserve battalion had been called out, and a second reserve battery for each corps formed.

Bucharest, April 8, 1854.—Up to the present time no battle has been fought either at Silistria or at Rassova, in the Dobrudscha.

Corfu, April 9, 1854.—The English and French vessels of war on the coast of Thessaly have orders to search all vessels suspected of having munitions of war on board, and to seize those in which they may be discovered.

Ionian vessels carrying passengers without passports are also to be seized.

Berlin, April 9, 1854.—Prince Barclay De Tolly proceeds to London on a special mission.

Copenhagen, April 13, 1854.—Four steam frigates under Admiral Plumridge are detached from Sir Charles Napier's fleet and sent to the Gulf of Finland.

The British frigate Imperieuse had chased a Russian corvette into Sveaburg.

Marseilles, April 14, 1854.—Admiral Brant will replace Admiral Hamelin in the Black Sea, for the purpose of giving Admiral Dundas the chief command of the combined fleets, while General St. Arnaud is to have the command of the combined land forces.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1854.—Her Majesty's steamer Stromboli arrived here to-day, bringing Rio Janeiro dates of 12th of March.

The Russian frigate that refitted at Portsmouth, and was last heard of at Rio, was for sale there.

The steamer Amilia arrived at Rio on the 5th of March. The Brazilian steamer Imperador had foundered. Exchange at Rio was at 28d. Freights to the Channel £4. 12s. 6d.

London, Saturday morning.—The Daily News under date, "Copenhagen, Friday evening, April 14," says, the British frigate Amphion, thirty-four guns, is ashore near Drago, and all attempts to get her off have hitherto proved fruitless.

The post from Hamburg, 14th, reports that Admiral Napier having received a report from Admiral Plumridge that sixteen Russian ships of war were anchored at Helsinghors, and wished to gain the port of Revel, is making to attack them.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE CHIEF BRITISH OFFICERS ABOUT TO ACT AGAINST RUSSIA.—We learn from the London Civil Service Gazette, that of the five officers who are to command divisions, all are of different birth—a Scotchman, a Hanoverian, an Irishman, a Canadian, and an Englishman—thus, Sir George Brown is a native of Linkwood, near Elgin, the Duke of Cambridge was born at Hanenhausen, in Hanover, Sir De Lacy Evans is a native of Moig, in Ireland, Sir Richard England, a native of Detroit in Upper Canada, and the Earl of Lucan is the only Englishman of that rank; he is to command the cavalry, and is an Londoner by birth, though of course an Irishman by descent. So also it is remarkable with respect to the fleets how the two highest in command are not Englishmen; Sir Charles Napier was born near New Falkirk, in Scotland, and Admiral Dundas, at Calcutta, though he also is a Scotchman by descent. Among the eleven Brigadiers General, it is interesting to observe H. J. Bentinck (English,) of Dutch origin on both sides—his mother having been a Delleede Detlinkie, Sir Colin and Sir John Campbell of Scotch blood, Colonel Penefather, a "Tipperary boy," Col. Yorke Scarlett, of Jamaican descent, while J. B. H. Escourt is a Londoner, born near Portman square, and Lord Cardigan, a native of Hambledon, leaving only four unaccounted for, and of these H. W. Adams is probably a native of Warwickshire, since he is head of an old family in that county. William Eyr is probably of Nottinghamshire birth, and George Buller a Cornishman. Among the six Assistants Adjutant General, we notice the two Irish names of Doyle and Sullivan, and two Scotch, Maule and Gordon.

VISIT TO THE CITY OF TIMBUCTOO.—Dr. Barth, who is now traveling in the interior of Africa, entered the city of Timbuctoo on the 7th of September, 1853, after a tedious journey. He was escorted in grand style by the brother of Sheik-el-Bahay, the ruling chief, accompanied by a splendid suite on foot and mounted on horses and camels. He was welcomed by the people generally, though there was one faction not favorably disposed toward him, which wished his death, so that it was necessary for him to exercise great caution in his movements and intercourse. Fortunately, he had secured the friendship of the Sheikh, under whose immediate protection he lived at his residence, and who had promised him a safe escort on his return to Sackatu. The people of Timbuctoo are of so fanatical a disposition that the Sheikh considered it advisable that Dr. Barth should assume the character of a messenger from the Great Sultan of Stamboal. Dr. Barth describes the city of Timbuctoo as a pent up mass of closely packed houses. Its form is that of a triangle. The houses are mostly of clay and stone, many of them having handsome and tasteful fronts. He estimates the population of the city at 20,000 persons. It has long been famous as the headquarters of the North African caravan trade, but Dr. Barth found its market to be of less extent than that of Kano, though the merchandise was of superior quality and of greater value.

FATNESS A BEAUTY.—The women in Egypt, in order to acquire a degree of fatness, bathe themselves several days in lukewarm water. They stay so long in their baths that they eat and drink therein. During the time they are in the bath, they take every half-hour some broth made of a fat pullet and stuffed with sweet almonds, hazel-nuts, dates, and pistachio-nuts. After taking this kind of broth four times, they eat a pullet, all but the head. When they come out of the bath they are rubbed over with perfumes and sweet-scented pomatum, and after that some of them take myrobalans before going to bed; others take a draught prepared with gum tragacanth and sugar candy.

BAD DEBTS.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine advocates the passage of an act abolishing all laws for the collection of debt, except where property is transferred for its security; the property so transferred to be the only legal security on such debt. The writer says, that should this become a law, it would prevent seventy-five per cent of the bad debts now made, besides promoting integrity and upright mercantile character.

George Law, it is said, realized about two million dollars by the recent sale of his interest in the Atlantic Ocean-Mail Steamship Line between New York and Aspinwall, and his stock in the Aspinwall and Panama Railroad.

MINISTER FROM RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES. The New York Tribune announces as certain the appointment of Count Alexander de Medem, to succeed the deceased Mr. Bodisco as Russian Minister at Washington.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.—The National Medical Convention assembles in St Louis to-day. Extensive preparation has been made by the citizens of St. Louis for their entertainment.

The President of the United States has officially recognized A. Pinges, at New Orleans, Consul for the Swiss Confederation for the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

The catalogue of Harvard College for the present term has been issued. The number of students in the various departments is 699. Of these 329 are under-graduates.

James Montgomery, the Sheffield poet, now in his eighty-third year, is editing a volume of Miscellanies.

The "Know Nothings" number about 5000 in Cincinnati.

The Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.

DAILY SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF LEWIS TRONEY, ESQ.; CONSULTING ENGINEER, ON THE PRELIMINARY SURVEYS OF THE MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD, MADE BY THE LATE COL. A. A. DEXTER, C. E. AND THE MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Several preliminary lines were surveyed by Col Dexter, from Mobile to Pass Chef Menteur, six of them passing through the watering places on the Gulf; of these the following line is the most favorable: Commencing at Mobile river, in Mobile fifty feet northwardly of the north line of Virginia street, the line runs parallel with Virginia street to the western boundary of the city; thence deflecting to the south-west it runs to Pascagoula Bay, near Mrs. Rose Krebs—crossing Mobile, Middle and South Forks of Big River at the head of navigation, and keeping about three and one-half miles south-east of a direct line between Mobile and Pascagoula, in order to avoid the ridges between the waters of Mobile Bay and Escatapa river.

Thence crossing Pascagoula Bay, it runs along and near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, in the rear of Oceans Springs, the villages of Biloxi and Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Shieldsborough, to the Great Rigolets, at its entrance into Lake Borgne, intersecting in this distance the Bays of Biloxi and St. Louis and East Pearl River.

Thence crossing the Rigolets, the line runs nearly direct to New Orleans, intersecting the Little Rigolets and Pass Chef Menteur—the latter at the mouth of Bayou Chef Menteur, near Fort Wood.

The country from Mobile to Pascagoula (30 49 miles) is a flat, pine woods for 14.97 miles, and gently undulating for 24.25 miles. The soil is light sand and sand clay mixed, and is very favorable for grading.

From Pascagoula Bay to the Grand Plains marshes (52.67) the country is very level, and from eight to fifteen feet above the surface of mean tide to the Gulf of Mexico, and the soil is composed for the most part of sand.

Grand Plains marshes consist of a sandy alluvion, seldom if ever subject to overflow, covered with occasional patches of oak.

The sandy alluvion is from three to five feet deep, and rests on hard strata of sand and shells sufficiently firm to sustain an embankment.

The marshes between Pearl river and Chef Menteur are covered by occasional patches of live oak, and consist of sandy alluvion, resting on strata of sand and shells, at depths varying from five to ten feet, capable of sustaining a good road way. The borings and soundings for foundations on this line show that good and firm foundations may be obtained for bridge structures over the rivers and bays at the depths exhibited in the following

TABLE OF SOUNDINGS:

NAME OF RIVER OR BAY.	Extreme depth in good channel below surface of medium stage of water.	Depth of water at same sounding.	Depth of sand mud and shells at same sounding.
E. Pascagoula R....	34 feet.	18 feet.	17 feet.
W. Pascagoula R..	25 "	24 "	01 "
Bay of Biloxi....	25 "	18 "	17 "
Bay of St. Louis....	40 "	32 "	28 "
East Pearl River....	60 "	45 "	15 "
Great Rigolets....	65 "	44 "	21 "
Little Rigolets....	62 "	40 "	22 "
Chef Menteur.....	53 "	40 "	4 "

The result of these soundings and borings is very satisfactory, and at once demonstrates the practicability of constructing a permanent road. The stratum on which this firm foundation can be obtained, consists of compact stiff yellow and blue clay.

The following table will exhibit the characteristics of the line:

Total length of line.....miles	139.
Total length of straight line.....miles	133.32
Total length of curved line.....miles	5.68
Total deflection in degrees.....degrees	322° 45'
Shortest radius of curvature.....feet	5730.
Total length of level grade.....miles	87.20
Maximum grade each way per mile.....feet	20.40
Total length of grades, from 0 to 10 feet per mile.....miles	26.27
Total length of grades, from 10 to 20.40 feet per mile.....miles	25.53
Total length of maximum grades of 20.40 feet per mile.....miles	14.68
Total rise and fall in feet.....feet	704.29
Highest summit above mean tide to be overcome.....feet	137.

The grades and curves of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad, as shown in the above table, are remarkably favorable. With a good railroad and a strong train, trains containing 1000 or 2000 passengers, can safely pass over it, at a speed of 40 or 50 miles per hour, and freight trains with a load of 275 tons freight may be loaded over it at a speed of 15 miles per hour, thus making the time of transit for passengers between Mobile and New Orleans, from 3 to 4 hours, and for freight from 9 to 10 hours.

Omitting the details of plans of construction and of estimates, it is sufficient to state that they are made for a first class railroad in every respect; all the timber exposed to the action of the sea worms is to be protected by metal sheathing; all navigable rivers and bays are to be provided with draw-bridges, 60 feet wide, except the Great Rigolets, where it is proposed to have two double draws of 120 feet opening each; the charter of the Pontchartrain Railroad in Louisiana may render it illegal to build a permanent bridge across the Great Rigolets with openings for navigation, as proposed. In this event, it would be advisable to make a temporary crossing, with a steam vessel so arranged as to take passenger and freight trains on deck, and rely on the wisdom and justice of future legislation for permission to substitute a permanent bridge.

The total cost of construction of the entire road complete, including an equipment for the first and second year's business, is estimated at $3,896,360, or $27,618 per mile.

LEWIS TRONEY, Civil Engineer.

Office Eng'r Dept M. & N. O. Railroad,
Mobile April 10, 1854.

[From the Sun.]

Messrs. Editors—The press with a rare degree of unanimity has pronounced itself warmly and unqualifiedly in favor of the proposed construction of

The New Orleans C[illegible]ian Advocate.

The Strongholds of the Baltic.

The subjoined description of the several strongholds of the Baltic will, doubtless, be read with interest at the present juncture:

VIBORG.

The port of Viborg is of great extent, and is enclosed by two large islands, which form, as it were, two natural break-waters. As a fortress it ranks high for its position and strength. The sea washes nearly the whole length of the outer walls of the battery upon battery commands every approach. Between the lines and the city there flows a broad arm of the sea, in the midst of which stands a solitary rock, crowned with a fine old tower of other days, rearing its still proud head high and imposing above all around it. The view of this frontier fortress, with its churches and domes flashing in the sun, and its long line of batteries and bastions rising in massive strength from the water's edge, is very striking. The castle of Viborg, destroyed by fire and now in ruins, was built in 1293, by the brave Tarkel Knudtzon, one of the most illustrious Swedes mentioned in history. Viborg was then one of the chief cities in Finland, and the seat of a bishop. Attacked on several occasions by the Russians, it defended itself with great bravery. In 1710 the place was besieged by Peter the Great, and taken after a hard struggle, which occupied several weeks. The peace in 1721, known as the treaty of Nystad, put the Czar in definite possession of it, and the neighboring country, and in 1745 the treaty of Abo enlarged still further this conquest. The Swedes since the days of Peter, have always played a losing game when at war with Russia, particularly as the latter have almost always succeeded in gaining the assistance of the Germanic Kings of Denmark, and in the desperate battle fought near Abo, between the two fleets, in 1790, the Swedes lost nine ships of the line, three frigates, and upwards of twenty galleys. For nearly a century the conquered portions of Finland, distinguished as Kamla Finland or ancient Finland, were subject to the same regulations in civil matters as the rest of the Russian empire.

FREDERIKSHAM.

In this circle lies also, on a peninsula in the Bay of Finland, Frederiksham, a town with about 1500 inhabitants. The fortress was constructed on Vauban's principle; but, judging by the neglected aspect of the place, Russia has very little use for the stronghold. Originally it was a place of great strength, and inaccessible on two sides; the approaches are covered and protected by field works to a considerable distance; and the only entrance to the town, which looks as deserted as the fortifications, is by a narrow passage winding round the angle of a bastion, enfilladed in every direction by the works from the body of the place. Frederiksham was, in former days, the residence of the Governor of the province: a massive tower, constructed in the middle of the square, overlooked the whole town, and from this every street diverged like the spokes of a wheel. It was in this tower, on the 5th of September, 1809, that the treaty of the place was signed, by which Sweden surrendered Finland to Russia. A fire consumed the tower and several of the streets some few years since.

ST. MICHAEL.

St. Michael, north-west of the preceding circle, contains a small town of the same name, and Nyslot, another small town, with a strong castle on a rock in the middle of a deep stream. The town lies about 75 miles north of Viborg, on two islands in Lake Harpavesi or Outrouis, and communicates with the mainland by a bridge. It was ceded to Russia at the peace of Abo in 1743.

HELSINGFORS.

In Nyland, to the west of Viborg, is Helsingfors, the present capital of the Duchy, on a tongue of land in the Gulf of Finland, with about 16 000 inhabitants, and the strong fortress of Sveaborg protecting the entrance of the harbor. Helsingfors lies in latitude 60 deg. 9 min 42 sec. N., long. 24 deg. 57 min. 30 sec. E., at the mouth of the Vanna, about 180 miles W. N. W. of St. Petersburg. The town is, historically speaking, comparatively of modern creation, having been founded by Gustavus Vasa, in the sixteenth century; its name came from a colony of the province of Helsingland, which had been established in the neighborhood for several centuries. In 1639, however, the town changed its site, and the inhabitants moved their wooden houses nearer the sea-shore, and on the spot where Helsingfors now stands; war, plague, famine, and fire ravaged it, each in its turn, and the end of a century found it with only a population of 5000 souls. At the present moment it numbers 16,000, exclusive of the garrison. The Russians have greatly augmented and improved Helsingfors since it came into their possession, more particularly since the year 1819, when it became the capital of Finland; the removal to it of the University of Abo, and the Senate, after the conflagration of that town in 1827, also materially increased its importance. The streets are long, large, and laid out at right angles, as in most other Russian towns.

The remains of the library saved from the fire of Abo is at present preserved in this building. It consists of about 80,000 volumes, chiefly editions of the classics taken by Charles the Twelfth from the monasteries during the Seven Years' War. An extensive collection of Sagas and historical documents relating to the history of Finland unfortunately fell a prey to the flames. The number of students matriculated at the University of Helsingfors in the winter term of 1851 was 491. The celebrated Arabian scholar and traveler, Dr. Wallin, died lately at this University.

The harbor is capacious, and ranks as one of the best in the Baltic, and an important trade is carried on in timber, corn and fish. Helsingfors is the residence of the Governor General, and the seat of important courts and public offices—it contains the Senate House, several churches, and has manufactures of linen, sailcloth and tobacco. There are several agreeable walks in the neighborhood, amongst which the forests of Stansvik, the solitary coast near Mailand, and the verdant gardens of Traeskenda are chiefly noticeable.

The approach to Helsingfors by water is exceedingly striking. The harbor is well protected by the works and fortress of Sveaborg, which are built upon seven islands. The fortifications are said to mount 800 cannon, with barracks and casements for a garrison of 12,000 men. The strength of this fortress is such that it has been termed the Gibraltar of the North. The original fortress was erected by Count Ehrensvaerd, Field Marshal of Sweden, by the command of Gustavus the First; it was destroyed in the Russian war, and a Swedish army under Count Levenhaupt, surrendered by capitulation to the Russians. The last stone of the new citadel was laid in 1758, and after the conquest of Viborg and Ingermania by Peter the Great, this fortress was the last rampart of Sweden against the Russians, and the rallying point of the troops and fleet. In March, 1808, it was besieged by the Russians, and two months after, Admiral Cronstadt, who defended the place with 1500 men and two frigates, capitulated, though well furnished with every munition of war. The secret of this capitulation, without example in history, was never known.

"The Malta of the Baltic."

Cronstadt, which, it is thought, Sir Charles Napier will make the scene of brilliant naval achievements during the coming season, is a town, fortress and port in the Government of St. Petersburg, from which city it is about thirty-one miles distant. It is built at the southeast extremity of Cotlin-Ostrof, an island in that part of the Gulf of Finland called the Bay of Cronstadt, about sixteen miles from the mouth of the Neva. At the entrance of the harbor, on an island opposite the citadel, lies the castle or fortress of Cronsshlott, built by Peter the Great. The fortress and the mole bristle with guns, and the harbor itself is approachable only by one channel, which is fortified with a double line of guns. The passage between this place and Cronstadt is 2000 paces in width, and has ample depth for the largest vessels. Besides its importance as the great naval station of the Russian fleet, Cronstadt is the harbor of St. Petersburg. All vessels proceeding to that port are searched here and their cargoes sealed; and such as are too large for the shallow waters of the Upper Neva, unload their cargoes at Cronstadt and transport them in smaller craft. The channel is marked by stakes the whole way, and vessels built at St. Petersburg are placed on a "camel," or kind of raft, by which their draught of water is lessened one-half, then floated down the Neva and over its bar, on which there is often only seven feet water. Cronstadt, which is built in the form of an irregular triangle, is strongly fortified on all sides. It has three harbors, lying in the south of the town. The outer, or military dock is entirely surrounded by a massive and strongly fortified mole, in a rectangle, stretching out into the sea, and is capable of containing, besides smaller vessels, above thirty-five ships of the line. It is now, however, so shallow at low water, that many of the ships are obliged to anchor in the middle harbor, which is probably intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels. It contains the slips, a powder magazine, a manufactory of pitch, tar, etc. The third, west or innermost harbor, which has space for six hundred merchant vessels and runs parallel with the middle harbor, admits only merchantmen, for which there is besides an excellent roadstead immediately outside of the port, which is also defended by the citadel, constructed in a rock in the middle of the Sea of Cronstadt. All these harbors are well secured, but in consequence of the freshness of the sea water, no vessel can be preserved in them over twenty years. They are, besides, detained a great part of the year by the ice in the Bay of Cronstadt, which usually prevents vessels from entering after the end of November, or leaving before the end of April, or sometimes even later. In 1849, the season commenced on the 15th of May and ended on the 26th of November. The town is very regularly built, and contains many fine, straight and well-paved streets, and several public squares. The houses, however, with the exception of those belonging to the Government, are chiefly of one story and built of wood. The permanent population of Cronstadt, exclusive of the garrison, the pupils of the naval school, workmen and sailors, is not inconsiderable. During the summer it amounts to upwards of 40,000 individuals of various nations. Of these, next to the Russians, the English are most numerous. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the fleet, trade and shipping. The town presents an appearance of great activity and bustle during the summer, but in winter all is dead and stagnant. The town and port were laid out, and the buildings far advanced, by Peter the Great, who founded Cronstadt in 1710; but it did not receive its present name, this town of the crown, till 1721.

Professor Wilson.

The intelligence by the Arctic tells us that the master spirit of old Maga—Blackwood's Magazine—is dead. We are to have no more communion, save in memory, with the author of "Noctes Ambrosianæ" and "Disa Borealis"—no more songs from the singer of the "Isle of Palms," and the "City of the Plague," and no more gentle, yet brave romancing from the sketcher of the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," "The Foresters," and "The Trials of Margaret Lindsay." Close upon the solemn shade cast by the exit of Talfourd, moves another, broader and deeper and grander—the awful spectacle, Death, piloting John Wilson past the "dark valley and shadow," into the heaven of light and beauty, where, if any spirit has claim to move, the soul of "Christopher North" is now gloriously recreating.

Professor Wilson was ens of the most widely known and read, and most esteemed and admired, of the great literary lights of modern times. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1788, making his age, at the period of his death, 66 years. His father was a manufacturer of wealth. Young Wilson was educated at the Glasgow University, and Magdalen College, Oxford. Precocious in the power of intellectual accomplishment, he rapidly mastered the learning of the schools. While at Oxford, he gained the Newdigate prize for a poem of sixty lines. Returning from Oxford, he purchased an estate on the shores of Lake Windermere, near to Wordsworth, from which halcyon retreat he was driven by reverses of fortune. He then pursued the study of the law, and became a member of the Scottish Bar, at which, however, he never practiced.

In 1818, at the age of 30, he was elected to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and about that period commenced those contributions to Blackwood's Magazine, which, for more than a quarter of a century, were scarcely interrupted, and which, read with delight wherever the English language was spoken, gave to that Magazine the crown of its reputation for brilliancy and power. For a long period "Kit North," as he was familiarly known, was the sole editor of that great Tory organ. His writings for it were of the widest range and diversity—all subjects seemed to him alike intelligible, and while some were charmed with his logic, wit, or philosophy, others shook their sides over his humor, or wept at his pathos. He was equal as reviewer, historian, critic, essayist, poet and descanter on rural and manly sports and pastimes.

For more than a quarter of a century, Wilson also held his chair in the famous University of "auld Reekie," and a friend who attended on his lectures a few years since, has described to us the appearance and manner of the moral philosopher. Over six feet in height, his breadth of chest and shoulders was worthy of an Atlas. His head was large and massive, his hair—in younger days a blending of the Saxon's and the Gael's—thickly sprinkled with gray, flowed curlingly to his shoulders, while his large brow, fine chin and nose—eagle like—mouth stamped with decision's seal, and eyes that could flash fire from their sockets, made an impression even on the casual beholder, never to be forgotten. In speech his voice was full, round and musical, and his utterance seemed without effort—like the running of a perennial fountain. All who knew him were warmly attached to him. Students held him in semi-idolatry. Strangers in Edinburgh made it a point to see and hear Wilson, more than any other man, says, perhaps, Chalmers.

Besides his scholarly and literary pursuits, Professor Wilson was famed as being the best athlete in the country. His physical nature was as elastic and vigorous as his spirits were keen and buoyant. He indulged in leaping, wrestling, curling, hunting, fishing, horse riding, and the science of "the gloves," not more as politic for health purposes, than because the exuberence of his finely balanced intellectual and physical activity forced him into the ring, the open field, and away to the mountains. He delighted, revelled and excelled in manly sports. He was as great a walker as De Quincy. At home, as in society, he was ever the same genial, delightful spirit.

In 1850, a stroke of paralysis incapacitated him from authorship, though his mental faculties were untouched. Since his retirement from the pages of Blackwood, his place has been filled by his son-in-law, Professor Aytoun, well known through his ballads, on whom will doubtless devolve the biography of the lamented "Christopher North." In 1842, a collection of Wilson's best articles was made from the Magazine, and republished in volumes as "The Recreations of Christopher North." Collections of other articles, particularly the "Noctes," now out of print, have been published in this country. Wilson left no son to inherit his name and fame—none was needed to perpetuate them.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF GEN. MONTGOMERY.—The Philadelphia Bizarre publishes the following autograph letter for the first time. It was written by the unfortunate Montgomery, at Quebec, previous to his making the fatal charge, in which he was killed. It is well-known that the British were defeated, and were meditating a surrender, when a chance shot deprived Montgomery of his life, and threw the American army into disorder, as to prevent them from following up their advantage. But for that we would now be in possession of Canada. The letter is addressed to Sir Guy Carlton, commander of the British forces:

HOLLAND HOUSE.

SIR—Met me once more entreat you to have compassion on the unfortunate inhabitants of Quebec—to what purpose do you compel me to distress them? You can but pratract a few days that event which must inevitably in a very short time take place. If you possess any share of humanity, you will not sacrifice the lives and properties of so many innocent people to a vain punctilio.

Embrace the opportunity I offer you of retiring in a manner suitable to your rank. You shall not be a prisoner. You shall have a safe conduct to New York or wheresoever you may choose to embark. The Lieutenant Governor shall have the same indulgence.

I engage in the most solemn manner for the security of the lives and properties of the citizens—our dispute is not with them—we bear no malice, and the hopes of affording them relief alone induce me to make these proposals.

Should you decline the offer I now make, I hope I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of the world of the fatal consequences which must attend your refusal—which I have sufficiently explained in my former letter.

RICH'D MONTGOMERY.

A girl is legally marriageable at fourteen and a boy at sixteen, in Pennsylvania, without the consent of the parents.

Newstead Abbey.

We copy the following from Irving's Crayon Miscellanies:

Newstead Abbey is one of the finest specimens in existence of those quaint and romantic piles, half castle, half convent, which remain as monuments of the olden times in England. It was originally a priory, founded in the latter part of the twelfth century, by Henry II., at the time when he sought, by the building of shrines and convents, and by other acts of external piety, to expatiate the murder of Thomas à Becket.

At the time of the dissolution of the convents, during the reign of Henry VIII, Newstead was given, with the neighboring manor and rectory of Papelwick, to Sir John Byron, Steward of Manchester and Rochdale, and Lieutenant of Sherwood Forest. He converted the saintly edifice into a castellated dwelling, making it his favorite residence and the seat of his forest-jurisdiction.

The Byron family being subsequently ennobled by a baronial title, and enriched by various possessions, maintained great style and retinue at Newstead. The proud edifice partook, however, of the vicissitudes of the times, and Lord Byron, in one of his poems, represents it as alternately the scene of lordly wassailing and of civil war:

"Hark, how the hall resounding to the strain,
Shakes with the martial music's noval din!
The heralds of a warrior's haughty reign,
High-crested banners wave thy walls within.
Of changing sentinels the distant hum,
The mirth of feasts, the clang of burnished arms,
The braying trumpet and the hoarser drum,
Unite in concert with increased alarms."

About the middle of the last century, the Abbey came into the possession of the grand-uncle of the poet, familiarly known among the gossiping chroniclers of the Abbey as "the wicked Lord Byron." The wayward passions of this unhappy man caused a separation from his wife, and finally spread a solitude around him. Being displeased at the marriage of his son and heir, he displayed an inveterate malignity towards him. Not being able to cut off his succession to the Abbey estate, which descended to him by entail, he endeavored to injure it as much as possible, so that it might come a mere wreck into his hands. He was baffled in his unnatural revenge by the premature death of his son, and passed the remainder of his days brooding amidst the scenes he had laid waste.

The death of the "old lord" occurred in 1708, and the Abbey then passed into the possession of the poet, then a boy of eleven years of age and living in humble style with his mother in Scotland. During Lord Byron's minority, the Abbey was let to Lord Grey de Ruthven, but the poet visited it occasionally during the Harrow-vacations, when he resided with his mother at Nottingham. It was treated little better by its prescut tenant than by the old lord who preceded him; so that when, in the autumn of 1808, Lord Byron took up his abode there, it was in a ruinous condition. The following lines, from his own pen, may give some idea of its condition:

"Through thy battlements, Newsted, the hollow winds whistle.
Thou, the hall of my fathers, art gone to decay:
In thy once smiling garden, the hemlock and thistle
Have choked up the rose which once bloomed in thy way.

"Of the mail-covered barons, who, proudly to battle,
Led thy vassals from Europe to Palestine's plain,
The escutcheon and shield, which with every wind rattle,
Are the only sad vestiges now that remain."

Lord Byron had not sufficient fortune to put the building in extensive repair, nor to maintain anything like the state of his ancestor. He restored some of the apartments, so as to furnish a comfortable home for his mother, and fitted up a quaint study for himself. But the repairs thus made were of transient benefit; for the roof being left in its dilapidated state, the rain soon penetrated into the restored apartments, and, in a few years, rendered them almost as desolate as the rest of the abbey.

It is needless to enter into a detail of circumstances which led his lordship to sell his ancestral property. Fortunately it fell into the hands of Col Wildman, an enthusiastic admirer of the poet; add it was a great consolation to Lord Byron, in parting with his family estate, to know that it was held by one capable of restoring its faded glories, and who would respect and preserve all the monuments and memorials of his line. The confidence of Lord Byron in the good feeling and taste of Col. Wildman, has been justified by the event. Under his judicious eye and munificent hand, the venerable and romantic pile has risen from its ruins, in all its old monastic and baronial splendor. Eighty thousand pounds have already been expended, yet the work is still going on, and Newstead promises to realize the hope faintly breathed by the poet when bidding it a melancholy farewell:

"Haply thy sun emerging, yet may shine,
Thee to irradiate with meridian ray;
Hours splendid as the past may still be thine,
And bless thy future as thy former day."

An Abduction Indeed.

We copy a passage from a paper read before the American Geographical Society by Capt. Gibson, lately returned from the East Indies, and bringing with him some new facts as to the tribes of orang-outange inhabiting the deserts of that part of the world. He says:

"My statement of the extraordinary peculiarities of these apparently semi-human beings has led to the expression of so much curiosity to know more of them by some, and of skepticism as to the fact of their existence on the part of others, that I have deemed it due to myself and to public curiosity, to give some additional facts along with all the corroborative evidence that has fallen under my observation.

"While at Mintok, Palambang, and Batavia, I heard many remarkable stories of the agility, audacity, and especially of the superhuman strength of the orang-outang. I will trespass upon your attention by relating one of the most extraordinary, and at the same time one of the best attested, which I heard while in Batavia. Lieut. Shoob, of the Dutch East India army, was on a march with a small detachment of troops and coolies on the southeastern coast of Borneo; he had encamped, on one occasion, during the noonday heat, on the banks of one of the small tributaries of the Bangartoassin. The Lieutenant had with him his domestic establishment, which included his daughter, a playful and interesting little girl of the age of thirteen.

One day, while wandering in the jungle, beyond the prescribed limits of the camp, and having from the oppressive heat, loosened her garments and thrown them off almost to nudity, the beauty of her person excited the notice of an orang-outang, who sprang upon her and carried her off. Her piercing screams rang through the forest to the ears of her dosing, protectors, and roused every man in the camp. The swift, barefooted coolies were foremost in the pursuit, and now the cry rings in the agonized father's ears that his daughter is devoured by a hinatag—again that an orang-outang has carried her off. He rushes, half phrousied, with the whole company to the thicket from whence the screams proceeded, and there, among the top-most limbs of an enormous banyan, the father beholds his daughter, naked, bleeding, and struggling in the grasp of a powerful orang-outang, who held her tightly, yet easily, with one arm, while he sprang lightly from limb to limb, as if wholly unencumbered. It was in vain to think of shooting the monster, so agile was he. The Dyak coolies, knowing the habits of the orang-outang, and knowing that he will always plunge into the nearest stream when hard pressed, began a system of operations to drive him to the water; they set up a great shout, throwing missiles of all kinds; and agitating the underbrush while some proceeded to ascend the tree. By the redoubled exertions of the whole company the monster was gradually driven towards the water, yet still holding tightly to the poor girl.

At last, the monster and his victim were seen on an outstretching limb over-hanging the stream; the coolies, who are among the expertest swimmers in the world, immediately lined the banks; the soldiers continued the outeries and throwing of missiles. He clasped his prize more tightly, took a survey of water and then of his upward gazing enemies, and then leaped into the flood. He had hardly touched the water, ere fifty resolute swimmers plunged in pursuit; as he rises, a dozen arms are reached towards him; he is grasped; others lay hold upon the insensible girl; the orang-outang used both arms to defend, and, after lacerating the bodies of some of the coolies with his powerful nervous claws, finally succeeded in diving beyond the reach of his pursuers, and, in escaping down the stream, while the bleeding, insensible Ledah was restored to the arms of her father and nurses, in whose hands she was ultimately restored to consciousness, health and strength once more. This savage version of the classic story of Pluto and Proserpine is well authenticated, and the girl, now a grown-up woman, is living at Amboyna, in the Moluccas."

"Young America" in Society.

American society, at least in our cities, is fast becoming both silly and stupid. "Young America" reigns paramount in it. Boys, who but yesterday were being flogged for false Latin, and girls who have just escaped from a-b-c-ing and bread and butter, take on themselves all the airs of grown-up people, actually thrusting their parents aside, and assuming the entire control of the amusements. At most parties the tone is given by comparative children. Conceited youngsters, on whose chin the down has scarcely begun to appear, strut about in high shirt collars, short tailed coats, deep cuffs, and tight pantaloons; take the head of cotillions, as if by right of precedence; affect to be as *blazé* as a noble of the *ancien régime*, and annoy women, old enough to be their mothers, and with more sense in a finger than these little monkeys have in all their bodies, with ridiculous compliments, absurd criticisms on music, or slang intended for wit. Little misses, also, with bare shoulders, bare arms, and minds more bare than either, look contemptuously around and express their imperial wonder that the hostess could be so stupid as to invite so many married ladies. In American society it is, at present, "the day of *small* things."

The conversation at these social assemblies is what might be expected from the character of those who control them. It is as flat as stale beer, and as insipid as skim-milk. The little girls giggle, and the little boys look solemn; the former smooth down their dresses, and the latter pull up their collars; but with this difference, they behave much alike. At the supper table, they push forward into the most prominent places; help themselves first; scatter terrapin, cream and jellies indiscriminately over the dresses of such married ladies as happen to be in their way; drink what they elegantly call "lots" of champagne; and keep up such an incessant chattering and laughing, that nobody, as the phrase goes, "can ear their own ears."

It would be fortunate, however, if "Young America" confined its presumptuousness to parties. But the lady who has opened her house is subjected, for days afterwards, to the morning visits of boys seeking to play the fine gentleman, who talk to her in a style half silly and half impudent, treating her as if she were still unmarried; and this, though they were not invited to her hall, perhaps, but only came with some female guest, and though they know, or ought to know, that the mother of a family, in America, has something better to do of mornings, than to listen to the empty talk of idle young fools.

Yet, it must be confessed, this sovereignty of "Young America" is partly the fault of grown-up people. Married women too generally abdicate into household drudges; neglect the cultivation of mind and manners; and, by abdicating their true position in society, make way for the usurpation of the miesee and masters that "polk." We do not advocate the disregard of domestic duties. But we contend that their fulfillment is quite compatible with a proper degree of social recreation, and that, indeed, a wife and mother is healthier, in both mind and body, for occasional relaxation in society. Moreover, as a general tale, women do not begin to *think* till they are married. A man of sense finds the conversation of a raw girl inexpressibly stupid, for it has lost the *naiveté* of childhood without acquiring the solid character of experience in life; and intelligent women complain continually of the annoyance of having to talk to conceited boys. Why do not the real heads of society, therefore, assert their supremacy, and, by putting down the reign of the Mazourka, the Schottisch, and their concomitant, "Young America," restore to society a higher tone? The is formed, the intelligent, and the really well-bred, who now avoid what is called society, would then return to it, and a party would become a place for the exchange of ideas, and grow to be a rational amusement. But, while "Young America" keeps the head, the heels will carry it "all hollow" against the head. [Phil. Ledger.

COTTON IS KING.—Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "Household Words," after enumerating the striking facts of Cotton, says:

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VOL. IV. NO. 15. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. WHOLE NO. 171.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

YOUNG CONVERTS SHOULD BE HOLY.

Perhaps no fact connected with Christian experience can be better demonstrated than the above. And yet I have heard some contend that every converted person was in that moment made pure and holy; thus making holiness and regeneration identical. Can there be a more fatal error than this? If we examine the case closely, we shall find that Satan has many seductive snares laid for us at this very point. It is true the enemy is conquered in that hour, but he is not destroyed; he is manacled and fettered, but not yet expelled. The groaning monster there, and like the lion in the net, may be ahernessed by a very small object; nay, smaller than we may be apt to suspect. A mouse may gnaw the covering, may cut the bonds, and the raging monster is again at liberty. It is a great work to conquer sin in the heart, but a greater still to expel it from it cannot be that the first can happen without producing joy and relief; but a very little while will convince us that the demon is neither dead nor sleeping, but only chained, and if we are not fully aware of our danger, he may be covered with guilt and confusion in a very short time. Prudent caution to young believers at this important crisis is essential to their happiness. How natural it is for the heart that was bowed down with the heaviness of guilt, writhing under the apprehension of Divine vengeance facing the dread catalogue of sins, when the spirit speaks the word, and it looks up into the face of a reconciled Father, to imagine that he is now out of danger! Yet how great an error it is! A mistake made here is the fruitful consequence of trouble, vexation, doubts, unbelief, and worst of all, of apostacy. Many honest persons are truly and scripturally converted, and soon fall away, give up their confidence, and cast their shield away. These things discourage the Church, and many are prone to believe that these people were deceived, whilst the poor wanderer catches at the welcome intelligence which frees them from the charge of falling away. This case is in some respects almost equal to the effects of that anti-scriptural, illogical, and ruinous dogma of final perseverance rendered complete in a single act of faith. I say *almost*, in its effects, for I certainly think that if the Devil were to choose a text, and make a sermon for young converts, he could not serve his purpose better than is often done by ministers under the pernicious doctrine of the impossibility of apostacy. But we often let our young converts remain right where our great enemy would have them in order to complete their ruin. Further is it saying too much, to say that a zealous preacher will have need to exercise all his ingenuity to save his young lambs from straying from the fold. It is not enough to get them into the flock; it is not enough to place their names upon their class-papers: it is not enough to know that they are genuinely converted; but we must mark them afterward, and see the first approach of temptation to doubt or sin, and seize it as the strongest evidence of the necessity of a faster work, a cleansing work, and then we shall direct their minds to that point where divine wisdom will assist, convince and visit them in all cleansing power.

I do not hesitate to say that the lamentable decrease of backsliders in the Church, in modern revivals, is owing almost solely to the neglect of this work of holiness. Good Christians whose zeal for the good cause leads them to open the arms of their benevolent faith and take in the whole world in their labors, are too apt to be straining to get more than rather than to *keep* those who have been already secured. They forget how great is the moral influence exerted by the membership of the Church, even in revivals, and if their labors be ever so potent, they will fail of their desired object, unless they are sustained by an orderly, consistent, and spiritual membership. This assertion is doubtless sustained by the experience of every minister of the Gospel. Go where you will, and inquire of the conesrns of Methodism, and you will be met by an almost universal regret, that the discipline of the Church is so generally neglected; indeed it sometimes happens that those who call loudest for this pruning work prune themselves dead branches, and would be among the first severed from the vine. Yet this so common among us to lament this evil, that one may scarcely claim his kinship to the Methodist family unless he joins the hue and cry after the preachers, and lay the blame at their doors. But notwithstanding this, the man who commences this work of purifying the Church may expect to have carnal professors aroused to open rupture with him, and opposing him at every point, and if he gains the desired end he will make himself enemies, and be plentifully abused for his labor. Some will say that the discipline is out of date, and that its rules are not suited to the times—this is true. Unfortunately it is neglected too much, and it never was suited to the times; but it was once, and is now, the best guide to Heaven, outside of the Bible, of which indeed its rules are but a convenient transcript. I do sincerely pity that pseudo Methodist whose carnal refinement regards that little book as the production of a benighted age, unfit for this day of educated sin and fleshly luxury. But are there not some who thus regard it? God grant they may soon be among a lost race of inconsistent dreamers.

Now the question arises, what influences have brought about this extensive necessity for rigid discipline? Doubtless other causes may concur, but this will be found the most potent in the number: our people are not taught the peculiarity of Methodism—holiness. They are not indoctrinated on this point, and consequently they lapse into doubt, error and sin, until they become bold in unbelief, and if they do not deny the Lord that bought them, they nevertheless ridicule that standard of faith and practice which they once so highly estimated. Conscious that they do not obey it, they can readily find reasons to urge against their obligation to observe it. But how did they fall to this lamentable condition? Perhaps thus: they were converted, truly, soundly, and brought into the Church. They never conceived that it was essential to be converted until the minister brought so many evidences of the fact before them, that they could not resist the light without, and the Holy Spirit within; they believed, and were delivered from the guilt and punishment of sin; the old man of sin was destroyed in the heart, and perhaps for days, or even weeks, they had peace with God. But soon they felt temptations to sin; some besetment of old appeared again, and they listened to it, lust conceived and brought forth sin; they did not design the result, but having heard little or nothing on the subject of holiness, they supposed that it was positively impossible to prevent sinning sometimes, and soon they learn to take courage, and quote Scripture to prove that "there is none good, no, not one;" if we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us;" and similar passages from which they conclude that it was quite necessary to live moderately in sin that grace may abound! They verily thought, too, that this course of sinning and repenting was the tribulation that they should meet in the world! A good brother, once addicted to the bottle, after experiencing a change, made a matter of conscience in taking his morning refreshment, and would not for the world take more than a *Christian* dram, but in a short time inadvertently he is betrayed, and falls back again into the mire. Now, had this brother looked carefully at the third specification in our general rules, among the evils we are to avoid, he would have seen that his morning beverage was as much a violation of the Church regulations as the act of drunkenness. A sister, once fond of the intoxicating pleasures of the dance, never supposed it was wrong to *see* that going on, which her conscience warned her not to engage in herself; but a few like occasions found her the gayest of the party, whirling down the senseless follies of the waltz. Now what is the cure? Let us go back to the old paths, brethren, we shall find an efficient remedy. Let us ask ourselves, the old patriarchs among us, and the records of the past, what was done fifty years ago in similar cases; let us follow that example and we shall find our piety increasing as a Church, and God will own us now, as he did then, in mighty power, confounding the wicked, and creating a holy body in our midst. I would that we could all see the importance of this course, and that the good spirit of God would influence us to take it. We must do so, or the Methodism to which the world looks hopefully as the grand instrument in its salvation, will be numbered among the things that were!

OMIRON.

Alabama Conference, 1854.

COUNSEL TO PARENTS.—Be very vigilant over thy child in the April of his understanding, lest the frost of May nip his blossoms. While he is a tender twig strengthen him; while he is a new vessel season him; such as thou makest him, such commonly thou shalt find him. Let his first lesson be obedience, and the second shall be what thou wilt. Give him education in good letters, to the utmost of thy ability and his capacity. Season his youth with the love of his Creator, and make the fear of his God the beginning of his knowledge. If he have an active spirit, rather rectify than curb it; but reckon idleness among his chief faults. Above all things, keep him from vain, lascivious, and amorous pamphlets, as the forerunners of all vice.

As his judgment ripens, observe his inclination, and tender him a calling that shall not cross it; forced marriages and callings seldom prosper. Show him both the mow and the plough; and prepare him as well for the danger of the skirmish as for the honor of the prize. If he choose the profession of a scholar, advise him to study the most profitable arts. Poetry and mathematics take up too great a latitude of the soul, and, moderately used, are good recreations, but bad callings, being nothing but their own reward. If he choose a trade, teach him to forget his father's house and his mother's wing; advise him to be conscientious, careful, and constant. This done, thou hast done thy part; leave the rest to Providence, and thou hast done it well. [Quarles.*

* It may be well to note that this writer was well qualified, from his own experience, to give counsel to parents, being himself the father of *eighteen* children.

SCRIPTURE IN SERMONS.—Wise and godly ministers of Christ have frequently urged the importance of not only making a portion of divine truth the basis of a sermon, but also of making the entire discourse eminently scriptural.

This was never more appropriate than at present. Ministers, especially those who are young in their work, are too ready to think that the quotation of a plain text, to give sanction to a plain truth, is unnecessary, and perhaps would be deemed commonplace and uninteresting. This conclusion arises from a mistaken feeling that preaching the gospel of Christ is like other forms of public instruction, in which trite quotations from authors, to give force to a plain sentiment, would be considered dull. But preaching the word of God is not like preaching anything else. Every word of God is authoritative; and the end to be secured by preaching it is not attained by the "excellency of speech," but by the power of the Holy Spirit; and as the spirit ordinarily works with the truth, it is to place Divine truth before the mind, though it be truth that is undisputed by the hearer; for who can tell at what time the Holy Spirit may give it a power that the hearer never felt before. Our business is to preach God's word rather than our own.

COAST CORRESPONDENCE.

FRUIT CULTURE—COL. LAMBKIN—PASS CHRISTIAN—MR. KERSHAW—REV. MR. SAVAGE—GEN. HENDERSON—MR. BACH—MISSISSIPPI CITY—BARNES' HOTEL—PALMETTO FARM—MR. M'CAUGHAN—THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—BUENA VISTA—BILOXI—THE OCEAN SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

OCEAN SPRINGS, May 4, 1854.

Leaving Bay St. Louis, I crossed over Jordan river to inspect the peach orchards of Col. Whitfield and the Rev. Mr. Anderson; the latter has abandoned his, and now offers it for sale, and a charming place it is, either for a man of fortune to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, or for a skillful arbor-culturist to realize an independence. Col. Whitfield is a man of wealth, and is making a liberal expenditure of it to test the capacities of this region for fruit. He has many varieties under trial, and is experimenting with guano and other stimulants and vermifuges extensively. Such men are the real benefactors of a country; they instruct thousands by their example; they teach the barren sands to produce; they cheapen the luxuries of life; they plant the wilderness with roses; they infuse a taste for the beautiful and useful, and thus soften and ameliorate the asperities of human nature. Give men comforts, and they must naturally feel grateful; multiply our enjoyments, and the emotions we feel are kindred to prayer. Who has not felt the worship of a flower; the inspiration of a vocal forest, and the booming ocean, and thus learned to—

"Look through Nature up to Nature's God!"

In the vicinity of Col. Whitfield's I visited the farm of Col. Lambkin (an oasis in the desert) whose old Virginia hospitality makes every wayfarer welcome. He was educated a lawyer; was subsequently Professor of Languages at Jefferson College, Mississippi, and is now extensively engaged in burning charcoal. With this business, which he carries on with some thirty hands, he combines a little scientific farming. One experiment I had never witnessed before. He has planted corn and sweet potatoes in the same ridge, applying guano at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre. The prospect is a heavy yield of each.

With a gentle breeze I soon sailed round to Pass Christian, a beautiful and improving place, stretching along the coast for several miles. Here I found many agreeable acquaintances, and among them Col. Thomas Kershaw, the Rev. Mr. Savage and Hon. John Henderson. Col Kershaw is a South Carolinian, son of a late eminent merchant of Charleston. He is a large planter on Lake Washington, but makes the Pass his permanent residence; and here he has everything to render home delightful; an elegant house, a spacious garden, a select library, the means of enjoyment on land and sea, and a temperament to appreciate these blessings. Mr. Savage has in charge a flourishing seminary for young ladies. He is a man of fine attainments; of refined manners, and unaffected piety, and of much experience, having passed many years of his life on missionary duty in Asia and Africa. General Henderson commenced his career as a lawyer, in Woodville. He removed to the Pass many years ago, bringing with him a high reputation, and succeeding to the practice of the late Judge Pray, who had been called to the High Court of Appeals. While thus engaged, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, where he served with distinction. This carried him into the Supreme Court of the United States, in which he has an extensive practice. He now practices, likewise, in New Orleans, and in Mississippi, ranking as one of the ablest jurists in the South. As the head and leader of "Young America," and the champion of Cuban independence, he is the nucleus of a powerful party, and exercises much influence on public opinion. I find at the Pass many of your citizens, with elegant establishments, and to one of them especially, Mr. John. M. Bach, I must return my thanks for placing his boat at my disposal, and other polite attentions. He treated me to a chowder made after a recipe presented to him by Mr. Webster, and sent me a rose cut from a tree planted by Mr. Clay, many years ago, on a visit to Mr. Bach in Jefferson City.

A pleasant drive brought me to Barnes' Hotel, Mississippi City, owned by one of your enterprising citizens, and is, in all its departments, a credit to him and to the sea-shore. The renowned Palmetto Farm of Dr. Tegarden is near-by, and a model farm it is. The mansion and flank buildings, and out-houses generally, are stately, spacious, and admirably planned. The dining-saloon, with its fixtures and appurtenances, excels any I have ever seen, and the kitchen and culinary apparatus make a scientific study. These gastronomic arrangements were planned and manufactured by Mr. Hand, the head of the extensive foundry at Buena Vista, and one of the most ingenious men of the day. On this farm, highly fertilized with guano, marsh-muck, sea weed, putrescent fish and stable composts, is produced a large portion of the supplies for a table of 300 persons. The potatoes, vegetables, fruit of many kinds, and in great perfection and abundance; oats, rice and corn are all grown here; besides, butter, mutton, beef and pork of fine flavor. This has been effected on a sand-bank, where, in former times, scarcely a blade of nutricious grass was seen to grow; yet now, the rich Bermuda grass, almost equal to the pastures of Kentucky, fringes the sea-beach, and yields the finest hay. So much for perseverance and book-farming; so much for agricultural chemistry and agricultural newspapers, which teach us to discard old prejudices, and to test new methods. As a landlord, Dr. Tegarden is what is technically called "a trump," or, in marine phrase, "A No. 1." He was long a practitioner of medicine, but is now a homeopathist, and, what is still better, a tee-totaller.

A happy exemption from the use of alcoholic drinks pervades this community. This is owing, originally, to the Doctor's son-in-law, John J. McCaughan, one of the most intellectual men I have fallen in with in my journeyings. He has peculiar notions on politics, government, law, society and religion, and is no tyro in discussion. He frequently engages in debate with politicians and preachers, and my advice to either class which encounter him is, to be well posted up. The father of this gentleman is a venerable Methodist minister, and, sceptical as the son is, I do not despair of seeing him one day at the foot of the altar, surrendering his "unbelief," and crying: "Lord, what shall I do to be saved?" Mr. McCaughan was the early champion of the temperance movement; he advocated it in the Legislature, and has sustained it here, amidst the temptations of a seaside resort, overflowing with metropolitan visitors, by his own example. He has had able and earnest coadjutors in the Rev. H. T. Lewis, W. A. Champlin, an influential and popular lawyer, and many others in the vicinity, where the "Social Circles" are fully organized, and are accomplishing much good.

Immediately in the rear of Mississippi City lies Buena Vista, one of the most beautiful and picturesque, and one of the most thriving and prosperous villages in the South, with a population distinguished for intelligence, enterprise, industry, sobriety, and all the social virtues. The learned professions are duly and ably represented; its merchants are enlightened and liberal men; it is blessed with the presence and good works of several ministers of the Gospel, who "walk in Christ," and whose paths are as "shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." But its population consists chiefly of mechanics, and here they constitute a community of which any country may well be proud. Millwrights, foundry-men, house-joiners, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, coach-makers, braziers, painters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, and saddlers; in short, every branch of the mechanic arts may be found in Buena Vista in full operation. The mills carry on an immense trade in lumber, and at the foundry, which employs, I believe, about one hundred hands, any kind of machinery, of any required delicacy, strength, or magnitude, may be executed to order faithfully and with despatch. Schooners, sloops, or steamboats can be built and completely equipped at Buena Vista. The village, and indeed the whole country round, is blessed with good health and good water; and the lovers of good fruit and fine vegetables will find the very best on the highly cultivated little farms in the vicinity. Since the first establishment of Buena Vista, there never has been a drop of ardent spirits sold within its limits—the citizens are all tetotallers. I must not forget to mention the "Reformer," a family paper recently set up by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the main pillar of the temperance cause, and a man of extraordinary energy and perseverance. His journal is conducted with taste, vigor and good sense, and is rapidly getting into circulation. This paper has become the medium of many correspondents in the sea-coast counties, and has disclosed the existence of much literary talent, heretofore dormant.

A very pleasant ride took me to Biloxi, the most ancient village on the sea-shore, and long the favorite resort of your creole population. It is a *historical* place, and the traditions and legends connected with it are full of poetry and romance. These, I presume, will appear, from time to time, in the "Sea-Coast Journal," a very handsome paper lately established by Mr. Marschall, a gentleman long known to the profession. Biloxi is distinguished for its shrubbery, its picturesque sentinel cottages and villas; its picturesque water view, and magnificent oaks, some of which, the "Green Oaks," give name to a popular hotel, whose garden rivals the bowers of Calypso, and whose *cuisine* is the theme and admiration of all epicures. There are several excellent boarding-houses in Biloxi, and most agreeable society.

From this point I crossed over, in a sail-boat, to Ocean Spring, that far-famed infant phenomenon and temple of health, of which I had heard so much. The progress of improvement has certainly been wonderful. Two years ago a solitary settlement, the resort of fishermen and hunters; now, a beautiful town, with its commanding wharf, its daily steamers, its palace-like hotel, its splendid private mansions and beautiful residences; grounds and gardens richly embellished; streets and squares laid out on a scale of metropolitan magnitude; but not at all too much so for the apparent and proximate destiny of the place. It is in the hands of men who combine capital and credit; enterprise and liberality; high private character with public spirit, and a proper conception of the useful and the beautiful. Such men cannot fail to develop the wonderful resources of this attractive place. Disconnected with hygienic considerations, it has a charm about it, an eligibility of position, a water prospect, a high, undulating surface singularly adapted to embellishment; a bold bluff and a defined originality of outline distinct from any other sea-shore resort, and certain to captivate the man of taste.

The proprietors have liberally and judiciously adopted a scale of prices, in valuing their lots, which puts it in the power of any industrious man to become a proprietor, and hence the unexampled improvement of Ocean Springs. Most of those that live here sit "under their own vine and fig-tree." It is their interest to improve; and, as though by enchantment, new edifices are springing up in every direction. A permanent, prosperous, lot-owning population has been secured; what remains to establish its prosperity and stimulate its progress will be accomplished, without the intervention of man, by the almost miraculous waters which here bubble up from the bosom of the earth.

Of these waters, and the extraordinary cures they have effected, I will hereafter speak. They seem to have been placed there by Providence for the relief of suffering humanity; and recall to my mind the words of Job: "The thing that is hid bringeth He forth to light." JOHN BUNYAN.

CRANMAR AND THE POPISH PRIEST.

In 1538 the whole Bible was reprinted by Grafton and Whitchurch, under the authority of Archbishop Cranmer, who also wrote a preface for it. This was called *Cranmer's Bible*, and had an uncommon series of good and bad fortune. After being ordered by Henry VIII, in 1540, to be set out and read in every parish church, the capricious prince in less than two years afterwards, prohibited its use. Edward VI restored it in 1550, and it subsequently shared the fate of the religion it was intended to elucidate.

There is an anecdote relative to the Archbishop preserved, which curiously illustrates the obloquy which was heaped upon him by the illiberal party, in consequence of his having succeeded in obtaining the king's license for the publication of his Bible.

"A priest who resided near Scarborough, was sitting among his companions regaling himself with his usual potations of beer, at the door of the parish ale-house, when the conversation happened to turn upon the Archbishop. The priest, who had more scurrility than discernment, and more freedom than discretion, replied, that great as that man now was, he was once but an hostler, and had no more learning than the goslings yonder on the green. This speech being reported to Lord Essex, he desired that the priest might be arrested and brought to the Fleet. Some months after, the Archbishop, who was ignorant of the whole affair, received a petition from him, expressive of great contrition for his offence, and earnestly importuning him for forgiveness. Inquiry having been made, he was sent for, and being brought before the primate, he thus addressed him: 'I hear,' said he, 'you have accused me of many things, and among others of my being a very ignorant man; you have now an opportunity of setting your neighbors right in the matter, and may examine me if you please.' The consternation of the priest at this unexpected offer may be more easily conceived than described, and in great confusion he besought his grace's pardon, and owned he was not much learned in book matters. 'Well, then,' said the Archbishop, mildly, 'since you will not examine me, let me examine you.' The poor priest was now in greater distress than before, which the Archbishop seeing, endeavored to reassure him, by telling him he would not 'go very deep,' and then asked him two or three simple questions in the Bible. 'Tell me,' said he, 'who was King David's father?' The priest paused, and then said, 'In good faith, my lord, I have forgotten his name.' 'Well, then,' returned the Archbishop, 'since you cannot tell me that, who was Solomon's father?' It was in vain; the priest was as much puzzled as before. 'Good my lord,' said he, 'bear with me; I am not further read in the Bible than is daily read in our service in the Church; I am altogether unlearned, and understand not the Latin tongue but very simply. My only study has been to say my service and mass, fair and deliberate; which I can do as well as any priest in the country where I dwell, thank God!' Cranmar now gently rebuked him; and having pointed out the folly of his behaviour, dismissed him with these words: 'You see how your accusation rises against yourself; you are an admirable judge of learning, indeed, in arraigning your betters, and have no desire to keep you. Get home, and if you are an ignorant man, learn at least, to be an honest one.' Then alluding to the rest of the Popish party, he added, 'God amend your all, forgive you, and send you better minds.'"

ENGLISH GARDENS.

Why have we no history of English gardens? It might make a reputation. Mr. Johnson has drawn up a sketch, but dry and imperfect. We want Evelyn and Walpole united, with a tinge of Gray. The monks were the first horticulturists. Orchards and gardens grew round the sequestered homes of learning. Chaucer describes a garden of the fifteenth century—

This yerde was large, and railed al the alleye,
And shadowed well with blossoming bowis grene,
And trenched newe, and sanded all the weye.

The gardens of Nonsuch, in the reign of Henry VIII, might be taken as the starting-point. About the same period, Hamptou Court was laid out by Wolsey. A paper in the "Archæologia" supplies some pleasing notices; and a scholar, of high attainments, recently communicated several particulars to the open and watchful ear of Sylvanus Urban. He mentions Hollar's engraving of Boscobel and Lord Arundel's seat in Surrey; the delicious pleasure-grounds of Sir Matthew Decker on Richmond green, where the pine-apple was first brought to perfection; Beddington, the place of the Carews, and the home of the earliest orange-tree planted in England; and Ham House, on the banks of the Thames, shaded by sprouting elms and still reminding us of Evelyn's account of its pastures, orangeries, groves, fountains and aviaries. In later days, Ham House has been sketched by the same pencil that gave fame to Our Village. "Ham House is a perfect model of the mansion of the last century, with its dark, shadowy front, its steps and terraces, its marble busts, and its deep silent court. Harlow Place must have been just such an abode of stateliness and seclusion. Those iron gates seem to have been erected for no other purpose than to divide Lovelace from Clarissa—they look so stern, and so unrelenting. If there were any Clarisses now-a-days, they would be found at Ham House. And the keeping is so perfect. The very flowers are old-fashioned. No American borders, no kalmias or azaleas, or magnolias, or such heathen shrubs. No flimsy China roses. Nothing new-fangled. None but flowers of the olden time, arranged in gay, formal knots, staid, and trim, and regular, and without a leaf awry."

I may add that Camden, a cotemporary of Spenser, mentions Guy-Cliff, in Warwickshire, with unusual animation; and Sir William Temple bestowes a panegyric on Sir Henry Fanshawe's flower-garden at Ware Park, and his article on arrangement of colors. "In did so precisely examine the tinctures and seasons of his flowers, that in their settings the inwardest of which that were to come up at the same time should be always a little darker than the utmost; and to serve them for a kind of gentle shadow." Temple also mentions, as the "perfectest figure of a garden" he ever saw, "either at home or abroad," the one made by the Countess of Bedford, who was the theme of Donne and his poetic brethren. It combined every excellence of the antique pleasure-ground; the terrace gravel-walk, three hundred paces long, and broad in proportion; "the border set with standard laurels, and at large distances, which have the beauty of orange-trees, both of flower and fruit;" the stone steps, in three series, leading to extensive parterres; the fountains and statues; summer-houses; and a cloister facing the south and covered with vines. These, with the ivied balustrade, and—

Wells mellowed into harmony by time,

composed a garden that suited, while it encouraged, the meditative temper of our ancestors.

The English garden of the sixteenth century was the Latin reproduced. Lord Bacon's walks and topiary work at Gorhambury were reflections of Pliny's Tusculan Villa. The solemn terrace, sloping lawn, little flower-garden, with fountain in the centre, and sculptured trees, were common to both. Evelyn's garden was a happy example. Perhaps the antique system had more than one feature worthy of preservation. It is pleasant to look at Pliny, through one of his own amusing letters, sitting in a room shaded by plane-trees, and, like Sidney—

Deaf to noise and blind to light;

or sauntering beneath an embowered walk of vines, so soft that his uncovered feet suffered no inconvenience. Pope describes such a path in his ingenious imitation of Cowley—

There in bright drops the crystal fountains play,
By laurels shaded from the burning day;
Where summer's beauty, spite of winter stays
And winter's coldness spite of summer's rays.

And Milton shows our first parents, in Eden, rising with the early dawn to dress the

—alleys green,
Their walk at noon, with branches over-grown.

Bacon, in gardening as in philosophy, had the prophetic eye. He foresaw the charm of ornamental scenery, which was to delight the refined taste of another generation. Mason praises him for banishing the crisped knot and artificial foliage, while he restored the ample lawn,

—to feast their sight,
With verdure pure, unbroken, unabridged.

Bacon and Milton were the prophet and the herald, Pope and Addison the reformer and the legislator, of horticulture—Pope in the Spectator, Addison in the Guardian. Neither was a mere theorist. Addison made a few experiments in landscape decoration at his rural seat, near Rugby; and Pope created a little Elysium at Twickenham. However modern rhymers about green beds may deride him, he loved nature and understood her charms. In a letter to Richardson, written in the freshness of a summer morning, he invites him to pass the day among his shades, "and as much of the night as a fine moon allows." From the heat of noon he retreated into his grotto—fit haunt for poetry and wood-nymphs! Sails gliding up and down the river cast a faint, vanishing gleam through a sloping arcade of trees; and when the doors of the grotto were closed, the changeful scenery of birds, woods and boats were reflected on the wall. As the sun sunk behind the branches, his terrace tempted him abroad: it commanded the finest reach of the river. At Richmond, in the words of Thomson,

—the silver Thames first rural grows,
Pair winding up to where the Muses haunt,
In Twit'nam's bowers.

The leafy walks of Ham were opposite, and Petersham-wood lent a dark frame to the bright hill of Richmond, of which the Saxon name, *Shene*, or brilliancy, is so happily descriptive. Not a foot of ground was overlooked or unembellished. Within the small enclosure of five acres, Pope had a charming flower-garden—his own work—an orangery, bowling-green and vineyard. There he feasted his friends, Swift saying grace, which Dr. Wharton declares that he always did with remarkable devotion:

'Tis true no lackeys dignify my boards,
But gardeners, threshers, which my Thames affords;
To Homer's health I drink, and if a toast to Dryden,
There comes your mutton, and these sallets my own.
From you old walnut tree a shower shall fall,
And grapes, long hanging on my only wall,
And figs from standard and espalier join.

Nor should that other garden be forgotten, where,

—through the gloom of Shenstone's fairy grove,
Maria's urn still breathes the voice of love.

It was the creation and home of a most accomplished person, who delighted in every refinement of rural taste, and brought elegance into a rustic farm, to—

Grace the low vales with many a budding rose,
Now founts of lilies distill,
Call for refreshing shades, and decorate repose.

Whately gave the best account of his "eye" lay the town of Hales Owen. The Wrekin, thirty miles distant, rose clearly above the horizon; a grove overhung a small valley, through which a rivulet flowed, with clusters of open coppice-wood scattered along its banks, and the shadow of every leaf marked on the water. Shenstone had no model to work after, but his zig-zag walk, gilt urn, and other eccentricities, may well be forgiven. But he felt the melancholy complaint of a heart ever sadder than his own:

How oft the scenes that offer rest,
And hearts, that cannot rest, agree.

"I feed my wild ducks, I water my carnations! happy enough if I could extinguish my ambition quite, or indulge my desire of being something more beneficial in my sphere."

Shenstone's hardest trial was the nearness of Hagley—it was the sometime living next door to the epic poet. What was Virgil's Grove compared with the Tinian Lawn, encircled by stately trees, so full of leaf that no branch or stem was visible—nothing but large undulating masses of foliage. How insignificant became all rustic ornament before the solitary urn, chosen by Pope himself for the spot, afterwards inscribed to his memory, and "shown by a gleam of moonlight through the trees." Whately touches the autumnal beauty of this scene with great sweetness: "It is delightful to saunter here, and see the grass and gossamer which entwine it glistening with dew; to listen and hear nothing stir except, perhaps, a withered leaf dropping gently through a tree." The exquisite lines of Thomson are recalled by this imitation:

—for now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft starting such as studious walk below.

By degrees, the influence of taste began to spread. Gardening, like criticism, was taught by the poets. Kent attributes his skill in laying out ground to the study of Spenser. But pictures helped him. In Pope's graceful letter to Lord Burlington, he speaks of

—Kent, who felt
The pencil's power

Stowe and Claremont were celebrated by Garth, Thomson, and Walpole: Esher, too, received the praise of the learned poet, to whom Kent was deeply indebted for leave and assistance:

Pleased let me stray to Esher's peaceful grove,
Where Kent and nature vie for Pelham's love.

Brown was another architect of gardens, who has found a niche in poetry. Cooper regarded his desolating style with indignation and contempt:

He speaks! the lake in front becomes a lawn,
Woods vanish, hills subside, and valleys rise.

But he had a good eye for particular effects, and his treatment of water at Blenheim was admirable. "I used to think it," was the lively saying of Walpole, "one of the ugliest places in England; a giant's castle, which had laid waste all the country round him." In the garden scene, Brown showed his power; he was the reformer of gravel-walks. A friend of mine reminds me of two other improvers of gardens—Mr Hamilton, who shaped the beautiful grounds at Payne's Hill; and the great Lord Chatham, who in the eagerness of his temper designed (as was by torch-light, and was so careless of expense, that he spread the streams in the little valleys of Kent and Middlesex into lakes, and covered the hills of Somersetshire with cedars that he beat from the nurseries of London. One charm of an English garden is quite peculiar to it—freshness and beauty of turf. The grass-plot is as much our own as the green hedge. Throughout Italy—with the single exception of Caserta—the bright English color is unknown. Perhaps the quiet courts of our colleges present the finest specimens of grass; still the meadows behind Trinity and Clare are abundantly gay and fruitful. There wantons the "pad" of the modern abbot—

His sleek sides bathing in the dewy green.

Happy is he in his labor and his rest. No commission disturbs his stall. He cares not for corn-laws, watched over by the benevolent eye of the Bursar; and in the warm twilight of a June evening, it is very pleasant to hear him leisurely pattering home under the dim avenue of limes.

The picturesque tourist in England may find numerous pleasure-grounds to reward his industry. It will be sufficient to specify the Chinese garden at Cassiobury, famous in Evelyn's time, with conservatory and pagoda full of porcelain, mandarins, paintings, and gold fish, all set off by large sea-plants; the antique flower-garden at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury's, with its walks over-arched by clipped lime trees; the rock-garden of Lady Broughton, who spent eight years in its composition; and of the late Mr. Wells, at Red-Leaf, where Nature herself is the most liberal and accomplished contributor. The chief beauty of White Knights, now broken up, arose from the display of exotics, and the variegated flush of color.

One word on London gardens may not be uninteresting. No passage in the Task is more familiar to poetic ears, than the description of the citizen's delight in a glimpse of flowers on his wall:

The villas with which London stands begirt,
Like a swarth Indian with his belt of beads,
Prove this
A garden in which nothing thrives, has charms
To soothe the rich possessor, much consoled
That here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Or night-shade, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates.

But a great change has come over the London gardens since Cowper's day. The late Mr. London drew attention to the costly plants found in them. He gave this explanation: The gardens of suburban streets are planted by speculative builders, and chiefly from nursery sales, which have been very frequent during the last twenty or thirty years. It is the custom at these auctions to mix rare with common plants, that the former may sell the latter. In this way, the choicest specimens have found their way into the grass-plots of cottage-villas, or the humbler rew.

I have not spoken of the moral influence of a garden; but it is lively and lasting. Is there not a holy truth in the angel's admonition to Esdras, (II. ix. 24-5.) "Go into a field of flowers where no house is builded, and eat only the flowers of the field; taste no flesh, drink no wine, but eat flowers only. And pray unto the Highest continually—then will I come and talk with thee." "Happy they who can create a rose, or erect a honeysuckle." The remark is Gray's, and history furnishes touching testimony to its truth. When Hoogh visited Sancroft in Suffolk, he found him working in his garden; "Almost all you see," said the good Archbishop, "is the work of my own hands, though I am bordering on eighty years of age. My old woman does the weeding, and John mows the turf and digs for me; but all the nicer work—the sowing, grafting, budding, transplanting, and the like—I trust to no other hand but my own—so long, at least, as my health will allow me to enjoy so pleasing an occupation; and in good south, the fruits here taste more sweet, and the flowers have a richer perfume, than they had at Lambeth." If Sancroft could have foreseen the Task, he would have heard his voice reflected in the writer's account of his own rustic labors:

—no works, indeed,
That ask robust tough sinews, bred to toil,
Servile employ; but such as may amuse,
Not tire, demanding rather skill than force.

Though a mightier hand than Cowper's had, long before, in a magnificent history-pieces, exhibited the earliest gardeners of the world reposing after their toil—

Under a tuft of shade that on the green
Stood whispering soft, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down; and after no more toil
Of their sweet gardening labor than sufficed
To recommend cool zephyr, and made ease
More easy.

We have, in our gallery of literature, two very celebrated personages, who were always longing for country seclusion, and at length obtained what they sought—Cowley and Bolingbroke. Perhaps this wish was the only one which to covetousness an that one which I have always had—that I might be the master at last of a small house and a large garden, and there dedicate the remainder of my life only to the culture of flowers and the study of nature." The lover of sweet fancies has reason to regret that Cowley did not find the Eden he anticipated, or live to make it what he hoped; he had the "inward eye which is the bliss of solitude," and discovered in the meanest flower or weed by the hedge-row—

Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

When Boswell mentioned to Johnson the saying of Shenstone, that Pope had the art beyond any other writer of condensing sense, Johnson replied: "It is not true, sir; there is more sense in a line of Cowley than in a page of Pope." He might have enlarged this criticism in his Life of Cowley; other poets may be read; he is to be studied. The multitude of his allusions cause a continual strain on the memory; and the richness of his fancy blinds the reader to the strength of his intellect; as in tropical woods the thickest trunk of the tree is hidden by the tall grass and plants, that climb up and encircle it.

In Cowley, the feeling for gardens, trees, and fountains, was natural and sincere. He was one

—whose heart the holy forms
Of young imagination have kept pure.

But it is worth remarking, that the complaint of his touching line—

Business, that contradiction of my fate,

was breathed long before by Bacon.

By the side of Cowley, Bolingbroke looks like fiction holding the hand of Truth: upon his lips, affection for the country was a sigh after flowers upon the stage. However, into woods and fields he went—everything was to be rural; the walls of his house were painted with implements of husbandry, done in black crayon. "I am in my farm," he wrote to Swift; "and here I shoot strong and tenacious roots. I have caught hold of the earth, to use a gardener's phrase, and neither my friends nor my enemies will find it an easy matter to transplant me again." Is it ungenerous to couple with Bolingbroke's affected love of gardens, the delight of Walpole in planting beeches and chestnuts at Houghton? "My flatterers," he wrote to General Churchill, "are mutes; they will not lie. I, in return, with sincerity admire them; and have as many beauties about me as fill up all my hours without dangling; and no disgrace attends me from the age of sixty-seven."

My notes on gardens have swelled into an essay; but I must say one word on their relationship to the pencil. Among ourselves, landscape gardening is confined within narrow boundaries. Few parts of England furnish materials for representing the pictures of Poussin, Claude, and the Poussins. Occasional situations may give the scenes of Ruysdael, Berghem, and Hobbema, Waterloo, and A. Vandervelt can be copied wherever trees, lanes, and water are found. Walpole included Claude in the list, but we have neither his architecture or sunshine.

The eminent author of "The Saint's Rest," being reminded of his labors on his death-bed, replied, "I was but a pen in God's hand, and what praise is due to a pen?"

Christian Advocate

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—We give a copious abstract of the proceedings of this body as late as received. Our abstract is made up from the official reports, published in the Times & Sentinel, under the supervision of a committee of the Conference. These abstracts will be continued during the session which, along with the Editorial Correspondence, will keep the readers of the Advocate fully advised, and at the earliest possible date.

QUESTION.—"Should Members and ordained Ministers of the Methodist Church attend the Circus?" This is what a *nomme de plume*, called Junius, propounds to our Editor. Under the circumstances, the tripod is silent, and no *ex-cathedra* response can be given. If the chair were in working order as they say of the Telegraph, we are sure the answer would be: *they should not*. It is to be regretted that occasion has ever required the asking of such a question. If any man seem to be contentious like Paul, we would cut him off with a word: "We have no such custom in the Churches."

MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. This work, we take it, is indispensable to the progressive *cuisine* of every house-wife. It contains the elements of that domestic accomplishment, which displays itself in the furnishing and conduct of pleasant and attractive homes. Somebody defines man as a "cooking animal." If so, cook-books should be studied, doubtless. This we believe is the best work, and latest—containing all the recent discoveries and perfections of the culinary art. At J. B. Steel's, No. 10 Camp st., New Orleans.

JOHN BUNYAN.—Those desirous of acquainting themselves with the Gulf Coast, will be richly repaid in the perusal of the communication from this excellent writer, on the first page of to-day's paper. Other letters will follow, replete with interest.

BLACKWOOD'S FOR APRIL.—This old standard is on the table. Fully equal to itself, which is as much as need be said.

We received this note just as we were going to press last week—too late for insertion.—[ED.

NEW YORK CITY, April 28, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER: The Missionaries are all in the city, and on to-morrow we contemplate sailing for China, on the ship "Ariel," bound for Shanghai. We shall not be able to complete the trip, and reach our destined field of labor, in less time than four months. It is not quite stormy without, and the wind comes as though it was immediately from the icebergs of the North. But still the Missionaries are in good spirits, and I have the consolation to know that God is able and willing to protect us by land and by sea.

Great responsibilities rest upon us, and we need the prayers of the whole Church in our behalf, that we may have sufficient grace to sustain us, and that our love for doing good and spreading the Gospel, may be unbounded. My prayer is, that the Church may be wholly sanctified to God—that Christianity may spread to the uttermost portions of the earth, and that heathenism may be dethroned from its power.

I remain your brother in Christ.

WILLIAM LAMBUTH.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—Before I sail for China, I desire through you to give my address to those of my friends who may wish to write to me after I arrive in my future field of labor. For letters, address as follows:

By overland mail. Paid, about 56c.
J. S. BELTON,
Shanghai, China.

Letters should be mailed by the 20th of each month, in order to arrive in New York in time for the China mail. For packages, as follows:
J. S. BELTON,
Shanghai, China.
Care of Middleton & Co., New st., N. Y.

Letters and packages addressed in this way, will arrive safely in China.

Insert this in your paper, and oblige
Your Bro. in Christ,
JAMES S. BELTON.

MOTHER SYMINGTON.—About one hundred years ago a clergyman in Massachusetts had a respectable neighbor belonging to his parish, who was notoriously addicted to lying; not from any malicious or pecuniary motive, but from perverse habit. This person was Captain Clark, a friend of the clergyman in all temporal matters, and a useful man in the parish. But his example was a source of much inquietude to the divine. He was determined to preach a sermon for the occasion. Accordingly he took for his text, "Lie not one to another." He expatiated on the folly, the wickedness, and evil example of lying, that nearly every person present thought that the clergyman was aiming at the captain. The service being ended, some one said to the captain, "What do you think of the sermon?" "Excellent! excellent!" he replied; "but I could not for my life keep my eyes off old Mother Symington thinking how she must feel, for he certainly meant her". This story was told by a daughter of the clergyman, who heard the sermon; to which she added: "When you see any folly or vice exhibited from the pulpit, before you look out for a Mother Symington, look within yourself, and see if Captain Clark is not there." Her advice had some effect, and may have again. [Belcher's Clergy.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, GA., May 5, 1854.

DEAR BRETHER:—The third General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, met in Columbus, Ga., last Monday. A very large proportion of delegates present at the opening of Conference—about 103 out of 120. The sessions are held in the body of the church; and our friends of Columbus present as commodious, substantial and handsomely finished a Methodist church as I have anywhere seen.

To-day the committee on Episcopacy, having examined the administration of the bishops for the last four years, reported a resolution approving the same, and "that the characters of the bishops do pass." It was passed by a unanimous and rising vote. Proper resolutions were also passed touching the lamented death of Bishop Bascom, Bishop Capers and Andrew have not yet appeared in Conference: cause of their detention unknown. There is a painful solicitude, lest it be personal or family affliction. Bishop Paine is not well, though occasionally able to preside. The venerable senior Bishop, SOULE, is bowing under age and long service and infirmities of body, though yet brave and erect. Those that look out of the windows are darkened." He complained yesterday that the audiences were blurred to his eyes—could see none of them distinctly, unless very near, recognized speakers mainly by the sound of voice, and even his hearing was becoming dull. Our Episcopal staff needs strengthening by at least half a dozen additions. In the last four years, thirteen Annual Conferences have been held without Bishops; *nine of these west of the Mississippi*. And yet these western and southwestern Conferences, young and forming, need the presence and counsel of our Episcopacy most. They are small, and have not as much strength in their delegations. Therefore, *it may be*, that this General Conference will adjourn with fewer Bishops than we need. The Episcopal Address is delayed for reasons already given.

Gathering as much as one can from the complexion of memorials, I am pleased to see a prevailing satisfaction throughout the borders of Southern Methodism. The structure of our Missionary Society may be subjected to material changes. It is susceptible of improvement.

The debate on the Book Concern opened yesterday, as order of the day. The galleries were well filled (as they are frequently) by a respectful audience and much interested. Rev. Mr. Ralston, of Kentucky, was for a Concern proper, located in the South. He was argumentative, and in his peroration impassioned. A stirring appeal was made to—southern feelings, *prejudices* some would say. The galleries came down several times! On the other side rose up Dr. Early, who gave us no figures of speech, but many stubborn ones of fact. He is *au fait* in this line. Dr. Early goes for no brick and mortar establishment, with printer's tools, presses, binderies, &c., ycleept *Book Concern*. We have no manufacturing cities among us—not yet prepared to locate it anywhere within our bounds to advantage of the Church; and not at liberty to outlay the money of the Church for the advantage of any place. He would have depositories supplied by an Agency. The champions on both sides are strong; the issue doubtful.

There are many new members in this body; hence a great deal of suppressed and pent-up speechifying. But they begin to pluck up courage and draw out pencil and paper, taking notes. Like Elihu, after years and wisdom have been heard, they are going to show *their* opinion also.

The committee raised specially to consider it, the *Ninth Section* will not stand in the Discipline at the adjournment of this General Conference.

Preaching is kept up through the week, at night. The congregations are very large and serious: the tone of the pulpit earnest, evangelical, and, without any special display of oratory, eloquent.

The Conference is entertained by the citizens of Columbus and the suburban village, Winton, with genuine *Georgia* hospitality.

Yours, H. N. M.

SHOUTING.

We commend the following incident, taken from the California Advocate, to those who are over fastidious about that religious vulgarism called "shouting." Some people are willing to tolerate this demonstration upon occasions of good fortune; or, even of trivial successes in worldly business, but would stop the mouth of him who finds the "pearl of great price." The case is now fresh in mind of an unlucky Methodist, who in an evil hour ventured into one of those straight-jacket churches, to be found in New England, and in parts not so far off, and was arrested for a vigorous *Amen!*

Another case in point. It happened on a time that a Methodist church in the Crescent was blessed with a revival of more than usual power and extent, for this latitude. The church stood in one of the most public thoroughfares, and large crowds were attracted by the novelty and extraordinary character of the proceedings. The people were all agog—the creoles and many others who had never seen things after this fashion; and, as is too often the case under such circumstances, there were amongst them "lewd fellows of the baser sort." To prevent interruption, the attendance of certain "Charlies," alias policemen, was secured. Now, it fell out one night, when mourners were plenty, and the singing run high, that one of the penitents, a good honest Teuton, passed from death unto life. A fact which he took no pains to conceal, but indulged more than the usual *quantum* of demonstration—he rose up and shouted; whereupon the vigilant guardians of the peace took him to the "lockup" for disturbing the meeting!

In the vicinity of a mining village in Eldorado county, during the present week, a circumstance occurred which is beautiful from the fact that the finger of God is so manifest.

Three men were mining together—a professor of religion and two non-professors. In the course of conversation the subject of religion came up, and one of them asked the professor a few trying questions about shouting, taking opportunity every now and then to say that he thought it was foolish, or it seemed so to him. The good Brother vindicated himself as best he could, but by the aid of the third in favor of his opponent, was rather losing ground. He felt stung, as many Christians would, for he could not make him feel fully why men shout when they are happy. But still the opponent would have his way, and say that it looked foolish.

Pretty soon this man was so lucky as to find on his claim a very pretty specimen of pure gold, and he immediately gave three shouts, which rang through the woods far away, and with every mark of joy waved his hand in triumph through the air. All at once his eye met that of the professor, and conviction, or a sudden awakening, seemed to have seized him, and the Brother's case was fully vindicated, far more so than he could have done it himself.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY—MAY 1.

Bishop SOULE took the chair, and opened the Session at 9 o'clock, by reading the Scriptures; singing the 261st hymn, "High on His everlasting throne," and offering up a solemn and appropriate prayer.

The Secretary of the last Conference then called the list of the Annual Conference, and the following delegates presented their vouchers of election, and took their seats accordingly, viz:

Kentucky Conference—Messrs. Kavanaugh, Ralston, Harrison, Huston, Crouch and Bruce.

Western Virginia Conference—Messrs. Thornton and Kellsy.

Missouri Conference—Messrs. Patton, Caples, Marvin and Ashby.

St. Louis Conference—Messrs. McAnally, Boyle and Lacy.

Louisville Conference—Messrs. Stevenson, Lee, Redford, Taylor and Parsons.

Holston Conference—Messrs. Patton, Wisly, Hicks, Sullins, Carter and Atkins.

Virginia Conference—Messrs. Early, Doggett, Dibbrell, Cowles, W. A. Smith, Rowzie, Langhorne, Rosser and L. M. Lee.

Tennessee Conference—Messrs. Hanner, Green, Hankle, Hughes, Scruggs, Pitts, Randle, Erwin, Taylor and Slater.

Indian Mission Conference—Messrs. Cumming and McAlister.

Arkansas Conference—Messrs. Stanford, Cobb, Steele and Carlisle.

North Carolina Conference—Messrs. Closs, Deems, Carson, Burton, Nicholson, Carter and Barringer.

Memphis Conference—Messrs. Blackwell, Harris, Brook, Boswell, Owen, McFarland, McMahon and Allen.

South Carolina Conference—Messrs. Shipp, Wightman, Gamewell, W. Smith, Walker, McSwain, Boyd and Stacy.

Georgia Conference—Messrs. Anthony, L. Pierce, Parks, Glenn, Evans, G. J. Pearce, Payne and Simmons.

Mississippi Conference—Messrs. Campbell, Drake, Pearce and Jones.

Alabama Conference—Messrs. Hamilton, Summers, Mitchell, McDaniel, Ferguson and Garrett.

Louisiana Conference—T. Samford.

Florida Conference—Messrs. Smith and Howren.

East Texas Conference—Messrs. Williams and Shook.

Texas Conference—Messrs. Thrall, Wesson, Alexander and Whipple.

Pacific Conference—Messrs. Winn and Boring.

Thos. O. Summers, of the Alabama Conference, was elected Secretary, and A. R. Erwin, of the Tennessee Conference, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The following Standing Committees were ordered to be appointed—the first eight to consist of one member from each delegation, viz:

1. On Episcopacy.
2. On Itinerancy.
3. On Boundaries.
4. On the Book Concern.
5. On Missions.
6. On Education.
7. On Revisals.
8. On Sabbath Schools.
9. On the claims of the American Bible Society.
10. On Temperance.
11. To ascertain the expenses of the Bishops and delegates to the Conference, and the best manner of defraying the same.

SECOND DAY—MAY 2.

Conference met at 9, A. M. Bishop Soule in the Chair. Opening exercises by Dr. Boyle.

The list of Conferences was called, and the following delegates presented vouchers of election, and took their seats accordingly:

Tennessee, E. Wadsworth; Georgia, Josiah Lewis, Alfred T. Mann; Mississippi, Wm. Winans, A. T. M. Fly; Alabama, T. W. Dorman, J. T. Heard, O. R. Blue; Louisiana, J. C. Keener, H. N. McTyeier; East Texas, O. Fisher.

It was, on motion of Dr. Early, resolved, that the Conference be called, and the Standing Committees announced, which were as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. ON EPISCOPACY—B. T. Crouch, Kentucky; S. Kelly, West Virginia; W. G. Caples, Missouri; T. Johnson, St. Louis; A. H. Redford, Louisville; E. E. Wiley, Holston; John Early, Virginia; M. M. Henkle, Tennessee; D. S. Cummings, Indian Mission; T. Stanford, Arkansas; Wm. Closs, North Carolina, M. Brock, Memphis; W. J. Parks, Georgia; W. M. Wightman, South Carolina; J. C. Jones, Mississippi; G. Garrett, Alabama; H. N. McTyeire, Louisiana; P. P. Smith, Florida; S. Williams, E. Texas; R. A. Alexander, Texas; J. Boring, Pacific.

2. ON ITINERANCY—J. G. Bruce, Kentucky; E. C. Thornton, West Virginia; E. M. Marvin, Missouri; J. Boyle, St. Louis; H. N. Lee, Louisville; D. B. Carter, Holston; L. M. Lee, Virginia; E. C. Slater, Tennessee; D. B. Cumming, Indian Mission; J. M. Steele, Arkansas; D. S. Nicholson, North Carolina; M. J. Blackwell, Memphis; S. Anthony, Georgia; W. A. Gamewell, South Carolina; L. Pearce, Mississippi; W. H. McDaniel, Alabama; J. C. Keener, Louisiana; F. Stewart, Florida; G. Shook, East Texas; H. S. Thrall, Texas; A. M. Wynn, Pacific.

3. ON BOUNDARIES—J. G. Bruce, Kentucky; S. Kelly, West Virginia; B. S. Ashby, Missouri; J. H. Lacy, St. Louis; R. M. Taylor, Louisville; W. Hicks, Holston; H. B. Cowles, Virginia; F. P. Scrugge, Tennessee; W. L. McAlister, Indian Mission; S. Carlisle, Arkansas; Robert Carson, North Carolina; J. W. McFarland, Memphis; J. C. Simmons, Georgia; J. Stacy, South Carolina; L. Campbell, Mississippi; I. Ferguson, Alabama; J. C. Keener, Louisiana; R. H. Howren, Florida; O. Fisher, East Texas; J. N. Whipple, Texas; A. M. Wynn, Pacific.

4. ON THE BOOK CONCERN—H. H. Kavanaugh, Kentucky; S. Kelly, West Virginia; W. Patton, Missouri; D. R. McAnally, St. Louis; E. Stevenson, Louisville; S. Patton, Holston; Wm. A. Smith, Virginia; A. L. Green, Tennessee; W. L. McAlister, Indian Mission; J. C. Cobb, Arkansas; Robt. O. Burton, North Carolina; G. W. D. Harris, Memphis; J. W. Glenn, Georgia; H. A. C. Walker, South Carolina; L. Campbell, Mississippi; T. W. Lorman, Alabama; J. C. Keener, Louisiana; R. H. Howren, Florida; O. Fisher, East Texas; J. W. Whipple, Texas; J. Boring, Pacific.

5. ON MISSIONS—J. C. Harrison, Kentucky; E. C. Thornton, West Virginia; E. M. Marvin, Missouri; D. A. Leeper, St. Louis; C. B. Parsons, Louisville; T. Sullins, Holston; A. Dibrell, Virginia; F. E. Pitts, Tennessee; D. S. Cummings, Indian Mission; J. M. Steele, Arkansas; Wm. Barringer, N. C.; W. McMahon, Memphis; A. T. Mann, Ga; R. J. Boyd, S. C.; L. Pearce, Miss; O. R. Blue, Alabama; H. N. McTyeire, La; F. Stewart, Fla; J. Shook, E. Texas; J. M. Wesson, Texas; J. Boring, Pacific.

6. ON EDUCATION—L. D. Huston, Ky.; E. C. Thornton, W. Va; W. G. Caples, Mo; J. Boyle, St. Louis; H. N. Lee, Louisville; E. E. Wiley, Holston; D. J. Doggett, Va; E. Wadsworth, Penn; W. L. McAlister, Indian Mission; J. Cowle, Ark; C. F. Deems, N. C; D. J. Allen, Memphis; G. F. Pierce, Ga; A. M. Shipp, S. C; S. M. Drake, Miss; A. H. Mitchell, Ala; T. Samford, La; P. P. Smith, Fla; O. Fisher, E. Texas; R. A. Alexander, Texas; A. M. Wynn, Pacific.

7. ON REVISALS—T. N. Ralston, Ky; E. C. Thornton, W. Va; W. Patton, Mo; D. R. McAnally, St. Louis; A. H. Redford, Louisville; J. Atkins, Holston; G. W. Langhorne, Va; J. W. Hanner, Tenn; W. C. McAlister, Indian Mission; S. E. Cobb, Ark; Wm. Carter, N. C; T. L. Boswell, Memphis; J. E. Evans, Ga; W. Smith, S. C; A. T. M. Fly, Miss; J. Hamilton, Ala; T. Samford, La; P. P. Smith, Fla; S. A. Williams, E. Texas; J. M. Wesson, Texas; J. Boring, Pacific.

8. ON SABBATH SCHOOLS—L. D. Huston, Ky; S. Kelly, W. Va; B. S. Ashby, Mo; J. K. Lacy, St. Louis; Z. M. Taylor, Louisville; J. Atkins, Holston; W. Rowzie, Va; T. W. Randle, Tenn; D. B. Cummings, Indian Miss; S. Carlisle, Ark; Wm. Carter, N. C; F. A. Owen, Memphis; L. Pierce, Ga; W. A. McSwain, S. C; A. T. M. Fly, Miss; J. T. Heard, Ala; T. Samford, La; R. H. Howren, Fla; S. Williams, East Texas; H. S. Thrall, Texas; A. M. Wynn, Pacific.

The Rev. Mr. Hovey, agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union, was introduced, and addressed the Conference at length, on the objects of his agency. When he had concluded, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the claims of the American and Foreign Christian Union upon the attention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On motion of Dr. Early, of the Virginia Conference, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to recommend the best mode of organising a Tract Society, and the best method of raising funds for carrying the plan into operation.

Dr. Early, of the Virginia Conference, presented an exhibit of the book interests of the M. E. Church, South, which was read, and, after some explanations from the Agent, was referred to the Book Committee.

Bishop Paine took the chair. Mr. Ralston, of the Kentucky Conference, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient for this General Conference to establish a Book Concern proper, embracing a publishing house; and that the committee on books and periodicals be instructed to prepare their report accordingly.

Dr. Drake, of the Mississippi Conference, moved that it lie on the table, and be made the special order for Thursday next, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Lee, of the Virginia Conference, offered a substitute, referring the matter to the Committee on Books and Periodicals, with instructions to report thereon on Monday next.

Considerable discussion sprung up on this question, in which Drs. Winans, Early, Drake, W. A. Smith, Lee, Ralston and others participated. The vote was then taken upon the substitute offered by Dr. Lee, which was lost. The question recurring upon the motion of Dr. Drake to lay the original resolution upon the table, and make it the special order for Thursday next, it was carried. The effect of it by striking out Thursday and inserting Monday. This motion was also lost. The vote was then taken upon Dr. Drake's motion, which prevailed, and the resolution of Mr. Ralston was accordingly laid on the table and made the special order of the day for Thursday next, at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MAY 3.

The General Conference met agreeably to adjournment, Bishop Soule in the chair, and was opened with the usual religious exercises by Dr. Wadsworth.

After reading the journal of yesterday, the standing committees, which had been organized, announced their respective chairmen and secretaries, as follows:

1. On Episcopacy: J. Early, chairman, E. E. Wiley, secretary.
2. On Itinerancy: L. M. Lee, ch'n., W. A. Gamewell, sec'y.
3. On Boundaries: H. B Cowles, ch'n., F. G. Ferguson, sec'y.
4. On the Book Concern: W. A. Smith, ch'n., J. E. Cobb, sec'y.
5. On Missions: W. McMahon, ch'n., A. Dibrell, sec'y.
6. On Education: D. S. Doggett, ch'n., C. F. Deems, sec'y.
7. On Revisals: Dr. Hamilton, ch'n., J. E. Evans, sec'y.
8. On Sabbath Schools: D. L. Pierce, ch'n.; J. T. Heard, sec'y.

G. F. Pierce, of the Georgia Conference, appeared and took his seat.

Bishop Paine took the chair and announced the following committees:

Bible Society: G. J. Pearce, G. D. Taylor, J. Stacy, E. C. Slater, W. H. McDaniel.

Temperance: L. Rosser, J. B. Payne, J. F. Hughes, R. O. Burton, J. Lewis.

Expenses of Delegates: H. A. C. Walker, A. Dibrell, J. C. Harrison, Thos. W. Randle, Wm. G. Caples.

American and Foreign Christian Union: D. S. Doggett, L. D. Huston, W. Winans.

The first named in these committees being chairmen.

The chair called for petitions, memorials and appeals.

Mr. Ralston presented a paper from the Kentucky Conference, instructing the delegates from that Conference to vote for a change in the discipline allowing a Bishop to appoint a preacher to the same circuit or station for a longer period than two years, when, in his judgment, it might be necessary. Referred to committee on Revisals.

Mr. Huston offered a petition from the quarterly meeting Conference, of Covington, Ky., praying that changes be made in the discipline, abolishing the office of Presiding Elder in the Church—allowing a lay delegation in our Conferences, and making a Bishop for each Conference.

This petition elicited considerable discussion; but was finally disposed of as the other Referred to the committee on Revisals.

Dr. Patton presented a memorial from the Holston Conference, asking an appropriation from this Conference to aid in establishing the Holston Christian Advocate on an independent basis, which was referred to the Book Committee.

Dr. Hamilton offered a memorial from D. Pratt, Esq., Prattville, Ala., in reference to the location of a Book Concern at that place, tendering two large brick buildings, with sufficient number of lots for residences, etc., for that purpose.

This communication was, on motion, referred to the committee on Book Concern.

Bishop Soule presented a petition of Joel Sanders, asking for himself and others, that a new Conference be formed in North Louisiana and part of Arkansas; which was read and referred to the committee on Boundaries.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial from the Florida Conference, asking that all in the Discipline referring to the subject of slavery, be expunged.

Dr. Boring presented a paper from the Pacific Conference, praying the establishment of a Book Depository in San Francisco; which was referred to the Book Committee.

Bishop Soule presented a paper from G. L. L. Davis, of Maryland, preferring claims against the Church for legal services claimed to have been rendered in the Church suit; which was read.

And pending its consideration, the Conference adjourned, with the benediction by Bishop Soule.

[Sundry other memorials were presented and referred; which will be noticed when called up for action in the reports of the committees to which they have been referred.]

FOURTH DAY—MAY 4.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, A. M., agreeably to adjournment, and was opened with religious exercises, conducted by Dr. L. Pierce, Bishop Soule presiding.

Bishop Paine then took the chair, and called for the reading of the journals of the preceding day; which were read and approved.

The chair announced the following committees:

On the Ninth Section: W. A. Smith, Wm. Winans, Whiteford Smith, Jefferson Hamilton, Wm. Patton, H. H. Kavanaugh, Thomas Johnson, S. Kelley.

On Tract Society: Thos. O. Summers, L. M. Lee, J. C. Keener, C. F. Deems, F. A. Owen.

Memorial of Stoval: L. Pierce, J. Boring, J. W. Hanner.

Bishop Soule then took the chair.

The memorial of G. L. L. Davis, pending the consideration of which the Conference adjourned yesterday, was taken up and referred to a committee of examination.

The question which had been made the order of the day, was then taken up, viz: the following resolution of Mr. Ralston, that it is expedient for this General Conference to establish a Book Concern proper, embracing a publishing house; and that the committee on books and periodicals be instructed to prepare their report accordingly.

Mr. Ralston remarked, that he did not intend making a set speech, but wished to offer some statements in reference to the principles involved. The question is as to the propriety of erecting a publishing house proper, or a continuance of the agency. He took the affirmative, referred to the General Conference at Petersburg—the common conviction of the members—the universal desire and expectation of the people. The argument against a Book Concern proper, was the want of funds; this argument exists no longer; and now the opponents of the measure must take other grounds; what, he knew not. He affirmed that to publish, had been the policy of the Church from the beginning—had succeeded admirably. He referred to the Bible Society and American Tract Society as examples to sustain his views. The importance of circulating religious knowledge was obvious. All are agreed upon this. The real question is, what plan will best promote the diffusion of books, and not so much the comparative cost of books: the multiplication and circulation of them was the main question. The purchase of the books in certain places might awaken prejudices which would restrict the circulation. The natural order is first to procure books, then circulate. To procure books they must first be printed: to print, we must do it ourselves or get others to do it for us. The friends of hiring the work done, must prove that it is cheaper to buy than to make, or that to purchase is better than to publish *in the South*. How can they prove this? They must assume the imbecility of the ministers and members of the Southern people at large. Will this be affirmed? Or will they say the circumstances are unfavorable, our climate bad, soil poor?

The speaker enlarged very forcibly on the positive advantages of this class, possessed by the South: and expatiated on the great prospects in the future lying before the Southern country.

Dr. Early then took the floor, saying that he had no appeals to make to public prejudices. He meant to present facts and figures. He was with Mr. Ralston in principle, but not in prejudices. He had taken this subject closely under review, and was prepared to speak and act advisedly. With him, economy was first, and he felt it his duty to give such facts as he possessed, whatever might be the result. The question was—"was it most discreet and proper to establish a publishing house?" He had sought for information at the best sources, and obtained it. He maintained that few publishers were printers, and many of the most extensive publishers had no printing establishments. Such was the case with the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Society, and others. He stated that there was a distinction between printing and publishing: we might publish without printing, and gave instances of this. Seventy or eighty thousand dollars must be necessarily used in buildings and fixtures—the interest and insurance on which would be heavy, and proportionately subtract from the active capital. He remarked that the New York Book Concern, with all its advantages, had yielded not more than 3 per cent. per annum. Another question, "where should it be?" must be considered. He held that it must be in a manufacturing city; and showed the difficulty of attempting the work in any other sort of place. As a Virginian, he had the right to use his own means to build up manufactories in any city he pleased; but did not claim the same right to use the funds of the Church. He regretted that local prejudices should have been appealed to, and begged they should have no place in the discussion. Manufacturing was coming South, and the prospects were increasing. He maintained that trade will seek its level, and the law of commerce must rule in this as well as in other cases. By reference to various instances, Dr. E. showed that, by a division of labor, printing could be hired at prices lower than we can do such work: spoke of the difficulties and expense of importing raw materials to and products from divers points named, with a view of showing that a great commercial city possessed advantages for transportation which none others could have. He repudiated the idea that books would not be bought *simply* because they were printed in the North; believed that all our capital should be active; advocated the policy of establishing depositories at principal points, such as Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Memphis; and thus equalize the benefits of the book interests, and insisted that the constantly growing character of the country embraced within the bounds of the Church, was such as to render it more than probable that a publishing house located now would not be the proper place a few years hence. He insisted that great care should be taken in the first step in this matter, and closed by remarking that he had more to say at another time.

On motion of Dr. Green, Conference adjourned, with the benediction of Bishop Soule.

FIFTH DAY—MAY 5.

Conference met according to adjournment, Bishop Soule in the chair; religious exercises were conducted by Dr. Winans.

Bishop Paine then took the chair, and the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

J. B. McFerrin, of the Tennessee Conference; J. Cowls, of the Arkansas Conference; reserve, *vice* T. Johnson, and D. A. Leeper, of the St. Louis Conference, appeared and took their seats.

Reports were called for, from Standing Committees.

Dr. Early, Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

DEATH OF BISHOP BASCOM.

The Committee on Episcopacy, in their review of the Episcopal administration of the last four years, have had their attention turned to the painful fact of the death, during that period, of one of the Bishops. They deem it highly appropriate, in making a report of this fact to the General Conference, to present for adoption the following resolutions:

Whereas, in the providence of the God of all wisdom and grace, the M. E. Church, South, has been called on to mourn the loss, during the first year of his ministry as a Bishop, and in the ripe maturity of his faculties, influence and usefulness, of Henry B. Bascom.

Be it therefore Resolved, That while we bow with profound submission to the will of God in the solemn visitation by which Bishop Bascom was removed from the Church, by death, on the 8th September, A. D. 1850, and within a few months only of the time of his election and ordination to the Episcopal office, we feel, most sensibly, the loss to the Church, occasioned by that unexpected and mournful event.

Resolved, That the eminent services of Dr. Bascom during the eventful period of the organization of the M. E. Church, South, a crisis which called forth in full strength his giant powers in defence of Southern Methodism, and placed him in the foremost ranks of her able and loyal supporters, are entitled to this expression of grateful remembrance on the part of the General Conference, and embalm his memory in the affections of his surviving cotemporaries, and of the Church at large.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the journal of the General Conference, and a copy of them be furnished by the Secretary to the family of the departed Bishop.

The chairman of the same committee made a second report, approving the Episcopal administration; and recommending that the character of the Bishops pass; which was adopted.

Petitions, memorials, &c., were called for.

These having been received and disposed of, the Conference proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday. The discussion of Dr. Ralston's resolution was resumed.

Dr. Green being entitled to the floor, called for the reading of the resolution, after which he proceeded. He would direct the Conference to the points made by Dr. Early. He thought the Dr. had made important points which deserve consideration.

He had no quarrel with the North; he once had, but the cause thereof had been removed. He had no opposition to any people or place North, but would not ask them what course he should pursue in this matter, as he might not get an impartial answer. He reviewed Dr. E.'s argument in reference to publishers not printing their own books. He would go right into the middle of the question. He granted that as a general truth, the division of labor tended to cheapen the product; admitted that when the value of a product was not equal to the labor and cost of production in any given case, the product should be bought, not made; he illustrated: to build one house, it were better to buy the prepared material; but to build a thousand houses, it were cheaper to prepare the material than to buy; so of other things. Where publishers do not print, it is because of smallness of capital; still such publishers must of necessity bear their proportionate part in all the expense of publishing; and maintained that if the expense ultimately exceeded the amount necessary for an outfit, it were better to commence manufacturing at once.

The point to which he would refer, would be the cost of building. He could build a house, let it stand ten years, charge year by year the interest on cost with the yearly insurance, and at the end of that time sell for a profit—could do this easily in any one of ten cities which might be named in the South. On the subject of depositories, there would be such establishments with publishing or printing house, as well as without it. The American Tract Society operated on the running system from year to year, but that was not analogous to this. One was to be a permanent place. In reference to the argument drawn from the fact that large printing houses hired work done, it did not apply, as it was incidental rather than otherwise. The question of transportation he regarded as unimportant in the argument. Look at our wants—at the demand on us—the expectation in reference to this subject. We continued, as a Church, nearly half of the whole number of Methodists in the United States, more than half the territory of the same. We have all requisite material, and noble people. The West, he thought, would soon feed and dictate to the world. Three of the four millions of people looked to us for books of various kinds; and he was ashamed for us to take the lead in matters of this kind in the South. We had all that was necessary to make books, and we ought to do it. The South made railroads, steam-engines, brown domestics, etc., cheaper than the North could do it. In all that the South had to make, taking all things into account, she had best the North. But why was there no large printing house in the South? Because no one could control the market in the South. We could control that market for our own people, because here the product was wanted and here it ought to be made. A publishing house proper, would develop home talent and improve the literature of the South. He said that on a different principle we could only command a fraction of the labor usually employed in printing, and catch it up here and there as we could. Further he stated we were not committed so the world as on this subject. We were able to do the work ourselves; the people expected it of us, and it ought to be done. Were we ever to do this work? If not, when should we commence? We see no better than we can ever do it. Why not employ our own people? there are enough of them; they were ready and willing to work. He felt like sitting down at once. The present system might continue, but arrangements for manufacturing were incomplete. Let the committee on books be instructed to appropriate a definite amount for investment—carry on the present system until better can be made, then work for ourselves henceforth and forever.

Mr. Ferguson in the course of his remarks said he had been in favor of a Book Concern eight years ago—was in favor of it now. He would discuss the question on its merits. He was not influenced by local considerations. The consumer, he said, must pay for the cost of production: and if the South used more books, the South must pay her proportion. The people of Alabama expected us to establish a Book Concern, and would be disappointed if it were not done.

Mr. Dorman hoped that the sentiments of Mr. Ferguson would not be taken as the sentiments of Alabama generally. There were other and different sentiments from what had just been heard, to be hereafter expressed.

Dr. Boring moved that the discussion of the question of a Book Concern, be resumed each day at 10 o'clock until disposed of, which prevailed.

NOW AND THEN.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW—HOW IT WORKS.

The Editor of one of our best exchanges, the Caddo Gazette—notices the results of License in Shreveport. We knew something of the state of things there sometime since. The workings of the law there is demonstrable proof of what it would do every where if enforced. We believe that this measure would do more for morals and religion in any community where it could be adopted, than everything else put together. Liquor selling and liquor houses stand in the way of political, social, and religious reform. Take the political movement which, above all others, we believe in and advocate. Not opposing, nor excluding other reforms movements, we say, attempt and establish this, others will be then more easily accomplished. Drink and grogshops have been the most potent means by which demagoguery has corrupted our foreign population, and controlled the ballot box. We shall think the country safe when it becomes sober.

In December last the good citizens of Shreveport met at the ballot box and voted away the privilege of vending spirituous liquors to the drink. Prior to that time our town had acquired, and very deservedly, the unenviable reputation of being one of the most dissolute and dissipated places in the South. Intemperance was carried to an excess; the coffee houses tolerated by law and proved a snare by which it was difficult to pass; hot punches before and the exhilarating julep and refreshing cobbler in summer, were baits too alluring not to entrap many a victim. These establishments were thronged with visitors from morning till night; around their doors the idle loafer hung continually, letting no opportunity escape to swill his beverage; here the country gentleman met his city friend, and over the social glass discussed the events of the season; and here was the favored resort of all who had a leisure hour or a few dollars to spend.

The consequence of this universal vice was constant tumult and breaches of law. Ladies could scarce promenade the streets, without being shocked by the most obscene and profane language, intimidated and often insulted by the drunkard or rowdy; disgraceful fights, frequently terminating in bloody death, occurred almost daily in our streets; our Mayor's docket was filled with prosecutions, our jail crowded with offenders. Night was hideous with the revels of bacchanalians; in a word, the laws of good citizenship and good order were violated with impunity, and our town presented a perpetual scene of saturnalian festivity.

Such scenes becoming intolerable, the better portion of our community, awakened to a true sense of propriety and morality, and with their might, repealed the odious license law. Upon the first day of January last, the repeal law took effect; upon that day the dram establishments were closed, and upon that day a reaction took place in the popular mind, and ever since our town has been improving in its moral phase.

It was said by the advocates of the license law, that its repeal would not effect the desired end; that the people would drink, if the bar-room doors were closed, they would buy liquor by the bottle and use it at home. That a few of our most esteemed citizens make this a practice, is very true. But

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

is not the question. Has the prevention of selling liquor by the small been accompanied by beneficial results? One of the prime objects of the anti-license law was to remove temptation, and cut off the inducements to drink. Has this been effected?

Look at our streets upon the Sabbath; parade them at night; examine the records of our city courts; mark the quiet and tranquility that pervade our town at all hours, and the conclusion is forced irrisistibly upon the mind, even of the most skeptical, that the veto of the liquor traffic has done more to extirpate vice and crime from our midst, more to invest our town with a dignity of bearing, and give it an air of peace and order, than all the stringent police regulations, sermonizing and moral sunsion combined, could ever possibly accomplish.

This leads us to the consideration of another point, which is now agitating a good portion of our country, viz: Is legislation the legitimate and proper mode to prohibit, *in toto*, the sale of ardent spirits?

Recent developments, educed by the action of the corporate authorities of Shreveport, having materially weakened our faith in the "mesterly inactivity" of moral sunsion, and, in an inverse ratio, enhanced our confidence in the efficacy of legislation, we answer without hesitation, that if so desirable an end can be attained at all, it must be under the supreme majesty of the law.

For many long years the world has tried the potency of moral sunsion; temperance associations have been organized, good and gifted men have pleaded with all the energy and eloquence that their cause inspired, yet they have not been successful. We all grant that they have done much to remove the burning curse from our land, much to restore the inebriate to his lost position, but the *ultima Thule* of their hopes—the total prevention of the traffic—has not been consummated. Why is this? Because we are met by inducements at every step; the misguided hospitality of friends spreads the entangling web in our path; our own erring disposition leads us into temptation, and the consequence is—resolution is disarmed, moral courage yields to the appetite, and we are plunged in the vortex of dissipation. We have sought for remedies in vain; all have proved inadequate to the end. Let us now try the virtue of legal enactments. Pass laws prohibiting, not only the sale, but the manufacture of the poison, and the consumption must necessarily cease. Let the law be rigidly enforced and the penalty certain; and thus, by striking at the root of the disease, and drying up the fountains whence flow the tide of evil, we will entertain the hope of subjugating the demon that has desolated the hearth-stone and the heart, and filled the world with mourning and tears.

PREACHING FOR ETERNITY.

BY REV. H. BONAR, D. D.

"When do you intend to stop?" was the question once put by a friend to Rowland Hill. "Not till we have carried all before us," was the prompt reply. Such is our answer, too. The fields are vast, the grain whitens, the harvest waves; and through grace we shall go forth with our sickles, never to rest till we shall lie down where the Lamb himself shall lead us, by the living fountains of water, and where God shall wipe off the sweat of toil from our weary foreheads, and dry up all the tears of earth from our weeping eyes. Some of us are young and fresh; many days may yet be, in the providence of God, before us. These must be days of strenuous, censeless persevering, and if God bless us, successful toil. We shall labor till we are worn out and said to rest.

Many of our readers have seen, we doubt not, a small work of Vincent, the non-conformist minister, respecting the great plague and fire in London. Its title is, "God's terrible Voice in the City." In it there is a description of the manner in which the faithful ministers who remained amid the dangers discharged their solemn duties to the dying inhabitants, and of the manner in which the terror-stricken multitudes hung with breathless eagerness upon their lips, to drink in salvation ere the dreaded pestilence had swept them away to the tomb. The churches were not long open, but the pulpits were silent, for there was none to occupy them—the hireling had fled. Then did God's faithful band of persecuted ones come forth from hiding places to fill the forsaken pulpits. Then did they stand up in the midst of the dying and the dead, to proclaim eternal life to men who were expecting death before the morrow. They preached in season and out of season. Week day or Sabbath was the same to them. One hour might be canonical or uncanonical; it mattered not; they did not stand upon nice points of ecclesiastical regularity or irregularity; they lifted up their voices like a trumpet, and spared not. Every sermon might be their last. Graves were lying open around them; life seemed now not merely a handbreadth, but a hair-breadth; death was nearer now than ever; eternity stood out in all its vast reality; souls were felt to be precious; opportunities were no longer to be trifled away; every hour possessed value beyond the wealth of kingdoms; the world was now a passing, vanishing shadow, and man's days on earth had been cut down from three-score years and ten into the twinkling of an eye! Ah, how they preached! No polished periods, no learned arguments, no labored paragraphs chilled their appeals or rendered their discourses unintelligible. No fear of man, no love of popular applause, no over-scrupulous dread of strong expressions, no fear of excitement or enthusiasm prevented them from pouring out the whole fervor of their hearts. That yearned with tenderness unutterable over dying souls. "Old Time," says Vincent, seemed to stand at the head of the pulpit, with his great scythe, saying, with a hoarse voice, 'Work while it is called to-day, at night I will mow thee down.' Grim Death seemed to stand at the side of the pulpit, with a sharp arrow, saying, 'Do thou shoot God's arrows, and I will shoot mine.' The grave seemed to lie open at the foot of the pulpit, with dust in her bosom, saying—

"Louder the cry
To God,
To men,
And now fulfil thy trust;
Here thou must lie—
Mouth stopped,
Breath gone,
And silent in the dust."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: We left Charleston under the blazing glow of a conflagration that had illuminated our chamber and roused us from sleep; and, as we swept along our iron path, the triumphant flames were waving their long hands to Heaven, emulous of towering above the top-loftiest church-steeples, and like them pointing to that only land where hoarded gains are *insured* in the oath of Heaven, and bankruptcy cannot follow the "fullness of God."

Many suffered, and some were losing very much by the fire; and it was painful to see some, who had been generous with their means and personal attentions in entertaining the late Commercial Convention, among the chief losers. But, alas! for human weakness; we know not when we or our friends are best off. Calamity is commonly the road to comfort. And many a house has been burned to ashes that the outcast ones might find their way to the Kingdom of God in the light of the devouring flames. Suffering is indispensable to success. The agate needs polishing; the diamond must be cut and set before it is honored or useful. Misfortune's iron arms often throw us into the bosom of Divine mercy. The loss of Earth often proves the gain of Heaven.

"No traveler ever reached that blessed abode
Who found not thorns and briars on the road."

May God give the sufferers of Charleston a thousand-fold more than they they lost, in the things that never perish.

The wheel-hoofed horse fled like a meteor, and bore us along through the Carolinas, and over as much poor country as is generally found in a Western Territory, all told; and brought us to Richmond, the music of whose roaring rapids, like the strains of Orpheus, is raising it to a high commercial and manufacturing centre in the lap of this goodly Mother of Statesmen and of States. Here we paused. After spending the evening at our hotel in the company of several friends, we retired to rest, still listening to the enchanting murmur of these magnificent Falls, and smiling at the recurrence of the question the country lady put to her husband at Niagara, when she asked him if the water run all night? We slept, and waked—the Falls were awake first, or the stream ran all night. The ascending sun found us rolling away on a descent towards the North Pole; for philosophers tell us the equatorial regions bulge up by reason of the centrifugal force, and it is evidently true. What a curiosity it presents of water running up hill; for the mouth of the Mississippi river is nearly four miles above its source. Speaking of a river reminds us that we are now ascending the Potomac.

The questions are going round among the passengers: "Where is Mount Vernon!" "Have we yet got in sight of Washington's grave!" To which the general reply given was that the boats always toll their bells as they pass that place. In a short time we found ourselves approaching the object of our regards, and the conversation turned upon as then stated, that the Southern ladies, led by the ladies of Georgia, had resolved on purchasing the grounds, and dedicating them to their country and the public enjoyment. With heads uncovered we stood and mused over the past, the present, and the future. One of our company, Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, silently drew from his pocket an old letter, and as is his wont, began to scribble on the top of his hat. I am allowed to send you the pencillings of that moment. Here they are:

IMPROMPTU:

Respectfully inscribed to the Ladies of Georgia who had arranged for the purchase of the homestead of Washington, and devoting it to the public use.

Hark! hark! 'tis the sound of a summons to pause,
And the tribute of homage to pay;
We're passing the Mecca of millions of hearts;
At this shrine let us worship to-day.

Toll the bell! toll the bell! let the funeral note,
Like an echo that never can die,
Peal over these waves like a spirit's sad wail;
Here the ashes of Washington lie.

The urn holds his dust under Death's regal seat;
But his heart, like a sone of the sky,
Engirts us; then, why should Humanity weep?
For our Washington never can die.

The Soul of the Patriot loos'd from dust,
Walks o'er Earth on his mission for God;
While oppressors, and tyrants and despots enthron'd,
Are blanched and appalled at his nod.

Then, joyful in sorrow, our tribute we'll pay,
To his death-like life of labors resigned;
For his grave is a throne of more power to-day
Than the thrones of all monarchs combined.

Then come from the South, ye fair daughter of God,
And redeem from the shambles this shrine;
Make vocal its hills, vales and streams with his fame;
God bless you! your work is Divine!

We believe in positives; and, if that is not poetry this is Washington City; we cannot be mistaken here. But, what a looking place! though not our first view of it. It looks like a congress of continental villages assembled together to keep the distinguished *saints* in perpetual memory of "the hole of the pit whence they were digged."

The public buildings are grand and beautiful, but strangely out of place for convenience or sightliness. It looks as if the nightmare of the dark ages in a storm of architectural passion had whirled the city through a kaleidoscopic camera obscura, when in a fright, the Government houses in "squatter sovereignty" seized upon the first vacant lots they could reach, without regard to the uses for which they were designed. But let us go into some of them. This is Mr. Secretary Davis's. How courtly, yet genial; how polished and manly, yet affable and permeating. He wears the red mantle of Mars, yet seems as gentle, urbane and kind tempered as if the only other place in the world suited to his noble powers, had been the pulpit. He is a preacher as it is; and if occasion requires, can publish a few discourses, of the Missionary class, containing globular arguments of the most convincing character. He has been tried, and can be trusted. War is a great evil—but not the greatest. Col. Davis is a man for an emergency.

Here is Mr. Secretary Marcy. Very dignified, very gracious—very sedate. Our companions said he rarely allowed himself the indulgence of mirth. No wonder, with such responsibilities on his shoulders; yet we had the pleasure of shortening his face for a minute, and provoking him to a hearty laugh, which no doubt will add at least a few minutes to his laborious life.

Now for the White House. Cards. All right. The President holding a conference with Miss Dix. We little thought the President would, in any particular, resemble the patriarch Jacob; yet here he is, at an early hour, wrestling with an Angel! Not that he is so much in earnest to be blest—though none can be in her presence without feeling purer and better,—and I reckon Frank needs a benediction; but she is here to plead against the veto of the bill appropriating 10,000,000 of acres of the public lands for the benefit of the insane. What a mission! What a woman! the Howardess of the age. We had heard of the greatness of a United States President: but lo! a greater than the President is here. Let us leave the modern Jacob and the mighty Angel, and call another day. If we outlive her, we intend to try and enthrone her among the stars: for we believe the present names and figures on celestial maps and globes, most barbarous and blundering. We shall try and get them reformed; and while we would install Washington in the constellation Orion, we assign to Miss Dix the beautiful chair of Cassiopea. We had the pleasure of meeting her in the Congressional Library, and saw her eye moisten at the narration of an incident which took place recently at Charleston, where a mother, after being twenty-two years in the Asylum, walked out on the green, and coming up to a band of musicians playing for the insane, called one of them, her son. He was amused, then amazed—had always thought his mother dead! She had not seen him since he was five years of age; but how like a mother, whose eyes are in her heart, she knew her boy! Investigation proved her correct. He claimed her, and the trustees delivered the mother to the care of the noble son.

But we pause before the majesty of that grand poetic conception, suggested by the disinthralling enchantment of heaven-born Music.

We are reminded here of a curious incident that took place awhile since in the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Kentucky. Rev. L. D. Houston, of the Methodist Church, was preaching to the unfortunate inmates. When the discourse was ended, one of the most intellectual men who was confined there, came up to him and taking him by the hand, said that sermon had restored him—that he was in his right mind; and he wept with emotion. It proved true; and he was allowed in a shorter time than is usual after the restoration of reason, to take his departure for his home.

Now for a rest. Sabbath is coming, and we shall hear W. H. Milburn, the chaplain, preach, and then send you another line.

Yours, SALATHIEL.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER—Both in regard to the item itself, and the time of its insertion. It will be seen that the M. E. Church, South, is in a fair way of having justice done:

Decision in the Methodist Church Case.—The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case involving a partition of the Methodist Book Concern interests in Cincinnati, between the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was given on Tuesday, upon all the points in favor of the Church South, thus reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Ohio. The National Intelligencer says that this decision not only establishes the right of the Church, South, to a proportionate share of the common funds and property, but also declares a division of the Church to be a valid act, and that the two divisions, South and North, are equally legitimate. Judge McLean did not sit in this case.

GETTING ON TOO FAST.—A pious old slave had a wicked master. This master had much confidence, however, in the slave's piety. He believed he was a Christian. Sometimes the master would be serious and thoughtful about religion. One day he came to the old slave, with the New Testament in his hand, and asked if he would explain a passage to him. The slave was willing to try, and asked what it was.

"It is here in Romans," said the master.

"Have you done all it tells you in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John?" inquired the slave, seriously, fixing his eyes upon his master.

"No, I haven't," said he.

"Then, you are getting on too fast—too fast, master. Go back to the beginning of the book. Do all it tells you until you get to Romans, and you will understand it easy enough then; for the good book says: 'If any man will do My will, he will know the doctrine.'"

If any of our readers ever hear anybody arguing about a hard text in Romans, or somewhere else, and worrying to know what it means, just tell them this story about "getting on too fast." [Juvenile Instructor.

LONGFELLOW POETRY.—An inquiry has for some time been carried on as to the English genealogy of Professor Longfellow, the American poet. In its course, the following lines have been produced by some kind investigator in Wales, certainly not very flattering to their subject. They are copied from a window shutter of an inn at Brecon, called the Golden Lion, kept by one Thomas Longfellow, about half a century ago:

Tom Longfellow's name is most justly his due,
Long his neck, long his bill, which is very long too;
Long the time ere your horses to the stable is led,
Long before his rubbed down, and much longer till fed;
Long indeed may you sit in a comfortless room,
Till from kitchen, long dirty, your dinner shall come.
Long the often told tale that your host will relate,
Long his face while complaining how long people eat;
Long may Longfellow long ere he see me again—
Long 'twill be ere I long for Tom Longfellow's inn.

NEW BRAUNFELS.—This is an interesting colony of some 3000 Germans, near San Antonio, Texas. The first settlement was made in 1844, by Prince Solms' Braunfels and about 1000 of his countrymen. In 1846 an additional number united; after enduring the most frightful hardships; in consequence, not less than 60 orphans were, at one time, under the care of an asylum, which the inhabitants erected for the purpose. They subsequently, as they become older, mostly provided for themselves. The town is represented as a neat thriving place, with schools, churches, stores, manufacturing establishment, etc. The citizens have a number of benevolent and social organizations; among which, are an Agricultural Society, a Mechanic's Institute, a Harmonic Society, of Political Debates, and a Farmer's Society.

ARAB GALLANTRY.—A Frenchman, while residing in one of the Oriental cities, was once watering some flowers in a window, and accidentally filled the pots too profusely, so that a quantity of water happened to fall on an Arab, who was below basking in the sun. The man started up, shook his clothes, and thus gave vent to his feelings respecting the offender: "If it is an old man who has done this, I despise him; if it is an old woman, I forgive her; if it is a young man, I curse him; but if it is a young woman, I thank her." The young Frenchman, who had managed to keep out of sight, laughed heartily on hearing the malediction that fell to his share for his carelessness. In the Arab's gradation, the reader will not fail to be struck by his tone of gallantry, a qualification for which the "true believers" are not remarkably notorious.

Gold three dollar pieces will shortly be issued from the Philadelphia mint.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED, in Mobile, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Wm. M. Lovelady, Rev. John H. Gines, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss CATHARINE E. WILKINSON, of Mobile.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Eutaw, Ala., on the 20th of April, 1854, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Rev. Wm. M. and Mary A. Lovelady, aged 4 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Little Lou was an interesting child—the hope and comfort of her afflicted father. During the prevalence of the recent epidemic in Mobile, her mother was taken from her—her little brother also died, and she and an only sister were left to soothe the sorrows of a bereaved father. Now she is gone to join that mother and brother in the kingdom. Her pure spirit is saved from the world's rude touch, secure in the presence of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

Her last illness was painful and protracted. She was emphatically a little *sufferer*, and a patient one, too. At no time did she murmur, fret, or repine; but bore her afflictions with a degree of patience and fortitude worthy of one advanced in age and experienced in grace. But her sufferings are ended. Her father watched by her bed-side until her sweet spirit took its flight from earth. And "here," said he, "we part." Yes, my brother, but not always. You part to meet again. Your dear ones are fast crossing the flood and entering the haven of perfect rest. God gave, He took, He doeth all things well." And now, farewell, dear Lou, farewell.

"We would not call the back again
To this cold world of ours,
Where all that's fair and bright must fade,
As summer's sweetest flowers."

JAS. M. PATTON.

Departed this life, on the 17th of last March, Sister SARAH ANN, consort of Michael Hooter, in Yazoo county, Miss. Sister H. had not the advantage of early religious training, though she was the subject of very early religious impressions. She was converted when but fourteen years old, joined the M. E. Church, and lived a worthy and exemplary member for thirty-nine years, when death closed her earthly career.

The writer visited her several times during her late protracted illness, and always found her happy and rejoicing in the Lord. When spoken to with regard to her prospects beyond the grave, she spoke with great assurance that all was well.

Thus lived and died the pious Christian, the devoted wife, and affectionate mother—exhorting her family and attending friends to meet her in heaven. The last words that fell from her sainted lips were—Glory! glory! glory!—those most befitting the departing (not the dying) Christian.

April 27, 1854. R. T. JONES, P. C.

☞ *List of* REMITTANCES *received at the office of the* NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, *from* APRIL *28th to* MAY *11th, inclusive.*

B—G. Benedict, $3; D. M. Bruner, $1 50; G. S. Bonner, $1 50.

C—D. C. B. Connerly, $8; W. Chapman, $1 50; D. C. B. Connerly, $25; T. Clark, $1 50; L. Connerly, $10.

D—Z. Dowling, $10.

E—G. F. Ellis, $6; J. W. Ellis, $1 50.

F—J. W. Fields, $12.

G—E. W. Griswold, $10.

H—R. J. Harp, $15; Mrs. A. E. Heard, $1 50; J. J. Hutchinson, $4; Mrs. M. House, $1 50; W. C. Hurt, $1 50.

J—A. C. Jones, $1 50.

L—T. J. Lacey, $9.

M—Wm. Myers, $1 50; W. P. Miller, $6.

N—Mrs. A. E. Noble, $1 50.

R—R. Y. Rew, $5; R. Randle, $5.

S—D. Swicord, $1 50.

T—B. R. Thompson, $2; Mrs. C. Treat, $1 50; O. Tatum, $1 50.

V—W. Vaughan, $10.

General Intelligence.

THE ELECTION.—Below we give the vote of Monday. The figures speak for themselves:

	Precincts							
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII	Total.
Obas. Pride	290	341	311	475	503	593	4 9...	3172
N. E. Bailey	291	338	308	407	502	591	455...	2956
James Prague	289	342	310	471	502	586	452...	2958
[illegible]								
J. F. Rub	174	127	222	160	88	161	350...	1288
H. N. Bayburn	171	125	219	155	88	162	345...	1265
Average majority								1751
Greatest majority								1907

The contract for carrying the mail between this city and Mobile, for the next four years, from the 1st of July, has been awarded to Messrs. Jas L. Day & Co.

D. C. Jenkins, Esq., editor of the Democratic Advocate at Baton Rouge, has been appointed, by the Governor, Commissioner of the First Swamp Land District, vice Hugh Grant resigned.

Mr. V. D. Terrebonne has been re-elected Mayor of Thibodaux. The vote on the question of "License," or "No License," was extremely close—the first having carried the day by *four* votes majority.

It is not what we possess, which makes us happy, but what we enjoy. It is not what we have not, which gives us pain, but what we desire. [Lord Kaimes.

Some one having lavishly lauded "Longfellow's aphorism," "Suffer, and be strong," a matter-of-fact man observed that it was merely a variation of the old English adage, "Grin and bear it.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Under the rule of Barnum, the tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace will be only 25 cents.

A MISER.—It is said there is a Madame De L. in New York who is taxed for $14,000 of real estate and $1100 personal, and altogether is worth $50,000, who begs in the street and lives in the greatest destitution in the garret *of her own house!*

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY?—In reply to this question, Gen. Foy, a distinguished orator in the French Chambers, gave the following answer: "Aristocracy in this 19th century is the league, the condition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning, carry all honors without deserving them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them."

SMART LAD.—A negro boy being sent by his master to borrow a pound of lard from a neighbor, thus delivered his message:

"Missus Thomson, mussa sent me over to borry or beg a pound of hog tallow; he say he got de old sow up in de pen, fatten', he gwine to kill her day before yesterday, and he cum over week 'fore last, and pay all you owe us!"

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN CALIFORNIA.—Considerable debate has recently occurred in the California Legislature relative to the Nebraska bill. It seems to meet with little more favor in California than that with which it was received in the Northern States. Many of the California papers are violent in their denunciation of the bill and its originator.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster and El Dorado.

CALIFORNIA.

By the Webster we have received files of California papers to the 15th. We extract from the San Francisco Chronicle of April 15, the following summary of the events of the fortnight:

The incidents of the past fortnight are neither numerous nor startling. The interior newspapers continue to give encouraging accounts of mining operations, and we must believe that the working man has never been more liberally rewarded for his toil. Business continues to improve, and all agree that the State was never more prosperous. Every steamer comes loaded with immigrants, and although many citizens are leaving for the East, yet not one in twenty but contemplates returning.

The cultivation of the soil keeps pace with the increase of population, and sufficient breadstuffs will be raised this season to supply the entire State. Forty thousand acres of wheat are growing in San Joaquin county.

Col. H. P. Watkins, recently convicted of "filibustering," has been sentenced by Judge Hoffman to pay a fine of $1,500.

Major Emory, who pleaded guilty to a similar indictment as that against Watkins, was also sentenced to pay a fine of $1 500.

The ship Challenge, with the troops enlisted by the Mexican Consul, sailed for Guaymas on the 2d inst. She was libeled by the U. S. Marshal, but was released upon giving the proper bonds.

The sloop-of war Portsmouth sailed from San Diego, April 4, for the Gulf of California, to look after the filibusters. The steamer Columbus returned to San Francisco on Sunday last.

A new pass through the Sierra Nevada, to Carson Valley, is reported.

A quicksilver mine has been recently discovered in the coast range of mountains, about seventy miles south of Pacheco's Pass, and said to be equal in richness to the New Almaden mines.

An address, highly interesting and instructive, was delivered on Monday evening last, in the Musical Hall, by Gov. Stevens, of Washington territory. Subject: The Survey and Exploration of the Northern Route for the Pacific Railroad. The Governor departs in the steamer of the 15th inst., to place the results of his explorations before Congress.

Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city on Monday, 10th inst.

The San Francisco Mint is in operation, the first deposit being made by Adams & Co. The new coin is not yet in circulation.

Arrivals from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands bring no important news.

A Methodist Church for colored people was dedicated in this city, on the 22d inst. It is forty feet by eighty, and contains a lecture-room and a school-room.

The municipal election in Sacramento, on the 24 inst., resulted in the success of the whig ticket, by an average majority of 280.

New discoveries of gold have been made in the tributaries of Russian river. Several hundred people are now at work there.

The "Fugitive Slave Law" has passed the Senate by a very large majority. It had been previously passed in the Assembly.

The suit of Thorne *et als vs.* The City of San Francisco, has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State in favor of the plaintiffs, and confirming to them all the city lands, valued at several millions of dollars.

A lump of pure gold, weighing twenty-seven pounds, has been found at Yankee Hill, near Columbia, by a poor Italian, who, the day before the finding of the prize, begged a dollar to purchase a breakfast.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT SAN FRANCISCO. *Great Loss of Life.*—The following account of a dreadful steamboat explosion, which occurred in the bay of San Francisco on the 15th, was published in an extra of the Commercial Advertiser, immediately previous to the sailing of the steamship John L. Stephens for Panama.

San Francisco, April 15, 4 P M.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, the steamers Secretary and Nevada left from Pacific Wharf, bound for Petaluma. At twelve o'clock precisely, while crossing San Pablo bay the Secretary burst her boiler, carrying death and destruction in every part of the boat to the passengers, of whom a large number were on board. So great was the force of the explosion that the boat was literally torn to pieces. The Nevada happened to be near, and immediately rendered every possible assistance. She immediately put about after caring for the survivors and attending to the dead. Many persons were blown overboard and their bodies not recovered. The Nevada arrived at San Francisco at three o'clock with the survivors and the bodies of those recovered. We learn from Capt. Travers, of the Secretary, that the scene on board after the explosion was awful, the groans of the dying and wounded, and the cries of those whose friends were lost being heart-rending.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Col. Walker and his band left San Vincent on the 16th of March, bound for the Rio Colorado, from whence they intend to go, as some say, to Texas, and according to others, to the town of Altar, in Senora. Their force consists of about 70 men, and they took with them a brass field piece, (a four pounder,) fifty extra stands of arms, fifteen mule-loads of ammunition; provisions, such as corn, beans, etc., sufficient to last them a month, about sixty head of cattle, and about four hundred horses and mules, belonging to the Rancheros in that neighborhood. Six mule-loads of dry goods, the property of Don Man'l Retes, and all the gold and silver vases and ornaments, images, etc., of the Church of St. Thomas, they likewise took with them, with the intention, it is said, to dispose of these articles to the Yuma, Apache and Papago Indians, in barter for cattle, horses and provisions.

Dates had been received at Panama from Sydney to the 21st February. The commercial news was flattering, and the gold receipts encouraging. In political matters everything was quiet and of a satisfactory character.

On the 23d ult., H. B. M. steam-sloop Virago, Com. Marshall, arrived from the Gulf of San Miguel, having on board Lieut J. G. Strain and the rest (fifteen) of the U. S. Darien exploring expedition. Mr. Andrew Hogue, Civil Engineer, of Springfield, Ohio, attached to the expedition, died from debility and exhaustion in about twelve hours after being landed at Panama. He was buried next evening. Lieut. Strain having remained in Panama after he had forwarded the balance of the party across the Isthmus, to receive his friend's dying wishes, and make proper arrangements for his interment. The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. Hollins, being at Aspinwall ready to receive them, sailed for New York on Monday night, the 24th, as soon as the party got on board.

The news from Bogota, the federal seat of government, is to the effect that a revolution had broken out in that city, and an attempt had been made to assassinate President Obando, which, however, was frustrated. One of the revolutionists, a General, whose name we have not learned, summoned the troops to the Grand Plaza, where he made an address to them, declaring for a change of government. What favor his ideas met with, we are unable to state. In the meantime, however, Obando's Government had called upon the adjoining provinces for assistance to put down the revolutionists. There is but little doubt that the call will be responded to, and peace and order speedily restored.

From Peru we have later dates, being from Lima and Callao to the 12th April. The news is not very definite or interesting. There had been no more horse throat-cutting battles, but all accounts agree in stating that President Echinique was on his last legs; and there is scarcely a doubt that the next arrival from Peru will bring intelligence of his overthrow and flight from the country. It does not follow that Peru will be any better or more honestly governed when it falls into possession of the revolutionists.

An immense emigration from Australia to Peru is taking place, owing to the stories which have gone to the former country as to the great riches of the Amazon gold washings. On their arrival at Callao, the poor deluded miners first find out how sad is to be their disappointment, as nothing of an encouraging and definite nature has yet "turned up" to give the least encouragement to further efforts to seek gold in Peru. The consequence is, that hundreds of these miners come to Panama to procure passage to California, where they will take a fresh start in toiloing, hoping for "better luck" hereafter.

FROM ACAPULCO.—The purser of the El Dorado, Mr. Jno. Hamo, has kindly furnished us the following memorandum:

On the night of the 28th ult., the mail steamship John L. Stephens arrived at Panama from San Francisco, with 550 passengers and $1,000,000 in treasure. By this arrival we learn that Acapulco was in a state of siege and blockade. The John L. Stephens, in attempting to enter that port for her usual supply of coal and provisions, was fired at by the blockading squadron, and brought to. The particulars of this affair seem to be these: In approaching the harbor of Acapulco, a ship (or bark) and a schooner were discovered ahead, drawing out from under the land. An unshotted gun was fired by the Mexican Commodore, who, at the same time, lowered his boat to communicate with the Stephens, but the signal not being heeded by the commander of the steamer, who showed every disposition to run the blockade, a depressed shot was fired, when the engines were stopped, but, after losing headway, the steamer commenced drifting in towards the shore, when the engines were again started, whereupon a shot was again fired by the Mexican at just sufficient elevation not to hit the steamer. This ball, whistling over the steamer, had the desired effect, and the engine bell was promptly rung to "stop her," which being done, Capt. Pierson immediately lowered his boat and communicated with the Mexican commander, and requested permission to enter the harbor—basing his request very justly upon the ground that he required both coal and provisions to pursue his voyage. The Mexican, with exceeding politeness, declined acceding to his request, stating that his orders were imperative to allow no vessel to enter or depart from the harbor, and if the Stephens attempted to enter he would sink her if he could. But, to show his consideration, he offered to send a boat ashore to communicate with Santa Anna, who was encamped about three miles above the fort of Acapulco, with from 300 to 500 men, to ascertain his wishes—premising, however, that the request would meet with a decided refusal. Believing the same thing, and not willing to consume more time and what little of coal was on board, Capt. Pierson wisely concluded to push on for Panama, where he arrived as stated above, on the night of the 28th, after a passage of about thirteen days from San Francisco, with about three bushels of coal on board.

It may be interesting to our readers to know that the Mexican Commodore was smart enough in communicating with the Stephens, to get that vessel between his little fleet and the fort, which is in possession of the revolutionists, under Alvarez. As the Stephens got from between the belligerents, a brisk cannonade commenced on both sides, which was being carried on with much spirit when the Stephens left.

Santa Anna with his troops had a large force of the revolutionary party in his rear, and the insurgent city of Acapulco in his front. Alvarez had let him get into the province of Guerrero, by apparently abandoning the only mountain pass through which an entrance could be effected—but after Santa Anna had got fairly in, the pass was again occupied, and he had no other alternative but to push for the sea coast, where he was encamped near the sea shore, in sight of passing vessels.

European News by the Pacific.

The intelligence brought by the Pacific yesterday, says the New York Herald, May 24, although it announces no new or striking episode in the sanguinary drama which is now being enacted, is still of a highly interesting character. Its principal feature of importance is the statement that the Russians have entered Servia.

From the Baltic, we learn by way of Copenhagen, that one of the divisions of the allied fleets, under Rear Admiral Plumridge, had captured five Russian merchant vessels laden with salt. The main body of the fleet had passed Bonholm Island on the 13th, and as a heavy cannonading had been heard in that direction on the night of the 15th and 16th, it was conjectured that operations had already commenced in the Gulf of Finland.

No naval engagement has as yet taken place in the Black Sea. There had been a report that Odessa had surrendered to the combined squadron; but it turns out not to have been true. The allied fleet was still in Kavarna Bay, and the main force of the Russian fleet was anchored in the harbor of Sebastopol. Some Russian vessels had, however, been signalled off Basonia, so that it is not improbable that we may soon hear of the capture of such portions of the fleet as venture upon these isolated movements.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes a long report of the Emperor from Prince Gortschakoff, giving the details of the occupation of the right bank of the Danube by the Russian troops. According to his account the Russian loss in forcing the passage below Brailow was only six men killed and sixty wounded; but in crossing at the arm of Somovo, they had upwards of 400 killed and wounded, including amongst the latter three colonels and five subaltern officers. Another account states that at Matschin three Russian and three Egyptian battalions remained dead upon the field.

The new protocol, signed by the Four Powers at Vienna, appears from the account given of it in the Austrian *Lloyd*, to be of a highly important character. It guarantees that the unity of the Four Powers shall endure until the aim they all have in view shall have been attained by one common line of action; and furthermore, that no one of the contracting powers shall enter into any negotiations with Russia for regulating the chief points of dispute in the Eastern question, without the joint knowledge and approbation of the three other Powers. If this description of the treaty be correct, Prussia is at length committed to a decided co-operation with the Western Powers. We must, however, wait for some more authentic confirmation of its accuracy, before we can speculate with safety on its probable results. The difficulty between Austria and Prussia, in the negotiation of their separate treaty, is said to have had reference to the occupation of the Polish frontier by Russia.

The treaties of England and France have exchanged ratifications. The offensive and defensive—which has been concluded between them. It appears that notwithstanding the evident understanding which exists between the two governments, the preliminaries of the treaty were not arranged without some difficulty. France was desirous of having a treaty which would embrace objects beyond those of the present war, but England refused to enter into engagements that would bind her to any course of policy not legitimately arising out of the present crisis. This difference did not, however, oppose any serious obstacles to the execution of the treaty.

The Russian system of defence appears to be now gradually developing itself. The Island of Aland has not only been evacuated by the Russian troops, but orders have also been issued by the Emperor to all the pilots and men capable of bearing arms, to emigrate to Finland, and when vessels cannot be removed, to sink and destroy them. This system is to be pursued not only along the whole extent of the Russian shores in the Baltic, from Helsingfors to Cronstadt, but also in the Black Sea, from Odessa to Sebastopol. One mode of defending the entrance of Cronstadt is new and dangerous. Strong iron chests, charged with powder and other combustible materials, are sunk in the channel, and connected by wires to a galvanic battery. Above the chests is some machinery, which, on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel, completes the galvanic circuit, and explodes the mine. A hundred of these dangerous inventions are sunk in the narrow entrance to Cronstadt. All the posts that had been established between Ghelemdjik and Gagri for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, which forms the principle article of commerce between the mountaineers of the Caucasus and the Turks, have been demolished and the garrisons withdrawn.

The authorities of the Hanse Towns have issued a notification prohibiting the exportation of all articles deemed contraband of war. No Bremen ship is permitted to carry two sets of ship's papers or a foreign flag. The British Government has formally demanded of Spain that she close her ports against Russian privateers if Russia issues letters of marque.

A Russian Secretary of Embassy is reported to have arrived at Athens with a communication from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Greek Government. It is stated that the Greek firms in London, Liverpool and Manchester, have contributed funds in aid of the insurrection against Turkey. The expulsion of all the Greeks from Constantinople is confirmed.

The funeral of Professor Wilson took place in Edinburgh on the 7th April, in the presence of a large number of mourners. The leading public bodies were present to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed. The students of the University headed the funeral cortege.

Mr Hiram Hutchieson, President of the Bank of Hamburg, (S. C.,) has given five thousand dollars to the South Carolina College, for the purpose of founding a scholarship to aid in the education of indigent young men of merit.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, May 5.—The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult., three days later than by the Pacific. The quotations for Cotton show an advance of about ½d. for Middling, though the market did not close as active as it opened. We append Milligan & Co's commercial summary.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Liverpool*, April 22.—The cotton market opened at the commencement of the week with a good demand, but fell off considerably towards the close. The sales of the week reach 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000, and exporters 2,000 bales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¼, middling Orleans 5¾, fair uplands 6¼, and middling uplands 5¼d. per lb. There has been a good demand for flour from the trade, and the demand has been freely met by holders, though prices have advanced during the week about 1s. Western Canal is quoted at 38s 6d., and Ohio 39s. Wheat has also been in good demand, and holders have freely responded. An advance of 3d. has taken place. It is quoted at 12s 3d. to 12s. 6d. Corn is quiet, and white is quoted at 42s. In lard there has been a fair demand from the trade, which has been freely met by holders, and no improvement has taken place. The quotation is 62s. per cwt. Beef and pork are dull. Bacon is more active, and is quoted at 42s. The weather is fine, with refreshing rains.

LONDON MARKETS.—*London*, April 22.—Sugar of all qualities has been in good demand during the week, and prices are firmer. All qualities of rice have declined. Coffee is dull.

MONEY MARKET.—The rates of interest are lower, and consols are now quoted at 87¼ to 87⅞. The transactions in American securities have been small.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—It was rumored at Paris and Vienna that a treaty offensive and defensive had been signed between Austria and Prussia.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.—Sweden is said to have entered into a positive engagement with Russia, to the effect that she will not at one time permit more than four ve-sels belonging to the allied powers to enter her harbors. The arrangement includes Norway.

There is nothing new from the seat of war.

SUCCESS OF THE TURKS.—A dispatch received at Paris confirms the previous accounts that the Turks had in three battles at the mouth of the Danube been successful against superior forces. In

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE DEAD.

Dead are everywhere!
In mountain's side, the plain, the wood profound;
All the wide earth—the fertile and the bare—
Is one great hospital ground!

Within the populous streets,
In solitary houses, in palace domes, where pomp and luxury meet,
Alike how the mandates he.

The old man of his chair;
The sports-child murmuring its wordless song;
The bridegroom and the fair, the rich, the poor,
All—all to death belong!

The sunlight glide the walls
Of kingly sepulchres overwrought with brass;
And the long shadows of the cypresstalls
Athwart the crimson grass.

Strong of name time,
Builded their glorious cities by the sea;
And yet all in their greatness sat sublime,
As if no change could be.

Oh no was the eloquent tongue!
The poet's heart, the sage's soul was there;
And living echoes with their children young
The faithful and the fair.

They were, but they are not;
Some rise and set, and earth put on her holiness,
Whilst man, submitted to the common lot,
Went down into the brash.

And still, amid the wrecks
Of mighty generations passed away,
Earth's fairest growth, the fragrant wild flower, decks
The tomb of yesterday.

And to the twilight dews,
The bathed evening forth, as he who went,
In hope of morning; to the grave to weep,
To breathe in low laments.

Thus God are everywhere;
With voice in love, or tenderness, or faith;
Wherever is pleasure, pomp, or pride, where'er
Life is or was, is death!

OPENING OF JAPAN.—The Overland China Mail, of Feb 25, contains very important intelligence from Japan, to the effect that the country will shortly be opened to the commerce of all the world. The visit of Commodore Perry in July last, has no doubt hastened the event, which his return would probably have accomplished; but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans.

While Commodore Perry deemed it the wisest course, after delivering the letter of the President of the United States in due form at Uraga, to allow six months to elapse before requiring an answer; Admiral Poutiatine, without dictating the place where he should hold intercourse with the Japanese authorities, went as directed to Nangasaki, and has succeeded in negotiating, apparently without any sacrifice of national dignity, and with the sort of success which the world was more prepared to expect from the practical republic than from the Russian autocracy.

According to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived, and after entertaining him at a feast ashore, entered upon the objects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance, they stated very candidly that the Japanese government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. In this spirit, all the ports of Japan might at once be considered as open to foreign vessels requiring to refit or take in supplies of wood and water; but, to avoid disturbances, the crews must not be allowed to land. This, however, is only confirming what foreigners have already enjoyed, without always fairly acknowledging. With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade would come into operation.

We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are farther inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had ever been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in this part of the globe to any one who did not look steadily and exclusively to his own fortune, and how to obtain honors without deserving them. Sir Bowring may not be insensible to either, but he is less likely than any of his predecessors, or any Admiral we have seen on the station, to overlook the opportunity of achieving a lasting reputation for himself.

Seven years ago an expedition on a large scale was projected under Sir John Davis, but was considered of so little importance that Sir Thomas Cochrane preferred removing the squadron to narn head money in Borneo; and the scheme was never resumed. Subsequently a sloop-of-war has visited Japan, but without any important purpose in view, or any one likely to accomplish it. Our intercourse, in short, since 1808, the then Captain Pellew, in the Phaeton, "excited a fierce hatred in the minds of the Japanese," having had a tendency to confirm rather than remove prejudices against our country. Now, however, that Japan is likely to be opened without aid, whether or not England may be excluded from the arrangements, we trust those upon whom they devolve will enter into such stipulations as shall best secure the true and enlarged interests of commerce with the least chance of creating misunderstandings with the Japanese; and to that end many of the one-sided and selfishly abused provisions of the China treaties ought to be avoided.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH.—Adverting to the very minute details often related of the peculiarities of literary men, Diogenes says:

"Mr Harrison Ainsworth is a great historical student, as all who have read his works must be aware. He is thoroughly up in English history, from the time of Brutus and his three sons down to the gentle reign of our present Queen; and knows every body who has lived in any period, whether it be William the Conqueror, or Jack Sheppard. It is said, he can repeat the history of every nook or corner of the Tower of London on the darkest night. In his house is fitted up a museum of articles used by burglars, thieves, pickpockets and highwaymen, which he takes a simple pride in showing to visitors. In his back yard, which is surrounded by high walls, is a miniature gibbet, for the amusement of his children and those of his neighbors, who play at hanging each other by way of childish sport. He has a pet jet popy, which he calls his 'Bonny Black Bess;' and his will bequeaths the proceeds of his literary labors to the erection of an asylum for all young convicts who will acknowledge they drew their first breath of vice from his novels. His will also expresses a desire to be laid side by side with Dick Turpin—provided the resting place of that popular individual be correctly ascertained."

A CALIFORNIA LAKE.—The Placerville Herald says that Lake Bigler is one of the curiosities of California. It is a lake fifty miles long and from ten to twenty miles in width, situated between two distinct ridges of the Sierra Nevada, and but one and a half miles north of the road to Carson's valley. According to the Herald it is a perfect paragon of a lake, a miniature paradise among the mountains. Its wildly beautiful and romantic shores are lined with forests, and its waters, which never freeze, although surrounded by snow during a great part of the year, abound in many varieties of fish, among which the salmon and speckled trout predominate. So clear are its waters that the objects on the bottom are distinctly visible at a depth of thirty or forty feet. Upon the eastern side of the lake is a vast cavern extending to an unknown distance into the heart of the mountain. The entrance is arched in a peculiar manner, and the place, which has never been explored, is believed by the Indians to be the abode of the evil spirits of the mountains.

KISSING.—Hardly any two females kiss alike There is as much variety in the manner of doing it, as in the faces and manners of the sex. Some delicate little creatures merely give a slight touch of the lip. This is a sad aggravation. We seem to be about to "have a good time," but actually get nothing. Others go into us like a hungry man to a beef-steak, and seem to chew up our countenance. This is disgusting, and soon drives away a delicate lover. Others struggle like hens when burying themselves in the dry dirt. The kiss is won by great exertions, and is not worth as much as the trouble it costs. Now, we are in favor of a certain shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long; and, when the fair one "gives in," let her administer the kiss with warmth and energy. Let there be soul in it. If she close her eyes, and sigh deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to "slobber" a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird sends his bill into a honey-suckle, deep, but delicately. There is much virtue in a kiss, when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received in our youth last us many years; and we believe it will be the last thing we shall think of when we die.

SOME ABSURDITIES OF FASHION.—A late traveller, in descending the Danube, was struck with the crowd of new carriages on board the steamboat, and, on making inquiry, learned that they were destined for Bucharest. He was told that every Wallachian gentleman, able to keep a carriage at all, considered it indispensable to have a new one annually, whether the old one was worn out or not; and that no carriage would answer unless it was made at Vienna, and transported by steamboat, that being the costliest method of taking it to Bucharest.

We naturally laugh at the absurdity of such a fashion, and ask, with the traveler, why coaches made at Bucharest, by mannfactnrers from Vienna, would not answer the purposes of the Wallachians? Yet are not we Americans, though far superior to the Wallachians generally in civilization, guilty of fashionable follies quite as ridiculous? Is not Paris to us what Vienna is to them! We have actually seen coaches from the French capital sold for prices far above their worth, simply because the purchaser imagined they must be better than American ones, though it is notorious to all familiar with mannfactnres of this description, that no coach-makers in the world equal our own, in the combined lightness and stability of their vehicles of all varieties.

So also in matters of dress. A French bonnet will sell for twenty five dollars, when one made here, upon the same pattern, and with similar materials, will not bring half that sum. French fashions are all the rage, no matter how absurd.

A few months ago, Louis Napoleon re-established trains at court, and already our would-be aristocracy are wearing trains too. Frequently, in imitating Parisian styles, we exaggerate them, or apply them where they are entirely unsuitable, and thus ont-Herod Herod. The lady of Louisville, Kentucky, who appeared in the muddy streets there, the other day, wearing an enormous train, which a little black page supported, furnished an illnstration of this. Instead of copying the court fashion she only oscricatured it. The Empress Engenia would no more think of wearing her court mantle in the street, than she would of going up and down the Boulevards, with her crown on her head, like the queen in the story-book. Another frequent example of the absurd manner in which French fashions are applied here, is the wearieg of carriage dresses or ostriage bonnets for promenade, or the going out a-shopping, in the morning, in rich silks and dinner costume. The attire of the Parisian lady is, at worst, suitable for the occasion; but American ladies copy indiscriminately their foreign models.

Throughout our whole social life may be seen similar absurd imitations of European customs, which being totally inapplicable to our condition, make us the laughing stock of intelligent Frenchmen. Our fashionable people eat, sleep, and rise up, at hours suitable to an idle aristocracy, and not at those indispensable to men in active business, as most of the heads of rich and fashionable families are. Their amusements are those of *ennuied* drones, not those appropriate for over-tasked merchants, manufacturers, or professional men. To dance half the night; to flirt with other men's wives; and to go the round of fashionable social follies generally, may answer for a class of hereditary nobles, whose chief object in life is to kill time, but not for working republicans, who have no leisure for such child's play. Yet we continue to practice these modes of so called recreation, denominated parties, merely because they are of foreign origin, though actually they furnish no recreation at all to grown up men or women, but are, to speak plainly, positive bores.

We might follow up the subject, and show that, in scores of things, Americans are as absurd in their fashions as the Wallachians, who will eot have a new coach, unless it is brought from Vienna by steamboat. While we laugh at others, it is as well to look at ourselves, and see if there may not fairly be laughter raised at our expense also. [Philadelphia Ledger.

TURKISH WOMEN.—The cure with which the Ottomans have always kept their wives and daughters apart, still prevails in Constantinople. To ask a Turkish gentleman after his wife or his daughters, is to give him a mortal offense. If he alludes to them, he calls them "the home" or "the house." He will tell you that the house is well. Also when he announces to his friends the birth of a daughter, he says, "a veiled one," or "a stranger has been given to me." He is taught by the Koran to honor his wife, and to believe that she will be, equally with himself, a participator in heavenly felicity. The teaching effectually displaces the vulgar error that declares Mahometans to believe that women have no souls. Polygamy is allowed to this day in Turkey, but it is so surrounded with social and religious difficulties, that it is rarely practiced. The Koran allows a Musulman to marry four legitimate wives, but tells him expressly that it is meritorious to marry only one. In Constantinople, the ulemas, the great bodies of government officials, the naval and military officers, the tradesmen and the workmen, have generally only one wife.

In the provinces, one wife is even more generally the rule. And now, all the great officers of State make a merit of wedding one wife only, to show a good example to their countrymen. Nor is the wife a slave entirely. In her own apartment she is supreme mistress. She may receive her female friends and her male relations; she may go ont in the day time, veiled and attended; and her husband consults her on all his affairs. She is not the painted doll we have read of. She is thoroughly domestic and is effectually protected by the State from cruel treatment. The Mussulman is bound by law to maintain her according to his rank, if he fails in this, she may claim a divorce. When he marries her, he gives a present to her relatives, instead of expecting a dower as with us. She has the earn of the household, and if he be poor she employs her leisure time in spinning. She children—the girls until they are married, and the boys until they enter one of the public schools. If the Ottomans have one tender chord in their bosoms, it is that which is always awakened within them, at the sound of the maternal name. Women may even perform the functions of the Iman, recite prayers, and, under extraordinary circumstances, they may be vested with political powers. Yet, undoubtedly, the Turkish woman is not yet free. The law allows her to see her distant relatives only once in each year, if her husband objects to more frequent visiting; her relatives are also subjected to legal interference. [Household Words.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—A Frenchman, newly arrived in London, impatient to see the town, but fearful of not finding his way back to the hotel, carefully copied upon a card the name pointed upon the wall at the corner of the street in which it was situated. This done, he felt himself safe, and set out for a ramble, much upon the principal vulgarly known as "following one's nose." The whole day long he strolled and stared to his heart's content; wearied at last he jumped into a cab, and with the easy confident air of a man who felt at home, he read from the card he had prudently preserved, the name of the street he dwelt in. The cabman grinned horribly. "This English pronunciation is sadly difficult," said the Frenchman to himself, "he does not understand me." And he placed the card before the man's eye. Cabby grinned more than ever, gazed in his fare's astonished face, and nnded by sticking his hands in his pockets, and roaring with laughter. Indignation on the part of the foreigner; he appealed to the passers-by who gravely listened to him at first, but upon beholding his card joined one in all in chorus with the coachman. The Frenchman now got furious, swore, stamped, gesticulated like a candidate for Bedlam lie went so far as to threaten the laughers; a crowd assembled; everybody sympathized with him till they learned the circumstances of the case, when they joined in the infectious hilarity. Up came the police, those guardian angels of bewildered foreigners in London's labyrinth. The aggrieved Gaul felt sure of sympathy, succor and revenge. He was never more mistaken.

The gentlemen in blue roared like the rest. They evidently could not help it. Compunction mingled with their mirth, but they nevertheless guffawed exceedingly. To what extremities the desperate Frenchman might have proceeded it is impossible to say, had not a gentleman acquainted with his language appeared upon the scene. He too laughed violently on beholding the card, and when he had spoken a few words to the Frenchman, the Frenchman laughed likewise, which was a signal for a recommencement of the general hilarity. The address, so carefully copied by the foreigner at the corner of his street, was the following: "Commit no nuisance." [Blackwood.

A person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and undertake to wheel himself.

THE TRUE WAY TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—It is only by plodding, active habits of industry, that we can hope to win our way through life. The race may be arduous, but it is one which will repay the competitor. Barrow justly says: "A noble heart will disdain to subsist like a drone upon honey gathered by others' labors, like a vermin, to filch its food out of the public granary; or like a shark to prey upon the lesser fry; but will rather outdo his private obligations to other men's care and toil by considerations to other men's care and toil by considerations to other men's care and toil by consider

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO REVIVE CLASS-MEETINGS?

Mr. Editor—Much has been said on the ject of Class-meetings, and a great deal remote from the subject. That Class- etings, when conducted properly, are a at means of grace, cannot be denied; the tory of the militant Church proves it; our n observation and short experience prove And I really believe, that unless Class- etings are revived soon, that we will lose spirit of religion. Other denominations get on well without them, but without Methodism is a mere cypher. These ecular people, neither are we zealous of works; and yet there are those who op- them. It is not astonishing that they ld be opposed by other denominations, especially by the world; but to be op- d by those who are among us, is astonish- and ridiculous. It is intimated by some ough the columns of the religious periodi- , that Class-meetings should only be ed as a privilege, and not a duty—that bers should not be expelled from the rch for non-attendance. And the reason gned is, that their neglect is not a sin suf- nt to exclude a person from the kingdom eaven. Now, in regard to their neglect g a sin sufficient to exclude a person from ven, we have nothing to say; but we do that a willful neglect of Class is a viola- of the Discipline (page 93, Sec. 111,) believe that if this rule was enforced tly, yet mildly, and with prudence and tion, that Class-meetings might and ld be revived. But I believe that it may less, with a few exceptions, without this. course which we allude to is this: let all the bishops and presiding elders hold s-meetings whenever they can, and preach its importance occasionally. It is true, re is no Discipline imposing this duty upon hops and elders, yet they ought to do it en practicable; for it would certainly have ood effect. The time was when they did end to this duty, and then the thing worked l. But now it is a rare thing to hear of a hop, or even a presiding elder, holding a s-meeting. But the bishop recommends m, and the elder charges the preacher in rge to attend to it. And here is a defi- cy right at the fountain head; and you w, if the stream is weak at the head or se, that it can but be weak all the way m. 2d. Let every circuit and station acher hold Class-meetings on every occa- when there is no Church business to at- d to to prevent. We regret that this class the clergy have neglected this very impor- duty, as well as bishops and elders, ls at the same time they are the very per- upon whom this duty more particularly olves. Now as long as this is the case, gs will be in no better condition. The was when circuit preachers did their y, or a charge was brought against them; now-a-days, it seems, a preacher can go circuit and not perform more than half duties made obligatory upon him, and hing is said about it at Conference, merely use he is a pretty good fellow, and no wishes to wound his feelings. I believe every preacher who has charge of a cir- or station, and neglects his Class-meet- ought to be charged at the Annual Con- nce. The truth is, it is a cross to hold , and therefore the preacher nearly al- has some excuse for not holding class. times it is too cold, sometimes too warm; sometimes he is not very well, and a mul- e of just such excuses—and thus down Class-meetings. Now this compromising the devil will ruin the Church if some- g is not done. 3d. Let every preacher ch frequently on the subject and defend use of Methodism, both by precept and ple. Let them make it a subject upon h to converse around the fireside in their ral visits. Let them spare no pains in ng their flock to feel interested on the ct. Let them instruct their leaders to their Class-books; and let him take zance of the Class-book every round on rcuit, and those who are marked absent, m go immediately to his brother, or sis- nd ascertain the reason of his or her ab- 4th. Let all the local preachers hold as well as the preacher in charge, and the Class-book. 5th. Let the leaders unctual in the attendance of all their -meetings, and let them have their ex- tions, and quotations suitable to the l conditions, avoiding everything like lity, that the meeting may be rendered and interesting. And let them be holy pright in all their department, for the nsibility resting upon them is great. Let the preacher who has charge of the its and stations bring all who will not d, when the foregoing course is pursued, al; and if they are determined to persist, em he expelled.

this course be pursued for twelve months, will venture to say that very few would ; but on the other hand, all this ado t Class-meetings would be hushed, and ould have a flourishing Church.

ethren, "let us all come up to the help s Lord against the mighty," in this re- , and make a desperate effort to revive s-meetings.

A Member of the Mississippi Con.

k Grove, May 5, 1854.

A NEEDY CHURCH.

R. Editor—Permit me through your mn to speak to the Christian philanthro- I address them as the children of our enly Father. "The earth is the Lords, the fullness thereof." Cast your eyes the map of Texas, and you see a large ct of country west of the San Antonio This tract of country is settling up human creatures, destitute in a great e of the Gospel and Gospel privileges.

Corpus Christi is the principal port for all emigrants coming by water to this country. The town is situated on the Bay bearing the same name. In this town there is not a house dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has had a missionary here for nearly two years, and, to say nothing of the hardships and embarrassments of the missionary with regard to the comforts and accommodations of himself and family, the great struggle has been to erect a house of worship. Col. Kinny donated two lots for the use of the church. The army family have been liberal, and Mrs. Major Chapman has rendered important services; some of the citizens have done well, and yet the walls of the church have stood without a cover for more than four months, for want of means. I ask the lovers of Christ to think and pray on this subject. Brethren and sisters, will you not take stock in the glorious enterprise of building the first church in the beautiful bay city. I do believe it will be laying up treasure in heaven. Can you sit contented in your own well-furnished churches, and pastors, and know at the same time the destitution of those so nearly allied to you? Small sums from a few benevolent friends will be all sufficient. God will not despise the day of small things. We, as a christian community and as a nation, must feel a mutual care for each other and for the entire body. Again I say, my christian friends, and you that feel interested in the extension of Christ's kingdom, pray on this subject. Lord what wouldst thou have me to do? and see if God will not put it into your hearts to send us over a little aid in some shape or other. Mr. Phelps, of New York, sent us fifty dollars, and the "Southern Aid Society" one hundred. God grant that others may go and do likewise.

H. S. Lafferty, Missionary.

Corpus Christi, April 3, 1854.

CHINA MISSION.

The following letter we take from the N. & L. Christian Advocate:

To the Rev. E. W. Sehon, D.D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dear Brother—A little more than twelve months have passed away since we landed on the shores of China. This brief period has been full of change. We found brother Jenkins in the act of leaving for the U. States. Sister Taylor had left some months before we sailed. Dr. Taylor left on the 28th of September last, in the ship "Torrent," Captain Copp, via London, to join his afflicted family. Thus the mission has been suddenly reduced to one man and his wife. We hope, however, for better things in the future, when brothers Taylor and Jenkins shall return, accompanied by several new recruits, and the money to build churches, &c. I see good reports from brother Jenkins, and signs of increasing interest for China, not only among the masses whom he addresses, but on the part of our Missionary Board, and the public journals generally. The Lord bless all who think of us.

The peace and quiet which we found on our arrival here, have given place to the horrors of civil war. For more than three months, Shanghai has been a scene of bloodshed and suffering. Thousands of the poor have been burned out of house and home; some of them consumed in their burning houses; others murdered in cold blood, and all manner of outrages committed upon the helpless and unoffending women and children! And all this perpetrated by the hands of the imperial officers and soldiers, sent here to protect the persons and property of the Emperor's "dear children," as he is wont to call the people. The city is still closely besieged, but no nearer a surrender than the day after its capture. All business is suspended—trade stopped, and general disorder reigns through every department of society. At the beginning of the troubles, our schools were broken up, and the children scattered in all directions. Nothing can be done except in boarding schools. Preaching is not practicable, except to the servants, and those connected with the family. The city gates are closed, and all ingress and egress forbidden, so that the church houses in the city are not accessible. Dr. Medhurst, of the London mission, has succeeded in getting in two or three times. On the occasion of his last visit, one of the insurgents interrupted him in the midst of his sermon, by commencing a warm and ranting exhortation to the people, approving what the Doctor had said, and telling them if they did not repent of their sins, and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, they would most certainly be damned. He declaimed against opium, tobacco, gambling, and kindred vices, with a violent emphasis, showing rather more vengeance than love. No public preaching will be at all practicable until the war ends.

The mission property has been considerably injured. Brother Jenkins' house has suffered less than Dr. Taylor's, because farther from the city wall; yet it has received several balls. The fence has been broken, and some fruit trees he had planted out, destroyed. Rev. Mr. Culbertson, of the American Board, was living in the house at the time the troubles commenced, but he was obliged to abandon it. I had the doors and windows closed, and fastened as strongly as I could. I also employed an old man to watch it. The day before the first battle, Mrs. C. retired to Rev. Mr. Nelson's, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, who lives some distance from the city. I remained to take care of our little property for a month, surrounded on all sides by belligerent forces. I witnessed several severe battles, and narrowly escaped with my life two or three times. The house stands only a few hundred yards from the city, and in fair range of the cannon on the wall. Not less than thirty balls have pierced it, some passing entirely through it, others tearing up the roof, splitting the doors, and shattering the windows. I thought it unsafe to remain any longer, and chose rather to give up my little property, than risk my life. We are now boarding with Mr. Nelson. I cannot speak too highly of these dear friends. They are from Virginia. Mrs. N. is the daughter of your old friend, Col. Points.

The last advices from the North represent Peking as in a state of siege; the insurgents had gained possession of two of the gates of the outer wall. The Emperor had fled to his native place, Ny-le. The last Peking Gazette speaks in very discouraging language of the state of public affairs. The imperial treasury has been empty for months, and the soldiers feeding upon the people, robbing and abusing them shamefully. This has increased the disaffection, and greatly augmented the success of the rebel army. The empire is, in fact, in the hands of the invaders. I see some of our Church papers are copying some foolish articles on the subject of the rebellion. One states that the rebels are *Confucianists in disguise!* A man must have precious little knowledge of China, and be wonderfully behind the times, who can give credit to such stuff. Confucianists in disguise! Editors of public journals ought to be well enough informed to guard their columns against such anonymous nonsense. Who are the Confucianists? It might just as well be said of the Emperor, that he is in disguise fighting against himself! Some people are amazingly "slow of heart to believe" a good report, but always quick enough to take up and circulate an evil one. The insurgents are Christians, though as yet but imperfectly acquainted with the minutia of the gospel. They have a part of the Old Testament, and perhaps, by this time, all the New. The Ten Commandments constitute the basis of their present system; and though they retain many absurd notions, they adhere strictly to the letter of every Commandment. We should hope for the best, and at least give them credit for sinning at the truth, until we have proof to the contrary. I am not surprised that opium dealers and other wicked men should abuse the rebels. Their craft is in danger. Tae-ping-wang will cut short the abominable traffic, and he ought to do it; as a good prince, he must do it. There are many men here who have made immense wealth by the contraband trade, whom they go home will look as devout and godly as if they had never committed a sin.

The British and Foreign Bible Society authorized, at its last meeting, the printing of one million of New Testaments, for circulation among the Chinese. The London Mission, and those agreeing with them as to the terms for God and Spirit, will receive this donation. The Shin committee have completed a translation of the Pentateuch, and have commenced the translation of the New Testament. The controversy seems no nearer an end than it was a year ago. The Bishop of Victoria took occasion, in his address to the clergy of his diocese, to argue the Shanghai side of the question. Somebody has written a pamphlet on the other side. So it goes. Doctors will differ, and, I fear, sometimes without sufficient grounds. I hope the controversy will come to an end before the country is thrown open, so that we may have a version of the Holy Scriptures, which all can willingly circulate. If, as we confidently anticipate, the whole country is opened to the missionaries, millions of Bibles will be wanted for distribution. These cannot be sent from home, they must be manufactured here. Your appropriation for a printing press was very opportune. We shall need it, I hope, as soon as it can get here, to print Bibles and Tracts for the new dynasty.

I am working away at the language, visiting and talking to the people, as well as I am able. I distribute books as I have opportunity, which, I trust, will do some good. Mrs. C. is studying and preparing herself to enter into the work of schools and private instruction so soon as peace is restored. At present her labors are principally confined to the servants whom she catechises and instructs. We wish to fulfill the object of our mission—to finish our work with joy. We often think of the dear friends we left behind us, and it is a great comfort to believe they think of, and pray for us.

May I not ask you to write more frequently? The Secretaries of every Board represented here, with the exception of one, I believe, write regularly once a month to their missionaries. Present my kind regards to the Board, and accept for yourself the best wishes of your brother in Christ.

W. G. E. Cunningham.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 24, 1853.

The Pure Heart.—In a discourse, on the words, "Blessed are the Pure in Heart," Mr. Caughay once remarked that it was impossible to sully a sunbeam. "And while that sunbeam," said he, "may dart down into the darkest hole of filth and illuminate it, it will soil nothing, and yet not be soiled itself. So the ray of heavenly life and love existing in the perfect believer's heart, goes into and comes out into contact with the dark dwelling-places of iniquity and filth, and cheers, and enlivens, and encourages by its presence, but is always kept unspotted from the stains of the world. It is God that gives to the pure heart this great gift and distinction. It is He who can keep the heart in perfect peace. Suppose a white-robed female were walking along some turnpike road, where the mud was flying, and where the horses and wagons as they hurried and splashed along, at every turn and step increased the confusion, hemmed up the footpath, and threw the water and dirt. Suppose that white-robed female should find at her journey's end her white dress as spotless as when she was first robed? Would not this be a miracle? Most surely it would. But a miracle it is that the Christian, in waging his course through this world, in fighting through trials and temptations, and in struggling with the fiery adversary, does not have some stain or mark of conflict on his garments. He cries out, 'Glory to God! free and unspotted, too.' It is a miracle of grace—of the grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Praises be unto his precious name!" [Western Advocate.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

New York, April 24.

Mr. Editor—When we bade you good night, we told you we were going to hear Mr. Milburn preach. We went accordingly. On our way to the Capitol the wind blew cold, and the rain drops threatened us with a coming storm. Notwithstanding, the Representative Hall was well filled—not crowded, as on fair days. We found, however, an intelligent an assembly as it is customary to find anywhere. Nearly all the departments of public and private interest were represented there, from the Supreme Bench downward.

The hymn was well read. How rare are good readers. The prayer was simple, earnest, subdued, hearty, solemn. A death-like silence reigned in the Hall, and on the words of that prayer our hearts climbed up to God; and blessings descended;—and that ladder of faith-born words, burdened with the ascending offering, of love and gratitude, and praise, piercing the skies, opened fresh visions of good angels, and of our good Father, and we, reverently kneeling, with a moistened eye, and a throbing breast, said, with the hoary Patriarch, "It is good to be here." The discourse was uttered and finished in the spirit foreshadowed by the prayer. The sermon was directed to the judgment, to the conscience, to the heart. It was bold, manly, outright, faithful, without affectation; he spoke like one having authority—the authority of truth, love, God.

We left the city of Washington. And as we departed, whirling away at forty miles an hour, we could but hope the day might come when, among other grand improvements and useful reforms going on in the Federal City, they would change the miserable names of their streets and avenues, and call them after the great statesmen and patriots who have passed away.

A night train brought us through, and the morning finds us here. And here is Broadway, the Gulf Stream of New York running in the midst of this surrounding sea of humanity, through which its strong current incessantly pours. And no one, after being in this city for one day, can much wonder at the Western man who stood for an hour on the steps of the Astor House, patiently waiting for the procession to go by before he could get into the street. On they rush, thousands upon thousands, countless as the waves of the sea—we wonder if one in ten could tell what they are after, if asked—and like the sea, full of all sorts of animated creatures and curious things. We saw a few *doll-fues* (dolphins) floating gracefully along the elastic waves; and many a sturdy specimen of the shark-genus glided stealthily here and there among the shoals. Here fortunes are made and lost—character acquired and forfeited—a world of sin committed, and some, aye! many good deeds done.

The streets are so crooked one would almost think the business of the night watch is to set up with the winds for fear they would get lost in their endless labyrinths; and yet they say the doings of many of its Wall street worshippers, corporations, and commercial orisis makers, are more serpentine and sinuous than the streets. At any rate, while the oracle of wisdom says, "make straight paths for your feet, they cannot deny the charge we make, that they walk in very *crooked ways*.

Our time is cut off at both ends, and therefore we spend but seven hours in this city. We must see Dr. D. M. Reese. 'Tis done. He looks as young as he did ten years ago, though he has plied the archimedian goose quill day and night, till book upon book, and medical quarterlies not a few, can testify that he has not lived in vain. When last we met, the lamented Buscom was one of us. Oh! may we meet again! Our thoughts and words turned on that noble spirit and christian hero. I learned from Dr. Reese that his manuscript lectures on Infidelity were destroyed in the conflagration that burned up the Harper's establishment. The friends of Buscom and of genius will regret to learn this fact.

We discussed the certainty of obtaining a decision for the South by the Supreme Court; and we had been parted but a few hours when the fact was so announced. The Southern Church gets justice, and the Court virtually says the true designation of the Churches is Northern and Southern—both being alike legitimate.

Dr. Gilbert, of Memphis and New Orleans memory, is here, thronged day and night with the lame, the maimed, the blind, the cancerated, and the ulcerated; and some of the leading medical men of the city inform us that he has rendered humanity a noble service. We called at his infirmary; he was not in, but confined with ill health at home. The room was full of sufferers sitting all about a spacious hall, awaiting each his or her turn for treatment by the Doctor's assistants.

We passed a charming half hour with the best natured, most gentlemanly and urbane man in the metropolis, the eldest of the Harpers; and may the fiery calamity which reduced the labor of years to ruins in an hour, like the flaming chariot of the olden prophet, waft his immortal nature towards the everduring city of God.

Nor must I fail to mention that I saw our young brother, Lambeth, of Mississippi, and his companion, brother Bell, on. They were at a passable boarding house near the Battery; and though cheerful and patient, looked to me to be in the wrong port. Northern Methodism is only human nature slightly mended with a little homœopathic grace. And to hail from slave territory, is enough to wheel the cold shoulder into one's very bosom. Can't our Missionaries be all from Southern ports? Let them go to England and sail from thence; not now, but her latter. God bless the little band.

Yours, Salathiel.

COAST CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Ocean Springs, May 18, 1854.

I have seen enough of this renowned watering place, since my last letter, to express my hearty acquiescence in the praises that have been bestowed upon it. The position is beautiful and commanding. A water prospect, dotted with little islets, and looming out into the "deep blue sea," "far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam." In the back ground stands the great pine forest of Mississippi; those evergreen Titans that have "braved the battle and the storm" for ages, and now fling their hoary shadows and shed their balsamic dews over this charming retreat. A beautiful river, fringed with verdure, winds like a thread of silver round the town, and gigantic live oaks, that no elemental strife can shake, gracefully stoop to kiss the sparkling waters. On an amphitheatre, rising boldly from the ocean, the town has been located, and its progress has been rapid, but not at all too much so, considering the advantages it presents. These consist in its proximity to New Orleans and Mobile—on the water high-way between the two,—in the surpassing beauty and salubrity of its site; in the fine back country in the rear, ensuring abundant supplies for the table; in a fishery almost unrivaled; in the moral, industrious, intelligent and opulent population located in and about it, giving a tone to manners and society that will compare with the oldest and most refined communities; and last, but not least, in its wonderful fountains which almost realize the fabled waters of Arethusa, and the dream of Ponce de Leon—waters long known to the mysterious races that have occupied this country, and whose curative powers, handed down by authentic tradition for more than two hundred years, have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of both the skeptical and scientific.

To the penetration and sagacity of your friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. *William G. Austin*, originally of Maryland, then of Mississippi, and now a distinguished practitioner of New Orleans, our country is, mainly, indebted for the introduction of these wonderful mineral waters. The Doctor satisfied himself, by positive testimony, and minute analysis, of their character; he traced the tradition that had given them celebrity among the French and Indians many years ago; he selected desperate cases from the Infirmaries of the city, and from his own private practice, and from the patients of other physicians, and brought them here, and the results satisfied him that, if there bubbla up from the earth a panacea for numerous "ills that flesh is heir to," *here it is*. Known every where as a man of high personal character, far above deception or chicanery, and as an eminent physician, incorrigibly opposed to quackything unprofessional or empirical, he refused to recommend these waters until he had thoroughly tested them, and his recommendation has carried with it great weight. By his advice, hundreds whom medicine and regimen had failed to relieve, hundreds who had tried other watering places in vain, and were "dragging their slow lengths along," in hopeless convalescence or rapid decline, have been induced to try these waters, and by a proper perseverance, have been radically cured or greatly ameliorated. The cases on record are too numerous to mention. Persons coming here liberated from head to foot; cutaneous affections of every kind; syphilitic taints; interrupted secretions; dyspepsia and indigestion, debility, and derangement of the liver and bowels; dropsy, in its most aggravated shape; want of appetite; jaundice and pallid complexion; sterility, and its auxiliary evils; sick headaches, scrofula, and many other complaints and complications have been effectually cured by the judicious use of these waters, in combination with the sea air and salt bath, and a proper regimen; for it is not contended that even Ocean Springs, wonderful as they are in remedial properties, will cure patients who commit every excess in diet and dissipation. But I do believe that if those who are afflicted, or who are suffering from the sequel of almost any of the diseases common to this climate, will repair to Ocean Springs and use the waters with a reasonable degree of patience, under the advice of a physician, and live with a reasonable degree of prudence, they have a better chance for recovery than at any other watering place in this country. Let invalids come and try it for three days—or for a week—and there are few cases indeed where the effect will not be evident to the patient and his friends.

The analysis of the water you have seen. It holds in solution many powerful ingredients, and one of them, *Iodine*, more largely than any other known mineral waters. I attribute many of the most remarkable cures accomplished here, to this valuable property, and to illustrate its specific action, I quote from the London Lancet, a medical journal of high authority:

"A recent discovery with respect to the iodine in water, and its influence on the human organization, is of too great an interest to be passed over here, the more so as it may lead our sanitary philosophers to some fresh considerations. The afflictions of goitre and cretinism, painfully familiar to all Alpine travellers, have always been attributed to the water drank by the inhabitants of those districts which are the homes of these cretins. Mr. Chatin many years ago announced, as the result of his investigations, that the absence of iodine from the water was the predisposing cause of the disease. He has recently placed this hypothesis beyond a doubt. Fully and Saillon, two villages on the right bank of the Rhone, although almost touching each other, have long been remarkable; one village, fully, being a notorious cradle of cretinism; the other, Saillon, being as decidedly free from goitre or cretinism. Of late years, however, Saillon has in its turn become infected. And the reason, say the inhabitants, is none other than the sanitary precautions recently taken to purify the water. Formerly the water of the Salente, before reaching the village, was wont to mingle with the streams of a hot spring, named *source de fer*. To bring purer water into the village, they altered its course, and turned it away from the hot spring. Observers declared that the date of the appearance of goitre in Saillon coincides pretty nearly with that of their being blessed with "pure water." M. Chatin investigated the matter; he analyzed the water of the Salente; the water of the hot spring, and the water where the two streams mingle; the results confirmed his previous publications; he found the Salente water free from iodine, and the water of the hot spring and of the two mingled, strongly impregnated with it. The conclusion is irresistible: wherever the water in these districts is free from iodine, cretinism and goitre are observed among the inhabitants; wherever it is impregnated with iodine, these diseases are absent."

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Dr. Austin for his efforts to bring these mineral waters within the reach of all. He might have made a monopoly of the Springs, and secured unbounded wealth. But he divided the property into lots, and has sold, and still sells, on the most liberal terms. The consequence is, that a beautiful town has sprung up among the Springs; many make it their permanent abode; new comers are flocking in, and the clink of the hammer is constantly heard. Many beautiful lots, fronting the ocean, or the river, and well shaded with live trees, may still be purchased on very reasonable terms; and all the materials for building may be had in the immediate vicinity. The projected railroad from New Orleans to Mobile, passes through the centre of the town. There are several excellent boarding-houses, and the new and magnificent hotel has been confided to Mr. Jennings, a gentleman of energy and experience, of taste and refinement, well known in Mississippi and Louisiana, and whose sole ambition is to please. For his qualifications to conduct a first-class hotel he can refer to the highest authorities in New Orleans, and to the well known Col. Barnum of Barnum's, Baltimore. The rooms, the attendance, the table, the order, and *tout ensemble* of the establishment, under his supervision, will be unexceptionable, and fully up to the public demand.

John Bunyan.

The Management of Slaves.

Negro Houses.

Among the first objects that occupy the attention of the planter, in the settlement of a new place, is the selection of a proper location for his buildings. This should always be done with great care and with an especial view to health. Good water is indispensable, and should be obtained at almost any cost, as without it, there can be no permanent health. It should be obtained from wells or springs, if possible; but if that cannot be done, then proper cisterns should be constructed, and placed to receive the rain water from the buildings, by which means a constant supply of healthy water may be kept on hand.

The houses should be placed, if possible, under the shades of the native forest; but where that cannot be done, the elder, or mulberry, or some quick growth should be immediately transplanted, so as to cover the buildings, in some degree, from the rays of the summer's sun. The buildings should be placed about two feet above the ground, so that the air can pass freely under them, and also be well ventilated with doors, and windows. They should be sufficiently large, say about sixteen by twenty feet, and but one family should be put in a house; there is nothing more injurious to health or, demoralizing in feeling, than crowding them together. They find much better sleep in the open air than in crowded tight houses. Each house or family should be furnished with suitable bedding and blankets, for while a proper outfit costs a few dollars in the beginning, they save twice as much in the end,—they add greatly to the comfort and health of the slave, and enable him much better to perform the labor required.

Feeding of Slaves.

In former years the writer tried many ways and expedients to economize in the provision of slaves, by using many of the vegetable and cheap articles of diet, and less of the more costly and substantial—but time and experience have fully proved the error of a misled policy; and for many years, the following uniform mode has been adopted, with much success and satisfaction, both to the owner and to the slave.

The allowance now given per week to each hand—men, women, boys and girls, that are old enough to go in the field to work—is five pounds of good clean bacon, and one quart of molasses, with as much good bread as they require; and in the fall or sickly season of the year, or on sickly places, the addition of one pint of strong coffee, sweetened with sugar, every morning before going to work. These provisions are given out on some designated night of each week; and for families it is put together; but to single hands it is given to each separately, and they then unite in squads or messes, and have their meat cooked for them, by a woman who is detailed for that purpose, or keep it to themselves, as they please. Their bread is baked daily in leaves, by a woman who is kept for that duty. Each house or family should have a garden attached for raising their own vegetables.

This mode of allowancing relieves the owner from much trouble in daily supervising their provisions, and is much more satisfactory to the slave. Under this system of treatment a word of complaint in relation to their living is seldom heard. Some planters, however, differ on this subject, and prefer the plan of cooking and eating at one common table, and it is possible, with a small number of hands, and where the owner is willing to devote a good deal of attention to that matter, that he may save a small amount. But it will not be so satisfactory, and he will probably not gain enough to pay for the trouble. Children, of course, must be fed and attended to as their wants require; they are not likely to be neglected, as they pay a good interest upon the amount of care and expense bestowed upon them.

Negro Clothing.

The proper and usual quantity of clothes for plantation hands, is two suits of cotton for spring and summer, and two suits of woolen for winter; four pair of shoes and three hats, which, with such articles of dress as the negro prefers, and the master chooses to give, is the year's allowance. Neatness in dress is important to the health, comfort and pride of a negro, all of which should be encouraged by the owner. They should be induced to think well of themselves; and the more pride and self-respect you can instill into them, the better they will behave, and the more serviceable they will be; so they should always be aided and encouraged in dressing, and their own peculiar fancies indulged to a reasonable extent.

Hours of Work.

In the winter time, and in the sickly season of the year, all hands should take breakfast before leaving their houses, and by day do and get to work by sunrise, and work one more until 12 o'clock; then rest one hour for dinner, then work until night. In the spring and summer they should go to work by light, and work from 6 o'clock for breakfast, then work until 12 o'clock and stop two hours for dinner, and work from 2 o'clock until night. All hands stop on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and take the afternoon for cleaning their houses and clothes, so as to make a neat appearance on Sunday morning.

Task Work

The usual custom of planters, is to work without tasks during the cultivation of their crop; but in gathering cotton tasks are common, and experience has proved that whenever work is of that kind or character that it is much better to do so. If the overseer has judgment, he will get more work, and the negro will be better satisfied; he will generally make an effort and gain time to devote to his own jobs or pleasures.

Night Duty.

It was at one period, much the custom of planters to give to each hand a small piece of land to cultivate on their own account, if they chose to do so; but this system has not been found to result well. It gives an excuse for stealing, and encourages a trade on their own account, and presents a temptation and opportunity, during the process of gathering, for an unscrupulous fellow to mix a little of his master's produce with his own. It is much better to give each hand, whose conduct has been such as to merit it, an occasional holiday, as a reward, at the end of [illegible] is much less expensive and more satisfactory to all parties.

Discipline.

In regard to the general management, or discipline on plantations or public works, it is of great consequence to have perfect system and regularity, and a strict adherence to the rules that may be adopted for the government of the place. Each hand should know his duty and be required to perform it; but, as before intimated, the owner has nothing to gain by oppressing or over driving, but something to lose; for he cannot, by such means, extort more work. But still, if it becomes necessary to punish the negro for not doing his duty, or the violation of rules, it does not make him revengeful as it would an Indian or white man, but it rather tends to win his attachment and promote his happiness and well being. Slaves have no respect or affection for a master who indulges them over-much, or who, from fear or false humanity, fails to assume that degree of authority necessary to promote industry and enforce good order. At the same time, proper and suitable indulgences and privileges should be granted for the gratification and amusement of the negro; but they should always be exercised by special permission; for they are a people ever ready to practice upon the old maxim of "give an inch and take an ell."

Negroes are by nature tyrannical in their dispositions; and, if allowed, the strongest will abuse the weaker; husbands will often abuse their wives, and mothers their children, so that it becomes a prominent duty of owners and overseers to keep peace and prevent quarreling and disputes among them; and summary punishment should follow any violation of the [illegible]

Slaves are also a people that enjoy religious privileges. Many of them set much value upon it, and to every reasonable extent these advantages should be allowed them. They are never injured by preaching, but thousands become wiser and better people, and more trustworthy servants, by their attendance at church. Religious services should be provided and encouraged on every plantation. A zealous and vehement style, both in doctrine and manner, is best adapted to their temperament: they are good believers in mysteries and miracles, easily converts, and adhere with much constancy to their opinions when formed.

No card playing or gambling of any description should be allowed, under severe penalties. And the Maine liquor law should be rigidly enforced on every estate.

Marrying Among Slaves.

Taking wives and husbands among their fellow servants at home, should be as much encouraged as possible; and although inter-marrying with those belonging to other estates should not be absolutely prohibited, yet it is always likely to lead to difficulties and troubles. They cannot live together as they ought, and are constantly liable to separation, or the changing of property. It is true they usually have but little ceremony in forming these connections; and many of them look upon their obligation to each other very lightly; but in others again, is found a degree of faithfulness, fidelity and affection, which owners admire; and hence, they always seek to separate those manifesting such traits of character.

Sickness.

Proper and prompt attention, in cases of sickness, is a vastly important matter among slaves. Many plantations are inconvenient to medical aid, therefore owners and overseers should always understand the treatment of such common cases as usually occur on places under their charge. This is easily done, and many times a single dose of some mild and well understood medicine, given at the beginning of a complaint, removes the cause and effects a cure at once, when delay or the least neglect render it a serious case. A few common medicines, with plain and proper directions pasted on each bottle, should be kept on all plantations.

A bountiful supply of red pepper should be cultivated and kept on hand, and used freely in damp sections, where sore throats are apt to prevail, and also in all full complaints. It notonly creates a glow over the whole body, without any narcotic effect; it produces general arterial excitement, and prevents in a considerable degree the languor and apathy of the system, which renders it so susceptible to chills and fevers; it may be given in any way or form which taste or fancy may dictate. [Savannah Journal and Courier.

Recollection of Faces.—Thus writes Sir Thomas Brown? "Another misery there is in affection, that whom we truly love like ourselves we forget their looks, nor can we exactly retain the idea of their faces; and it is no wonder, for they are ourselves, and our affection makes their looks our own." And this is the commentary of Mr. Coleridge? "A thought I have often had, and once expressed it in a line. The fact is certain." Strange delusion! The words should be reversed. Rather say? We forget our own faces in the faces of those whom we love. We disappear in them—have no living, breathing existence, apart from theirs. Our recollection is not limited to the features, the shape of the countenance, the complexion. Nothing has faded. The color of the [illegible] changeableness of passion, sadness or pain, lives before us, as if Time or Death had kept watching them [illegible] No canvas absorbs colors like [illegible] It makes every thing minister to itself. [illegible] path, under trees, a garden-bed, a particular [illegible] recall the posture, the look, even the glow of sunset, or hunter moonshine, that tinged the cheek or hair of a dear companion in some hour of unusual interest. John Newton, Cowper's friend, said, in after life, that the face of the young girl whom he so passionately loved, used to shine upon the lonely heath as he [illegible] at the wheel, steering the ship [illegible] pest. Amid foam and lightning, [illegible] fuller storms of his own troubled spirit, there was she—rebuking, cheering and blessing him.

This reviving influence applies, in a pathetic fullness, to the departed—the lost. Affection has its pure crystal, never stained or broken except by death. The hand and the form fall together. Our this bright surface of love's remembrance, we behold our friends with the clearness of natural faces reflected in a glass; and we see them in connection with the parting scene. That room may have crumbled [illegible] hammer, or the saw; its furniture may [illegible] or destroyed. But for us all things [illegible] they were. Not a chair has been [illegible] a fold of a curtain may have been rumpled [illegible] upon the bed [illegible] for prayer, the faithful page thrust [illegible] by the pillow, the [illegible] ing eye, nurse so dear! Thus, indeed, affection makes the dear faces always present to us; and instead of their looks being effaced, we forget our own.

Christian Advocate

[illegible] 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

To Correspondents.—Our columns are under rather a heavy pressure at the present time with General Conference Proceedings. Several communications on this account are necessarily laid over. We are made correct by the same rule. The doings of the Conference are of more interest to our readers just now, than anything else. All shall have a place after awhile.

We'd little longer.—We hope there is a better time coming. We speak of the mails. Continued complaints reach us from agents and subscribers respecting irregularities and failures. If we were at the head of [illegible] we would correct these things or should be [illegible]

S. W. Bible Society.—The indefatigable Agent, Rev. H. C. Thweatt, was at Vicksburg when his agency. He was about to make a tour in the neighboring counties of Mississippi. He has [illegible], everywhere, with encouragement.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Columbus, Ga., May 11, 1854.

Dear Brother—If you have received the published proceedings of the General Conference as sent, there is little use of my correspondence, in order to keep the readers of the *Advocate* advised of its doings. But I may advise of out-door proceedings and some talk and speculations that do not go to record; and these are not always insignificant.

Bishop Andrew arrived Tuesday. His detention was caused by sickness in family. Bishop Soule is absent from Conference-room to-day on account of feeble health. The Bishops, informally, have given opinion that at least three effective men should be added to the Episcopacy. They are of course very conservative on this subject, and when they say "at least three," others may take the figure of five or six. The matter is still, by reference to the committee. Bishop Soule is 74 years old, and 30 years in office; Bishop Andrew 58 years old, and 22 years in office; Bishop Capers 64, and Bishop Paine 54 years old, and each 8 years in office. Episcopal [illegible] may be discussed, with some [illegible] hardly adopted.

The [illegible] on the Book Concern was disposed of yesterday, by referring the Compromise Resolutions introduced by Dr. W. A. Smith, to committee. This discussion had waxed warm. It elicited many speeches, which were marked with the most refreshing Christian courtesy on either side. Much of the speaking, however, was wide of the mark: a [illegible] printer, with paper-cap on head, and inked to the elbows, could have knocked most of the arguments into *pi*. So men will always speak on a foreign subject.

I may be excused at this distance and in this humble [illegible] for not only dissenting from the general style of argumentation, but demurring to the position assigned this subject in the deliberations of the Conference. It has taken precedence. The first attention of the body and its vigorous strength have been laid out on it. And what is its nature? Purely secular and political. More than one eminent debater has called it "*the* question of this General Conference"—"the most important that can come before it," &c. It seems to me of lower importance and lower propriety in an *ecclesiastical* assembly than many others. I saw in hands of a member the other day a resolution that will likely be offered (removing the expulsion penalty from class-meetings); it covered [illegible] small space on paper—makes no noise on the streets; but its discussion would better suit the character of this assembly, and its settlement be vastly more important to spiritual welfare. So it is: money is the root of all sorts of evils in the Church. We get hold of a little, and let go of everything else to invest it to profit. How would it have looked or sounded in the synods and councils of the first Christian centuries, wherein infant baptism, creeds and the conditions of membership and such like subjects were considered, if the venerable fathers had laid themselves out on a subject like this, engaging on its *superior* importance! Settling per cent. questions; the price of flour and bacon in the west; revamping [illegible] of publishing economy; the profit of paper-making, and manufactures in the East; the independent independence of the South against the North. [illegible] more in these than obscurations will allow. But [illegible] strike me as out of line.

It is at least of incidental importance; and as it devolved upon this spiritual body to dispose of this secular question somehow or other, perhaps it was well done. The debate [illegible] by a misapprehension be[illegible] Compromise was unanimously and cordially accepted. The location will be somewhere in the valley of the Mississippi, as the East and extreme South put in no urgent claims. A few places in the West are prepared to offer a considerable bonus.

Last Sabbath was a day of large spiritual privilege. In the morning, Dr. [illegible] preached at the Methodist church a [illegible] ing and eloquent sermon; after which the holy communion was administered to a large body of ministers and [illegible] time of intense joy and [illegible]. At the Baptist and Presbyterian churches religious services were held by our ministry, not for getting the negro church, which has several hundred members and a large congregation. The committee appointments had *more applications for this one* than they could meet for the several services on Sabbath; so a week night of [illegible] has been devoted to the negro Church.

Among visitors who receive much attention is Dr. Taylor, one of our missionaries to China. Dr. T. is a pleasant-faced, good-headed, warm-hearted man, short of stature, not wanting in flesh, and younger than I looked for. He will spring the Church, from his centre of influence, to generous devisings and doings for his great cause.

There are those who think seriously of another name for us than the M. E. Church, *South*. The present one is regarded as too local for an organization claiming universal adaptation. They would eschew geography in the nomenclature of a Church that desires to preach the Gospel in all the earth. Among the substitutes proposed are—Episcopal Methodist Church; Methodist Episcopal Church, in *America*. This is all out of doors as yet, and may not get in.

Looking upon this representative assembly of our traveling ministry—considering their talents and high and practical order of education, their Christian spirit as evidenced in their associations and debates, their conservative yet sufficiently liberal views, their love of Methodism, their industry, hopefulness and ability—I am most agreeably and gratefully impressed with the condition and prospects of our Zion. God will bless us, and that right early, God has blessed us already.

H. N. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Sixth Day—May 6.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Soule in the chair; and was opened with divine service by Dr. Early.

Bishop Paine took the chair, and after the reading of the journal, called for reports from standing committees.

Dr. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on Revisals, made a report in part.

A motion was made to recommit the report with instructions to the committee to report at once the unfinished business of the last General Conference, as found upon the journal. Pending the discussion, the hour for regular business having arrived, the motion lies over.

The order of the day was taken up, and Mr. McAnally being entitled to the floor, yielded it to Dr. Winans, who proceeded to express his gratification for the courtesy thus extended to him, which he would not have accepted but for the apprehension that his precarious health might not allow him the opportunity to express his views on this subject hereafter.

He was Southern in his views, feelings and interests, fully so; but on this question, his feelings and interests were not local in their character—they were all for the Church, and the Church only. He claimed nothing for himself on account of age, Southern position, or anything else. He only insisted to be heard for his cause. He took the position that the South was too rich, its soil too fertile, its climate too genial, to allow of book-making competing successfully with a poorer country and a poorer population. He took ground directly opposite to that of Messrs. Ralston and Green; we were not dependent on the North; we fed them, and afforded the capital which called out their labor. Laborers could not be employed here as cheaply as in the North. There, they labored for a mere support, *here* they would not do so. This met the argument drawn from the fact that books must be paid for. The operations of labor were carried on more cheaply than in the South, which would of course lessen the aggregate cost, inasmuch as those who were compelled to labor for a mere subsistence would labor cheaper than those where avenues of trade, profit and speculation were numerous. Dr. Early, he said, had proved that the capital invested in book-making in the New York Methodist Book Concern had yielded only three per cent. per annum, and Southern capitalists would not, and ought not, to invest at such rates. He alluded to Dr. Green's argument on house building, and showed in what respects he considered it as fallacious. He maintained that a printing house was not necessary to develop Southern intellect or scarcely an encouragement. Some of the largest publications of Methodists had been issued from houses not connected with the Church—as, for instance, the works of Olin and Durbin. He expected to be an author himself perhaps; if he should be, he expected to publish where he thought the publication would be most useful and profitable. So would any one else, and Dr. Green himself was too good a financier not to do it. He thought that a book concern was highly important so far as the unity of the connection was concerned, but not a printing house. A centre of union could be found at our mission rooms, or the place of the annual meeting of the Bishops. He repudiated the idea that Southern people would spurn books simply because they were made in the North. Methodists were not so stultified. The matter he believed was gotten up for effect, not perhaps by the speakers who had preceded him, but by some one. The Southern people were not so easily gulled as to reject books published by an Agent of the South, merely because such books were printed elsewhere than in the South. The whole question resolved itself into one of economy, where could we get books cheapest, and be able to procure most of them? This was the question. Though we may have had a million of members, and three millions of adherents, still our field was a restricted one. We would not publish all sorts of books, nor even the most saleable books; hence we should have to compete with publishers less restricted in character and amount of books; consequently they could publish for less than we. Such publishers having a wider field, and more extensive sale, could publish particular books cheaper than we.

Our borders might not remain where they now are, and a location very suitable at the present, might, in future, subject us to such evils as had been witnessed since 1844; and he was decidedly opposed to establishing, against economy, and without more certainty of permanency than was offered at present, a concern so important.

Dr. McFerrin took the floor, and stated that he did not often enter the discussion of a grave question of this character, but would speak to some points made by Dr. Winans. What did Dr. Winans mean by disavowing all local interest? Did he mean to implicate others? For himself, he would like to see a large publishing house somewhere in the South, and Drs. Winans and Green the agents. The position that the South was too rich to manufacture, was the latest news. New York has more vested and actual capital, than any five cities of the South. If some people at the South were too rich to work, others were not, as the skinned pine trees, tar and turpentine barrels of the South would prove. We have people willing and anxious to work, who would work cheaply. In Tennessee and Georgia factories, there were more applicants than places. We could obtain labor at lower rates than were given at Lowell, because the means of living were cheaper at the West than at the East. He here referred to several articles of food, and showed that they were cheaper at the West than at the East. The argument of Dr. Winans, as to the cost of living, proved too much. As it cost less to live at the West than at the East, operatives could afford to live cheaper there. He understood Dr. Winans to say, that an investment in brick and mortar, at the South, would be bad policy. Dr. Green attempted to show that the increase in the value of property would justify such an investment. He could show that if the General Conference of 1846 had invested twenty thousand dollars in real estate, the increase in value up to date would have enabled us now to build all the houses necessary for the book concern. If the New York Book Concern has yielded only three per cent., it had been very badly managed. The reason why the Methodist Book Concern had not published for all the Methodist writers, was, that there was a rule governing them, which required them to publish no book unless they could acquire control of the manuscript. The policy was a bad one, but such was the rule.

Dr. Early stated that the speaker was mistaken in this, as it was known that now that concern published for others.

The speaker admitted the correction, and was glad of it, as it would infuse new life into the business there. But this was destructive to the argument of Dr. W. Some rather playful remarks here passed between the speaker and several members, in which the speaker suffered nothing. The works of Drs. Durbin, Olin, etc., were published by others than the New York Book Concern, because the rule already referred to was then in existence, whatever may be the case now. Dr. W. had stated that it was a bugbear that Southern people would not buy books unless made in the South. Dr. Mc. thought otherwise. There were hundreds of people who would not buy books as cheerfully from us as if they were made at home. He encouraged home manufactures, because they were the best. The question of economy was irrelevant, as the feeling was such that people in the South would buy home manufactures even at higher prices; but home manufactures were not dearer than Northern; instance the article of paper. Tennessee paper was cheaper than paper of equal quality in New York or Boston. The West sent paper to the East, and, after paying freight and insurance, made a handsome profit. But what were the facts? House-rent, fuel, breadstuffs, clothing, &c., were cheaper in the West than in the East; and why could we not manufacture cheaper in the South than the North? We have all the facilities, and ought to avail ourselves of them. The West was to be the great centre of the commercial operations of this country. It was cheaper to do the work ourselves than to do it by contract. The argument for hiring ran through all printing operations, and would apply to our weekly papers; and if the principle were correct, presses for weekly papers ought to be sold, and the work hired out. Rather than this, let the power now at our command be extended so as to embrace all we need as occasion might require. This was his doctrine. He had been too long in the service of the Church to have local prejudices now. Let the Church go forward in this matter, and, if at the end of a given number of years it proved to be unsuccessful, we could sell at an advance. While he believed it could be done cheaper and better at the South than at the North, he would not vote for publishing elsewhere than at home. We had been mistaken already in some hired work, and might be again. He argued that hired work was rarely ever so good as that done by one's self. He referred to several books published at the South, by private enterprise, because there was no Methodist Book Concern to publish them. The speaker then closed by stating that if a majority of the Conference decided against him, he would submit with the best grace he could command. Locate the Book Concern anywhere, and he was for it. Our money would be safer in every sense of the word. Do not, he insisted, risk the capital in anything else than real estate and fixtures. He would only add, that he believed before the close of May a Book Concern would be located.

After some remarks by Drs. Early, Lee, and Pierce, the further consideration of this subject was suspended until Monday at 10 o'clock.

A call for petitions and memorials was resumed. Several were offered and referred; after which the Conference adjourned.

Seventh Day—May 8.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, and was opened by Bishop Capers.

The journal of Saturday was read.

Reports of standing committees were called for; several received and laid on the table by the rule.

A number of petitions and memorials were offered and referred.

The order of the day was then taken up, Bishop Capers in the chair.

Mr. McAnally had the floor. After some preliminary observations he took up the subject proper. He said—

What is the question? What *can* we do? That was not the question. It is what we ought to do, not in the future, but at the present. A large number of this body admit that a publishing house ought ultimately to be erected; but the question narrowed down, is aught we to do it *now*? This ought to be considered in its relations; he was not much of an abstractionist, but in all such questions he must look at all the connections of this subject. Much has been said in reference to the demand for books in the South. His observation for the past few years had satisfied him that never a period in the history of the Methodist Church in the Southern country had occurred when there existed such a demand for a Church literature. How is this demand to be met most readily, promptly, and cheaply? He did not want a book concern nor depositories. What is our true interest? He dwelt upon the importance of individual responsibility. Much has been said about three hundred thousand dollars that could be applied to meet the demand for books. He wished to know precisely how the case stood. He asked Dr. Early how much cash he had in hand as the result of the settlement with the North.

Dr. Early replied that it was in cash $70,051, and in available funds, that might easily be cashed.

Mr. McAnelly resumed: In view of the demand for books, where shall we get them? In New York? No sir. We are not shut up to that. We must get the supply from the point affording most facilities for distribution. There are rules in political economy governing the subject of distribution, as important as any other. Wherever is the centre of commerce, there the Book Concern should be located. It should be in the midst of manufacturing facilities where an abundance of artizans could be found, machinery could be repaired easily, etc. He could make a showing by which it would appear that we at the South could make books as cheaply as in New York; without investing a dollar, we could publish what is wanting. He wished that the experience of the next four years might determine where the centre of trade, and the most available point for establishing such a publishing house. After enlarging on this point, he concluded.

Dr. Lee, of Virginia, considered the importance of the question at issue, to the Church of the present day, and of the future. Two plans of operation are presented for consideration; a book concern, and a book agency. The one proposes a local establishment, with all the implements and fixtures necessary for the printing and binding of books. The other excludes all these, and proposes instead of an establishment, a man, who is to contract for these things here and there; and then transport them, by whatever route he may, and whatever cost he can, to the place of sale. The one gives the Church a great centre of operations, the other deprives us of a central source of interest and power, generalizes the whole system, and weakens it, in proportion as it is diffused. We are to decide between them. We compare them, and set the one over against the other.

The speaker then took up the argument of Dr. Winans, replying to it at length. He then considered the merits respectively of an *Agency* and of a *Book Concern*.

1st. *As to an Agency.*—This, I think, will be the more expensive mode of procuring and supplying the Church with books.

2d. The agency is additionally expensive to an amount equal to the whole cost of transportation from the place of printing to the place of sale.

3d. The agency is additionally expensive to the full amount of the difference between the prices of composition and press work when done by ourselves, and when contracted for with others.

These several positions were ably set forth and argued, with an elaborate collection of facts and figures.

2d. *As to the Book Concern.*—I shall attempt to show that for economy of management, cheapness of books, and whatever else in this direction, or from this source, tends to the growth and grandeur of Methodism will be found related to, if not identical with a Book Concern proper. On this subject, up to this date of the discussion, Dr. Early is the only occupant of the field in controversy who comes professing to be armed with "facts and figures." I propose, with all respect, but with entire confidence in the rectitude of my positions, to meet him on his own chosen ground. This is the Waterloo of the controversy.

1st. *As to his "Facts."*—An analysis of his facts compress the five following: *First*—"All publishers are not printers." A fact, but not an argument against the Book Concern. The fact may be owing to the want of capital. It is not because of anything antagonistical in the combination. It is not because the combination is not profitable, and a source of fortune. *Second:* Many publishers have failed in business. A fact, but not an argument. The combination was not the cause of failure—mismanagement—trading beyond their capital, etc., may have caused failures. *Third:* "Publishers owning printing establishments often hire their printing." A fact that only shows they sometimes have more work than they can do themselves; and under the pressure of an exigency they employ others. As an argument it proves the sound policy and wisdom of the doctrine, that publishers ought to do their own printing. *Fourth:* "The American Sunday School Union sells him books cheaper than he can print them; unless he had their facilities." A fact, but not an argument against a Book Concern. Their facilities are voluntary contributions. They are the almoners of a large Christian benevolence. Their capital is Christian charity. They but fulfill their agency of charity when they make him, or others its recipients. *Fifth:* "The Northern Book Concern has not made more than three per cent. per annum, on its capital." A fact, and a very singular one. But it is a reflection on their management rather than an argument against our engaging in the enterprise. They had a large market and the monopoly of its trade; abundant capital, numerous agents, and ever increasing facilities. The failure cannot be justly ascribed to the system, but to its management. Its policy has been to save, not to multiply its capital.

So much for the facts presented by Dr. Early. They are numerous enough, but unfortunately they are defective in application. They do not disprove the affirmation of the resolution under discussion. They establish nothing against the doctrine it maintains. They rather support the policy of establishing a Book Concern.

2d. *As to his "Figures."*—There are not many of these, but they are large; and are intended to be appalling. Let us examine them. *First:* The buildings. These are put down at $40,000. More might be spent on them. The cost will depend on their size and style. Suitable buildings may be purchased or erected for a great deal less. Two rooms twenty feet square will serve for all the purposes of stereotyping for the next twenty years, perhaps for the next fifty, and $600 or $700 will furnish them with everything necessary for that department of labor. A room fifty feet long and twenty feet wide will be ample for all the purposes of type setting. And one of the same size will be sufficient for all the presses we may need for some years to come; and one sixteen feet square will be enough for an engine; more space will be required for sheet and bound stock, and for the purposes of trade. But all might be procured for a less sum than $40,000. But even if it went beyond this, a small addition to the price of books, two or three cents on a volume, would pay for them in a few years. The saving in the expense of transportation would soon pay for them. Besides, the increased value of real estate would ultimately equalize, perhaps surpass the original cost and interest. *Second:* The fixtures. These are put down at $40,000. This is a very large estimate. Comparatively small quantities of type are needed where stereotyping is done. A few presses can do a vast deal of work. *Third:* The amount of "interest." This is put down at six per cent. on $80,000. The amount of interest will depend on the cost of the establishment. We can settle one when we know the other. It need not frighten us. The traveling expenses of an agent and editor will pay a part, and the saving on transportation will do the rest, and leave a large balance. *Fourth:* Amount of "insurance." This is put down at $2000. It will be amply covered by the saving in transportation.

He closed by a sketch of the New York Book Concern, which in fifty years had made $900,000, besides what is paid to the Annual Conferences in dividends; and of Harper's establishment, in which he showed that, in thirty-five years, it had made wealth enough to lose $1,200,000 by fire without stopping their business, or divesting them of capital enough to carry it on, on as large a scale as ever.

Eighth Day—May 9.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Soule in the chair.

The journal of the preceding day was read and approved. Bishop Paine took the chair and called for reports from standing committees.

Mr. Evans, from the special committee on the memorial of G. L. L. Davis, Esq., submitted the facts in the case, and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Dr. Wm. A. Smith be, and he is hereby empowered and instructed to settle the question of claim presented by Mr. Davis, in the following manner:

1st. To have an interview with Mr. Davis, examine the evidence to which he alluded, and do him full justice, as the facts may determine.

2d. If they cannot agree and settle the dispute themselves, then Dr. Smith is authorized to take such measures for its settlement as he may deem most expedient.

Resolved, That Dr. Smith is hereby authorized to draw upon the book agent for the amount (if any) fixed upon in the settlement.

The order of the day was taken up, and Mr. Keener took the floor, and proceeded to remark that he spoke with so much trepidation before the Conference, that he should esteem it a special favor not to be interrupted. It was, as he thought, by a full and free interchange of opinion from every part of the country, that wise measures were most likely to be adopted. In matters of this kind we might be confused by figures as well as by general statements. He never knew a sanguine man who could not *figure* up a fortune; but such figuring might mislead us. He reviewed the positions of Dr. Green, in reference to house-making; thought his conclusions did not legitimately follow; maintained that while ever one pursuit would occupy the capital, it were better not to multiply the business, as division of labor referred to both capital and mind. Dr. Lee's argument in reference to money being made by Northern printers, which we ought to make, he thought incorrect, as the transportation of products add value to the product. He illustrated by reference to producing, transporting, manufacturing and selling cotton, in which England and America were both engaged. The one party in this case was not "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the other. Because there were certain places where men could live cheaply, it did not follow that books could be made cheaply there. He knew of places where oysters could be bought for a dime a bushel, and fish thrown on the land for manure; men could live cheaply there, but there was, he thought, a difference between catching oysters and fish, and printing books. The argument drawn by Dr. Lee, from the success of the New York Concern, did not hold, because of the difference between New York as a city, and these places where it was proposed to build a concern in the South. He referred to the great fact, that with all our love of gain, as a people in the South, no large book-making establishment had up to this day been erected among us; and he wanted it distinctly understood that such an establishment among us would be an *experiment*, and he wanted the word experiment underscored. He referred to sundry factories in the neighborhood of Columbus, and showed that while some had succeeded, others had failed, and one, in five years, had sunk just one hundred thousand dollars. From all this, he would only say that there was much risk; it was an experiment, and a dangerous one. We wanted to do business as well as anybody else, make as good books in every sense of the word, because we had to contend with, and to the same extent, displace other publications, many of them of highly finished character. The Southernism which had been thrown into this question, was out of place.

Dr. Lee explained.

The speaker continued: he wanted a publishing house, but not a printing house; wherever the work could be done cheapest, there let it be done. It mattered little where or how money be expended, so that it yielded a profit. Whatever, in matters of this kind, was the interest of one, was the interest of all. Commercial tides laughed at theories; they could not be ruled by conventions or resolutions. There was a love of gain in the American character that would lead them soon to see into every plan which would be likely to enrich them. They had not tried this plan in the South, which they would have done had it been profitable. It was now unfashionable to commit suicide out of spite. Southernism was not to object to a book simply because it was made in the North. Our business was not to guard the manufactures, but the literature, the Christianity of the South. We wanted large sales and small profits. All our capital should be employed in the book trade proper. The success climbed for a printing establishment was not equal to the success which, up to the present, had attended our publishing system. He hoped the subject would be considered calmly; the demands upon us were great and growing, and ought to be met; and then closed with a general view of the whole subject.

Mr. McMahon took the floor, and remarked that one of the first things thought of, when it was apparent that division must come in 1844, was that of a Southern Book Concern proper. He was glad that the speeches of 1844 had been published, as they set forth the opinions then prevailing. Next, at the Louisville Convention, the question was considered. Then, at Petersburg, for seven days it was discussed, and the prevailing sentiment was for a Book Concern proper; but we adopted the Depository system only because of the want of means. Then, at St. Louis, this subject was prominent until the ghost of the cholera scared them off. He was sorry they scampered off as they did; but it was so; but when they left, it was with a feeling in favor of a Book Concern. Now we had run a ten years' race on the question—two years longer than our fathers followed Washington in the revolution; and he hoped we would go forward. He referred to Dr. Winan's speech in General Conference of 1844, as a great one, but he thought he fell short of himself in his speech on this question; it was the question which beat him. In 1844 there was a settled feeling to divide the Church, irrespective of the question which was made the occasion to divide it on a question of policy; it was too unwieldly, but he had not expected to find a division of opinion at this Conference on this subject. The wants of the Church, public interests and feeling, required a Book Concern in the South. The people of the South were not easily gulled; spiritual rappingism, and kindred follies, did not find favor in the South. He had outlived fourteen generations of heretics. The South wanted a Book Concern, and ought to have it. It might be an experiment, but so was almost everything else at some time or other. A Book Concern would be a strong bond of union among us. He spoke of the extent of population and prospects of the Mississippi valley, as a reason which called for such an establishment. All the people of the South were with us. Our funds should not be expatriated, nor the public expectation disappointed. He bought Southern fabrics, but had no quarrel with the North; he loved the brethren there, none to hurt, perhaps, but he did love them, still he wanted us to act for ourselves. If it were not fashionable to publish books in the South, we would make it fashionable, and after a characteristic and refreshing speech, closed by thanking the chair and conference for the indulgence given him.

Dr. Parsons obtained the floor, and stated that just at this stage of the proceedings he would respectfully offer a few remarks. He regretted many things which had been brought into this debate. To his mind the question presented a great moral phase, besides involving a question of mere finance. He would state a proposition, to wit: we cannot, consistently, with our obligations to the Church, decline to establish a Book Concern. He believed we were the only fair representatives of Wesleyan Methodism to be found on this side of the water. Methodism had given an example to the world on this subject. Every other Christian community were seeking to adopt the same principle. He had no sympathy with any plan that proposed anything else than a Book Concern proper. Leave this out, and Methodism in its true character was wounded. The position of the South, in reference to other Christian communities, required that we send forth literature, not from the North, but from our own centre. He was proud that such was our position. Our Church relations also required this course. Beyond our own boundaries we had but little sympathy. The sentence of non-fraternization was still resting upon us from certain quarters, and while he could be courteous and kind to others, he would go no further, but would stand upon the principle which the Church originally assumed. He would allude to another point, public opinion; and if every other consideration were adverse to a Book Concern, this alone would be sufficient reason for him to act. The will of the people was the substratum on which we stood politically and ecclesiastically. He knew both North and South, and gloried that he did know the South. The feeling of the people on this subject ought not to be regarded as prejudice. Was it prejudice that woke our fathers to the work of revolution? No, it was principle, not prejudice. So in the present case. Had our fathers not done as they did, they would have been helots. The cases are analagous. If the United States were to propose to establish its exchequer in London, opposition to the measure would not be prejudice, but principle; and as on his coin he wanted the impress of the eagle, so on our books he wanted a Southern impress. He liked the doctrine, that the South should do *all* its own work in every respect; and if we did not establish a Book Concern, we would, in his judgment, be unfaithful to our trust. The speaker then closed with the expression of a hope that a Book Concern would be at once established.

Dr. L. Pierce took the floor and remarked that he feared much time would be consumed in discussing a question which must necessarily come before the Conference by the report of the Book Committee. He suggested whether it would not be best to bring the question to a vote as soon as possible, and let the details come on as soon as possible, as the difficulty would be with the details rather than the general question. He hoped, therefore, the question before the Conference would soon be settled, that we might proceed to the details.

Mr. Dorman then addressed the Conference. He appreciated the views of Dr. Pierce, but was not ready for the vote. He had been born and reared in the South; hoped to die, and be buried in the South. He had noticed that those who had least early affinities for the South, were often most apt to run off into what others regard as ultraism. The views of Dr. Parsons, he said, would attach to a publishing house as much as to a printing establishment. The South had been arrayed against the North unnecessarily. The practice of those who did this did not correspond with their theory, they bought where they could buy cheapest.

Much of the printing which had been done for us had been done in the South, and might be. We were, under no necessity of going to the North, and the constant influence to the North by speakers was out of place. Our success, under the present system, had been equal to that of any publishing house, and greater. He had figures, and would present a few.

Fifty thousand dollars was the least that would be likely to be appropriated. Interest and insurance on this must be put into consideration, while to clear the house of incidental expenses, would require at least five per cent. Fewer employees would be necessary, and the estimate of the agent would show a large balance in favor of publishing rather than a printing house. This was not a question about which to feel sectional feeling, and he hoped there would be no more of it. Our market was not to be confined to our own territory, and to be [illegible] a peculiar character. He would vote for a publishing house, rather than a printing establishment, because of its greater cheapness.

As to the will of the people, he regarded it, but believed it variant. Some were on this side, some on the other. The people did not seek to instruct us on subjects of this character, and would be satisfied with our decision.

Dr. W. A. Smith rose to suggest that the Conference now come to a vote; each one wished to cut off debate, but thought a little light could be given.

Dr. Early hoped that the question would not be taken until he had an opportunity to set himself right in reference to statements which had been made by speakers regarding the views which he had expressed at an early period in this discussion.

Dr. Smith did not urge the suggestion.

And, on motion of Dr. Henkle, Conference adjourned.

Ninth Day—May 10.

Conference met at the usual hour, and was opened with divine service by Bishop Andrew.

Bishop Andrew then took the chair, and after the reading of the journal of yesterday made a statement of the causes which led to his detention.

After the disposal of reports, petitions, memorials, the Bishop introduced to the Conference the Rev. Dr. Schon, Missionary Secretary, Dr. Taylor, from China, and Mr. Stiles, who, on motion, were requested to take seats within the bar.

The order of the day was then taken up. Dr. Henkle being entitled to the floor, spoke at length in favor of a *Concern*.

He intended all his remarks to be of a suggestive character; had tried hard to avoid speaking, but felt it a duty. Explained the operation of stereotyping; maintained that all that was necessary for an outfit for stereotyping was one thousand dollars, at farthest. The most important and expensive material used in book-making, is paper. Could it be had in the South? Rags were cheaper in the South than in the North, or East; consequently, he maintained that paper could be made at least thirty per cent. cheaper in the South. Cost of living was cheaper, and underworkmen could be had at less price. The poor people of the South were so separated, that the girls of the poor could only work in factories. He thought that the distance between the rich and the poor was greater in the South than at the North. In the former the rich were richer, the poor poorer.

He wanted no speculation, no vague theories, but facts; and facts alone, he had given them, but would not present the half of what was on hand. He thought that reference to public opinion was not improper. Publishing houses had not been established in the South, because individuals could not do it, but we could, as we had both the capital and the patronage. Let us do it, and others would follow. He thought we were bound to do this. Not on a large scale, but go at once immediately. He thought that we would be supported, in this measure, beyond what had ever been known in similar matters. He referred to the New York Book Concern. He thought we could do even better than they had done, and concluded by expressing the hope that the resolution would prevail.

Mr. Dibrill next obtained the floor. He expressed himself rather unfavorably towards the *Concern*. He hoped the matter would be acted on calmly, and cautiously considered.

Dr. W. A. Smith stated that he had thought of offering a substitute, but supposed it would be unnecessary now. The substitute was asked for by several members and was read by him, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Book and Periodicals be and they are hereby instructed to report a judicious system for the early commencement and ultimate permanent establishment of a Book Concern proper for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

1. The Book Concern shall consist of a publishing house at ———.

2. Of a manufacturing establishment or Books in connection with said house.

3. Of an agent or agents to whom shall be committed, under the advice and approbation of a Book Committee appointed by the General Conference, the control of the funds of the Church, known as the Book fund, and the conduct of the business for the next four years.

4. The agent or agents shall be required by law to provide, by and with the advice and approbation of said committee, in buildings and other fixtures and materials, for publishing and manufacturing all the books, etc., necessary to meet the demands of the Southern people on strictly business principles, that is,

1st. Such books, as from the accidents of their publication, can be published as cheaply in the city of their location as elsewhere. The Agents shall manufacture at their own establishment.

2d. Such books, as from the accidents of their publication, can be published cheaper at some other manufactory of the country, shall be published by contract at such manufactory.

This substitute, after having been explained by Dr. Smith, was agreed to as an amendment by the movers of the original resolution, and after some discussion by Drs. Lee, Winans, Doggett and others, Dr. Summers called out an expression of opinion from the various points which he feared might suffer from the effect of sectional rivalries. This was highly satisfactory. The vote was then taken, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Andrew.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FRANKLIN, La., May 9, 1854.

Through your excellent sheet permit me to say that God has very graciously and powerfully revived his work at another appointment (Pattersonville). On the Franklin and Pattersonville Circuit, Louisiana Conference, we have just closed a meeting, which was continued fifteen days. I believe I never witnessed a season of greater profit in my life in proportion to the population. Many heads of families, men and women advanced in life, as well as young people, were the subjects of this work. Sixty-three, in addition to the twelve previously reported, joined the Church during the meeting, and more than forty professed Religion. Many persons of wealth and influence, mind and enterprise, have consecrated themselves to God during this wonderful religious movement. And I trust the end is not yet. N. A. CRAVENS.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On Tuesday, May 9th, by the Rev. W. H. Crenshaw, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Matthowe, in Pointe Coupee parish, Rev. H. A. MORSE, of the Louisiana Conference, to Miss MALVINA J. MATTHEWS.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. R. M. Saunders, Mr. DEMOSTHENES R. HAYLEY, of Auburn, Ala., to Miss SARAH A. F. BASS, daughter of Lewie Bass, Esq., of Troup county, Ga.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In this city, Sunday, May 7th, in the 23d year of his age, THOMAS F. JONES.

Brother Jones was a native of North Alabama. He was a graduate of Centenary College, Louisiana.

It has rarely fallen to our lot to record a more regretted death. Brother Jones was a young man of more than common mental gifts, of generous ambition and untiring application. He had just entered upon the practice of the law in the courts of this city, with the most encouraging prospects of a successful and brilliant career. His acknowledged ability—his devotion to his profession, combined with the gracious affability of his manners, could not have failed to win for him a most honorable and enviable position. His residence in our midst had only been for a few months, yet he had won many most excellent friends; for to know Brother Jones, was sympathy with esteeming and loving him.

But the best of all, Brother Jones, as a Christian, was a bright and shining light. Truly he adorned, by "the beauty of holiness," the doctrine of God our Saviour. For one of his age, his attainments in Christian experience were most mature and satisfactory. He was ever punctual in his attendance upon the means of grace; his seat was rarely vacant at Church, Class-meeting, Sabbath School, or his Bible-class. I scarce need to add, that he died with an unclouded hope of glorious immortality.

His death will be a sad blow to his widowed mother and other loved ones; but they sorrow not even as others which have no hope," for as he "sleeps in Jesus" he sleeps well.

As he died away from all connected with him by kindred ties, it may be a consolation for them to know that all was done for him that the best skill and the kindest attention could do, to alleviate his sufferings and restore him to health. He died of that most fatal disease, typhoid fever. A numerous company in the funeral solemnities paid the last sad respects they could to his memory. May they our last end be like his.

J. B. WALKER, his Pastor.

General Intelligence.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at Memphis on the 20th of April, it was determined to make contracts for the construction and equipment of the road twenty-six miles eastwardly of Memphis. A proposition is now under consideration for the equipment of the first 30 miles, by the first of May, 1855; a second section of 20 miles, by the first of October, 1855; and a third section, to the junction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, (about 35 miles,) by the first of May, 1856.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—Capt. Ericsson writes to the New York Evening Post that on the late trial of the caloric ship, and previously to her being down, the motive power had proved completely successful. The engine, he says, had not been put to anything like maximum work, and yet she attained a speed of more than seven miles an hour, with a consumption of fuel which promises to render ocean navigation, in point of economy, what it has already proved in point of celerity.

THE DRAIN OF POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The discovery of gold at the Cape of Good Hope will probably lead to another heavy drain on the laboring population of England, already greatly thinned by the exodus to this country and to Australia. The war will also contribute to diminish its numbers, so that, with all these causes at work, we should not be surprised if, in the course of a few years, the scarcity of hands were severely felt in all branches of her commercial and agricultural operations.

BELLIGERENT.—The Cunard steamship Africa, which arrived at New York on the 5th, was heavily armed, with port holes opened, ready for attack from the Russians. During the present "state of war," passengers on the Atlantic ferry will find themselves safest under the American flag.

A volume of new poetry from the pen of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of "Alton Locke," will be shortly published in London.

The small pox is raging violently at Jacksonville, Fla.

SENSIBLE LAW.—The following has been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, with view to the preservation of public health: If any person shall kill, for the purpose of sale, any calf less than four weeks old, or shall knowingly sell the meat of any calf killed when less than four weeks old, such persons shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $200."

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.—At the late meeting of the American Scientific Association, in Washington, Lieut. Maury, in referring to the deep sea soundings obtained by Lieut. Berrymau, U. S. N., appeared to give the presence to a higher Northern latitude for the purpose of a submarine telegraph. North of the banks of Newfoundland the depth is said not to exceed two miles, while to the Southward and Eastward of these banks bottom is not reached under five thousand fathome, or nearly six miles.

NEW YORK NEWS BOYS.—The project, originating with some benevolent individuals, of providing a home for the ragged news boys in New York, seems to work very well. About forty-five voluntarily sought lodging (six cents a night) in the establishment when first opened by Mr. Tracy, the Superintendent, gave he could hardly get them quiet enough to sleep. They refused to luxuriate in the beds, and were constantly jumping out to shake one another, with "Hey! did yn nivir see a bed afore?" "What you call this?" etc. They were rather inclined at first to oversleep in the morning, until Mr. T. stirred them up to their business. One of the boys said he knew how to wake 'em up well, how?". "Just go in airly and *tell 'em the steamer's in.*"

Later from Texas.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE—*Six Men Killed and Scalped.*—By the arrival of the steamship Charles Morgan, Captain J. Lawless, from Galveston, we are in receipt of later intelligence from Texas. An extra from the office of the San Antonio Western Texan, dated the 8th inst., gives the following account of another Indian massacre:

By one of our citizens, John Crawford, who just arrived in our city from Fort Ewell, we learn the following painful intelligence. On Tuesday last, May 2d, a Government Train, consisting of fourteen wagons and about one hundred mules, horses, etc., left Fort Ewell for El Paso, and had proceeded about five or eight miles from the Fort, when they were attacked by about twenty Indians who were well mounted, and armed with bows and arrows, knives, lances and two rifles. At the time of the attack, the wagon master, Mr. McIntosh, was a short distance from the train in pursuit of a horse and unarmed, and there was only one weapon of defence among the whole train, and that was an old rifle and unloaded. The Indians made a charge upon them and killed the wagon master and scalped him, and also killed five others, some few escaped and two are still missing; they are supposed to have been taken prisoners and are now with the Indians, and no doubt undergo the most horrible tortures. All the mules and horses connected with the train were taken, and the wagons destroyed completely with their contents, amounting in all to some twenty or thirty thousand dollars. One of the wounded men from whom our informant gathered the particulars of this horrible outrage, arrived in camp at 11 o'clock A. M., two hours after the massacre. The Lieutenant in command, notwithstanding he was at the time sick in bed, within one hour had four companies armed and equipped and in hot pursuit, and it is to be hoped that they will overtake these savages, and hold an inquest over their dead bodies.

How can they possibly escape with such a number of mules and so small a distance the start.

We now give warning to our citizens on the frontiers having families, to immediately leave their abodes, and come to our city where they may be protected, for there is no longer safety on our borders.

How much longer will our citizens continue in their quiet homes and see their fellow-beings slaughtered around them by these savages? Have they no longer any of the spirit of their forefathers?

Has there yet been no action taken in this matter by our State authorities? We say, and too, fearless of contradiction, it is a disgrace to the citizens of Western Texas, who are capable of bearing arms to have the news of such horrible massacres by these savages around us, go forth to the world!

Let a petition be circulated immediately calling upon the Governor for aid!

The Galveston News of the 12th says:

Nearly all our country exchanges, speak of having had the benefit of a late heavy rain, greatly improving the prospects of the crops which never looked better.

Most of our State papers give notice of the organization of Lodges, of the Lone Star Order, in many parts of Texas, and we are given to understand that very large numbers of the most respectable of our citizens are joining them From present indications this Order must soon become very numerous in the Lone Star State.

THE STEAMER CITY OF GLASGOW.—In an article on the missing steamer City of Glasgow, the N. Y. Courier expresses the conviction that she has foundered among the ice. The Courier thinks the Glasgow, with 447 souls on board, must have encountered the same field of ice with which the Collins steamer Baltic had on her outward passage so fearful a struggle about the 9th of March, in lat. 46, lon. 47. The editor says:

"The City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March. * * * On the evening of the 11th, a terrific gale commenced from W. S. W. to N. N. W., which lasted until late the next day. Nautical men on board the Baltic agreed that they had never seen a more violent gale, and express the conviction that no ship hemmied in by the ice could have outlived that storm. Making a fair calculation of time and distance, there can be little doubt that the City of Glasgow was in the vicinity of that ice field, and exposed to that gale. It is a belief in this state of facts which, with us, extinguishes hope. Strength, nor courage, nor skill, could avail anything in such a case. Those crushing mountains of ice would, when tossed by such a gale, grind to powder man's stoutest structure."

The number of icebergs seen from the deck of the Baltic on that voyage, was from nine to twelve hundred, varying in dimensions, to use the language employed by the captain of another ship "from the size of an omnibus to that of the Astor House."

A SAD STORY.—Referring to the executions for desertion at the camp of the Lower California filibusters, the San Francisco Sun says:

Arthur Morrison, one of the victims of whom we speak, had a young and fondly-attached wife and a child five years old in Illinois, the place of his birth. He had written to her to come out, and sent her the necessary means to do so; and about two months since this devoted woman left her home and friends with a heart buoyant with hope to meet the object of her love and loalty.

About one month ago she arrived with her child on our shores, and then for the first time learned that her husband had been enticed to join the filibusters. She immediately wrote to him informing him of her arrival, and begging him to come to her and abandon his unjustifiable enterprise. Morrison received this letter, and instantly set about fulfilling his duties as a man and a citizen, by abandoning the camp of the filibusters and starting for San Francisco.

But he "counted without his host," for Mr. Walker immediately dispatched a party in pursuit, which overtook Morrison near San Diego and compelled him to return with them. A second letter from his wife soon after reached him, and the unhappy man determined to leave Lower California and at all hazards return to his family, which needed his presence.

In order to effect this, Morrison entered into a combination with ten others to desert at the first opportunity. This determination was carried into execution with as little delay as possible; but again the omissaries of Mr Walker tracked the ill-fated refugee, and, making him a prisoner, returned with him to the camp. Then a *court-martial* was held; the self-constituted officers sat in judgment over their victim; the forms and ceremonies of a trial were gone through with, according to the most received rules for such cases made and provided; a verdict of guilty is brought in, sentence of *death* is unhesitatingly brought in by *his superiors*, and Morrison is shot like a dog in cold blood for obeying the first laws of God and man, and refusing any longer to do evil.

Tongue cannot tell or language depict the sufferings of that devoted wife and mother, who now stands on our cold homeless, friendless, cheerless, fur from the scenes of her birth and the friends of her existence, unknown to all around her, and her helpless orphan dependant on her for support.

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP.—The danger to which those are exposed who go down to the great deep in ships was illustrated at the anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, held in New York, by the following passage in the *annual* report:

"Seventy ships, sixty-one barks, one hundred and seven brigs, two hundred and thirty-two schooners, and eleven steamers—in all, four hundred and eighty-one vessels—are reported as lost, most of them total wrecks. Of five ships, five barks, nine brigs, thirteen schooners, and one steamer, the record is, 'sailed at a certain date, and have not been heard of since.' In these wrecks nearly eight hundred and fifty lives are known to have been lost. There could not have been less than seven hundred on board the thirty-two missing vessels."

THINGS TO BE DESIRED.—A method to make truth as agreeable as falsehood; a recipe for praising a pretty girl without giving offence to her older sisters; some way of collecting a small debt without having to earn the money a second time in the attempt; "how to induce a "constant reader" of a newspaper to become a constant subscriber; a plan of editing a paper without being considered dull by the giddy, frivolous by the "serious minded," unappreciated by three-fourths, and cheated by the other quarter. Mem.—"When found, to make note of."

European News by the Africa.

CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Their Majesties, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, having been compelled, in spite of sincere and persevering efforts for the maintenance of peace, to undertake an active part in a war which would otherwise have threatened the balance of Europe and the interests of their own dominions, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

Art 1. The high contracting parties engage to do what depends upon them to bring about a re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Sublime Porte, on a solid and durable basis, and to guarantee Europe against the return of those lamentable complications which have just troubled so unfortunately the general peace.

Art. 2. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire being violated by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and other movements of the Russian troops, their Majesties of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French, will receive (*accepteront*) into their alliance, for the sake of co-operating in the proposed object, any of the other powers who may wish to join it.

Art. 3. Whatever event may ensue in consequence of the extension of the present convention, the high contracting powers oblige themselves not to accept any overture or proposition tending to a cessation of hostilities, and not to enter into any arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, without having previously deliberated upon it in common.

Art. 4. Animated by the desire of maintaining the equilibrium of Europe, and not pursuing any interested purpose, the high contracting powers renounce, in advance, any particular advantage from the events which may result.

Art. 5. Their Majesties, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, have concerted, and will continue to concert upon the means most proper to free the territory of the Sultan from foreign invasion, and to attain the object specified in Article 1. They engage, for this effect, to supply, according to the necessities of the war, determined by a common agreement, land and sea forces sufficient to meet them; the quality, the number and the destination of which subsequent arrangements will determine.

Art. 6. The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in London in the space of eight days.

In pledge of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and attached their seals of office.

London, April 10, 1854.

CLARENDON,
WALEWSKI.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN MANIFESTOES

The Czar's Reply to the War Declaration of the Western Powers—The Occupation of the Principalities Defended.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* of the 13th of April contains a declaration to the following effect:

"That after the summons by which England and France have left their system of disguised hostility toward Russia, and in presence of the pretension by which they demand the evacuation of the Danubian provinces without exacting any thing from the other belligerent power, silence was the only reply compatible with the dignity of the Emperor, and that it only remains for him to accept the situation that has been made him, and to defend himself with energy and determination.

"The imperial Government deems it, moreover, superfluous to renew a discussion relative to the motives alleged before parliament by the English Government to justify their taking up arms. It refers to its recent memorandum of the 18th of February, which suffices to demonstrate that the initiative of the provocations belongs to the two powers."

The declaration concludes by stating that the real motive of the war is to destroy the influence of Russia, and that the responsibility of the evils that may result therefrom must fall upon those who declare war, and not upon him who was compelled to accept it.

The following "Declaration" is contained in the St Petersburg *Journal* of the 31st of March (13th of April):

France and Great Britain have now at last undisguisedly departed from the system of concealed hostility which they had previously adopted against Russia, particularly by ordering their fleets to enter the Black Sea.

The tenor of the explanations given by those powers in reference to that proceeding was such that the cessation of the mutual relations existing between them and the Imperial Cabinet became a matter of course.

The latter result was shortly followed by a communication in which the two Cabinets, through the medium of their respective consuls, invited the Imperial Government to evacuate the Danubian Principalities within a given term, which England fixed at the 30th of April, and France still more peremptorily at the 15th of that month.

By what right did the two Powers thus pretend to exact everything from one of the two belligerent parties, without demanding anything from the other? This is what they have not thought fit to explain to the Imperial Cabinet. To evacuate the Principalities, without even the shadow of a fulfillment by the Ottoman Government of the conditions to which the Emperor made the cessation of that temporary occupation subordinate—to evacuate them from the fear of a war which the latter was the first to declare, while it is actively carrying on offensive operations, when its own troops occupy a fortified point of Russian territory—was in itself a condition inadmissible in substance. The two Powers placed the condition in such a shape that it became still more unacceptable. They fixed a term of six days for the adhesion of the Imperial Cabinet, at the expiration of which a refusal, or the absence of any reply whatever was to be by them regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

The summons so partial in its tenor, as practically inexcusable as it was insulting in its terms, silence was the only reply compatible with the dignity of the Emperor.

The consequence, however, is, that the two governments leave just publicly made it known that Russia, by her refusal to accede to their demand, has constituted herself towards them in a state of war, the entire responsibility of which will rest upon her.

In the presence of such declaration, it only remains for the Emperor to accept the position which has been assigned to him reserving to himself to employ all the means which Providence has placed in his hands to defend with energy and constancy the honor, the independence, and the security of his empire.

Independently of the message by which the Cabinet of London announces its resolution to the two houses of Parliament, it has in a supplementary declaration explained the motives which induce it to take up arms, and has recapitulated the origin and the incidents of the question. The Imperial Government thinks it superfluous to return to a discussion on this subject. All its preceding documents seem to it to have exhausted the question. The recent memorandum of the 18th of February, published on the occasion of the rupture of diplomatic relations, and which contains up to that point the whole historical exposition of the question, will have sufficed to demonstrate to whom—whether to Russia or to the two maritime Powers—belongs the initiative of the provocations, and by what fatal chain of circumstances the false position in which their first steps placed the two Cabinets, led them on, step by step, to take others still more provoking. Unprejudiced minds will have been able to discover there all the successions made by Russia for the maintenance of peace, before as well as after the Vienna note, while the increasing exactions of the two Courts engaged them daily more and more still further in the path of a war with us.

The occupation of the Principalities, which is taken now, after the fact, as a pretext for this war, did not prevent the renewal of negotiations. Nor would it any more have prevented their continuation, or rather these negotiations would have led to some result long since, if the Powers had not suddenly, without any good reason, completely changed the basis which they themselves had laid down in the first note concerted at Vienna. The objections made by the Porte to certain passages of that note were not sufficient to nullify the rest. The essential substance remained intact, and the Imperial Government had the right to regard all the points which the Ottoman Porte had not contested as agreed to previously to any ultimate proposition. Such was not the case. An attempt was made to impose entirely new conditions upon us; what had hitherto been admitted was declared inadmissible; the complaints of Russia were ignored, as well as also any claim on its part to an equitable separation; and all its counter propositions rejected without discussion. At the same time, measures contrary to its rights as a belligerent Power coincident to the Black Sea with the conditions transmitted from Vienna were adopted, as if to impress a character of compulsion to any adhesion on its part. Finally, all honorable retreat was peremptorily cut off from it by an imperious summons, such as Russia never before received within the whole period of its history, even at the time when a conqueror, at the head of armed Europe, invaded its territory.

Not being able to blind themselves to the insufficiency of the motives for a disastrous war, and upon the want of proportion which exists between its effects and its cause, the two Powers are obliged to exaggerate its object, by bringing the most vague accusations against Russia.

They allege that their honor and material interests have been attacked; projects, on our side, of aggrandizement and conquest in Turkey; the independence of the Porte, and even that of other States; finally, the balance of power in Europe, which, according to them, is threatened by our excessive preponderance.

All these general imputations rest upon no foundation whatever.

We have never attacked the honor of the two Courts. If that honor has been endangered it has been done by themselves. From the very outset they adopted a system of intimidation, which failed as a matter of course. They made it a point of honor to oblige Russia to bend to them; and because Russia would not consent to her own humiliation, they say that they are hurt in their moral dignity.

Materially, their interests have not been attacked by us either. They can only be so by the war which they wish gratuitously to wage against us. On the contrary, it is they who endanger our interests much more seriously by attacking us in the North and in the South, in our ports, and on different points of our coasts.

The policy of aggrandizement and conquest which they attribute to Russia has been refuted by all her acts since 1815. Of her neighbors in Germany and in the North is there one who, during the last forty years, has had to complain of an attack, or even of an attempt at an attack, upon the integrity of his possessions?

With respect to Turkey, although we have been at war with her, the peace of Adrianople exists to attest the moderation we have made of our success; and since then, at two intervals, the Ottoman Empire has been saved by us from imminent ruin.

The desire of possessing Constantinople, if that Empire should fall, and the intention of forming a permanent establishment there, have been too publicly, too solemnly disavowed, for any doubts to be entertained on that subject that do not originate in a distrust which nothing can cure.

The results will shortly show whether the Powers or Russia have struck the most fatal blow, not only against the independence, but against the very existence of Turkey. As a price for the interested services given to her, she has already renounced by treaty the distinguished privilege of every independent Power—that of making peace or declaring war, at its own free will, at the moment, and on the conditions it may itself deem most advisable. She will be forced to subscribe to an engagement which will give equality of civil and religious rights to all her subjects. Russia will sincerely applaud so important a guarantee, obtained in favor of all the Christians in Turkey, if the result should be to insure it to them in a really efficacious manner. But in presence of a revolution which would so profoundly alter all the constituent bases of the Ottoman Government, Russia has the right to be surprised that an engagement by which the Sultan confined himself to confirm religious privileges already existing, and emanating from our treaties with him, should have been declared an attempt against his sovereignty and his independence.

It is for Europe—not for the two Powers—to decide if the general equilibrium really to be exposed to the dangers which are attributed to it from the excessive preponderance attributed to Russia. It is for Europe to examine which weighs heaviest at the present time upon the freedom of action of States—Russia left to herself, or a formidable alliance, the pressure of which alarms all the neutral Powers, and uses by turns caresses or threats to compel an adherence to its policy. Europe will also decide if, during the last years, it is from Russia that have come pretensions the most hostile to the rights of sovereignty and to the independence of feeble States; if in Greece, in Sicily, in Naples, in Tuscany, it is for or against those rights that she has declared; whether in Germany, between the great Governments, she has sought to sow discord, or to re-establish union; whether, morally in Lombardy, and materially in Hungary, her efforts have not been consecrated to the maintenance of the balance of power; and whether the blows that are preparing against her, and the isolation in which it is hoped to place her by hauling over the political world to a far different sort of preponderance, will not rather be the annihilation of that equilibrium.

It may thus be seen to what the vague generalities urged against Russia are reduced. But the last especially of these grounds of accusation suffices to explain the true motives of a war which, judged by its apparent grounds, there is no reason; and which it is so contrary to the moral, industrial and commercial interests of the entire world, that it will really necessitate the ruin of the very Empire which it made the pretext to save from an imaginary peril. The true motive was publicly proclaimed by the English Ministers, when they asserted before Parliament that the moment had arrived at last when it was necessary to destroy the influence of Russia.

It is to defend that influence, not less necessary to the Russian nation than it is essential to the maintenance of the order and the security of other States—it is to sustain the independence and territorial integrity which are the bases of it—that the Emperor, obliged in spite of himself to embark in this contest, is about to devote all the means of resistance which are furnished by the devotion and the patriotism of his people. He trusts that God, who has so often protected Russia in the days of trial, will assist him once more in this formidable struggle. He sincerely laments the manifold evils which are about to fall on humanity; but at the same time he feels it to be his duty to protest solemnly against the arbitrary pretensions put forth so proudly by the two Powers, which throw upon him alone all the responsibility of them. They are free, without doubt, to adopt against Russia such measures as they may think expedient; but they are not able to lay the consequences to his charge. The responsibility of the calamities of a war belongs to that Power which declares it, not to the one which limits itself to its acceptance.

St. Petersburg, March 30, 1854.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris, 18th, says:

My private letters state that the affair of the Black Warrior, so far from being settled, has been urged on with extreme violence by Mr. Soulé, and at the present moment wears a very threatening aspect.

Another letter from Madrid, dated the 13th, contains these words:

It is stated that the American Minister has demanded of this Government the recall of Captain-General Pezuela, and further, that the officer who shall succeed him shall have power to settle upon the spot such disputes as that arising out of the affair of the Black Warrior. A large sum of money is also said to have been demanded, but the amount named is so disproportionately large that we forbear to mention it.

THE BRITISH FLEETS.....BLACK SEA FLEET.

	Vessels.	Guns.	Men.	Tons.
Sailing line-of-battle ships	8	728	6750	22012
Screw line-of-battle ships	10	1470	5588	
Sailing frigates and sloops	5	162	1575	6244
Screw frigates and sloops	3	49	650	3130
Paddle-wheels	13	113	2419	14 62
Total	31	1274	12541	46992

BALTIC FLEET.

Screw line-of-battle ships	11	941	8810	27058
Sailing line-of-battle ships	6	551	4860	14790
Screw frigates and sloops	10	285	2300	13541
Paddle-wheel steamers	9	84	1650	10598
Total	36	1861	18610	67287

Here in the two fleets we have 67 powerful vessels manned by 31,281 men, carrying an armament of 3138 guns, with steamers whose power amounts to that of 19 610 horses, and with a gross burthen of 117,517 tons.

In addition to the English ships of war in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and to those on foreign and colonial stations, here we have in reserve at the four ports of Portsmouth, Devenport, Chatham, and Sheerness not less than 161 vessels of the "effective ships of the Royal Navy," and those estimated to carry not less than 6807 guns. Besides these, too, we have a goodly number of paddle wheels and other small craft. Then we have of vessels building—5 at Portsmouth, 7 at Devenport, 1 at Sheerness, 6 at Chatham, 11 at Pembroke, 4 at Deptford, 4 at Woolwich, and 1 at Millwall—total 39.

The Romance of Making Wills.

Some time ago I had occasion to go to Doctors' Commons to look at the will of a dead man. The hand that signed it was in the grave long before—dust, perhaps. But the record of the will which animated that hand was there amongst those dusty folios, engrossed in an almost undecipherable hand, which tell how all the real property in the country has been disposed of over and over again. I had no difficulty in finding it, for I had a note of the precise day the deceased died on. It is unnecessary to say anything about the contents of that will, however, for they have no relation to what I am writing. It is only the date which I have any business with. The will was dated the day before the man died, i. of course, had often heard of men making their wills when they were just at death's door, without any particular thought being excited; but this time I was surprised, as a single fact very often does surprise us when we have passed by a host of similar ones unnoticed. I knew the man who made that will. He was a shrewd, prudent, sharp lawyer, who had risen from nothing to be a man of immense wealth. If he was distinguished for any qualities in particular, it was for punctuality and promptitude. None of the clerks of his office were ever five minutes too late. That was an offense not to be forgotten. No one ever knew him to be behind at an appointment, or to let business go undone. His housekeeper, who managed his bachelor abode for many years, only kept her place by being exact to time. Yet this man had not made his will till a few hours before his death; and, therefore, the possession of his property formed the subject of a very flourishing lawsuit.

When I went out of that dark, dismal catacomb of dead men's wills, I went on thinking of all the similar cases of procrastination which I knew or had heard of—and they were not a few—for this is a piece of experience of one who was a law clerk before he quarrelled with red tape. What a curious catalogue they were! There was an old lady, a toothless old dowager, who had a reprobate and discarded son, and a pretty genile niece who lived with her. We used to manage all her affairs, and it was pretty well known in the office that the "nice girl with the long curls" was to be the old lady's heir. Our head clerk, a red whiskered dandy, who had no mean opinion of himself, built, I could see, certain speculations on that basis. The old lady never came without Eliza; and when a visit was expected Mr. Catchpole brushed his fiery hair in the most killing curls, and changed the out-at-the-elbows coat for the smart one he wore on holidays, and beautified himself as far as practicable. Well, a message came one day that the old lady was ill—very ill—with an urgent request that some one should get at once and make her will. Off went our Adonis as fast as a promise of something liberal over the fare could urge the cabman.

When he arrived, the old lady was alive—just alive enough to tell him that all her property was to be left to Eliza. She told him that in a hissing whisper which supplied the place of the cracked voice; but when she came to the word "all," so full was the poor old creature of love for the niece, or, perhaps, of determination—let us hope not hate—against her son, that she half rose up in her bed, and clenched her withered hand and shrieked out that word again. It must have been a terrible sight—that of life struggling with death for a will! It was a short matter to write that will down; and Catchpole's pen flew over the paper, and the old eyes that were glazing so fast stared anxiously the while, and the thin finger actually held the pen she had asked for beforehand ready to sign the paper.

In a few moments all was ready; but what a difference that few moments had made! The clerk had risen from his seat and approached the couch, when the surgeon, who stood on the other side, said, with that coolness that medical practice brings, "It is too late!" And it was too late. The dead fingers clenched the unused pen so tightly that they had to be unclasped from it. The son was heir of all, and Eliza a beggar! Death had translated that serene-mannered "old" into none. The sequel is soon told. The property was wasted by the reprobate son, and has long since passed into other hands, and Eliza, instead of possessing some thousands a year, and being wooed by Mr. Catchpole, is a faded daily governess.

Every lawyer's office has plenty such stories as this. One I remember of a miser who had ruined more than one family, and in his last moments wished to make such reparation as bequeathed gold could compass. Poor wretch, when the will was brought, catalepsy had seized him, and he lay there an living corpse—dead in all but mind. He could not move his hand; his tongue refused its office; only his eyes were free to move; and of those eyes I have been told a terrible tale. He was, as misers often are, a man of strong mind and iron nerve. Passive as he was in every other part, the eyes told all that was passing within. You could have seen in them intelligence when the will was read to him; the powerful volition brought to bear, and preserved in, when the written word which was to make it a testament was required, the terror and horror which came over him when he found that the right hand which had so often aided him for evil, would not help him for good; the despair which burst the unseen bonds around him, with a convulsive motion, let out the last of life. It must have been a spectacle of horror, when punishment came in the shape of a prohibition from the one act of mercy, which might have made some amends for a whole lifetime of wrong.

Then there was another legend of a man whose daughter married against his will. He lived somewhere in a retired country-house, far off from any town. This man was subject to a disease of the heart, and one night, feeling the symptoms of an approaching attack, and that strange presentiment which so often comes before death, he roused his household and sent off a messenger on horseback, not for a surgeon, but for a lawyer. He wanted his will made instantly. The messenger could not be expected back for at least two hours, and long before that the spasmodic attack had come on, but still in the intervals of his paroxysms, that determined man wrote as though against time.

When the lawyer did arrive, all that was left of the living will which had been so active and energetic a few hours before, was that last piece of writing. It expressed the deceased's intention, in the strongest terms, utterly to disinherit his rebellious child, and to give his property to some charitable institution. It was complete, even to the signature; only the flourish usually added to the name was wanting, as though there the hand had failed. But that writing was not a will; it was not in proper form, not attested. In the eye of the law it was but an invalid piece of paper, and the daughter took that which her birthright entitled her to.

Wills generally afford a frightful temptation to the worst part of our nature. I really believe that more cunning, more falsehood, more worldly anxiety, and more moral wrong are blended with the subject of "wills" than with the whole mass of law parchments extant. A will should not only be properly made, but properly placed, and more than one should be cognizant of its whereabouts. I have known many cases of gross turpitude in the shape of destroying wills, and can record one rather curious anecdote, affording a vivid illustration of unprincipled greed defeating itself. Two gentlemen in the city, close friends from their school days, were in the decline of life. Mr. Edmonds had a large family, with comparatively small means, while Mr. Raymond was worth two hundred thousand pounds, with no living relatives but a nephew of the most profligate and hopeless character. This nephew had been expensively educated, and had spent unlimited money for the worst purposes, and the uncle at length became weary and disgusted with the young man's depravity. "Edmonds," said Raymond, one day to his friend, as he handed him a roll of paper, "here's my will. I have left my nephew ten thousand pounds, and the rest of my property to you, who, I know, will make good use of it." Edmonds remonstrated and implored, but was eventually compelled to take the will, and lock it up in his private desk.

Within a few months, however, by dint of constant entreaty, Mr. Edmonds prevailed upon his friend to make another will, and just the reverse of the bequest, leaving the nephew the bulk of the property, and Edmonds the ten thousand pounds. This will Edmonds read, and saw safely deposited in Raymond's iron chest at his private residence. Within the following year Raymond died. The nephew found the will, and, as it afterwards appeared, such was his baseness, that to secure in addition to the rest the ten thousand pounds left to Edmonds, he immediately burned the document, knowing that if his uncle died intestate in himself was heir-at-law. On this villainous unannouncement, Edmonds, sinking his conscientious scruples, produced the first will made by Raymond, and claimed the chief of the property, and the unprincipled nephew, after making a full confession, during a fit of *delirium tremens*, killed himself.

WRITT

How beautiful is night!
A dewy freshness fills the silent air;
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain
Breaks the serene of heaven:
In full-orbed glory yonder moon divine
Rolls through the dark blue depths.
Beneath her steady ray
The desert circle spreads,
Like the round ocean, girdled by the sky:
How beautiful is night!

[Southey.

PLEASANT WRITING.—The N. Y. Post is publishing a series of descriptive letters from Hayti, from the pen of one of the editors of that journal. In the last number mention is made of an excellent trait in the character of the Haytians, which might be copied with advantage to some, if not many, in this country. We often have pained at the very abrupt manner of speaking to domestics, especially at table. How much more pleasant would it be for such employees were they addressed with some regard to their feelings instead of dictatorial abruptness. The editor of the Post writes:

It is due to the Haytians of all colors and classes to say, that, so far as their external intercourse with each other is concerned, they are probably the politest people in the world. It is almost the first thing that strikes an American when he lands among them. It pervades all classes and conditions. The humblest peasants in their intercourse with each other, as well as with those in a higher sphere, present, in this respect, an example which might be studied with profit by my own countrymen of every rank. It is a very rare thing for a Haytian to pass a person in the street, whether an acquaintance or not, without saluting him; a woman is always saluted. No Haytian ever enters a shop, however humble, or asks a market woman, whose whole stock may not be worth a single Spanish dollar, the price of her bananas, without the preliminary courtesy of a bow or some courteous word.

Nothing is more common than for a driving man in business in New York to thrust his head into his neighbor's counting-room, an old acquaintance, too, perhaps, and ask, abruptly, "What is four to-day?" or, "How are bills on London?" The person addressed, nothing surprised, responds as abruptly, and parties separate with apparently as little interest in each other as two ships that casually meet each other for a moment in an eddy. Such manners would at once be tabooed in Hayti. No class would tolerate them. I remember some marked rebukes administered to acquaintances of mine who had thoughtlessly overlooked these minor morals which illustrate this feature of the Haytian civilization. One of the delinquents, who was a prominent merchant, went one morning quite early, and in great haste, to a store, and abruptly asked the porter, who was sweeping out, if the proprietor, calling him by name, was in? The porter stopped sweeping, and looking up with an air of mingled astonishment and anger, after a brief pause, broke forth in Créole: "*Pourquoi on mande poter M. Auguste, sans dire bonjour?*" (Why do you ask for Mr. Augusta without saying good morning!) My friend, whose mind had been very much preoccupied, at once discovered the error he had made, and hastened to make the usual complimentary inquiries about the porter's health and the weather, which soon set everything right, and restored his habitual good nature, after which he gave the information very cheerfully.

Mr. Bird, the faithful Baptist minister in Port au Prince, mentioned to me another case, where he received a still more stern rebuke for his indifference to this small change of social intercourse. He called at the residence of one of his parishioners, and knocked. As he received no answer from within, he turned to some women who were ironing before the door of a little shanty in the vicinity—they were presumed to be washerwomen—and asked if the family he wished to visit (naming them) were out. They gave him no answer. He asked again; they were still silent, though he had his eyes fixed upon them, and was sure that they had heard him, in a reproachful, but still in a courteous manner: "*Monsieur, vous n'sommes pas digne d'être salue!*" (Are we not worthy, sir, of being saluted?)

We are quite too indifferent in the United States, about this matter, which, to be sure, may be only skin deep, but yet serves almost as important a purpose in our social economy as the skin does in our animal economy. It spares our feelings a great many bruises. I confess, I never felt the characteristic rudeness and bluntness of the American people so effectually relinked, as by the example of the Haytian peasantry.

CAREER OF A POET.—It is seventy years since George Crabbe published his poem of "The Village." His age was twenty-nine. He was then in orders, and was domestic chaplain to the Duke of Rutland. But what a life the young man had passed through, before he had attained that social position? Born in what was then a wretched fishing hamlet, Aldborough, roughly brought up, imperfectly educated, apprenticed to a surgeon, without means to complete his professional studies, lingering hopelessly about his native place, he at last resolved to cast himself upon the wide ocean of London, and tempt the fearful dangers that belong to the career of a literary adventurer. Here he struggled and starved for a year. During the first three months of his London life, his sole manuscript poems in the booksellers, Dodsley and Becket, which they civilly declined. He addressed verses to Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who informed him that his avocations did not leave him leisure to read verses. He sold his clothes and his books, and pawned his watch and his surgical instruments. His one coat was torn, and he moaded it himself. He was reduced at last to eighteenpence; but the brave man never despaired. He had a strong sense of religion, and he was deeply attached to one who became his wife after thirteen years of suffering sometimes. His faith and his love held him up, and kept him out of degradation.

At last he wrote a letter to Edmund Burke. It contained this passage: "In April last I came to London, with three pounds, and flattered myself this would be sufficient to supply me with the common necessaries of life till my abilities should procure me more; of these I had the highest opinion, and a poetical vanity contributed to my delusion." Burke saved Crabbe from the fate of many a one who perished in those days when patronage was dying out; and the various resources for the literary laborer that belong to the extension of reading had scarcely begun to exist. Burke persuaded Dodsley to publish "The Library;" and the Bishop of Norwich to ordain its author, without a degree. His lot in life was fixed. Thurlow invited him to dinner, and telling

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Article[illegible] Neutrality Laws.

On the 1st inst. in the Senate, Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States, during any future recess of Congress, to suspend, by proclamation, either wholly or partially, the operation of the act in addition to and amendatory of the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 20th of April, 1818, and also an act supplementary thereto, approved the 10th of March, 18[illegible]8, should, in his opinion, the public interests require such total or partial suspension, such suspension not to exceed a period of twelve months, and the reasons which shall have induced the President to proclaim it to be communicated to Congress immediately on its first meeting thereafter.

Mr. Slidell said: Some months since, Mr. President, there was skeptical or no notion on this floor concerning the absurd existence of any concerted plan to Africanize Cuba.

Past experience has taught us to be surprised at nothing that England might attempt to prevent the possession of this magnificent island by her great commercial rival, a rival destined to be, in a very few years, if, in fact, she be not already, in a commercial point of view, superior. Still, I could not bring myself to believe that Spain, with all her proverbial obstinacy, would prefer the destruction of a flourishing colony, peopled by her own sons, to the prospect of its [illegible] future, perhaps distant day, by [illegible] and peaceful negotiation, to a [illegible] price that would [illegible] plus [illegible] state now, as briefly as possible, the reasons that have led me to the full conviction of a well understood purpose between Spain and England, in which France is certainly [illegible], and probably a participant, for the Africanization of Cuba.

He then proceeded, at length, to show, by quotations from diplomatic notes and other papers, the deep interest Great Britain has displayed for the consummation of plans in Cuba [illegible] proposition for the tripartite convention abrogating the possession of Cuba by either of the parties having failed, it was to be expected that the desire of Great Britain to prevent Cuba falling into the possession of the great successful rival would lead her to consider at, if not aid in, the Africanization of Cuba of the most deplorable system of apprenticeship. He referred to several declarations, made by Gen. Concha, while Captain-General of Cuba, to the effect that the existence, the very name of Cuba, depended upon a strict obedience to Spain and the officers she sent thither.

Concha's successor, General Pezuela, always in favor of emancipation, one month after his coming into office, by decree authorized wholesale importation of apprenticed laborers from Spain, India, Yucatan, and China. That decree allows these slaves to be imported in vessels, four persons to the ton. The limit to American vessels is two passengers to five tons. The suffering from crowded and infected vessels under our laws is well known; yet with us a ship of a thousand tons can transport four hundred persons; [illegible] vessels in which apprentices are to be brought to Cuba could transport upon one of that size two thousand apprentices. The probable sufferings of these [illegible] on such receiving and the power of [illegible] by their masters, might expose to [illegible] sympathy at the hands of English philanthropy.

The [illegible] appointment of this apprenticeship was shortly followed by [illegible] on the Government paper of [illegible] as to the superiority of African labor in agricultural pursuits; [illegible] on the 15th of January last, the Captain-General issued a circular to his subordinate officers to report to him upon the expediency of importing African apprentices.

To cap the climax [says Mr. S.] of usurpation and oppression, an order has been issued allowing all slaves to hire their time at eight dollars per month. The Spanish law has always favored [illegible] emancipation of the slave; and, to enable him to [illegible] his liberty, a tariff has been placed on the labor according to his convertible value, or the price paid for him.

Meanwhile the slave-trade is going on with increased vigor. The vigilance of British cruisers has been so much relaxed for some time, as to justify the belief that the British Government is conniving at the introduction of slaves into Cuba.

He then continued that Cuba was the only point in this hemisphere to which the perfect understanding mentioned by Lord Clarendon, as existing between England and France, could apply.

Referring to the war now pending in Europe, and to the expected triumph of the allied powers, he said:

It is true that we have just made one short step in the right direction—we have appropriated three millions for half a dozen steam-frigates. * * * But England has now fifty or sixty war steamers [illegible] and France as many more, ready, so soon as their services may be dispensed with in the Baltic and Black Seas, to illustrate, on our shores the happy accord which Lord Clarendon so lauded out of the record so effectively to state existed between the two powers in both hemispheres.

* * * * * * *

I desire no movement on the part of our citizens, until the Cubans shall have put their own shoulders to the wheel. They have been reproached for their pusillanimity; but let it be once understood that if, by their own efforts to vindicate their rights, they show themselves worthy of our sympathies, the arm of the Federal Government will not be interposed on behalf of their oppressors. In less than six months the flag of freedom, the lone star, would wave over the whole island; the More may, perhaps, hold out somewhat longer.

* * * * * * *

I think it unnecessary to make more than a passing allusion to a matter of recent occurrence, and which has been the subject of a communication from the President to the House of Representatives. I mean the seizure of the United States mail steamer Black Warrior at Havana, and confiscation of her cargo. This is but one, and the most outrageous, indeed, of a long series of insults and [illegible] by which it has been attempted to [illegible] our steamers [illegible]. They serve to complete the proof I [illegible] of an understanding, probably consummated by treaty between [illegible] and England. The Cuban authorities [illegible] never have dared to take so offensive a [illegible] they had not relied on the support of [illegible]. I have no doubt that the policy [illegible] by the President will be energetically [illegible] and that full pecuniary reparation to the owners of the Black Warrior, and apology for the insult to our flag, will ultimately be obtained.

But I regret that there is [illegible] for this at Madrid. I should have preferred to see it redressed in a more summary way by the blockade of Havana and the other principal ports of the island. It is high time that we should have a [illegible] that insults more immediately at [illegible] the Captain-General should be [illegible] use the power [illegible] responsibility at [illegible] for redress or for aggression. I [illegible] the last three months, [illegible] the President. I [illegible] father than I have [illegible] to [illegible] discretionary, to use it [illegible] the session of Congress, but I have been restrained by the belief that the President will only have recourse to the representatives of the people and of the States, that the contingency has arrived, and call for [illegible] The issue must be met [illegible] choose a more proper [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE [illegible] OF WINES, SPIRITS ETC.—From a [illegible] published by order of the [illegible] the following increase in last year's [illegible] of these articles over that of the previous [illegible] is exhibited. Thus of Madeira, the excess is about 1,000 gallons; sherry, 65,000 do.; Sicily, 100,000 do.; port, 50,000 do.; other white wines, 250,000 do.; brandy, 1,200,000 do.; grain spirits, 200,000 do.; English ale, 135,000 and Scotch ale, 20,000.

He's a Republican.—The origin of this term is to be as follows: [illegible] Western Prince to visit another, which [illegible] [illegible] entertainment and [illegible] to call the former [illegible] [illegible] father took him [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE SHIP ERICSSON.

Written by Rev. C. K. Marshall, on receiving from a friend in the North the following note, in a letter: "The Ericsson, sank in the late storm, will be raised in a short time from its watery bed and come up, as perhaps you have predicted, like a young giant, to compete successfully for the sovereignty of the seas."

The beauteous Venus from the deep
Received her regal birth,
And Neptune smiled to see his child,
A goddess, rule the Earth.

Anon the pregnant waves are heard
In deep, prophetic tone,
And Neptune's arms in joy are spread—
He hopes to have a son.

A noble son, proud, brave and good,
With trident sceptred hand,
To rule the seas from shore to shore,
As Venus rules the land.

And in his pride of hope he vows,
Quick as the travell's done;
The ocean born, the ocean king.
He'll call the "Ericsson."

May 15, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN BOOTH, Jr.

My acquaintance with him began in 1842. Columbus, Miss., where his parents then resided. He was at that time a little Sunday-school boy, of a kind, gentle spirit, and attractive manners. As he grew up he seemed to promise all that his parents could ask, and to him they fondly looked for comfort and support as they journeyed down the vale of life. But, alas! how uncertain are all our hopes of earthly good. Just as he was ripening into manhood, his sun of life went down behind the dark cloud of Death! His illness was very protracted and severe, and he seemed to familiarize himself with death, and marked every step gained towards the Heavenly Land. "His conversation was in Heaven." He took great delight in speaking of the goodness of God to him, and would look back to the innocent sports of boyhood, and dwell upon the great goodness manifested towards him. Often, in the midst of extreme suffering, he would say: "God is good!" and sometimes he would say: "Father, I pray!" and then, "Father, sing, oh sing to me!" And the voice of prayer and the sweet songs of Zion often soothed and comforted him. The future was all brightness to the eye of his faith, and he longed to depart and be with Christ. Death was robbed of his sting and the grave of its gloom.

I shall not soon forget my interview with him upon his dying bed. He threw his bony arms around my neck, and shouted and received the near approach of death. At last, after many long, weary days and sleepless nights, death came as a kind messenger to release him. I found him free from pain, and in full possession of his mental powers, and his last words were truly remarkable. He said: "How sweet is death! It is the most pleasant sensation I ever felt." Seldom, if ever, in young or old, has the glorious power of our holy religion been more fully and beautifully exemplified.

His grave and memory are all that is left us now; and, while we bedew the former with tears of sorrow for our loss, let us cherish the latter in sure and certain hope of meeting where loved ones are severed no more.

"Oh, may I triumph so,
When all my warfare's past;
And, dying, find my latest foe
Under my feet at last."

JOSHUA T. HEARD.

Columbus, Ga., May 15, 1854.

THOMAS FEARN JONES.

Died in the city of New Orleans, on the 8th of May, 1854, THOMAS FEARN JONES, aged about twenty-four years.

Mr. Jones was a native of Huntsville, Ala., but, for the last five years, a resident of Louisiana. He left his native town to complete his literary studies at Centenary College, at Jackson, at which institution he graduated in 1850 with distinguished honor. His talents, his application, and his rare scholastic attainments were such, at that early age, that his preceptors predicted for him a high and distinguished career in life which would reflect honor upon his *Alma Mater*, and spoke of him as one who by his merits would win and wear the rarest honors in whatever profession he embarked.

After he left college, he resided in this village for three years, and by his high-toned sentiments, his noble nature, his upright course, and his social virtues, he endeared himself to all, and those who knew him best loved him dearest. Here he studied law, and prepared himself for the bar, and he was admitted about a year ago, and at which he so fondly hoped to reach distinction; and his friends here looked forward to the future, so full of hope and promise, when they should behold him eminent among men, alike distinguished for his rare virtues and brilliant talents. But, alas! after practicing one short term in New Orleans, the Destroyer came and stilled the beatings of his young and noble heart, and swept all these fair hopes to the cold tomb to sleep for ever there.

"His little life is rounded with a sleep."

Poor Tom! The last and the noblest of his brothers. Felix Jones, full of hope, and in the pride of his early manhood, died here, and the tombstone in yonder graveyard marks the spot where he sleeps. John Jones died at Memphis, Tenn., as he was returning home from Centenary College; at which institution he had just graduated with the first of the highest honors of his class. And Thos. Jones, in the first year of that career from which so much was expected, has fallen. Three brothers, in the prime of life, alike remarkable for their goodness, their virtues, and their talents, within the last four years, have been swept into the tomb.

To one who knew him well and loved him dearly when living, it may be permitted to speak of him, now, that he is dead. Unlike many, whose virtues are unknown while they live, and only eulogized after death, his shone brightly and constantly, not only upon particular occasions, but in his every-day intercourse with the world, and bound to him in the firmest ties of affection many friends who loved him and cheered him on in his bright career, and who are now left to mourn his untimely loss, and pour the unavailing tear for his melancholy fate. Though here a stranger in a strange land, far away from home and from kindred, yet the stranger's death has dimmed many manly eyes with tears, and filled many stout hearts with sorrow. Friendship prompts much, and affection perhaps more in these lines, than many would concede as consistent with propriety, or as due to his memory; but all will concur when it is said he was one of the few, the choice, the noble spirits, which are so seldom met in life, and when once met are never forgotten. One of those that bring a light, a sunshine with them, and dash it upon the murky night of life, and whose characters are ever remembered with pleasure.

Blessed by nature with a powerful mind, and thoroughly educated, he brought to the bar all the elements that command eminent success. His heart kind, generous, and keenly alive to the happiness and enjoyment of others, he won the affection of all with whom he associated. Religious; his life was characterized more by the practice than by the profession of the Christian virtues. He was ambitious; but his ambition was a virtue. His noble breath was filled with high and holy aspirations—such aspirations as prompt men to elevate and ennoble mankind, and tend to increase the happiness of the world. With this ambition in his heart, with these longings for the strife, and with such high hopes, like the young eagle which promised to soar among the clouds and perch upon the mountain-top, he has been struck down in his first flight!

It seems hard that one, with such brilliant talents, with such varied learning, and with such ambition, should be stricken down at the very beginning of that career which promised to be so useful and so glorious. But God, in His mercy, has taken him from us, and we, who thought so much of him, should bend in meek resignation to this severe dispensation of His good Providence, trusting that He will help us to bear it as is most befitting. To many of us his loss is irreparable. The vacant chair in our social circle can never be filled by another. It is not asserting too much to say that our State has lost one of her noblest young men; the bar one of its most promising aspirants; learning one of her most assiduous votaries; the world one who might have been all, and more than all, that was hoped from him, and he whose affection for his worth and goodness pays this small tribute to his memory, a friend whom he loved but too well, and now mourns, perhaps, too bitterly. Tom, thou art gone before; alas, that thou shouldst have gone so soon and left us so desolate! FERGUS.

Clinton, La., May 11, 1854.

WHO THE REBEL EMPEROR IS,

AND HOW HE BECAME A CHRISTIAN.

This seems to be put at rest in the following extract, from a communication of the Baptist Missionary, addressed to Dr. Sehon, and published in the N. and L. Christian Advocate:

HUNG SOW-TSUEN.—The history of this man, who is now called "Tae ping Wang," becomes more and more interesting as we approximate the point where all nations will acknowledge him, and his Court, the *de facto* Government of China. Many, at a distance, ay, and some in Chian, too, when writing about this man, his rise and progress, make some grand mistakes. Now, as this affair is to be posted up in history, is it not quite desirable that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should appear, that the more glory may be ascribed to Him who rules over all? I hope those who have written anonymously will esteem correction a favor; none will suppose error was their intention. We have witnesses with us, and speak and correct advisedly.

One writer from China calls him "a native of Kwangsi." This was a mistake. He is a native of Kwangtung, born about twenty or thirty miles North-west of Canton, in a district called Fa-uen, where his ancestors had lived and died for several generations. One editor at home says: "Sow-tsuen became somewhat interested in the Christian religion several years ago, from reading a tract given him by Mr. Gutzlaff." This is a mistake; the tract was neither written nor given him by Mr. Gutzlaff, but by a native convert.

Another in China says: "To the broadcast seed of the Protestant missionary is the world indebted for the religious zeal, which, infusing a perfect newness of life in all their conduct, more than any other feeling, has so wonderfully aided the patriots in their onward progress." To the teachings of the late Dr. Morrison, in the first place, and to those of Mr. Roberts, at the time that he was conducting the Canton branch of Dr. Gutzlaff's Chinese Union, in the second (according to the admission of the man himself) are all the knowledge of Christianity possessed by the leader of the Nanking army to be ascribed." Two mistakes here. As to this man having been taught, "in the first place, by Dr. Morrison," he never was taught by him, "first" nor last; for, Dr. Morrison had been dead more than ten years before Hung Sow-tsuen was ever introduced to any forsigner as an inquirer! And, as to "Dr. Gutzlaff's Chinese Union, in the second," having any thing to do with his instruction, that is entirely a mistake. Nor was Mr. Roberts at all conducting the Canton branch of the Chinese Union at the time he taught Tae ping Wang the Scriptures. But, justice to the memory of both Morrison and Gutzlaff requires that I should say, that Dr. Morrison taught the man who compiled the tract that became instrumental in this work. And Dr. Gutzlaff's version of the Scriptures was used by the writer when he taught him, and is now used by Tae ping Wang for circulation.

A copy of Matthew and Genesis have just come to hand from Nanking, printed and published under his own directions, without note or comment; and approved for circulation by the stamp of his own seal on the first page. Several hundred block cutters and printers are said to be engaged by him in this good work. I am very happy to be able to report that the word he uses for baptism—immerse—is the right word, according to the judgment of Messrs. Gutzlaff, Goddard and Roberts. I hope he will persevere in using it unto the end. For *God* he uses *both* the terms which have been so much contended about. In this I think he is more than half right, and hope he will persevere. Though I lean myself, in preference, to the latter term for daily preaching purposes; yet, I think the former may sometimes be used with great propriety, especially when we allude to God as Supreme Ruler.

I must not pass the favorable opportunity here of alluding to the simple, but beautiful, assemblage of united instrumentalities which it has pleased the Lord to use in the commencement of this work, which now promises so much. "Not by might, nor power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts;" Zec. iv, 6. Whoever may have been the direct instruments, it must be acknowledged that the power is of God, and that He exercises that in answer to prayer. "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much;" hence, as many of the righteous as have prayed thus for China may have been honored instruments with God in this work. But the direct, visible instruments—a native writer and colporteur, a religious tract, and a foreign missionary—were beautifully united, and made efficient in this one instance, which promises results more than equivalent to all the money and missionary labor that have hitherto been expended by all nations and all denominations on China. The Lord's name be praised! And this three-fold instrumentality—foreign missionaries, native assistants and Christian books (*each indispensible*)—united, will ultimately, with the blessing of God, consummate the work.

China will be revolutionized, Christianized, and a great multitude saved through these means. Let Christians now, of all nations, with a mighty effort, come up to the help of the Lord in this great work. The harvest is great—the laborers few.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

TENTH DAY—MAY 11.

Conference met at the usual hour; Bishop Andrew in the chair: and was opened with religious exercises by Mr. McAnally.

To-day the time was consumed on petitions and memorials.

Mr. Blue presented a resolution respecting a change in the discipline, in regard to the location of a traveling preacher without his consent; which was referred to the committee on Revisals.

Mr. Keener offered a resolution requesting the committee on Missions to inquire into the expediency of adopting some plan by which Chinese youths might be educated in this country, under the auspices of our Missionary Society.

Dr. Taylor, from Shanghai, was requested to address the Conference; and expressed his gratification that the proposition had been submitted. The Chinese, he said, are very ignorant; many parents are too poor to educate their children. One had been offered to him as a gift. The Missionaries will approve the arrangement. It would have a happy reflex action on Sunday Schools. The influence will greatly promote the missionary spirit among the people and the children. He would not consume the time of the Conference, but would be glad, did circumstances allow, to expatiate on the topic embraced in the resolutions.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Fergoson, respecting the chartered fund, were referred to a special committee of five.

Dr. Parsons presented the following paper, which was received as information:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, hereby express their sincere thanks to our esteemed Secretary, Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., for the faithful and successful manner in which he has discharged all the duties of his responsible office, both at home and abroad, during the period for which he was elected by the General Conference.

The committee on Temperance offered a report, which was laid on the table for the present.

Under the call for petitions and memorials, Mr. Marvin presented petitions from different circuits in the Missouri Conference, praying a change in our rules in reference to the use of ardent spirits, which were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Keener presented a resolution from the Louisiana Conference, referring to an increase in preachers' salaries, which was referred to the committee on Revisals.

Dr. Wadsworth offered a resolution instructing the committee on Revisals to inquire into the propriety of changing the marriage service of the Church, which was adopted.

Dr. Doggett offered a resolution instructing the committee on Episcopacy to devise some plan for collecting and publishing the Episcopal decisions made from time to time, which was adopted.

Mr. Alexander presented a resolution instructing the committee on Revisals to consider the propriety of so altering the rule in reference to stationing preachers, as to allow those at Galveston and other places named to be exempted from that rule, which was adopted and referred accordingly.

Mr. Shipp offered the following resolution, which was on motion, laid on the table for the present:

Whereas, the General Conference possesses no constitutional right to alter the boundaries of our Annual Conferences without their consent; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Boundaries be, and the same is hereby, instructed and required, to reject all applications for the transfer of a district, circuit, station or mission from one conference to another without the consent of the old conference to which it belongs.

Mr. Drake presented a resolution referring to a change in the discipline in reference to the work of the Bishops, and moved that it be made the order of the day for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Cowles offered as a substitute, that the subject be referred to the committee on Revisals. The substitute was accepted, and then, on motion, was laid on the table.

The Conference then adjourned with prayer by Mr. Crouch.

ELEVENTH DAY—MAY 12.

Bishop Paine took the chair and called for reports from standing committees.

Dr. Early, chairman of the committee on Episcopacy, made a report, which was read.

Mr. Evans moved the adoption of the resolution appended to the report, recommending the election of three additional Bishops.

Dr. Lee objected, and desired that the report should be published, and made the order of the day for Monday, the 22d inst.

Mr. Evans explained. Some brethren wished to discuss the general question, intimations of which were given on yesterday; he thought it was proper to discuss it now, and more proper at this than any other time.

Dr. Drake hoped the motion would not prevail; he wanted to discuss the general question; others desired the same. The condition of the Church called for a greater number of Bishops than the report contemplated.

Dr. Drake then moved to lay Mr. Evans's motion on the table. This motion was voted down.

Mr. Fisher moved to strike out three as the number of Bishops proposed to be elected, and insert four as the number. This motion he advocated. He was an Episcopal Methodist, loved the Church in all places: but having been sent here from Texas, he felt it his duty to speak for that section. The services of a Bishop were much needed in that section. Local preachers were not ordained, and consequently the ordinances were not administered, and the Church suffered. With great earnestness, he showed that the wants of the vast territory he referred to, demanded enlarged Episcopal operations, and pleaded that the Conference supply these wants.

Mr. Campbell was opposed to an increase of the number, unless the duties were increased. There was no necessity for the one without the other. He believed we might have a Bishop for each Conference with propriety and advantage.

Mr. Whipple was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Ferguson hoped three more Bishops would be elected, and only three.

Dr. Winans hoped he would have a respectful hearing from all, even those opposed to his views. He had heard it stated that our minds were made up; but a call for the vote was not respectful while brethren wanted to speak. For one to speak under such circumstances was difficult. He was opposed to the resolution of the committee, because it proposed to do either too much or too little. If Bishops were to be mere Presidents of the Conferences, there were enough now; and unless additional work was given them, he would oppose an increase. Those favoring the present resolution, were such as had the advantages of Episcopal resitation, and did not seem to sympathize with the frontier Conferences. He was not opposing a general itinerant superintendency; but was going now for the fifth or sixth time to ask the General Conference of the Church to elect a sufficient number of Bishops to do all the work. He was, in some respects, more favorably situated for pressing this measure now, than he had ever been before. The plan he advocated did not contemplate anything like a diocesan episcopacy, but a more effectual carrying out of our present plan of episcopacy. Upon the condition that no Bishop were fixed down to any one particular field of labor, he saw nothing startling in the idea of having a Bishop for each annual conference. He would not vote the resolution of the committee, and enlarged with great force on the reasons which influenced his mind in forming his conclusions on this important subject.

Dr. S. Patton agreed with Dr. Winans in one thing; he would go for a less number, but not a greater. He would not lecture the conference for making up their minds; still he believed such was the fact. The question with him was narrowed down to this: should we have Bishops as pastors for the people, or the preachers? If for the first, then we would need a Bishop for every circuit; but if for the latter, then two additional Bishops would be sufficient.

Dr. Lee was for six additional Bishops, and agreed with Dr. Winans. He wanted a number of young men in the episcopacy. It were unwise to select others. He would go for an increase, physically and intellectually, adding six others of such minds as those now in the episcopacy; men who were well educated, and could represent the highest order of preaching talent among us.

Mr. Rosser expressed himself in favor of changing the plan and making large additions to the number of the Bishops.

Dr. Doggett rose to express an opinion. He believed that four additional Bishops would be necessary, and only four.

Dr. W. A. Smith thought, first, that the number of Bishops should be increased at least to the extent proposed by the resolution. He thought the numerical weakness of the episcopal board had led to injuries in Virginia, which he learned would not be erased in his lifetime, if ever. He was willing to glorify Methodism, but thought this might be carried to excess, and produce injuries. The episcopal board was a co-ordinate branch of the government, this ground we had taken firmly, and it was the main point of difference between the Church North and South. We believed as stated, and not that the episcopacy was a mere executive to carry out the government of the Church. But in what sense were they a co-ordinate branch of the government of the Church? At present they are co-ordinate in theory only, and not practically. If co-ordinate in fact, they have a right to have a veto power in the Church. He thought this power ought to be recognized, by giving them a well-defined restrictive veto power over the legislation of the Church. He would show why it should be practical. He believed that if such power had been recognized in 1844, the Bishops then would have vetoed some of the acts of that Conference; and had a two-thirds majority been required to pass a motion under veto, the whole Church would never have been rent. There were storms yet to gather around the Church, and if some such conservative power were not recognized, it might be most fatal to the Church. He was for clothing the episcopal board with constitutional veto power within proper metes and bounds; and he would not do this without making them as numerically as respectable as they were morally and intellectually. Unlike some others, he was not unwilling to take something because he could not get all. If he could not get all he asked, give him what they would. He would do the best he could, and while he lived, he meant to toil on to the desired point.

Dr. Wadsworth feared that a large increase in the episcopacy might destroy the unity of the board. He hoped the time would never come when Methodists should attach that importance to ministerial preferment which he had seen elsewhere. In looking over the whole subject as discussed here and previously in the papers, he thought three additional Bishops were all that was necessary. If this number be added, then the whole number could hold all the conferences in a small portion of the year, leaving by far the greater portion of their time for visiting and supervising the interests of the Church. He feared that a larger number than that proposed by the committee on episcopacy, would exhibit a discrepancy between the whole number of men and the work to be performed.

Mr. McTyeire wished to know what had been heretofore the proportion between the whole number of Bishops and the members of the Church. Some fifty years ago they were as one to 30,000. Later, they were as one to 50,000. Now there were more than 500,000 members, and but four Bishops, requiring at least six more to make them as one to 50,000. This was "Old Methodism." Let us stand up to it. We needed six; he would like to have more. Our territory had been enlarged, and our wants increased. He believed with Dr. Lee, that the Church had never engaged the full extent of episcopal influence, and the policy he thought ought to be extended. Once we had to contend for the right to have Bishops at all; afterwards the question was embarrassed with sectional feelings; but now the right was not questioned, and no sectional difficulties stood in the way. This opportunity should be embraced to meet the full demands of the Church. A number of conferences had been held without Bishops, most of them west of the Mississippi. This was detrimental to the interests of the Church. The failure was to be charged to the General Conference, and he hoped it would be so no more.

Dr. Patton rose to explain; allusion had been made to him. The proportion between the Bishops and members did not affect the question—the just proportion was between the number of Bishops and the Episcopal work to be performed.

Dr. McFerrin obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to lay the paper on the table until to-morrow, which was so ordered.

The chair then called for further reports from committees, when

Dr. Early reported from the Episcopal Committee report No. 4, which was laid on the table under the rule.

No other reports being offered, on motion of Dr. Smith, it was resolved to take up the question of the location of the Book Concern on Monday next.

Dr. Boyd offered a resolution respecting the formation of Missionary Societies in our Sabbath Schools, which was referred to the committee on Missions.

Dr. W. A. Smith offered a resolution providing for a special committee to consider a plan for making our episcopacy a co-ordinate branch of the Church government, in fact as well as in theory; which resolution was, on motion, laid on the table for one day.

Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Paine.

TWELFTH DAY—MAY 13.

The Conference was opened with divine service, conducted by Mr. Cayles. Bishop Paine in the chair.

After the reading of the journal of yesterday, Bishop Soule took the chair, and called for reports, memorials and petitions.

Mr. Ashby presented a memorial from Hannibal, Mo., on the subject of Temperance; and, on motion of Mr. Crouch, this memorial, and some others now lying on the table, were referred to the committee on Temperance.

Dr. Winans presented a memorial from the Rev. C. K. Marshall, on the subject of a great central newspaper for the Church; which was referred to the committee on books and periodicals.

Bishop Soule presented a memorial from members of the church in Wilmington, North Carolina, praying to be restored to the South Carolina Conference; which, on motion, was referred to the committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from members of the church in Fayettevills, praying to be left in connection with the North Carolina Conference; referred to the committee on Boundaries.

He presented another from members of the church in Wilmington, praying that the Front street church be restored to the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Conference; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Harris presented a memorial from the city of Memphis, praying that the next General Conference be held there; which was laid on the table for the present.

The Conference then took up the unfinished business of yesterday.

Dr. McFerrin took the floor and proceeded to state that the question was, what number of bishops was required to carry on the work. We are to have twenty-two conferences, possibly twenty-three. Bishops should be men of zeal and enterprise. The work to be performed by them is laid down in the book of discipline. This, in addition to what was proposed by the plan of Dr. Drake, would make the duties of the episcopal office too onerous, and, in fact, would require one bishop for each conference, or break down the episcopacy altogether. He enlarged on the heavy expenses which would be increased by the new plan proposed, which, in his judgment, formed an objection of no ordinary character. He regretted any remarks which might leave a wrong impression on the mind disparaging to the bishops. Our bishops traveled more in the year than those of any other church; how many families they visited, he could not say, but was sure that they never visited any family for the purpose of proselyting. If other bishops were entitled to credit for those persons whom they took into the church, Methodist bishops were not expected to take members into the church. Our episcopacy, as it is, has made as deep an impression on the mind as that of any other church. When we multiply such offices we multiply the chances of injury as well as benefit. Up to this time the Methodist episcopacy has never had a stain upon it, and he hoped it never would. The committee had deliberated upon the subject for weeks, matured it well, and reported unanimously in favor of the election of three additional bishops; for this number he was decidedly in favor. He went on to show that seven bishops could meet all the demands of the church with ease; increase the number to ten, and the expense would be burdensome to the church. He thought the argument from members urged yesterday was a cool fallacy, as it would apply to the division of individual churches, as well as to the whole Church. In reference to the veto power to be lodged in the hands of the bishops, he was not opposed to the thing; but it was singular that an argument had been made out of it in favor of a large number of bishops. The veto power might well enough be lodged in one man's hands; but think of such a prerogative in the hands of twenty men! He thought the outwork of Methodism might be mended; but its cardinal features were the worse for being mended. He was always to be found hard by the original principles of old constitutional Methodism.

Dr. Drake rose to correct some of, what he regarded, the sophistries of the last speaker. The plan of increasing the number of bishops, as proposed, *did not* tend to diocesan episcopacy. It did not require a bishop for every annual conference. He avowed that the advocates of a large number of bishops did not look to a diocesian episcopacy. He thought a bishop might continue on the same episcopal district for four years with profit to the Church, and then might be removed as easily as can a presiding elder be removed. The bishop, by such an arrangement, would become better acquainted with the preachers and the work, and this, he thought, would be of decided advantage. He thought the question of expense was not of serious character; it could be easily met. The people, he believed, wanted a change like this, which he proposed, and he hoped the conference would adopt it.

Mr. P. P. Smith wished to say a word or two. This matter had been discussed in the papers previous to the conference. He had settled it in his mind. The question was: "Is it intended so to alter our economy as to make our bishops pastors of the people, or leave them as pastors of the preachers?" If the former, he thought it could not be obtained. For this purpose, we had now preachers who were the pastors of the people, and if some of these men were taken for bishops, he did not see how the fact of a change of office would increase their preaching abilities. If bishops were to be pastors of the preachers the number proposed by the episcopal committee would be sufficient. He did not think the conferences had suffered for want of the presence of bishops to the extent some represented. Three, he thought, was a number large enough to be added to the present number. He hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. Crouch would not make an argument, but state a few points which had presented themselves to his mind during the discussion. He thought it had policy to tax the people with the support of two or three classes of men to do the same work. He thought the advocates of a large increase in the number of bishops were aiming at an impossibility. Though they disclaimed all intention to do away *general* superintendency, yet the plan proposed necessarily did this. The object must be reached, if reached at all, by a radical change. He would make no argument here it was simply a fact. In place of giving more satisfaction to the people, it would give less, from the fact that an effort to serve all on this plan must fail to some extent, and in failing, would increase dissatisfaction.

Mr. Fly maintained that the subject had not been argued correctly. The object which he and those thinking with him desired did not propose any thing else than the carrying out of the plan as it existed now in the discipline. The bishops, he thought, had not done this fully, and with the present number could not; hence, the number should be increased. Our bishops had done well; but worked under a bad plan, and that plan should be altered. The objection on the score of expense might be urged against the whole system of episcopacy. He had no wish to make any radical change in our economy, but to carry out efficiently the plan we had.

Mr. Kelley thought it due to himself and the work he represented to give his views. As one of the representatives of the Western Virginia Conference, he was opposed to the motion before the conference, and in favor of the addition of three only. The discipline specified the duties of the bishops; let them judge in what particular manner it should be performed. He believed that some of the bishops now did as much pastoral visiting as some of the preachers. The latter should do this work. In his country, when the preachers decided questions of law, they were glad to see the bishops; but when they could not be present with them, they got on as best they could. Three more bishops were enough.

Mr. Langhorne said he had for some time entertained the opinion that there should be an increase in the episcopacy. The office was onerous, and he regarded it as improper to impose burdens upon bishops where it was in our power to relieve them. But he was not for an enlargement to the extent asked for by some, because it led to diocesan episcopacy. He was in favor of four more, and thought the Church demanded that number. Then they might labor with comparative ease to themselves and profit to the Church. The expenses of the whole, he thought, too insignificant to have a place in this discussion. The means, he thought, would be forthcoming.

Mr. Bruce thought the number of three too small. Our church territory was nearly twice as large as in 1844, and constantly enlarging. Without a great number of bishops they would be taxed too heavily, and no contingency was provided for. He did not want a diocesan episcopacy—would not have it—but wanted bishops enough to do all the work required of them. The question of expense was of but little weight; as, in his judgment, if the bishops were to mix more with the people, they would cheerfully support them. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would prevail.

Mr. Closs said, that as reference had frequently been made to episcopal committee, he would simply say, he had at first been in favor of three; now he would vote for four as the number.

Mr. Parks said the number three had been fixed upon by the committee as a compromise. He thought that much irrelevant matter had been introduced into the discussion. He thought that they could never multiply the number so as for them to be pastors in the sense in which some brethren regarded it. If their plan were to be carried out, we had better to take the question and resolve that we are all bishops, and go on it.

Mr. Cobb wished to correct an impression which may have been made in regard to the West. In Arkansas they had been well served; as well as could have been expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Thrall made similar statements in regard to the Texas Conference. The bishops had done well for them, and they wanted few more.

Dr. Winans wished to say something further on this subject. Some things, he thought, had been uttered unfavorable to him and his views. He had said that he could not go for the number stated in the report. He thought the increase of the number of bishops by three would be of no advantage, but an evil; as he believed the present number sufficient to carry out the plan of episcopal visitation as it has hitherto existed, and it was not necessary to increase the number unless the plan were altered. The addition of three would not allow a material change in the plan, and he thought it would therefore be an evil, because an encumbrance on the Church. But give four or five more, and the plan could be changed, and would be changed, and the bishops brought into contact with the people at important points, and act beneficially upon the Church. Brethren had strange ideas in reference to a general superintendency. His plan would not affect the principle of the Presiding Elder system; no more than the office of general supersedes the necessity of subordinate officers. He would take four, but no less.

Mr. Burton said he would vote for the number four. It might not represent the views of Dr. Winans, but it would meet the demands of the Church. The bishops represented both the preachers and [illegible] He wanted to bring the [illegible] with the people, so that [illegible] wants and [illegible] ancy did not consist [illegible] and districts, but in the [illegible] He did not want to change [illegible] intendency, but carry it out. The visits of bishops to the people would be immense good. There was no analogy between our episcopacy and a diocesan episcopacy; ours changed and was to continue to change. The episcopacy Influenced the Church greatly, and he hoped it would continue to do so. It was a unit, and he wanted its influence extended. He thought that Dr. Wadsworth's argument was against him. Dr. W. explained. Mr. Burton insisted that our bishops had as much influence with the people as the bishops of any other church. He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. Heard hoped that all would now have an opportunity to explain by taking the vote. Messrs. Fisher and Williams made explanations; after which, on motion of Mr. Cowles, the vote was taken, and the amendment lost. The resolution reported by the committee was then adopted, and the conference accordingly fixed on three as the number of additional bishops to be elected.

Bishop Soule then announced the following committee on the Chartered Fund: Dr. Wightman, Dr. Early, Dr. W. A. Smith, Dr. Green and Dr. Parsons.

After which conference adjourned, with the benediction by Bishop Soule.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LIFE OF BISHOP McKENDREE.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the proceedings of the General Conference were rendered peculiarly interesting, from the introduction of a resolution by Dr. Green, of Tennessee, proposing to raise a committee to inquire into the propriety of adopting measures for preparing a biography of the late Bishop McKendree, and to collect materials for a future biography of Bishop Soule. Bishop McKendree's last days were passed in Tennessee, and in Nashville his dust lies. With Dr. Green he was on terms of intimacy greater than usually obtains between the old and young. It was to him that Bishop McKendree said, when dying, those memorable words: "All is well."

With the biographies of these two venerable men is involved the materials of the only true and valuable history of American Methodism. [illegible] they are lost irreparably. When the matter was before the Conference, Bishop Soule, by request, rose to a few remarks. They may be interesting, not only for what they are, but for the speaker's sake, whose last speech will, at some day not far off, be heard. A friend noted down the speech, *verbatim*—a thing easily done from its slow and distinct delivery. The Bishop said:

It will be recollected that I was requested to preach the funeral sermon of Bishop McKendree by the General Conference of 1836. It will be recollected that I was requested to publish that sermon—which I did. It will be recollected that the General Conference also requested me to write a life of Bishop McKendree, both because I was intimately connected with my venerable friend in his last labors, and because by his last will all his papers were left to me.

I had no objection to write a life of Bishop McKendree, and I am free to say that I would have been glad to do it if the General Conference had placed me in a position so that I could have done it in a manner worthy of Bishop McKendree and worthy of the Church. But, in order to this, it was indispensable that I should have time. I perceived that the life of Bishop McKendree would embrace the history of the Methodist Church in the United States, and I was unwilling to enter upon the work with any other view.

To travel at large, and to superintend the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church, and do this, was impossible. It was necessary that I should have granted me time. This was not done; consequently, I did not enter on that work. I did, therefore, nothing more than to arrange the papers of my venerable friend—selecting papers and correcting dates.

After I returned from Europe; as, you know that I went there by authority of the General Conference, as the Representative of the Methodist Church in this country to the Wesleyan connection in Great Britain. After I returned, I was asked how the life of Bishop McKendree was progressing. To this I answered substantially as I have stated here; and I said to the subsequent General Conference that it was not possible for me to write this life, as it ought to be written, on steamboats, on stages, on horseback, on the decks of ships, while traveling in Europe and America. It was out of the question—I would not attempt it. But, still, no arrangement was made! Consequently, I did not enter upon this work, and have not to this [illegible] and, for some years past, I have been *unable* to do it. I am too old: "The keepers of the house do tremble." Even if my intellectual [illegible] were adequate to the task—which I seriously doubt—my physical ability is not. I can not read without film coming over my sight; even when I use the best glasses I can get, there is a film over the whole.

But [illegible] insurmountable difficulty is, that my hands tremble. I can hardly write sufficiently to conduct my correspondence with my friends. Frequently, in writing, I have to hold my right hand with the left. Under [illegible] is impossible for me [illegible] to state [illegible] know that [illegible] of the life of [illegible] was necessarily connected, in its most important events we stood intimately related, and we had to act together. In the latter part of Bishop McKendree's life he moved about feebly. I was with him in his journeys, driving his carriage, some of you know. And, from this period to the end of his life, he was engaged in some very important correspondence with certain parties, touching his official acts. He was not in a state of health to answer this correspondence. A number of the letters I wrote myself for Bishop McKendree.

And, I here tender to this General Conference the papers which were made mine by his last will, on condition that the committee asked for, shall be made; and, should the publication be made, that all the proceeds, over and above the cost of publication, shall be appropriated to the great Missionary cause for which the great McKendree lived, and labored, and suffered.

H. N. M.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

To the Young Men of the Alabama Conference.

I write "unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you." Blessed be God, that I can use this language with a hearty good will. Not that I would insinuate that those tall sons of genius whose heads are near to the frosts of winter, are not strong, or have not the word of God abideg in them." Nay, verily, I would write unto the fathers, but the things of which I speak, they know from the beginning even in the end thereof. But I write to you, young men, because I love the young—because my own heart beats with the warm impulses of the genial spring-time of life—because I know by my own feelings, and my own short experience, the besetments to which we are liable. Not that I assume the part of adviser and counsellor to you, brethren, for God knows I would learn of the "more excellent way" from the lowliest child of God; yea, here I delight, to find the deepest wisdom, where no adulterated knowledge of carnal wisdom mars the picture of my Saviour in the heart. But I know that the vanities of the world, and the varied instruments of estrangement from God, are thickly and plentifully plied against us, who must stand in responsible stations when our honored Bishops and fathers in Christ shall occupy their little couches of clay in some quiet dell far from the busy scenes of life, or near the noise of traffic and the strife of words in the city cemetery. I know that there are temptations offered to us that are peculiar in many respects, and dangerous to our present and eternal welfare. May God give us strength to escape every besetment, and keep to the old, well measured pathe of Methodism!

Excuse me, brethren, for taking the liberty to single you out. One of your number, whom I love in the faith, requested me to address you upon several points—to him I write especially, but unto all, as we are fellow-laborers in Christ Jesus.

You have doubtless felt oftentimes, since the Holy Ghost called yen to the Ministry, an ardent, burning thirst for usefulness—nay, it is even now the burden of your prayers—Lord make me a zealous, useful minister of the Cross! Nor do you fall sometimes to reflect upon yourselves, because of your want of zeal and means to do good, or because you are not successful in accomplishing these designs. You have wondered why you were not useful to that extent which you have reason to believe is both a privilege and duty. Conscious of our own rectitude and sincerity, we may have our faith well nigh shipwrecked by looking long for the fruit of our labors without seeing it. And whilst I would not grieve you, brethren, I cannot fail to caution you against a very common, and yet a very fatal philosophy, that sometimes operates with subtle power against our full discharge of duty, and most especially against that longing earnestness of spirit, that holy thiret for usefulness which should ever characterize us. You and I have heard, and have perhaps been comforted by the intelligence, that a faithful ministry is not always crowned with immediate fruit—that one may sow, and another reap—that a man cannot always see the result of his labors—souls may be converted hereafter who may trace their conviction to your labors. All this may be true—I would not question it; but there is danger in it. There is danger, that at the approach of disappointment, or even of ministerial trial, you will lay the flattering unction to your souls—I shall see the fruit after a while, or I have sown, another shall reap, and through these means you relapse into a state of security that may well nigh rob you, not only of your crown of rejoicing, but also of the crown of life. Be not deceived upon this point; it is your privilege, nay, your indispensable duty, to *know* that you are not laboring in vain in the Lord. You will not *thus* labor in vain; it is not probable that you will find a case of thorough faithfulness in the minister that is not rewarded by immediate fruit in the people. It *may* be, but do not make your own case that possible exception. Wrestle, strive for the mastery over yourselves; pray for the abundant Spirit among your people; you will not fail.

Again, let me caution you against another dangerous error to which we are all alike disposed—seeking familiarity with men in order to win them to Christ. Shun no man's company if ordinary circumstances admit, lest you gain prejudices without sufficient cause; but you need not seek the companionship of the wicked, even to do them good, unless you have before you the plainest, strongest, most undoubted reasons. Beware, that the leaven in you be not displaced by the very persons for whom you entertained such generous and disinterested friendship. Be cautious with that ungodly friend who professes high esteem for you; he may desire no evil against you, and as the world views it, may be your friend, yet he may betray you, and accomplish your downfall. Your straight-forward, consistent course and pious walk will accomplish a thousand times more with him than any number of free-and-easy fireside conversations, in which religion is seldom noticed, or made the object of mere mental observation. Do not imagine that you can win men by becoming familiar with them, and occasionally softening a sentiment in your creed, or in your sermons, out of respect to your kind host, or worthy friend, at whose house you may be entertained. There is room for much reflection here, but I leave you to it.

But you may ask the question—how shall we make ourselves useful? By observing two points of infinite importance: live holy, and preach holiness to the people. You need not make this subject a hobby, and yet you may keep it constantly before the people. Suffer no occasion to pass without directly recommending this grace. Lift the veil from the hearts of carnal professors, and let them see their woeful state. Let them know that there is a meaning in that text, "Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His. And if Christ be in you the body is dead because of sin, but the Spirit is life because of righteousness." "And holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord." Let no man sleep in his sins under your ministry. Make no exemptions, but wield the sword of the Spirit right and left; let it strike where it may, drive it to the point; and if there is a disposition to resist, strike again; give a more vigorous blow; divide rightly, prudently, but firmly, the sword of truth. Remember the words of that eminent revivalist of the present age—Do not only strike the iron when it is hot, but if you find it cold, strike it till you make it hot. Above all, brethren, look to the Spirit to do the work. Let not your minds be tossed by that vain conceit, that a sermon read from the pulpit will serve the purpose of the Spirit of God. Follow this rule and you cannot fail; study, meditate, pray, prepare, as if these were your only helps, before you enter the pulpit; but after you get there, rely upon the Spirit as implicitly as if you were a stranger to your subject. God will infallibly aid you, and speak through you there. Let it not be said that the Methodist ministry has resolved itself into a set of Spiritual telegraphs, that have the Spirit moving their pens instead of their *lips*. What if you do fail now and then? A sensible congregation will like you all the better for that, for it will always keep you humble, and that is to all the crowning grace in a minister's character.

But beware, my brethren, of that mischievous spirit of progress, falsely so called, which strikes at the heart of Methodism. Never dare to utter a word that may nourish a distate for class-meetings; for remember, when these are no more, the glory will have departed from Israel. The great enemy of our holy religion will then have reason to raise a fiendish shout of joy. So far from this, recommend them, meet them, regulate them, nay, enforce that rule against delinquents. You may lose some members by this latter course, but I apprehend a microscope could not find the piety excluded by it. If it be true, that our members do not believe in them, then they are no longer Methodists, and have no right to remain among us; they ought not to do so. Let your motto be—"Holiness to the Lord." Shun every place of social meeting among your friends where your religion is cramped. Speak freely of the dealings of God with your own soul, on all proper occasions; fathom your own heart, and you will not miss the hearts of others.

Above all, brethren, let us search for the old paths; let us follow Wesley, Fletcher, Asbury; let us cling tenaciously to primitive usages, and pray God to stay the tide of innovation, before we shall be buried in the darkness of our own seeking, and grope our way down to the regions of forgetfulness. Methodism is in no danger if we are true to her, but if we forsake first principles, our power is lost. Let no Delilah win you from Christ; betray not the secret of your strength; let your Nazaritish locks be seen, if necessary, but never be found asleep upon the knees of pleasure, or you will be bound with fetters of brass, and grind in the prison-house even whilst the world pretends to honor you. Let this year be one of peculiar devotion, and peculiar trials will follow; but they will give way to more glorious triumphs, and our Master will be had in house by the faithfulness of such worms as we feel ourselves to be. May the Spirit of God bless you exceedingly, abundantly, more than we are able to ask or think! Amen.

OMICRON.

Alabama Conference.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, APRIL. Leonard Scott & Co., New York. This chief of Quarterlies offers a very attractive table of contents:

1. Results of the Census of 1851.
2. Manners and Fashion.
3. Archbishop Whately on Christianity.
4. Criminal Legislation and Prison Discipline.
5. Lord Campbell as a Writer of History.
6. Schamyl, the Prophet Warrior of the Caucasus.
7. Thomas DeQuincey and his Works.
8. The Balance of Power in Europe.
9. Contemporary Literature.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for June. Richly embellished with plates and engravings—66 contributions.

THE LIVES OF THE WESLEYS.—This work contains 572 pages, 12mo., closely printed matter—type rather too small for pleasant reading. It purports to be "The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A.;—collected from his private papers and printed works; and written at the request of his executors." To which is prefixed some account of his ancestors and relations; with the life of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A.; collected from his private journal, and never before published. The whole forming a history of Methodism, in which the principles and economy of Methodists are unfolded: By John Whitehead, M. D., author of the discourse delivered at Mr. Wesley's funeral. The book is a reprint of the London edition of 1793. It contains many interesting facts and documents; some, perhaps, not found in the standard works of the Wesleyan Connection. This book cannot be recognized as Wesleyan. It has no connectional endorsement, and the views of the author on some important points of economy and government are all at war with the settled usage and policy of Methodism. Burnett & Bostwick, New Orleans, 1854.

MIRROR OF THE SOUL; or, Spiritual things discerned: By a Christian lady. This appears to be a profitable little book, altogether taken up with matters of every day and experimental religion. It has more experience than many class-meetings, and abounds in the practical didactics of the pulpit. We have not time to examine the work as we would. It is neither prosy nor light, but well sustained in interest. To those who truly hunger and thirst after righteousness, it will prove a blessing indeed. Burnett & Bostwick, New Orleans, 1854.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—To Hon. John Perkins, for message and documents—Part 3, 1853-4.

REV. JOHN ANDREWS.—On Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., an old gentleman of this name, about 60 years of age, fell through the hatchway of the steamboat Unicorn, and was instantly killed. He was a citizen of Budville, Tarrant county, Texas. The deceased is supposed to have been a Methodist local preacher. He had a considerable quantity of freight on the boat, and was preparing for his return home. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "came to his death by injuries received on the head, causing concussion of the brain." He had some $400, in gold, on his person, and the daguerreotypes of two females, supposed to be his wife and daughter. The body was placed in a metallic coffin, and enclosed in a vault. The body and effects of the deceased are held for the disposal of his friends and family.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS AT COLUMBUS.—Meetings for the advancement of the Missionary cause were held on the nights of the 17th and 18th May. The speakers of the first night were Drs. Sehon and Taylor; of the second, P. Boring and Bishop Soule. We append the Bishop's remarks.

The collection was about five hundred dollars.

REMARKS OF BISHOP SOULE.

It would give me great pleasure to respond to the call made upon me this evening, in a speech of half an hour or more, if circumstances admitted. I have SEEN California, and cordially endorse every word that has been uttered by Dr. Boring. I have traveled in California as extensively as any other man in the same space of time. It is the finest country I ever saw. When I have surveyed her magnificent bay, her splendid rivers, her prolific mining regions, and their relations she bears to other parts of the world, I am almost inclined to wish I were young again. I declare unto you that I am willing to go to California again. There is a wicked people in California. I long to struggle with the powers of darkness there. I would grasp California in one hand and China in the other.

This is as much as I will say upon this subject at the present time. On another occasion it may be proper for me to give you my views in reference to California at great length. I again endorse all that Dr. Boring has said this evening. He has not too highly colored the resources and relations of California.

Dr. George F. Pierce was then introduced to the audience, but on account of the lateness of the hour, declined to address the meeting.

A collection for Missionary purposes was then taken up, and the meeting adjourned. We learn that the amount raised did not exceed five hundred dollars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THIRTEENTH DAY—MAY 15.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Andrew in the chair, and was opened with religious exercises by Mr. McMahon.

After the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. Derman, the resolution asking for a committee on the chartered fund was reconsidered, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Slater, reserve delegate from Tennessee, took the place of Dr. McFerrin, who was compelled to leave on account of severe family affliction.

Dr. Green announced the lamented death of Mrs. McFerrin: and Mr. Owen presented the following resolutions, which were, by a rising vote, adopted:

Whereas, it has been announced to us that God, in his infinite wisdom, hath seen fit to remove by death, on the 28th of April, the wife of our brother, the Rev. Stephen Carlile, of the Arkansas Conference, while he was on the way to take his place in this General Conference; and whereas the sad tidings has also reached us of the sudden decease, on Thursday the 11th inst., of the wife of our brother, the Rev. John B. McFerrin, D. D., of the Tennessee Conference, another member of this body; and whereas, this cloud of mortal affliction hath settled upon their homes, while, in the spirit of true devotion, they were engaged in the service of God and his Church; and believing, as we do, that we must all, sooner or later, in some sacrificial manner, have fellowship with the Divine Saviour in Gethsemane, and relying upon the blessed promise, that as "the sufferings of Christ abound in us," so shall the consolation also; therefore,

Resolved, That while we reverently bow to these dispensations of Divine Providence, we will invoke the merciful care of God to be exercised over the desolate households of our bereaved brothers.

Resolved further, That while we tender to brothers Carlile and McFerrin the affectionate expression of our Christian condolence and sympathy, we will also pray to God that they may be supported in this, the hour of their affliction.

A motion of Mr. Evans to suspend the regular business in order to proceed at once to the election of three Bishops having failed, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Deems, that hereafter the order of the day shall immediately follow the call for reports, petitions and such resolutions as, without discussion, are intended to be referred at once to appropriate committees.

Mr. McMahon, from the Mission Committee, presented report No. 1, of which two items were adopted, and the remainder laid on the table.

He also presented report No. 2, which was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

Dr. Stevenson presented a resolution of the Louisville Conference in reference to the location of a Book Concern, which was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Cowles presented a petition from the 2d M. Dinwiddie Conference, Va., in reference to preachers' salaries. Referred to committee on Revivals.

Dr. W. A. Smith presented a similar paper from Scottsville Conference, Va., which was similarly referred.

Also, a resolution instructing the committee on Itineracy to inquire into the propriety of some regulations in the appointment of a preacher as Chaplain for R. M. College. Referred to a committee on Itinerancy.

Dr. Parsons offered a resolution instructing the Book Committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting pre-payment system in reference to our periodicals, which was so referred.

Dr. Lee offered a resolution in reference to the better preparing candidates for the Ministry. Referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Alexander offered a resolution in reference to a Book Depository in Galveston. Mr. Allen offered a substitute; both of which were referred to the committee on Books and Periodicals.

Mr. Scruggs presented a petition from Huntsville, Ala., on the subject of Boundaries. Referred to the committee on Boundaries.

Mr. Harris presented a petition from sundry persons in Memphis, Tenn., on the subject of locating the Book Concern.

Mr. McAnally presented a similar petition from St. Louis.

Mr. Glenn presented a similar one from Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Evans a similar one from Athens, Ga.

Dr. Green a similar one from Nashville.

All of which were read and laid on the table for the present.

Dr. Green, after some explanations, submitted a preamble and resolution proposing to raise a committee to inquire into the propriety of adopting measures for preparing the biography of the late Bishop McKendree; also, to collect the materials for a future biography of Bishop Soule.

At the request of the mover, Bishop Soule explained why he had not been able to write the life of Bishop McKendree, agreeably to the request of the General Conference of 1836. He was satisfied the biography of Bishop McKendree, written as it ought to be, would enhance in the main the history of the M. E. Church in the United States; and for such a work, the General Conference had never given him time—without which he could not possibly perform it; and he had ever been unwilling to undertake it unless there should be a prospect of completing it as it should be done. Now, he was physically unable to do it. Besides, there were in the matter some points of delicacy. He had been identified with Bishop McKendree in many important movements relating to the Church.

This delicacy, together with other things, made it impossible for him to do the work. The Bishop then tendered to this Conference all the papers which, by will, had fallen into his hands, with the distinct understanding that all the net proceeds which might arise from the publication and sale of the Life of Bishop McKendree, be appropriated to the benefit of the Missions of the Church, to which Missions, Bishop McKendree devoted his life.

The resolution was adopted, and the number fixed at five for said committee.

Mr. Garrett presented a memorial from sundry persons in Mobile, asking that Mobile be placed in the same category with New Orleans in reference to the stationing of preachers.

Mr. Heard stated, that from intelligence he had received, there were adverse feelings among the people in Mobile on the subject.

The memorial was entertained, and referred to the committee on Itineracy.

Dr. Patton presented a petition from sundry persons in the Florida Conference, in reference to the boundary of said Conference; which was referred to the committee on Boundaries.

Dr. Hamilton presented a resolution in reference to a Book Depository in New Orleans, and the N. O. Christian Advocate; which was referred to the Book Committee.

Mr. Paine presented a resolution in reference to the manner of licensing preachers; which was referred to the committee on Revisals.

Mr. Rosser offered a resolution in reference to class-meetings, making the rules more stringent; which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Deems offered a resolution referring to the publishing and sale of books on the cash system. Referred to the Book committee.

Also one referring to the restrictive articles in the discipline; which was referred to the committee on Itinerancy.

Mr. Dorman presented a resolution from the Alabama Conference, disapproving an appropriation made during the last year by the managers of the missionary society for the benefit of a Church in Washington city; which was referred to the committee on Missions.

Dr. Stevenson presented a resolution for the relief of R. C. Hatten, of Mo., which was referred to the committee on Books.

On motion, the resolution of Dr. W. A. Smith, proposing to make the Bishops a coordinate branch of the government of the Church, was taken up.

Dr. Smith explained the object of the resolution. The Bishops now had—and on one occasion had exercised—a veto power; he wanted such power acknowledged and restricted by the law of the Church.

The resolution was amended so as to be referred to the committee on Episcopacy, instead of a special committee; and thus referred.

Mr. P. P. Smith offered a resolution in regard to Annual Conferences appointing Presidents in the absence of a Bishop; which was laid on the table by the motion of Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Hicks offered a resolution in reference to the distribution of the dividends coming to us from the New York and Cincinnati Book Concerns; which was referred to the committee on Books; also one in reference to the endowment fund for the Literary Institutions under the patronage of the Church, which was referred to the committee on Education.

Dr. Henkle offered a resolution in reference to the trial of Bishops. Referred to the committee on Episcopacy.

Mr. Ralston moved that the question of locating the Book Concern be made the order of the day for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. An ineffectual motion was made to lay on the table. And before action,

Conference adjourned, with the benediction by Bishop Andrew.

FOURTEENTH DAY—MAY 16.

Conference met at the usual hour. Bishop Andrew in the chair, and was opened by divine service by Mr. Johnson.

After reading the journals, Thos. Johnson of the St. Louis Conference, appeared and took his seat.

Bishop Capers took the chair, and called for reports from standing committees.

Dr. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on Revisals, presented a report, which was laid on the table under the rule.

Bishop Paine announced the following committee on the lives of Bishops McKendree and Soule, ordered yesterday: Drs. Wightman, Green, Doggett, Drake and Stevenson.

The question of fixing the location of the Book Concern was then taken up.

Bishop Soule suggested that it would be respectful in the Conference to hear any representations from gentlemen sent with petitions from any points soliciting the location.

On motion of Mr. McAnally, it was resolved that all such persons be invited to take seats within the bar, and represent in person or by proxy, the claims of their respective localities.

Prattville, Ala., was then called, and Dr. Hamilton stated the advantages possessed and offered by this locality. Danl. Pratt, Esq., was introduced by the Bishop, and made some remarks.

A communication from the City Council of Columbus, Ga., on the subject was read, tendering certain privileges of land and exemption from taxation; which was laid on the table for the present.

A motion of Dr. Early, regulating the order of discussing the question, prevailed.

Dr. Parsons represented Louisville. During his remarks the fifteen minutes' rule was suspended. After laying down some general principles, he enlarged on the elements necessary to the prosperity of the Concern, such as commercial facilities, manufacturing capabilities, foundries, and the like. They had no memorial from Louisville, but it was because the intrinsic merits of the place he represented were such as to render unnecessary any thing of the sort. He briefly reviewed the position of Atlanta, Prattville, St. Louis, Memphis and Nashville, showing objections to each, and closed by exhibiting the advantages possessed by Louisville.

On motion of Mr. Crouch, resolved, that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Early moved that the order of the day be suspended till this afternoon, to allow the transaction of other business.

On motion of Mr. Burton, it was resolved that the committee on Books and Periodicals be instructed to consider and report some plan by which the talent of the Church, South, may be employed in producing such tracts, books, etc., as the Church demands.

Mr Walker presented a resolution proposing an alteration of the discipline in reference to the collections for the American Bible Society. Laid on the table according to rule.

On motion of Dr. Lee, Conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met at 3 o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair, divine service by Mr. Garrett.

After the minutes were read, the order of the day was resumed, and Mr. Harris represented the interests of Memphis. He referred to the manufacturing facilities, the health, the commerce, the navigation, railroad improvements, and other advantages presented by the city of Memphis.

Mr. Hogue, of St. Louis, was then introduced to the Conference, and delivered an interesting and very forcible address in reference to a location of the Book Concern at St. Louis.

After which, on motion, the Conference adjourned.

FIFTEENTH DAY—MAY 17.

Morning and evening session, chiefly occupied with the location of the Book Concern.

Mr. McAnally asked permission to have Mr. Polk, of St. Louis, address the conference in regard to certain legal points.

Bishop Soule introduced Mr. Polk, who explained briefly the peculiarities of the constitution of Missouri as to religious corporations.

It was, on motion of Mr. Johnson, resolved that when the conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Dr. Summers, adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Soule.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met at 3 o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair, religious exercises by Mr. Parks.

The business of the morning was, on motion, resumed.

Mr. Morton, of Athens, Ga., a representative from that town, addressed the conference, recommending strongly the claims of Georgia for the Book Concern: but withdrawing the claims of Athens, under existing circumstances.

Dr. L. Pierce presented the claims of Columbus, Ga. He maintained that so great, growing and glorious is the West: so expansive its energies; so gigantic its prospects, that in eight years a Book Concern west of the Mississippi will become absolutely necessary. He, therefore, thought that, at the present time, Georgia was the proper place for such a concern.

Dr. Stevenson took the floor and addressed the conference in a speech replete with statistical information, and in favor of Louisville.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, conference then adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY—MAY 18.

Conference convened at the usual hour, Bishop Paine in the chair; divine service by Mr. Randle.

After reading the journal, the chair called for petitions, reports, etc.

Dr. Early presented a report of the committee on episcopacy, respecting the transfer of preachers from one annual conference to another, which, according to the rule, was laid on the table for one day.

Dr. Hamilton presented a report from the committee on revisals, which also lies on the table for one day.

Mr. Cowles presented a memorial from the Washington street church, Petersburg, Va., in relation to the preachers' salaries, and petitioning for the next General Conference to be holden in that city.

Mr. Stacy presented a communication in reference to a former memorial from members in Rockingham circuit, North Carolina Conference. On motion of Mr. Evans, this communication, together with a letter read by Mr. Barrenger, and one read by Mr. Stacy, was referred to the committee on boundaries.

Dr. Parsons offered a resolution recommending that the German population along the border, wherever they desire it, and it is considered proper, be organized into stations and missions, under the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church, South. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the unfinished business of yesterday was resumed.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the fifteen minutes' rule was adopted in reference to the speeches to be made on this subject, the representative of Memphis excepted.

Mr. Cobb requested that Mr. C. K. Marshall should be allowed to address the conference. Bishop Paine introduced Mr. Marshall, who, at length, illustrated and pressed the claims of Memphis.

Mr. Crouch briefly spoke in favor of Louisville.

On motion of Mr. Lacy, it was resolved that the main question be taken at 12 o'clock.

Mr. McFarland addressed the conference at length in behalf of Memphis.

Dr. Winans made an explanation of a remark occurring in one of his former speeches.

Mr. Keener obtained the floor, and spoke briefly in favor of Prattville.

Dr. Green made an explanation, and the time fixed for taking the vote having come, the conference proceeded to ballot for a location for the Book Concern.

BALLOT UPON LOCATING THE BOOK CONCERN.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Nashville	16	21	36	48	53
Louisville	23	19	41	44	53
Memphis	24	31	31	25	12
St. Louis	13	10			
Prattville	21	15	2	1	
Atlanta	19	16	7		
Columbus	1				

After several balletings, Nashville was selected by a vote of 60, Louisville having received 57 votes.

On motion, the conference adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—MAY 19.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair; religious exercises conducted by Dr. Sehon.

The journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Bishop Andrew then took the chair.

Mr. Walker moved that the election of Bishops be made the order of the day at 9 o'clock this day.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment, to the effect that the election come on to-morrow at 11 o'clock, which was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

It was then resolved, that a half hour preceding the election be spent in the exercises of a prayer meeting.

The time intervening was taken up in reports, memorials and resolutions of no importance.

The hour for commencing religious exercises preparatory to the election of Bishops having arrived, Bishop Paine led the devotions by reading a portion of Scripture, singing and prayer; afterwards Dr. Drake engaged in prayer.

The following is the result of the election:

FIRST BALLOT.—G. F. Pierce (elected); J. Early, 47; W. M. Wightman, 38; H. Kavanaugh, 35; J. B. McFerrin, 25; J. Hamilton, 21; A. L. P. Green, 21; W. A. Smith, 14; E. W. Sehon, 15; D. R. McAnally, 5; L. M. Lee, 8; B. M. Drake, 7; W. G. Cooper, 7; J. Boring, 3; D. S. Doggett, 3; J. Hanner, 3; W. J. Parkes, 2; R. J. Alexander, 2; E. Wardsworth, 2; J. C. Keener, 2; Scattering, 10.

SECOND BALLOT.—J. Early, 48; W. M. Wightman, 41; H. H. Kavanaugh, 38; J. B. McFerrin, 23; J. Hamilton, 19; A. L. P. Green, 19; D. R. McAnally, 5; E. W. Sehon, 4; L. M. Lee, 4; R. J. Alexander, 3; J. W. Hanner, 3; D. S. Doggett, 2; B. M. Drake, 2; Scattering, 7.

THIRD BALLOT.—J. Early, 56; W. M. Wightman, 49; H. H. Kavanaugh, 38; J. B. McFerrin, 25; J. Hamilton, 18; A. L. P. Green, 16; W. A. Smith, 8; L. M. Lee, 4; B. M. Drake, 2; W. Winans, 2; Scattering, 5.

FOURTH BALLOT.—J. Early, 57; W. M. Wightman, 56; H. H. Kavanaugh, 53; J. B. McFerrin, 26; J. Hamilton, 14; A. L. P. Green, 8; W. A. Smith, 6; L. M. Lee, 3; W. Winans, 2; Scattering, 8.

FIFTH BALLOT.—J. Early (elected) 61; W. M. Wightman, 59; H. H. Kavanaugh, 53; J. B. McFerrin, 24; J. Hamilton, 10; A. L. P. Green, 4; W. A. Smith, 6; L. M. Lee, 3; E. W. Sehon, 2; Scattering, 6.

SIXTH BALLOT.—H. H. Kavanaugh, 58; W. M. Wightman, 55; J. Hamilton, 4.

SEVENTH BALLOT.—H. H. Kavanaugh (elected) 59; W. M. Wightman, 55; J. Hamilton, 2.

Messrs. Pierce, Early and Kavanaugh were declared duly elected; and, on motion, Conference adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—MAY 20.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Andrew in the chair; religious exercises by Mr. Cobb.

The journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Bishop Paine then took the chair and called for reports of standing committees.

Dr. Wightman, chairman of the committee on Episcopacy, presented a report, which was read and laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. Cowles, chairman of the committee on Boundaries, offered report No. 2, which was read and laid on the table for the present.

Dr. W. A. Smith, chairman of committee on Books and Periodicals, presented the following report, which was laid on the table under the rule, and ordered to be printed:

The committee on Books and Periodicals submit report No. 1.

We recommend that the whole of Section VIII of the Discipline be revised, and amended to read as follows:

SECTION VIII.

Of Printing and Circulating Books and Periodicals; and of the profits arising therefrom.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a Book Establishment at the city of Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of publishing and manufacturing books, to be called the PUBLISHING HOUSE of the M. E. Church, South, and under the control of two Agents, and a Committee, to be called the Book Committee.

2. The object of this institution shall be to advance the cause of Protestant Christianity by disseminating religious knowledge in useful literary and scientific information, in the form of cheap books, tracts and periodicals.

3. The Agents shall receive all the funds of the Church, known as the Book Fund, and be responsible to the General Conference for the prudent application and safe management of the same, under the general direction of the Conference. They shall make an annual exhibit to the several Annual Conferences, and a full and detailed account of the state and progress of the business to the General Conference.

4. The Agents are authorized to invest these funds, from time to time, as the business may require, in grounds, houses, and fixtures, to a sum not exceeding, in the next four years, $75,000. The joint concurrence, however, of the Board of Bishops formally given, and free and full consultation, and Conference with the Agents and Book Committee, shall authorize a further investment.

5. The Agents shall proceed immediately to supply, as far as practicable, the demands of the Church for books, tracts and periodicals, availing themselves of all the facilities of other establishments for their publications at the cheapest rates; and in all investments for the manufacturing of books, and in the manufacture of books, they are required to govern themselves strictly by the principles of economy, in view of the ultimate permanent establishment of the Publishing House.

6. The books shall be sold at a price sufficient to cover prime cost, rates of discount to wholesale purchasers, the allowance of the bishops, and a reasonable advance to sustain the business of the institution, without hazard of loss, or material increase of profit.

7. There shall be a committee of five; two of whom shall reside at Nashville, to be called "The Book Committee." No permanent investment of the Book Fund shall be made

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the Agents, without their approbation. They shall give advice to the Agents on all matters of general interest whenever consulted. They shall fix the allowance of the Agents and resident editors, fill vacancies in their own board, and, with the advice of the bishops, fill vacancies in the Agency, and the corps of resident editors.

8. There shall be an editor of the Quarterly Review, to be published by the Agents at Richmond, Va., and an editor of the Sabbath School Visitor, and Sabbath School books and tracts. These editors shall also edit the books of the general catalogue.

9. There shall be a depository at each of the following places, under the general direction of the Agents, viz: Richmond, New Orleans, St Louis, Galveston, Louisville, Memphis, San Francisco and Knoxville: Provided, that the Agents shall be satisfied that said depositories will be profitably sustained, and shall, furthermore, have authority to discontinue any one of the same, when they shall find it to be injurious to the interests of the concern.

10. There shall be an editor for each of the following papers, viz: the Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate, published by the Agent at Nashville; the Richmond Christian Advocate, published at Richmond; the Southern Christian Advocate, published at Charleston; the St Louis Christian Advocate, published at St Louis; the Holston Christian Advocate, published at Knoxville; the Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate, published at Memphis; the New Orleans Christian Advocate, published at New Orleans; the Texas Wesleyan Banner published at Galveston; the Christian Observer, published at San Francisco, California.

11 Each of the officers appointed by the General Conference shall be a member of such annual Conference as he may select, with the probation of the bishops.

12. Each Annual Conference, or the Annual Conferences within the bounds of which a periodical is published, shall appoint a Publishing Committee, who shall supervise the local business of the office, make an annual report to the Conference, or Conferences, and the Agents of the Publishing House, and report to the General Conference.

W. A. Smith, Chairman.

General Intelligence.

The Gaines Suit Not Ended.—It is known that the talented, indefatigable and heroic widow of the late Gen. Gaines arrived in this city a few days since. We have ascertained the object of her visit.

In the suit instituted by her a few years ago, she claimed as heir-at-law of her alleged father, Daniel Clark, and also as legatee under the will of 1813, said to have been destroyed. Some doubt arising about the jurisdiction of any other than the Probate Courts of Louisiana in relation to the legacy under the will, her claim in the name thereof was abandoned, and she relied solely upon her rights as heir-at-law. In this she was unsuccessful; but the Supreme Court in its decision suggested the expediency of her reporting to the Probate Court, with a view to the probate of the missing will. This she has determined to do; and in so doing she is encouraged by an elaborately written opinion of Judge Campbell, of the U. S. Supreme Court, concurred in by that eminent jurist, Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington, Geo. Wood, Esq., and Judge Kent, of New York, and a great number of other distinguished lawyers,) that the evidences at hand, and which is beyond the reach of accident or fraud, of the execution and destruction of the will of 1813, is overwhelming, and is upon this important document that she bases her immense claims.

James Toolo was killed in affray at Savannah, on the 14th, by Charles Griffith, by being shot with a pistol.

A new hotel, of magnificent size, and style, is to be erected in Chicago, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street. It will be called the "Dearborn Hotel."

The New York Express estimates that there are in the city of New York 10,000 destitute children who live by begging and stealing.

Horace Greeley is talked of as the next candidate of the Whigs in New York for Governor.

Hon. Rufus Choate has resigned the office of Attorney General of Massachusetts.

The village of St. Hyacinthe, in Lower Canada, is almost wholly destroyed by fire on the 17th.

A collision occurred on the railroad near Buffalo, N. Y., on the 15th, by which one man was killed and several other persons badly hurt.

The ship William H. Hurlbeck, of Mobile, is burnt in New York Bay on the 17th. Her crew were saved.

A French physician writes that he has cured hydrophobia by the vapor bath, heated to 170 degrees of Fahrenheit.

Colonel A. G. Mille, late President of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad Company, died in Huntsville, Ala., on the 19th inst., after a short illness.

Messrs. Hunt and Craig.—There has been no further intelligence of hostilities between Messrs. Hunt and Craig. It was the general understanding among the members that no challenge, or other correspondence relative to their recent misunderstanding, had passed between them.

An election is to be held in Texas in August, on the question of "License" or "No license" to be decided. We observe by the Texas papers that a strong temperance feeling is awakening in that State, and the friends of a prohibitory law seem to be quite certain of success in the election.

Suicide, May 21.—Capt. Kinny, of the steamship Empress, fell from the hurricane deck of his boat yesterday, striking on his head on the lower deck. He was instantly killed.

Later from the Cape of Good Hope.—The ship Springbox arrived at Boston on the 12th inst., with Capetown dates of March 21. The papers are filled with accounts of the discovery of gold, which is said to extend over the whole country. The gold is said to be more plentiful on the surface than in California or Australia. Agates and other valuable stones had also been found. Many persons were leaving for the diggings.

Heavy Damages.—In the United States Circuit Court at New York, on the 15th inst., in the case of Spooner, publisher of Boydell's Shakspeare, ex. John M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond Examiner, for libel, a verdict of $5000 damages was rendered.

Duels in Congress.—At this moment three-fifths of the members of Congress of both houses are strongly in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, including not less than half the anti-Nebraska Democrats at least, and many anti-Nebraska Whigs. [Washington Union.

The Czar.—Within the last half year, the personal appearance of the Emperor Nicholas has undergone a considerable change. He has grown visibly older, and walks less erect, but his habits are unchanged. He rises very early, and at a quarter-past six takes a walk through the palace and the barracks. On his return he receives private audiences and then works for some hours in his cabinet. Almost daily he may be seen, according to the habit of long standing, driving in his "droschky," to visit his daughter Maria, the widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

An Indian woman died at Knight's Ferry, California, recently, at the age of 142 years.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA—EASTERN AFFAIRS.

New York, May 19.—Advices by the Europa state that the allied fleets had destroyed all the batteries at Odessa, together with the military stores. Two magazines were blown up, and twelve Russian vessels of war sunk. Thirteen merchantmen loaded with ammunition were captured.

The ice had broken up in the harbor of Cronstadt.

Several British steamers had been sent in chase of the privateer Grape Shot.

Omar Pasha had succeeded in cutting the Russian army in Dobrudscha into two divisions, which gives him great advantage.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

New York, May 22.—The Havre steamer Franklin has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool four days later than those received by the Europa. We append a summary of her commercial and general intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 10.—The circular of Milligan, Evans & Co. reports Cotton in active demand, but without material change in prices, with sales for the four days subsequent to the departure of the Europa of 25,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators and 5000 by exporters. The quotations given are, Fair Orleans 6¾, Middling do. 5¾, Fair Uplands 6¼, and Middling do. 5¼d. per lb. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 33s., and Ohio at 36s. to 37s. 6d. per barrel.

Indian Corn is in better request, and prices have advanced. White and Yellow are quoted at 39s. per quarter.

Consols have advanced, and are now quoted at 88, the advance being occasioned by an announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there would be no war loan.

Austria has presented fresh terms to Russia, which, if not accepted, will cause her to join the Allied Powers.

The Russian fleet sailed from Helsingfors on the 5th, and Sir Charles Napier immediately signalized the fleet to prepare for sea.

A camp of a hundred thousand men has been formed, as a demonstration against Prussia.

The new Spanish Minister to the United States came passenger in the Franklin, as also did Mr. Winslow, special bearer of dispatches from Spain.

Important from Central America.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAMPERO.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

The American Minister Arrested.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.

Immense Loss of Life.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. Flanders, from San Juan the evening of the 17th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing 232 passengers and $500,000 in specie.

Max Strobell, assistant of Col. Fremont, with eleven Delaware Indians who were in Col. Fremont's exploring party, came passengers on the Pampero.

The Northern Light left San Juan for New York on the evening of the 17th, with 800 passengers and $1,200,000 in gold. Among her passengers were Col. Fremont, Maj. Borland, U. S. Minister to Central America, J. Scirlman, Sam Brannan, and Dr. Peter Smith.

A revolution had broken out in Nicaragua. The insurgents had taken the town of Redlejo, and were fast overspreading the country.

Gen. Don Munoz, Governor of Nicaragua, had left and gone to Costa Rica.

The city of San Salvador was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 9th inst. Five thousand persons were killed.

A difficulty occurred on the San Juan River, between Capt Smith, of the Company's steamer Routh, and the native Captain of a bungo, which resulted in the death of the native.

On his arrival alongside the steamship, an armed force from Greytown came over to arrest him, but did not succeed, as they had no authority over an American steamship, and he refused to give himself up.

Major Borland, the U. S Minister to Central America, had come down passenger, and, on his arrival at the American Consulate, was arrested by an armed force and taken to the guard-house, where he remonstrated, and represented to them the consequences. They replied that they were acting under authority.

However, he was released by the Mayor, Mr Segua, a mob collected around the house, and a melee ensued, in which he received a wound in the cheek from a broken bottle thrown from the crowd. The soldiers were up all night.

On the morning of the 17th, Mr. Falin, the American Consul, came on board the steamship, and, on his return to his Consulate, was ordered off, and fired at by the soldiers. The Minister and Consul then proceeded to Punta Arenas.

Great excitement prevailed on the steamers. The Californians were for taking the town and releasing the Minister, but were anticipated by the timely action of the authorities.

Fearing some further difficulty when the steamers left, Major Borland raised a company of returned Californians from the Pampero and Northern Light to remain at the Point for the protection of the Consul and the Company's buildings, etc. He enlisted sixty men, paying them $30 bounty, and $100 per month, and insuring them a free passage home when discharged.

He then proceeded on the Northern Light to New York, to lay the whole matter before the U. S. Government.

The company purchased a number of revolvers, guns, etc., from the Northern Light's passengers. Several of those on the Pampero also left their arms.

The force at the Point is under the command of G. Fletcher.

Great excitement prevailed when these steamers sailed. Major Borland addressed the passengers from the deck of the Pampero, and, if necessary, could have raised a regiment.

The number of sugar-houses in operation in Louisiana during the late crop, was 1448; of these, 956 were worked by steam-power, and 481 by animal power; and their produce amounted to 449,321 hogsheads, estimated at 495,156,000 pounds. The quantity of molasses produced is estimated at 31,000,000 gallons.

Education in Alabama.—According to the Montgomery Times, there are over 120,000 boys and girls in that State, of which number over 81,000 do not attend school. There are, it says, in the State, 31,000 men and women who cannot read or write.

High Heels.—The Home Journal—to a certain extent a text book of fashion and health—regards the high heels which ladies are beginning to wear in New York, as one round, at least, in the ladder of health. It also suggests the insertion of an India rubber sole—no matter how thin—between the outer and inner sole.

The Ship Winchester.—The ship Winchester, lost at sea, was owned by Wm. F. Weld & Co. of Boston. She was of 1500 tons burthen, 7 years old, and valued at $80,000, and was fully insured. She was chartered by Enoch Train & Co., who were heavily insured on the cargo. The whole loss is upwards of $200,000.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, from Galveston, we have received late Texas papers. The Galveston News of the 19th instant says:

We are glad to announce that we are now having rain in abundance. It commenced yesterday with a shower of hail, covering the streets, and was followed by rain, which still continues. We hope, and indeed there is good reason to believe, this rain extends far up the country. After many contradictory reports there is now hardly any doubt that our rivers are at last navigable. A telegraphic dispatch was yesterday received, stating a rise of eight feet at Cincinnati.

Chase of the Indians.—The Galveston News states that immediately upon the reception of the news of the late Indian massacre at Fort Elwell, Sergeant McNally, of the Mounted Rifles, was dispatched with an efficient detachment of men in pursuit of the marauders. They soon struck their trail, and followed it as rapidly as possible. Indeed, so rapid and determined was this pursuit, that Sergeant McNally and his command, in order to rid themselves of every incumbrance that they could possibly dispense with, threw away their rifles, and leaving five of their jaded horses behind, went ahead with no other arms but their revolvers. By these means Sergeant McNally succeeded in overtaking the Indians, who, finding themselves so hotly pursued, abandoned their booty, and even their own horses and entire equipage, and fled, disorderly and precipitately, into the dense fastnesses of a neighboring *chaparral*. All the Rifles which had been captured by the Indians from the Government train, together with all their own horses, guns, bows and arrows, buffalo-rungs, *lassos*, paint, and general equipage, fell into the hands of the intrepid McNally and his determined followers.

Another Fight with the Indians.—The News, of the 19th, says:

We learn from Drs Williams and Johns, U. S. A., who arrived in our city yesterday morning, from the West, that a pretty severe and obstinate engagement recently took place near Lake Trinidad, about forty-five miles West of Corpus Christi, between Lieut. Cosby, of the Mounted Rifles, with ten men, and a party of Lipan Indians, numbering from 35 to 40 warriors.

When Lieut Cosby came upon the Indians, they had just killed three Mexicans, and were in the act of mounting their horses, to leave the ground where they had perpetrated those murders. Lieut. Cosby gallantly charged upon them, and a desperate and sanguinary conflict ensued, which continued, without intermission, for about a half hour; during which Lieut. C was severely wounded in the arm, and had his clothing pierced in many places by arrows. One arrow pierced a *porte monnaie*, in the pocket of his pants, and, had it not been for a quantity of gold in the *porte monnaie*, which arrested the impetus of the arrow, he unquestionably would have lost his life. Lieut. Cosby fought with the most admirable coolness and determined courage, until his ammunition was completely exhausted; when he ordered his men to disperse and form again on Lake Trinidad. The Indians also left the ground about the same time, carrying off their dead and wounded.

In this fight Lieut. Cosby had a sergeant and one private killed, and one missing, supposed to be killed. Of the Indians, it is certain that four were killed, but the number of wounded was not ascertained, as they were all, as before stated, borne off from the field. In this fight Lieut. Cosby's command succeeded in capturing ten horses from the Indians; all of which they had previously stolen from the settlements on the Nueces and Lower Rio Grande.

From the accounts we have received of the conduct of Lieut. Cosby and his valorous little command, on this trying occasion, there can be no doubt that they all behaved themselves in such a manner as should elicit the admiration and thanks of their country, and the warm sentiments of gratitude from their countrymen, along the hitherto exposed and bleeding frontiers of Western Texas.

The Indians were instantly pursued by Lieut R. Jones, of the Rifles, with as efficient force. They did not succeed in overtaking the Indians, but pushed them so closely that they were compelled to abandon twenty horses (which they were driving) in order to facilitate their flight, and make sure their escape. These horses were driven in by Lieut. Jones.

The Metagorda Tribune says, that a plot, among some half dozen leading geniuses of the negro population, to escape, has been discovered, and the negroes brought to their senses by striking arguments addressed to them in the jail.

The Houston Telegraph says:

Scarcely a week elapses that we are not called on to record a homicide perpetrated in this section of the State. A few days ago a man named Odum deliberately shot down an unarmed German named Suhr, residing on Buffalo Bayou. We have before noticed the occurrence, but without comment. It seems that Suhr penned some cows, by permission of the owner, as he alleged, and Odum, who also claimed authority to put them up, turned the calves out of Suhr's pen. The latter went over, to see Odum about it, and the altercation that ensued resulted in the cold-blooded and unprovoked murder of Suhr.

The Telegraph, after commenting upon the frequency of murders in Texas, and the necessity of stringent measures being adopted to prevent it, says:

We heard Judge Buckley, in a very able and just charge to the grand jury of this county, recently, say, that since he had been on the bench in this district, upwards of ninety persons had been tried for murder, not one of whom had been punished for that crime. In all these cases the parties had either been acquitted, the offence reduced to manslaughter, or if found guilty, they had escaped, or been pardoned by the Governor.

Great Drought on the Rio Grande.—A correspondent of the Galveston News, writing from Rio Grande City, under date of the 30th ult., says:

This country is about to burn up from excessive drought; it has not rained a real good shower here in nearly twelve months, and the river is so low that the steamer Comanche does not think of trying to ascend above Reynosa Nuevy. The crops are entirely destroyed in this vicinity, and the *mezes* is only to be found green in spots, and very few spots at that.

A fire occurred at Houston on the 14th inst., which destroyed property to the value of $8000. The Brocken House and the residence of Mr. Robert P. Boyce, together with most of their contents, were consumed.

The mansion of General Sidney Sherman, at Harrisonburg, was burned on the 15th inst., with most of the furniture, etc., in it. The loss is considerable.

Reports from various points on the rivers are favorable. The Trinity was reported to be rising rapidly, and was within two or three feet of being in good boating order.

The steamer William Penn while descending the Brazos river struck a snag, near San Felipe and sunk, in fifteen feet water—she was freighted with five hundred bales of cotton, which will be partly saved in a damaged condition—the boat is a total loss.

The Victoria Advocate of the 13th inst. has the following relative to the weather and crops:

The ground has been sufficiently moistened by the recent rains, and the weather continues cloudy and damp. We are informed by the farmers in this vicinity that crops of all kinds are quite forward and give every promise of a satisfactory yield; and the prospects, so far as we can learn, are equally promising in the adjoining counties, and probably throughout the State.

The San Antonio Western Texan notices the passage through San Antonio of several families, consisting of sixty persons in all, in one body, for California, by the overland route. They had strong wagons and good teams, a large number of cattle and horses, and seemed well armed. A large number of trains have passed through San Antonio lately, for the same destination.

The Victoria Advocate of the 13th says:

Last Tuesday, Messrs. McRae and Rankin passed through town with a drove of seven hundred stock cattle and beeves, on their way to California. There were seventeen resolute men in company, all armed with revolvers and other weapons, prepared to fight their way among the Indians if necessary. Several similar companies are on their way, or about to start.

The Nueces Valley newspaper has been sold to Hon. B. F. Neal, of Corpus Christi.

[Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.]

The United States and Spain.

Madrid, Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

The dispute between the Governments of Spain and the United States is the most important event of the day.

On the 20th of last month, Mr. Soulé, who was then in high favor at Court, obtained an amnesty for the remaining prisoners connected with the Lopez expedition against Cuba; soon after which the dispatches respecting the unpleasant affair of the Black Warrior arrived. At first it was confidently asserted that the latter affair had been settled. There is reason to doubt, however, that this is not the case; and letters from Barcelona, Malaga, and Cadiz concur in stating that the parties who were to be set at liberty under the amnesty are still in prison—the Barcelona letter adding that information had been received that private orders had been sent from Madrid not to carry the amnesty into effect.

This change of policy has no doubt arisen from the quarrel about the Black Warrior, which now wears rather an ugly aspect, and which induces me to recapitulate what has passed respecting it, as gathered from a good source, though at the risk of referring to points alluded to in former letters. Mr. Soulé's first note contained the demand for a pecuniary indemnity of $300,000, the dismissal of General Pezuela, and all other officials who had taken part in the seizure of the Black Warrior; and that full powers should be given to the authorities of Cuba to settle future questions of the kind without having to refer them to the Government at Madrid. To this note Senor Calderon de la Barca replied that it would be very difficult to entertain the last point, inasmuch as its concession would be to change the whole system of Spanish colonial policy; and that with respect to the other demands of the United States, the Spanish Government could not enter upon them at present, since they had not received the official dispatches from the Captain-General of Cuba on the subject.

Mr. Soulé replied, in a note couched in stronger language than the first one. He insisted I am told—and quoted the Madrid Gazette, in which the receipt of dispatches from the Captain General of Cuba was acknowledged—that the Spanish Government must be in receipt of the dispatches referred to; and complained strongly that subterfuges of this kind were always resorted to at Madrid, while at Cuba the settlement of questions was always delayed on the pretext that the Captain-General was without instructions. Mr. Soulé gave the Spanish Government forty-eight hours to reply, as he should dispatch his special messenger, Mr. Winslow, at the expiration of that term.

Senor Calderon de la Barca replied in a very strong note, which was accepted at a Council of Ministers held on the subject. It adhered to the former note, and stated that the Government considered the course pursued by Mr Soulé as insulting, and that they would not submit to insult from any foreign Minister. To this Mr Soulé replied that if he had been free from this intention to offer any insult, but merely to state the facts of the case as he believed them to have occurred. In this state the matter stands here; and it remains to be seen what will be done at Washington when the special messenger arrives there. I believe that hopes are entertained that Mr. Crampton, the British Envoy at Washington, may be able to act the part of a friendly mediator in the matter.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Madrid, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

Although I have already communicated to you all important particulars of the negotiations that have been gone on with respect to the Black Warrior, it may be desirable, as the affair may possibly prove both tedious and troublesome, that I should furnish a few further details, to enable your readers to trace it from its commencement. It would appear that the misunderstanding up to the present time between Mr Soulé and the Spanish Government, are five in number. No. 1, presented by the American Minister, stated the complaints he had to make, and the atonement he was instructed to demand, and required a positive reply within 48 hours. No. 2, from the Spanish Government, declared its inability to reply to his communication until such time as it should have received information on the subject from the authorities in the island of Cuba. This brought forth No. 3, a most irate and discourteous document from Mr. Soulé, in which he taxed the Spanish Government with seeking excuses to postpone a reply, and, as I am informed, affirmed, or at least insinuated, that the Government had received dispatches from Havana since the affair in question, because advices had been received in Europe since that date from the same quarter.

The terms in which this note was couched were so offensive that the Spanish Minister must have been craven indeed, not to have returned a spirited and indignant answer. Such an one, I am assured, was sent, and so strong was it that the senders thought it not unlikely Mr. Soulé would avail himself of the opportunity to demand his passports, and thus extricate himself from the unpleasant position in which he had found himself since his duel with M Turgot. You are aware, I believe, that since the unfortunate and most uncalled for encounter into which the French Minister was, I may say, dragged by the strange personage whom the United States Government has thought proper to delegate to the Spanish Court, the latter has been looked upon with great coldness here, and has been omitted from all but those official invitations and courtesies which his diplomatic office rendered inevitable. At the Court, it is true, he has been made much of, but it has been well understood that these attentions were suggested by a desire on the part of the high personages who paid them to oust an indirect slight on the Ministers of England and France. To the surprise, however, of its senders, No. 4 note, far from eliciting a furious retort, or a demand for passports, was replied to in terms far milder and more becoming than those of the note that had provoked it; and there the matter rests for the present. I should add (what I perceive I have omitted) that, if my information be correct, dispatches from Havana reached the Spanish Minister just as he was preparing the second note, enabling him, by the information they brought, to give additional strength and completeness to his communication repelling the charges brought against the Colonial Government, rejecting the terms proposed, and vindicating the Cuban officials from any deviation from the Spanish laws and established usages of the Island. The worst they can fairly be accused of, I believe, is a little precipitation in the performance of their duty.

The general feeling here with respect to the conduct of the United States Government and its enemy in this business is, that an attempt is being made to fix a wolf and lamb quarrel on Spain, and that designs on Cuba are at the bottom of these very abrupt measures and exorbitant demands. Without endorsing such an opinion, one can hardly feel surprised at its being entertained by a feeble and jealous nation which has already seen its richest colony invaded by an expedition from the American shores, and which cannot entertain a doubt of the strong desire of America to appropriate Cuba. It is impossible to deny that it shows little generosity in a powerful nation thus peremptorily to demand terms which cannot be granted without the deepest humiliation to the much weaker one with which it finds itself at variance. As for the demand of an indemnity of $300,000, why not ask $3,000,000 or $30,000,000? There would be just as much appearance of reason and right in exacting the one sum as in insisting on the other. It is not an indemnity that is claimed from, but a fine that is imposed upon Spain, because her colonial officers are alleged (but not yet proved) to have mistaken or exceeded their duty. The dismissal of so high a functionary as the Captain-General of Cuba is another exorbitant and unreasonable pretension. As regards the third demand, that the colonial authorities should in future be authorized to settle disputes without reference to Europe, the Spaniards will reply that that is contrary to their system of colonial government, and is, moreover, less than ever necessary, now that steam has so greatly accelerated the communication between the two hemispheres. Without, however, entering further into the discussion of demands which it is hoped the American Government will feel the propriety of abandoning, or at least of greatly modifying, persons disinterested in the matter, and desirous only to see fair play and good harmony between nations, may be permitted to regret that there should not be invariably chosen as the medium of such communications diplomatists whose good temper, urbanity and courtesy would somewhat diminish their unpalatable nature, instead of men who, by a display of the contrary qualities, make the bitter draught difficult to swallow.

Mississippi.—*A Duel.*—The Whig Statesman, published at Butler, Choctaw County, Ala., states that Con Rea, Esq., editor of the Lauderdale (Miss.) Republican, and Mr. Evans, a lawyer of Marion, Miss., fought a duel on the border of Alabama, on the 13th inst. Rifles, at fifty paces, were used. Three rounds were fired. Rea, we learn, was shot down, perhaps dangerously wounded. The difficulty had its origin in a newspaper quarrel.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named John W. Moore, a citizen of Pauldine, Miss., cut his throat on the 10th inst., almost from ear to ear. He was under the joint influence of liquor and laudanum, when he did so. A few months since, under a similar state of excitement, he abandoned his home and fled to the woods, where he was found raving and in a state of entire nudity. The wounds inflicted by himself on the 10th, were not immediately fatal, though it is hardly probable that he can live long. He was a carpenter by trade, and had been a preacher of the gospel.

Mr. Rozier W. Davis, a highly esteemed citizen of Quitman, was assaulted on the night of the 8th inst., by a man named Brownhill, connected with a menagerie exhibiting in that place. He was struck on the back of the head three times with a sling-shot or "colt," fracturing his skull so that it was thought he could not survive. Brownhill fled.

Louisiana.—Mr Surget's negro man, William Hardin, was executed at Vidalia, in Concordia Parish, on the 19th inst., for the murder of the two white men, Ender and Miller, in April last.

The Concordia Intelligencer learns of the prevalence of Asiatic cholera on several plantations on the Black and Tensas rivers, within twenty miles of Vidalia.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 19th has the following in reference to the weather and crops in that region:

"The first half of the month of May has been decidedly pluvial, drenching the cotton fields like a deluge, and causing quite as good a growth of weeds and grass as of young cotton. It did not let away by a flushing at sun on Wednesday morning, and now the plows and hoes are busily engaged in killing the grass and perfecting the stand of cotton. Many vast fields of corn are as high as a tall man's shoulders."

Louisiana.—The Echo of Lafayette says a difficulty occurred in that parish a few days since between Jean Thibodaux and Germain Bonquinet, upon which the latter stabbed the former, inflicting upon him a wound of which he is expected to die.

The Pointe Coupee Echo says of the crops in that parish:

Owing to the superabundance of rain that fell last week, the cotton in this parish does not present the most promising appearance. The corn though a little backward, looks well. As to the cane, we do not think that we have ever seen the plant cane and rattoons in a finer condition for the season. The crops will not stand in need of rain for some weeks.

Alabama.—Duncan Brown, an overseer on the plantation of Mr. Harrison, near Hynesville, in Lowndes county, was waylaid one night last week and shot, while returning home from a neighbor's plantation.

The Montgomery Mail, of the 19th, speaking of the crops in Chambers county, says the crops of cotton, corn, oats and wheat, in that county are promising. It says: "All of these, considering the unfavorable spring, are doing wonderfully well: the oats crop, especially, giving promise of a most abundant yield. Fruit, too, to our astonishment, is likely to be plentiful; peach-trees, being generally sufficiently burthened with young fruit, while apples are 'too thick to thrive.'"

There are now in jail at Selma three white men awaiting trial for murder, and three negroes charged with a like crime.

Crops in Florida.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 18th says:

We have been informed by a number of friends in this county, and a few out of it, that the crops here and hereabouts are rather backward, but upon the whole quite as promising, and in many instances, even more so, than they were up to this date last year.

Illinois Wheat Crop.—The season is now so far advanced that growers can judge, with much accuracy, what are the prospects of the approaching wheat crop; and the accounts which reach us from all parts of the State give promise of a full and bountiful harvest. We learn from one of our millers, who has just returned from a tour throughout this part of the State, that he has never seen finer wheat fields any where, and that, if nothing intervenes to cut off the promised yield, the crop will exceed all calculation. We shall not be surprised if Illinois shall this year take her place, next to Ohio, as the second wheat growing State in the Union. [Alton Telegraph, 15th.

Mr. Fillmore and "Henry Long."—We learn from the Atlanta Intelligencer that, during the recent visit of Mr. Fillmore to that place, among the servants who waited upon him at the Atlanta Hotel, was the famous Henry Long, who, it will be remembered, was the first fugitive slave delivered up under the act of 1850, and at whose trial in New York there was raised so great an excitement. Henry was considerably elated at the idea of serving his Excellency.

Another Enterprise.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 17th says:

We learn that the managers of the Great Central Michigan, and the Central Illinois roads, have united in an endeavor to establish and build a line of steamers between New Orleans and Cairo—the mouth of the Ohio. Mr Lester Colton, an enterprising gentleman, connected with the railroad lines, has been in our city and vicinity, and either contracted or is about to contract for a low pressure boat of the largest dimensions, in the construction of which speed, safety and comfort will be the main features.

Five Hundred Souls Rescued from a Sinking Ship.—*New York*, May 14.—The steamer Washington reached quarantine last night, and arrived up at noon. She brings 240 passengers and a full cargo.

The Washington also brings the passengers and crew, about five hundred souls, taken from the ship Winchester, bound from Liverpool to Boston. She was wrecked in the frightful gale of the 13th of April, and had been in a crippled condition, kept from sinking by constant labor at the pumps. The Washington fell in with her on the 20 inst., and notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy gale, succeeded in rescuing all the passengers and crew.

The Winchester went down in thirty minutes after the last of the crew left her. She belonged to Boston, and had a valuable cargo. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of April.

The ship Winchester had 750 souls on board; 350 were taken off by the ships Mary and Caroline, and Paragon, and the brigs Ann Edwards, and Robert Bruce, all bound to Quebec, and the remainder by the steamer Washington.

Storm at the North.—A tremendous storm of wind and rain passed over Washington and Baltimore on the afternoon of the 17th. At Baltimore, the wall of one of the stores on Light street was destroyed by fire was blown down by the gust of wind, killing one Wilson L. Lloyd, of the firm of Mcilhenny & Lloyd, and a clerk named Samuel C. Atkinson. They were in an office adjoining the wall, and which was crushed by the fall. At Washington, Mrs Reommele, wife of John C. Reommele, grocer, corner of Tweuth and K streets, was instantly killed by lightning this evening. She was standing in her chamber immediately under the roof, when the fluid entered, struck her on the head, and passed down her body, making a hole in the floor.

Murder at a Wedding.—On Tuesday night last an affray occurred at a wedding near Cincinnati, during which a man named Robert Thompson fired a pistol among a crowd of dancers, slightly wounding Augustus Leegar and Elizabeth Pope. Soon after, Captain Dresher attempted to put Thompson out, when he shot him dead on the spot. Thompson made his escape.

The Great Western Railway.

The Port Huron Commercial has the following relative to the great Canadian Railway running through Canada, from Detroit to Niagara Falls:

This railroad is destined to be one of the best on the continent, and in the summer season will be remarkably pleasant and inviting to the traveler. Leaving the Detroit river, the road runs along in sight of the beautiful St Clair Lake, in full view of the steam and sail vessels constantly passing up and down. The road has but two or three slight curves between Detroit river and Chatham, when he did so. A few months since, under a similar state of excitement, he abandoned his home and fled to the woods, where he was found raving and in a state of entire nudity. The wounds inflicted by himself on the 10th, were not immediately fatal, though it is hardly probable that he can live long. He was a carpenter by trade, and had been a preacher of the gospel.

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Crops in Florida.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 18th says:

We have been informed by a number of friends in this county, and a few out of it, that the crops here and hereabouts are rather backward, but upon the whole quite as promising, and in many instances, even more so, than they were up to this date last year.

Illinois Wheat Crop.—The season is now so far advanced that growers can judge, with much accuracy, what are the prospects of the approaching wheat crop; and the accounts which reach us from all parts of the State give promise of a full and bountiful harvest. We learn from one of our millers, who has just returned from a tour throughout this part of the State, that he has never seen finer wheat fields any where, and that, if nothing intervenes to cut off the promised yield, the crop will exceed all calculation. We shall not be surprised if Illinois shall this year take her place, next to Ohio, as the second wheat growing State in the Union. [Alton Telegraph, 15th.

Mr. Fillmore and "Henry Long."—We learn from the Atlanta Intelligencer that, during the recent visit of Mr. Fillmore to that place, among the servants who waited upon him at the Atlanta Hotel, was the famous Henry Long, who, it will be remembered, was the first fugitive slave delivered up under the act of 1850, and at whose trial in New York there was raised so great an excitement. Henry was considerably elated at the idea of serving his Excellency.

Another Enterprise.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 17th says:

We learn that the managers of the Great Central Michigan, and the Central Illinois roads, have united in an endeavor to establish and build a line of steamers between New Orleans and Cairo—the mouth of the Ohio. Mr Lester Colton, an enterprising gentleman, connected with the railroad lines, has been in our city and vicinity, and either contracted or is about to contract for a low pressure boat of the largest dimensions, in the construction of which speed, safety and comfort will be the main features.

Five Hundred Souls Rescued from a Sinking Ship.—*New York*, May 14.—The steamer Washington reached quarantine last night, and arrived up at noon. She brings 240 passengers and a full cargo.

The Washington also brings the passengers and crew, about five hundred souls, taken from the ship Winchester, bound from Liverpool to Boston. She was wrecked in the frightful gale of the 13th of April, and had been in a crippled condition, kept from sinking by constant labor at the pumps. The Washington fell in with her on the 20 inst., and notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy gale, succeeded in rescuing all the passengers and crew.

The Winchester went down in thirty minutes after the last of the crew left her. She belonged to Boston, and had a valuable cargo. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of April.

The ship Winchester had 750 souls on board; 350 were taken off by the ships Mary and Caroline, and Paragon, and the brigs Ann Edwards, and Robert Bruce, all bound to Quebec, and the remainder by the steamer Washington.

Storm at the North.—A tremendous storm of wind and rain passed over Washington and Baltimore on the afternoon of the 17th. At Baltimore, the wall of one of the stores on Light street was destroyed by fire was blown down by the gust of wind, killing one Wilson L. Lloyd, of the firm of Mcilhenny & Lloyd, and a clerk named Samuel C. Atkinson. They were in an office adjoining the wall, and which was crushed by the fall. At Washington, Mrs Reommele, wife of John C. Reommele, grocer, corner of Tweuth and K streets, was instantly killed by lightning this evening. She was standing in her chamber immediately under the roof, when the fluid entered, struck her on the head, and passed down her body, making a hole in the floor.

Murder at a Wedding.—On Tuesday night last an affray occurred at a wedding near Cincinnati, during which a man named Robert Thompson fired a pistol among a crowd of dancers, slightly wounding Augustus Leegar and Elizabeth Pope. Soon after, Captain Dresher attempted to put Thompson out, when he shot him dead on the spot. Thompson made his escape.

The Irish in America.—The London Times, referring to an infamous article, denouncing the course of England on the Eastern question, which lately appeared in the Citizen, edited by John Mitchel, the Irish refugee, at New York, makes the following remarks:

"The Irish emigrants or fugitives, not satisfied with the improvement in their condition which attends their departure from Europe, or with the hospitable reception they find in the New World, still retain the taint of fiction from that unhappy country which their own dissensions so

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Late from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Further details from California.

Destruction of Gen. Fremont at San Francisco.

Later from South America and Australia.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

California.

We have received by the United States our usual file of California papers. The San Francisco Alta California of the 17th ult. says:

Col. Fremont arrived in this city by the Stockton boat of yesterday, having left his whole party in good health on Saturday, encamped beyond Stockton. Col. Fremont is in excellent health and is very hearty. The reports brought by Col. Babbitt, of the loss of a number of his party, and the intense suffering of all, were much exaggerated. Col. Fremont's party was composed originally of eight Americans and twenty Delaware Indians; and but one man, an American, was lost. He lagged behind and finally became discouraged, and cut his throat in the snow, where he was found by a party sent to look after him. He was brought into camp, but all efforts to restore him were in vain, and he died. His whole party are in good health.

Col. Fremont crossed the Sierra Nevada near the head of the Merced River, and reports that there is great little snow there. The railroad route, which he examined, he considers to be favorable. His observations and notes are very full, and he is very much pleased that he has got a good deal of information which no man had previously travelled. We hope to be able to present in a few days some complete account of his trip.

The Alta says in the paper of the 1st inst. says:

The wheat crop has attracted much attention. Fears have been expressed that the crop would be much too large for the demand of California, but this is not probable. The number of acres in wheat in the State is estimated to be about 80,000, which, @ 30 bushels to the acre, would produce 2,400,000 bushels—about three bushels for each inhabitant. The great majority of the wheat fields are in the counties bordering on or near to the bay.

The bark Walter Claxton, heavily laden with lumber for this port, was lost a few miles out from Humboldt Bay on the 21st. It is thought that a hole was knocked in her bow by the anchor. She turned bottom up. Of 16 persons on board only 8 were saved.

There has been four or five days of rain during the fortnight, and the miners and farmers are thus well supplied with water.

The news from the mines presents little of striking importance, though the season is extremely favorable and the gold produce correspondingly large.

On the 15th the steamer Secretary, plying between this city and Petaluma, burst her boiler when off San Rafael, about 15 miles from this city. About 30 persons were killed. The boat was racing, and the engineer had tied down the lever of the safety valve. He is among the dead.

The trial of Rocha Del Valle, the Mexican Consul, for enlisting men for the Mexican army, was continued on the 16th ult., the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and recommending him to the clemency of the Governor. The sentence will not be passed until the 15th of May.

The Prussian Consul, Mr. Dillon, has been also arrested for refusing to attend court as a witness in this case.

The Legislature has fixed the 15th of May for the close of the session.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 1st inst. has the following items:

Mr. Price recently recovered $10,000 from the city of Sacramento, as "damages" for injuries resulting from his falling into a hole in one of the streets of that city.

The Mint is in full operation, and coins money at the rate of one million of dollars a month. Its capacity is still greater.

The Chinese population has been increased within the past two weeks fully fifteen hundred. A large number of vessels loaded with passengers, are reported on their way from China, and the last advices from Hong Kong were to the effect that 6000 men and women were waiting passage at that port.

The clipper ship Flying Cloud arrived at this port on the 29th, eighty-nine days and eight hours from New York, the quickest passage on record between the two ports.

Dispatches from Utah Territory are to the 2d March. The Mormon settlements are represented as prosperous in the extreme.

The clipper-ship Golden Fleece, in beating out of the harbor on the 22d, struck on the rocks near Fort Point, and was rendered a total wreck. She is said to be fully insured in Boston, where she was owned.

Mr. John S. Benner, Superintendent of the State Prison, was drowned on the 16th, near Point Quentin. He was 35 years old.

Under the city ordinance for the suppression of houses of ill fame, numerous Chinese pesthouses have been broken up, and the keepers fined and imprisoned.

Benjamin F. West, a portrait painter, formerly residing in Salem, Mass., committed suicide in the town of Fremont recently. The names of other persons who have committed *felo de se* within the last fortnight are, J. Barrows, foreman of the lumber mills at Mendocino; James Sutton, formerly of Boston, who killed himself at Sacramento; and Emanuel Skull, a Hungarian, at Gold Hill. The last man was one of Hungary, a man of remarkable famous linguist.

Two men have been convicted of murder in this city. The defence

The San Francisco.—Business of all kinds is looking up, and money was considerably easier than it had been for some months

Merchandise in all kinds was improving in prices, and there is a prospect of its paying a small advance on cost and charges, provided the shipment in New York do not again flood the market before the present stock is worked off.

The Walker Expedition—Its Failure.

The Los Angelos Star of the 22d of April gives the following relative to the Walker expedition and its defeat:

Walker left San Vicente with one hundred men and one hundred cattle. In crossing the mountains between them and the Gulf, they suffered and a great deal of cattle. After crossing the mountains they were joined by thirty Cucupas, who followed them for the purpose of the Indians were to be compensated for the return of the property. Walker, instead of attempting to escape, fixed himself

[illegible] six miles above its mouth, [illegible] from Fort Yuma. [illegible] four hundred yards wide, very deep and rapid. The men crossed by [illegible] to swim the [illegible] several were drowned and [illegible] escaped, and the interpreter was [illegible]

The [illegible] over [illegible] Capt. Boerstler, Smith, [illegible] and for Dobrians went [illegible] a party of [illegible] men, was [illegible] from the ground and stole [illegible] Smith, [illegible] Indians ascertained Smith [illegible] of the [illegible] drew his pistol and deliberately [illegible] Indians a pint of boiled corn [illegible] was [illegible]

The party [illegible] at this point three days. On the [illegible] after crossing there was [illegible] dissension in camp, and in a barren country, which they had invaded with hostile intention, with [illegible] means of repelling attack; exhausted, naked, [illegible] famine [illegible] in the face, many men prepared to [illegible] the waning fortunes of the expedition, and [illegible] the settlements for an honest livelihood. [illegible] party of our informant [illegible] three days re[illegible]ing, Fort Yuma, where they were received by Major Ir[illegible] with courtesy and their necessities supplied." Before leaving the Fort many others came in, and it was ascertained that fifty men had deserted Walker and others were preparing to leave in a body. A general stampede had occurred.

From his numbers thus reduced that the [illegible] under the [illegible] which were his only [illegible]

rations, Walker resolved to retrace his steps to San Vicente, with the evident intention of rejoining his Excellency Smith. He started back in "the winter of his discontent," with not more than twenty men and twenty or twenty-five head of cattle.

The character which Walker bears among his men is by no means an exalted one. He is represented as excessively vain, weak-minded and ambitious. His vanity makes him tyrannical; his weakness renders him cruel, his unbounded and senseless ambition has led him to believe himself born to command. His great pride was in "standing upon his dignity;" his men were constantly harassed with vexatious orders upon etiquette. There was not a sensible man in the whole command who did not utterly despise him.

The property destroyed by Walker is estimated at more than a million of dollars. And by his licenses and example, the Indians, who before were peaceful, have become aggressors, and their depredations are pleasing out what little was left by him. It is not supposed that Walker has appropriated to his own uses more than $150,000; but a vast amount of property has been wasted.

Oregon.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—An Extra from the Oregon Spectator of April 8, says:

The Willamette Falls Company's new steamer Gazelle left her wharf at Oregon city at half past six o'clock, P. M. on the 8th of April, and had just landed at Canemah, at fifteen minutes before seven, when a terrible explosion of her boilers blew her into atoms, killing about twenty persons and wounding many others. Fragments of bodies were found scattered in every direction; some were blown into the river, others to the shore, but the greater part of the killed found were lying about the deck forward, among all kinds of fractured machinery and freight. Mr. David Paige, chief-superintendent of the Company, had his head literally dashed to pieces, and could not have been recognized by other means than his clothes. Many others were as badly mutilated. Among the killed was Mr. David Paige, of San Francisco, whose wife and child were killed last year by the explosion of the Jenny Lind.

Washington Territory.

Major G. H. Larned, of the Fourth Infantry, and eight privates of the same regiment, were drowned in Puget Sound, about the 1st of April.

The Indian disturbances have been effectually quieted.

The Chilian bark Dolores of San Lorenzo, was wrecked near Vancouver's island, recently. Of fifteen passengers, and the ship's crew, only one person was saved.

Gold has been discovered near Steilacoom.

South America.

The new steamship Sonora, from New York the 11th of March, arrived at Panama on the 9th May, having made the passage in 47 days 20 hours running time. The Panama Star and Herald gives the annexed report of her log:

Running time between New York and Rio, 21 days and 23 hours.

Running time between Rio and Valparaiso, 15 days and 21 hours.

Ruenleg time between Valparaiso and Panama 9 days 23 hours.

A letter in the Aspinwall Conrier, dated Carthagena, April 8th, states that a revolution broke out in Bogota, the capital of New Granada, about the middle of April, and General Melo had declared himself the Dictator at the Capital.

Gen. Herrera, and most of the National Congress had fled, and had not at the last advices accomplished a re-union.

The Panama Star and Herald says:

From an extra issued from the office of the Panameno, on the night of the 10th inst., we learn that a new Provincial Goverament has been established at Bogota. Gen. Melo is Supreme Chief and his chief Secretary is Dr. F. A. Obregin.

In Peru, the civil war continues to absorb the attention of the Government and the people. A fresh disturbance has broken out among the revolutionary parties themselves, which threatened the overthrow of the revolutionists.

The Lima Foreign News says:

Within the past week, near one hundred gold hunters have left this city for the mountains on prospecting tours. The major part intended going by way of Cerro Pasco. One or two small companies, however, left with the intention of striking off to the southward, from Tarma.

The deaths in this city, from yellow fever, during the month of March were as follows: Men, 406; women, 200; children, 212—total, 818. The deaths during the same month in 1853, were 253.

From Bolivia we learn that General Belzu had suppressed all attempts to turn him out of power. Belzu was to have left La Pas on the 20th ult., for Oruco and Cochabamba, whence he intended passing over to Sucré in order to reassemble Congress in August.

From Chili we have no news of importance.

Australia.

The Melbourne Argus, of the 3d of March, says, in commenting upon the new Constitution:

This House is to consist of thirty members, who must have within the colony a money qualification of ten thousand pounds. "The House will not, from its very constitution, be a very industrious one, and a small but compact phalanx of unscrupulous men, acting in union in the Senate, may assume a very awkward and dangerous position. Its popularity is already in a fair way of being blown to the winds by being looked upon as a mere chamber of successful money grubbers; and it is only necessary to make it the arena for the prosecution of self interests, to render it as mischievous and contemptible, as it ought to be pure, dignified, sagacious; the object of the respectful affection of every sound thinking man in the community."

The Markets.—At Melbourne, the gold market is active, and the price remains firm at £3 17 9d per ounce.

The Sydney Gold Circular says, advices from the Gold Districts continue generally of a cheering character, and in many places there are evidence of good supplies, both from old diggings and new discoveries.

A correspondent of the Panama Star, writing from Melbourne under date of Feb. 10th, says:

As we all live in a great state of excitement about the newly discovered gold fields in Peru, already 5000 adventurers (four-fifths of whom are Americans,) have left this country for Peru. The mania for emigrating to Peru has now spread universally over this colony. About twenty vessels are at present up for Callao, nearly all of which will be crowded with passengers. I fear the whole will turn out to be a speculation of our shipping agents here and the Peruvian Government.

From Acapulco.

The Panama Star and Herald, by the arrival of the steamship Médison at that port, had received later advices from Acapulco relative to Santa Anna and Alvarez.

Santa Anna broke up his camp on the 26th of April retreating towards the city of Mexico. During the encampment of Santa Anna near Acapulco, he had several light skirmishes with the revolutionists, resulting only in killing two or three on either side, and a bombardment of the castle, the bombs doing no damage, falling rather short.

He then sent a flag of truce to the castle, demanding the peaceable surrender. The bearers were sent back to Santa Anna, by the commander of the castle, General Comfort, to say he would send his answer. After consulting his command, (about 150 or 200,) his answer was sent in a discharge of round shot into the camp of Santa Anna, killing six men and taking an arm off of another.

During his withdrawal, Santa Anna expected to be attacked whilst passing some defiles in the mountains, sent the litter in which he had previously been conveyed along with his army, and took a more circuitous route on horseback, to the place they were marching.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Acapulco on the morning of the 5th inst.; no damage done.

We have received much more interesting news from various quarters, which we are compelled to postpone the publication of until our next.

James Land, who cut his throat at Hudson, N. H. recently, had two brothers who also committed suicide; so did his father; and he has a sister in an insane hospital, and another brother was killed on a railroad.

European News by the Atlantic.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The Vienna *Presse* confirms the withdrawal of the Russian forces, bag and baggage, from the Lesser Wallachia, hospitals, magazines, and all.

It adds that it may be explained in connection with the formation of the two Austrian corps d'armée in Gallacia, the Russian prince not wishing to have his retreat cut off by the armies of Austria, or it may be that Prince Paskiewitch is only anxious to concentrate the Russian forces against Silistria, and so force it to surrender, as being the entwork of the Balkan, ere the English and French army can come up to its relief.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.—It was prematurely announced, in most of the English and French papers, a week before the event took place, that the allied fleets had bombarded the city of Odessa.

Without stopping to comment on the remarkable circumstance, that the intention of the English admiral evidently leaked out in advance of his acting upon it, we have now to announce that a portion of the allied fleet has actually bombarded Odesse An account of the bombardment is officially promulgated at Vienna, whence it has been telegraphed to the French and British press. It seems but half a measure after all; but perhaps the accounts yet to arrive by mail may show it in a more satisfactory light.

It may be remembered that on the 6th ult., the British steamer Furious was sent with a flag of truce of Odessa to bring off the British ex-Consul and some seventy British subjects. The Russians refused to permit the steamer to enter the harbor, and on her persisting, fired six or seven shots from the walls, and sent some ships to chase her. The Furious escaped, and brought back to the fleet a report of the treatment she had met with.

This was on the 6th of April, and the next we hear of was the arrival, off Odessa, on the 14th or 17th, for the accounts differ, of several ships of the allied fleets. The last advices from Odessa, received here per steamer Canada, were to April 20th, at which date, although some English steamers were in sight, all was quiet; consequently the account in the papers, that the city was bombarded for one hour, on the 18th, is manifestly incorrect.

At all events, on the morning of the 23d, nine steamers of the allied fleet took up a position before the forts that command the entrance to the harbor, and immediately commenced to throw bombs and rockets upon the forts and the city. We have as yet to glean our information from telegraphic scraps and flying rumors, consequently do not know what steps preceded the bombardment, whether the British Admiral made any formal demand upon the city, which was refused, or whether the Russians at once acted upon the aggressive. Not unlikely both these circumstances occurred.

One statement says that the bombardment was over in two hours; another that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed with the night. The Austrian official account, published at Vienne 30th, states as the result of the action that "a battery of four guns was destroyed, and the Austrian ship, (the Sta. Catherina,) and eight Russian merchant ships, in harbor, were burned."

The Russian telegraphic account is significant. It is in these terms: The English and French Admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa. This being refused, bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city is destroyed. An attempt to land 1800 men failed. The bombardment has produced no effect.

Three of the English steamers were badly damaged.

A dispatch to the London Daily News states that on the 22d a partial bombardment took place, but not much damage was done except setting some buildings on fire. On the 23d hostilities were suspended, and a summons was sent to the place to surrender. In the event of a refusal, the Admirals—French and British—threatened to destroy the city on the succeeding day. On the 24th was the attack. It was further stated that the Russian fleet sailed out of Sebastopol and advanced against the allied fleet, either with the hope of drawing the latter away from Odessa, or of getting it between two fires, but, on a portion of the British ships offering battle, the Russians withdrew to their stronghold.

A private telegraphic dispatch received from Odessa by an eminent Greek firm, and dated the 26th ult., stated that the whole combined fleet took their departure on the morning of that day.

The Austrian Correspondez has another account under date of Bucharest, April 28

The English and French admirals demanded the delivery of the Russian vessels at Odessa. On refusel, seven three-deckers and eleven frigates bombarded the town on the 24th.

The Woronzoff palace is totally destroyed

Four frigates are severely damaged.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.—The important position of Silistria is closely invested, but the telegraphic dispatch of the 28th, says that, to that date, the fortress had suffered no damage.

Accounts from Bucharest, April 19, mention that it (Silistria) had been hard pressed since the 14th, and would ere then have fallen but for the determined valor of its defenders, who express themselves able to hold out until aid shall arrive. The Russians, on the contrary, expect to reduce the place in a few days. Mustapha Pasha has a strong garrison, but it is said to be neither well victualed, nor properly supplied with ammunition. The fort is in the possession of the Russians, as are also the entrenchments at the junction of the Drista, the Turks having retired within the defences. The Russians were expected to assault on the 1st May, with 80,000 men. They have erected seventeen heavy batteries under cover of which they will cross the river. The passage at Oltenitza is expected at the same time. Notwithstanding all these formidable statements we must not forget that Silistria is too strong a position to be carried without a severe and perhaps a prolonged struggle.

THE BALTIC.—The British fleet had been farther reinforced, and were awaiting the arrival of the French squadron. Until the letter arrives, a British force will oruise off the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia.

On the 21st, nineteen British ships anchored before Stockholm. Admiral Napier arrived on the 24th, and on the 25th, had an audience with King Oscar. He returned to the fleet the same day.

A Russian powder factory on the Island of Cronstadt, and containing 60,000 pounds of powder, blew up and killed 60 operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

The Russian schooner Libertas, Capt. Rass, was taken by the British, and a prize crew was put on board to navigate the vessel to England. Captain Rass, being acquainted with British tastes, supplied his cestors with unlimited allowances of brandy. They got drunk; the Russians nailed them below hatches, and carried them as prisoners into Caolscronai.

A strong note has been sent by France and Britain to the Senate of Lubec, calling the government of that city to account for having permitted the clearance of a cargo of sulphur to Russia, after the declaration of neutrality was issued.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

STRAY LEAF FROM AN ITINERANT SCRAP-BOOK.

A VOICE OF WARNING.

It was early in the year 1848, as I was traveling to the eastern part of Alabama, that I stopped at the approach of night-fall at the house of Judge D., an old and respectable citizen of ——— county, and received a cordial welcome—for we had formed a slight acquaintance in the days of other years. The first salutations over, "mine host" addressed me briefly thus: "My habits, sir, are the same as at our last interview; I presume that you, likewise, have maintained your integrity; I will not, therefore, ask you, as I once did, to swerve from your purpose, and you need not attempt to dissuade me from mine." The import of this laconic address will appear to the reader when he is informed that four years before, while laboring on —— circuit, I came in my wanderings to the old dilapidated town of ——, where my predecessor had left an appointment for preaching, and called upon Judge D., who informed me at once that the idea of establishing circuit preaching there was preposterous, but invited me to spend the day with him. I had scarcely recovered from that trepidation which most young men feel when introduced to strangers, and which has ever been a peculiarity of my temperament, when he invited me, also, to join him in his devotions at the altar of Bacchus. This being declined, he singly and alone paid his homage there, remarking—"It is my habit, and I would do it if there were any preachers present." Though a youthful stranger, I essayed to reason of "righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come," as a means of dissuading him from an indulgence so pernicious in itself, and ruinous in its tendency. But, my words were to him as idle tales; so after partaking of the hospitalities of the house, and offering a prayer for my generous but unsaved host, and his blood family, I departed, and saw him no more. Still, as above stated, I came to lodge under his roof, when I learned, from his own lips, that he was still enamored with his cups. No pains were spared to render me comfortable; but the solemn asseveration, "my habits are the same," the marks of the dreadful ravages the monster, intemperance, had made in the short space of four years, together with the fact, that my lips were sealed by his expressed injunction, rendered fruitless their best efforts. To see a fellow being on the verge of destruction; the sands fast crumbling from beneath his feet; to be within reach of the victim, and possessed of a will to attempt the rescue, and yet to meet with such determined opposition from the object of our solicitude, a situation the least enviable of any within the range of thought, and well calculated to produce concentration of mind, of thought and feeling. Thus was my mind abstractly taken up, when the announcement, "Supper is ready," diverted it from a subject so painfully absorbing, and restored equilibrium.

Passing over the intervening hours between tea and bedtime, when the latter drew near, prayer was proposed and agreed to. The reading of a select portion of Scripture, and singing a part of that solemnly impressive hymn—

"And am I born to die?
To lay this body down?
And must my trembling spirit fly
Into a world unknown?"

brought us down into the depths of humility before God. It was a solemn time—to me, the most awful hour of my existence. Never before was I so fully drawn out in prayer; yet there were some misgivings in my mind, but why, I could not tell. I did not distrust the power and faithfulness of God, but endeavored to fix my faith in Christ fully while I pleed the hoary sinner's cause. Tears and sighs were alternates of the passing moments; Judge D. wept aloud. Prayer being ended, we sang "one of the Songs of Zion;" and the conclusion of which, the subject of my narrative sank upon his knees, and with a voice I shall never forget, said—"Oh, pray for me *once more*." Again we bowed before the Lord, and called upon the mighty God of Jacob. This circumstance, we may well be supposed, inspired hope in my bosom, but, alas! it was a delusive hope; for, rising from his knees, he drew a chair near me and said, substances, as follows: "Your reading, singing and praying affects me very much, as it awakens within me a consciousness of my personal accountability to God, and that I am unprepared to meet Him; and yet I know that I must shortly see Him face to face. The thought troubles me, but it is too late now. Yes, it is for ever too late! the demon, intemperance, has made a complete conquest, and I am ruined!" His emotions becoming too great for utterance, he buried his face in his hands, and groaned convulsively. Nor was he alone in that state of unutterable anguish; the aged companion and heart-stricken daughter gave full vent to an agony of feeling that found no relief but in floods of tears.

Years have passed away since then, but the scenes of that hour is as fresh in my mind as if it had been but yesterday, and the bare thought of ever witnessing the like again, almost unnerves my soul, and paralyzes all the energies.

But, to return; the miserable man at length replied: "Mine is a hard case; I was born of respectable parents; was trained religiously; educated liberally; married judiciously; was successful in business; enjoyed the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and was by them promoted. I might have done well for time and eternity; but, alas! the vile practice of social drinking, frequently indulged, created a thirst for alcoholic drinks, and led me into habits of intemperance. The spell I cannot break; for forty years the habit of my destruction has been weaving, and now it is too strong for my feeble efforts. My prospects for time are blighted; but if this was all, it would not be so afflicting, but my soul, which can not die, must be miserable for ever." He ceased, and with these words ringing in my ears, I retired, but not to sleep.

Morning came at last, and I prepared to leave, but not without once more whispering of hope, and its inseparable adjunct, in the despairing sinner's ear. But oh! the withering response, accompanied by the most rigid expression of features—"I tell you, sir, it is too late; withhold your sympathies from me, and bestow them on the hopeful. Use every means in your power to reclaim them; cite my case, with the free use of my name, for I shall soon be where a name is nothing; perhaps some will hear you. Farewell; we shall meet no more in this world!" He ceased, and with a sad heart, I resumed my journey.

It was our last interview. Two months afterwards Judge D. sank to the tomb, the victim of intemperance. There I leave him till the judgment day.

But oh! is there not a voice of warning in this rude sketch; yea, and of anxious solicitude for the welfare of others. Like Dives, he cries, if not from the pit, yet from the sides of it, "Come not to this place." Young man, beware of the social glass, lest in the sequel of life you find yourself enslaved by the tyrant foe and have not power to break your fetters. Heed this warning voice, lest in the end you lie down in sorrow and awake not again but to shame and everlasting contempt.

B. B. WHITTINGTON.

Mt. Alban, May 13, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

BOSTON, May 3, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir:* We entered this fair and goodly city, the metropolis of notional incubation, where circumstances are hatched from the he-muddled hallucinations of an imperfect *guess*, for the purpose of getting up tea-pot tempests, and keeping the popular mind in an endless state of fermentation. Intellect is the golden calf Bostonians worship. To their praise, be it said, the moneyed millionaire is nearly nowhere, compared with the millionaire of mind. Their moneyed men walk the streets, and news-boys dash up to them with an I-don't-care-a-darn for your purse sort of air, and scream out the last arrival, and with an knowing look indicate that stocks will fall, or storms arise, or wars prevail, if they don't buy a paper; while others, rolling in costly carriages along the streets, carry for an outrider a bundle of *live rags* mounted behind, with a determination to share the comfort of a ride with "old rich," while his less lucky companions cry "cut behind," "cut behind," to provoke Mr. Jehu to apply the lash to the limbs of the loafing crews' nest as a dissolvent to the forced partnership. But it is not so when the streets become for a while the Pantheon of her Intellectualists—when mind like a pyramid moves along—then heads are bared—boys hush instinctively their clamor, and loom up in the benign recognition paid to genius and talent; for they know that "mind makes the man," and that the people are now pouring forth their homage to those who, though their minds are as full as the granaries of the seven years of plenty, have not coppers enough in their pockets to hold their eyelids down if they were dead. Here, however, is a point of evil. Mind is every thing—heart, sensibilities, the conscience, are undervalued. The mind is stimulated by all possible agencies. Lectures, Quarterlies, Weeklies and Dailies teem from the tongues of men and from the tongues of the Press, in the highest finish of style, copiousness of learning, vividness of imagination, cogency of reasoning, and boldness of assumption. All sorts of notions, theories, transcendentalisms, Germanic dreams, resurrected ideas of the dark ages, fossil fancies that were buried before the flood; and flighty idiosyncracies, Polytheism, Atheism, Infidelity, Negro-Stoweism, Unitarianism, Presbyterianism, Universalism, Puseyism, Methodism, and a newspaper is scarcely large enough to tell all the rest. And all are ably represented by men—mature manhood—prowess of mind; and all are engaged as gladiators to do the most to urge on the victories of mere mind, and party, and often of paltry measures.

Old-fashioned Christianity has but a poor chance of development in New England now. The once Evangelical pulpit has taken into its care and patronage all the multitudinous questions of the day; abolitionism, Nebraska bill claims, the character of Senator Douglas, politics generally, abuse of the South specially, physics, science, mesmerism, biology, spiritualism, infernal knockings, angelic penmanship, and every other imaginable subject. The consequence of all which is, that population swells rapidly up to thousands annually, and Christian Churches barely hold the stand they had ten or twenty years ago—while Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and all that class of polygonal-minded men are the symbol and adumbration of the clergy of New England as a body—as far as the preaching of a pure, awakening and saving Christianity is concerned.

Hence, nearly all the distinctions between the denominations of former years have passed away, and Drs. Beecher and Bullen, and the representatives of all the creeds of all the cardinal points of the Theological compass, unite in brotherly and heretical harmony—to war, not against sin, but the *South!*

Black spirits and *blue*,
Red spirits and *gray*,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
Mingle *every day!*

Meantime, the fugleman of Papacy, *chameleon* Brownson, is heard with great self-complacency, singing,

"There's a good time coming bye and by!"

Nevertheless, these folks are no niggards, though great negro-ists. And while for the latter they have many words, saying, "Be ye warmed, and be ye clothed," and be ye fed, and be ye blest—only *be out of our way*, that we may sanctify our sympathy by cherishing it where it can never reach the objects of it, yet, for themselves, for their homes, equipages, costly wares, made of silver and gold, had been laid out by the great Nahant Sea Serpent when he lost his reckoning, got out of his element and went off simultaneously to the four points of the compass in pursuit of a "manifest destiny." They always answer you politely—take pains to direct you, and sometimes go along to show you the way.

We had occasion to rummage the records of the Courts of three counties and overhaul several other offices of records, and the attentiveness, obligingness and accommodation of all the officers we met could not be excelled; though not one of them know our whither, or our whence, or cognomen, or any thing else about us, except our being in search of information, which they seemed eager to impart.

Yours, SALATHIEL.

P. S.—We wrote you on a former date that the manuscripts of Bishop Bascom's lectures on Infidelity had been burnt in the Harper conflagration. We now have the pleasure to inform you that four days after this sad intelligence was communicated to us, they were discovered, and are now safe! S.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MR. EDITOR—Your remarks in the Advocate of 29th April, respecting the whereabouts of the Preachers, has awakened a train of serious reflection. I have reviewed my brief ministerial experience, and brought to mind the many promising young men who at first bade fair to be useful, but who now, *absorbed* in the world, are but drones in the hive. Are not these the ones? I remember the many Local Preachers who might have been useful in the Itinerancy, but temporal considerations restrained them. Are they not here? The Church has long and loudly called them forth; the claims of the world upon them are urgent. How potent are the *circumstances* that hinder.

That the Gospel is sufficient to accomplish its purpose, is not a question to be considered now. The works of regeneration it has performed in the world declare its sufficiency. The suffrages of eighteen centuries affirm it. That more might have been done, we may not deny, but it has not been ineffectual. God in his wisdom has made the Gospel to depend for success upon instrumentalities. The Gospel has always been the power of God unto salvation, but when hid in monasteries or in the libraries of the learned, its power was not so manifest. It remained for those honored instrumentalities of the reformation, Luther, Tyndale, Zuingle and Calvin, to unveil its glories to the world. Its power is now manifest in the enlightened piety and pure morality of those that love it. Yet, notwithstanding its wide dissemination, something seems wanting. It is the living Preacher, the minister of reconciliation, to urge the Gospel upon the consciences of men. But where are they?

It is God's prerogative to call men to the Ministry. Having originated the plan, it is His to provide the instrumentalities. Can we consistently suppose that He has neglected so essential a part of his plan? He has called men to preach, sufficient, too, we think, for the emergencies. We have every reason to believe that the trades and professions hide many who are called to preach. Oh, for an archangel's voice to bring these back again to life. While they are toiling for this world's goods, and enjoying (if they can possibly enjoy) the means of grace, multitudes are dying for want of the bread of life.

The Local ranks, too, hold many whose proper place is the Itinerancy. I know one young man, once a traveling elder, without family, and in good health, who satisfied himself with preaching once or twice a year, but whose whole energy was devoted to making money by school-teaching. He is not alone; many seem to hold preaching to be secondary to convenience or worldly interest. I have found this more especially among the ordained Local Ministers (with some honorable exceptions.) They have obtained a position and a name, and now they preach or not, as convenience or inclination may dictate. That a preacher may have sufficient cause for locating, we will not deny; but that a location frees him from the duty of preaching whenever he can get a congregation, is very doubtful. Unless his commission is revoked, he is bound to preach, especially after he has taken the vows of ordination.

Brother Goodwyn writes: "This preaching once in four weeks at a place, according to my notion, is rather an up-hill business." Who that has traveled a four weeks' circuit that has not felt it? The three remaining Sabbaths are spent in idleness, or perhaps worse. The seed sown, for want of cultivation, dies. The habit of church-going is feeble. Yet there are seventy-nine Local Preachers in the Louisiana Conference.

What must be done? Some pious heart suggests—"Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he send more laborers," etc. This is very good, and, without doubt, if the Church were to send up its fervent prayer to God upon this subject, many would be dragged from their hiding places. This is the heaven-appointed means, and will be effectual, though it is seldom that the people of God make this their special prayer.

Let us suggest another means: Keep them when we get them. It is a fact, that though the "allowance" of a Methodist Preacher is confessedly small, many do not get even that, and they are driven out of the Itinerancy. A growing family sets a man to thinking. To feed, clothe and school them is his positive duty. But how? Not upon half receipts of a meagre allowance. The whole is not sufficient. But to satisfy present wants is not all a man has to labor for; there is a future to every family; and to provide for the exigencies thereof, is one of the objects of toil. A prudent forecasting is not only not sinful, but it is right. "He that provideth not for his family, is worse than an infidel." When youth and strength is gone, and almost life is spent in the service of the Church, then the old man gets a superannuated relation, with an allowance. Or if death removes him, his orphans are cared for. On page 12 of Minutes of Louisiana Conference, we find Brother ——, superannuate, with a wife and three or four children, receives $105 28. The orphan of Brother ——, mother also dead, receives $6 20. How far will this go to feed, clothe and school! Is there any wonder that they either locate, or, "wedded to old and well-cultivated fields," they become loco-itinerants! The wonder is, that more do not avail themselves of this plan. Gray hairs and sage counsels give place to youth and inexperience.

Before this communication reaches your readers, the General Conference will have acted upon the memorials of the different bodies that feel interested about ministerial support. Whatever be done there, there is something to be done on the circuits. Every member should feel that it is his duty to give, and give liberally, for the support of the Gospel. Let him learn to give systematically. At the beginning of the year determine what per centage of his *income* he will devote to this purpose, and divide this among the several objects of his choice. Let each steward regard himself not so much the agent of the Church or Preacher, but the agent of God, to whom is committed an important part of the work, and then with holy zeal apply himself thereto. Such a course will, we think, help to keep your preachers among you—to live and die at their post. GREENWOOD.

Monticello, La., May, 1854.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

TRIUMPH OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MARSHALL, EAST TEXAS.

The last Legislature of our State passed an act giving to the voters within five miles of Marshall the right to prohibit, by a majority vote, the sale of any spirituous or vinous liquors or cider in Marshall, or within five miles thereof. The election took place 6th May, instant, and was strongly contested by both parties.

The following was the result:

In favor of the law (no license)	136
Against it (for license)	66
Majority in favor of the law	70

Showing a majority in favor of the law against liquor license, out of three hundred and two votes, to be seventy.

In estimating the importance of the above triumph, it will be recollected that the law voted for and gained is substantially the same as the Maine Liquor Law.

PROFITS OF LITERATURE IN TEXAS.

Several enterprising young men who commenced a few years since on a few hundred dollars, are now doing a large and profitable business in books and stationery. In many of the larger towns of the State great openings exist for enterprising booksellers. Schools and higher seminaries of learning are springing into existence in every part of the State. School-books and stationery are in great demand.

TEXAS WHEAT—EARLY HARVESTING.

This is now the 20th May, and many of our Wheat-growers are preparing to harvest their crops. New flour will be in abundance in the northern part of Texas in a short time. With railroad facilities, Texas will soon be able to supply all the southern portion of the United States with flour far in advance of any other country.

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.

This branch of business is rapidly on the increase in Texas. In many parts of the State large fortunes are being made by stock raising. TEXIAN.

REMINISCENCES.

MR. EDITOR—In the autumn of 1803, the Western Conference of the M. E. Church was held at Mount Gerezim, in Harrison county, Kentucky. Mr. Asbury was present, having braved the dangers of a savage wilderness. At this Conference I was appointed to preside over a new district called Cumberland. This district embraced the whole of Tennessee west of the Cumberland mountain, the southern portion of Kentucky, and, at least, nominally, extended to Natchez and Illinois. Except Nashville Circuit, the whole work was new, the circuits large, sparsely settled, or in progress of settlement; but one preacher on a circuit, and all young; not an ordained traveling preacher on the district save myself. Revival influence, or, perhaps, more properly, *divine* influence, seemed to pervade the whole country, and affect almost all classes of people. After a journey of some two hundred miles, through a region of country where public houses and even log cabins were "few and far between," my first work was, before the time for quarterly meetings, to travel all round Nashville circuit, preach at some twenty-five appointments, and meet as many classes. I arrived at Franklin, Williamson county, on a Sabbath in November, 1803. In this vicinage there had been a remarkable revival, and the spirit of proselytism was alive. There was then no house of worship in the place; a crowd was assembled at a stand in the woods, and a preacher in the pulpit, who discussed the subject of baptism some two and a half hours. As he urged "exclusive immersion," and abused "infant sprinkling," I had to act on the defensive; in doing which, I addressed a listening multitude about three hours, when peace ensued.

That indefatigable pioneer, Jesse Walker, had been sent to form a new circuit in Livingston county, Kentucky, near the junction of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. To attend a quarterly meeting, I had to travel about eighty miles along a small path-way, open barrens, and sometimes twenty or thirty miles no human habitation. In the dusk of evening, having ridden some forty miles, I reached a cabin, and put up for the night. A little fat meat, bread, and a tin cup of buttermilk were my refreshments; and a small, open cabin, a short, hard bed, and scanty covering, was my lot for repose. Before fair daylight, I set out on a dreary travel of forty miles. A small path, few, very few new cabins, new settlements, and scarcity of food for man or horse. In evening twilight I arrived at the residence of Colonel S., a thoroughbred backwoodsman, a religious and hospitable man. His good lady was kind, but not well skilled in the culinary art, or cleanliness. After a long and lonely day's travel, without breakfast or dinner, a comfortable repast would have been refreshing. It was night—supper was announced—a dim light showed that there were victuals. I soon encountered a portion of an old tough fowl which had been boiled with bacon and greens, now cold. Not being able to relish or masticate this, a bowl of milk was presented; the light was too dim to perceive the want of cleanliness, but the sense of feeling was aroused when the edge of the bowl came in contact with the lips.

Here I found the laborious Jesse Walker, who, in the midst of poverty and hardships, was enjoying seasons of grace, and a powerful religious revival, which was in progress when he came, almost without a preacher. On the next day the quarterly meeting commenced at a new log meeting-house in the woods. Here was a considerable concourse of emigrants from different and distant regions—many of whom were new converts. Soon I saw that the kingdom of God among this simple-hearted people was not in word, but in power. Here I found James Axley, a biographical sketch of whom has recently appeared in your paper. He was then a shouting, happy convert, in a rude state, just taken from the quarry; he was humble and zealous; and when attempting to exhort, would shut his eyes and weep profusely. He was subsequently an extensive and useful itinerant; but the roughness never wore off, and much of his notoriety was ascribed to his singularity and rigidity. Here, too, I found Peter Cartwright, just from the quarry, but a thundering exhorter.

I presented these two young men to Conference for admission, on trial, near Georgetown, Kentucky, October, 1805.

Mississippi, May, 1854. L. GARRETT.

CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL, NORTH LOUISIANA.

At a meeting of the citizens held at Forest Grove, in Claiborne parish, on Saturday the 29th April, 1854, on motion made, the Rev. WM. B. BARNETT was called to the chair, and the Rev. J. C. BLACKMAN appointed secretary. Whereupon the object of the meeting having been in a brief manner explained by the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it was proposed by the last annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this State, held at Mansfield, in December last, to establish a College or Seminary of Learning at some suitable point in North Louisiana, and a committee was also appointed to examine and report to the next annual conference such a place in this portion of the State as in their opinion would be most suitable and proper for the location of said College or Seminary; And whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that institutions for the promotion of learning should be separated as far as possible from all temptations and inducements to vice and folly, and extravagance, and surrounded with all the moral influence that can be placed around them, in order that the moral as well as the intellectual faculties may be properly trained and cultivated—Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in consideration of the premises, and in view of the fact that Forest Grove is centrally situated between the swamp lands of the Mississippi and Washita rivers on the one side, and of Red River on the other, in a neighborhood abundantly supplied with the best of water, and of lands unsurpassed in fertility by any in this portion of the State; and that it is already densely settled by a population well known for its intelligence, morality and public spirit, and in point of health, is fully equal to any in the State; it is the opinion of this meeting that said College or Seminary cannot be located at a more suitable place than this.

Resolved, That feeling as this meeting does a deep interest in the cause of education generally, and prompted by a desire to secure to themselves and their children, as well as to the community at large, the benefits to be derived from such an institution located in their midst, the chair appoint a committee of six to solicit subscriptions in behalf of said College or Seminary.

Resolved, That the chair also appoint the further number of three as a committee of correspondence, whose duty it shall be to address the conference committee on the subject of the location of said College or Seminary, calling their attention to this plan, and in a proper manner pointing out its superior claims and advantages, with the assurance, also, that if the claims of this place are properly taken into consideration, and should meet with the favorable notice of the committee and of the next annual conference, that this application will be supported by a liberal subscription on the part of the citizens of this community.

Whereupon, the chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee, to wit: Rev. James T. Wafer, Rev. W. C. Moreland, James Dyer, F. Taylor, James Cook and W. B. Nicholson as the committee to solicit subscriptions, and the Rev. James T. Wafer, Rev. W. C. Moreland and James Dyer as the committee of correspondence.

On motion of Joshua Willis, it was further Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by this meeting be forwarded to the New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

WM. B. BARNETT, Ch'n.

J. C. BLACKMAN, Sec'y.

You can tell how *wide* a man's reputation is, but you can't tell how *long*.

SIT DOWN SAD SOUL.

Sit down, sad soul, and count
The moments flying;
Come, tell the sweet amount
That's lost by sighing;
How many smiles?—a score!
Then laugh, and count no more;
For day is dying!

Lie down, sad soul, and weep;
And no more measure
The flight of Time, nor weep
The loss of leisure;
But here, by this lone stream,
Lie down with us, and dream
Of starry treasure!

We dream—do thou the same;
We love forever;
We laugh, yet few we blame,
The gentle—never!
Stay, then, till sorrow dies;
Then hope, and happy skies,
Are thine forever!

Ministering Spirits.

The re-union of parents and children in heaven, as well as of other friends, is a cheering and delightful thought. And the idea that our departed friends may sometimes be near us, or wait to welcome us on the borders of the spirit land, is well suited to impress the mind.

A little girl in a family of my acquaintance—a lovely and precious child—lost her mother at an age too early to fix the loved features in her remembrance. She was as frail as beautiful; and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seemed as if won by that mother's prayers to turn instinctively heavenward. The sweet, conscientious and prayer-loving child was the cherished one of the bereaved family. She would lie upon the lap of her friend, who took a mother's kind care of her, and winding one wasted arm around her neck, would say, "Now tell me about my mamma!" And when the oft-told tale had been repeated, she would ask softly, "take me into the parlor; I want to see my mamma." The request was never refused, and the affectionate child would lie for hours contentedly gazing on her mother's portrait. But—

Pale and wan she grew, and weakly,
Bearing all her pain so meekly,
That to them she still grew dearer,
As the trial hour grew nearer.

The hour came at last, and weeping neighbors assembled to see the child die. The dew of death was already on the flower, as the life sun was going down. The little chest heaved faintly—spasmodically.

"Do you know me, darling?" sobbed close to her ear the voice that was dearest, but it awoke no answer.

All at once a brightness, as if from the upper world, burst over the child's colorless countenance. The eyelids flashed open, the lips parted, the wan cuddling hands flew up, in the little one's last impulsive effort, as she looked piercingly into the far above.

"Mother!" she cried, with surprise and transport in her tone; and with that breath into her mother's bosom she passed.

THE MORMONS.—The last Edinburgh Review contains a complete history of this corrupt community, from its origin of the gross imposture through its whole scandalous progress down to the present moment. It gives a fair view of the doctrines and the condition of the Mormons, and holds them up, by a plain statement of undeniable facts, to the disgust and horror of the civilized world. The Review states that more dupes have been made in England to this mischievous and monstrous delusion than in all the world besides. Mentioning an authentic portrait of Joseph Smith—the Mahomet—the Review remarks: "Never did we see a face on which the hand of Heaven had more legibly written rascal." The face was a faithful index of the character. Astonishing as the growth of Mormonism seems even to those who never knew its founder, to those who did, it is so utterly astounding that they have no words to express their wonder. If the reader will bring to his recollection the most thorough, irredeemable, acknowledged scamp of all his acquaintance, and try to imagine such a man the successful head of a new religion, he will have some idea of the most boundless wonder of those who formerly knew *Joe Smith*, at the triumph of the imposture of the most notorious and graceless vagabond in all Western New York.

A HERO OF PATRIOTISM.—Gen. Wooster, to whose memory a monument has recently been erected in Danbury, Massachusetts, was killed at Ridgefield by an English bullet in 1777. The surgeon at the Danbury hospital, where the dying General was brought, probed his wounds, and searched for the bullet in vain, and the ball still remained in the body when it was consigned to the grave. Seventy-seven years afterwards, as we learn by the New [illegible] Republican, in 1854, when it was [illegible] to remove the remains of Wooster, the exact spot of his interment was uncertain. Digging near the place where a few aged persons supposed the grave to have been, soon the skull and larger bones of a man were found. Then two bunches of matted wire were thrown out; they were the epaulettes of the dead. Next was found a portion of a plume, and finally a lump of clay was tossed up, which, on being broken by the laborer, was discovered to contain the leaden bullet. This was conclusive proof of the identity of the remains. The bullet was known to be of English manufacture from its extraordinary size; being much larger than those used by the Americans. How little the soldier who sent the fatal messenger of death imagined that it would be held to the gaze of a great concourse of people, and honored by them as a precious relic seventy-seven years afterwards!

ST. LOUIS COMMONS.—The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of great importance, in which many of our readers may take an interest:

It seems that in 1812, Congress passed an act affirming the title to these lands to be in those who held them, either solely or in common, previous to 1803. In 1824, Congress passed another act, fixing a period in which claimants, to them, under the law of 1812, should file their respective evidences of title, and donating the vacant lands among them—these the title to which failed to be thus proved up—for common school purposes. The courts of Missouri ruled that *bona fide* claimants, under the law of 1812, were quieted by the law of 1824, unless they had fulfilled the requirements as to proof of locality, &c., incident to the law of 1824. We understand that the Supreme Court have decided that the act of 1824 did not vitiate the rights of any *bona fide* claimant under the law of 1812, that not having donated to them the lands in question past any recall by a failure to comply with the subsequent requirements of the act of 1824.

AN IMMENSE BRIDGE.—A correspondent of the Chicago Press thus describes the great bridge at Peru, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad:

The great bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad, 3500 feet, or two-thirds of a mile in length, is rapidly approaching completion; the cars, however, will not run over it before October. This, your readers are aware, is the greatest work of the kind in the West, and is one of the seventy-five truss bridges now under contract by the enterprising firm of Stone & Boomer, of Chicago. It reaches from bluff to bluff, is 75 feet in height, contains upwards of 1,000,000 feet of timber, all worked up in Chicago, and how much iron and stone I know not. The mason work is not excelled, and is of the Joliet hydraulic rock. The top is to be covered with tin and be made water tight; the trains of cars are to run on top of all; beneath them and between the frames pass the roads for wagons, and underneath of all passes the river and canal. A wire-work railing is to be placed over each side of the track.

I am possible.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1854.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, GA., May 24.

A good many *settlements* have been made since my last. Book Concern settled; number of bishops and bishops themselves; Missionary Society, *et cetera*. Consequently, there is a general subsidence of speech, feeling and restless anxiety in the members of the General Conference. The Concern, Parent Missionary Society, Sunday School Society, Sunday School paper, in addition to the Christian Advocate of old standing, have all been settled in Nashville, Tennessee. This consolidation we have all confirmed to be inaugurated without resistance. The great West and Southwest, including two-thirds of our Church territory, and the fields in which our great, expanding, rapidly and richly developing prospects lie, have not, as yet, received that attention—patronage if you please—they deserve. This is my opinion, and that of many others, but it is only the opinion of a minority. The older and central Conferences are, doubtless, sincere in their opinion, that it is best for the Church that things should be as they are; but the wisdom and experience of future years—not far in the future either—will show that their course has been more convenient than far-seeing—more aggrandizing than progressive. Building up a powerful interest at a single point—absorbing and overriding, and, in a modified sense, enbsidizing all other sections—may be for glory, but is it for good? We desired to have these influences balanced, these favors distributed.

THE NEW BISHOPS will be ordained on Sunday next. Just now, it may not be unentertaining to our readers to be introduced to them, as their connectional career is beginning.

GEORGE FOSTER PIERCE, D. D.,

was elected on the first ballot. He was born in Greene county, Ga., Feb. 3, 1811: the first son among an interesting and talented family, and of a father, Dr. Lovick Pierce, who has largely contributed to the elevated position of our Church in Georgia, and moulded the moral character of the great State itself. He graduated in the University of Georgia at eighteen years of age. While in College, and a member of the Sophomore class, a memorable revival of religion, under the ministry of Dr. L. Pierce, was visited upon Athens, Ga.—the seat of the University. Many of the students shared in its benefits—about sixty of them; and among the rest his son. Such facts strongly recommend an efficient complaisancy over all colleges and institutions of learning. There the prophet of God presides over the fountain of influences, and casts in the salt.

He began preaching early in life, and his style is said to have been exceedingly ornate. He was admitted on trial as an itinerant in Georgia Conference at its first session after separation from the South Carolina Conference. That session was held in the city of Macon, in 1830. He was a member of the General Conference in Baltimore, 1840, and of every succeeding one: generally at the head of his delegation.

The Georgia Conference nobly led off in female education several years ago. The Female College at Macon, now in successful operation, was the first and greatest demonstration of the first chartered Female College in the South in Methodism, and, some say, in the world. The first President was George F. Pierce. Under his auspices the ship was put to sea. This position he held for the years 1839 and 1840. His oration, at the opening of the College, was extensively published and admired at the time, and in that line of effort is reckoned among the classics of the country. While here, he tried his hand, with no bad result, at that which every man thinks he can do—editorship. The Southern Ladies' Book was a fair and chaste Monthly, and had a good run in its day, and finally went out. The Publisher, however, and not the Editor, is responsible. Doubtful whether he was editor at the death; believe he was not. He gave it a start, endowed it with character, and it died in others' hands.

After serving in the rank and file of the ministry on the important stations, and as the Presiding Elder's district, and [illegible] the bidding of the Conference, Dr. Pierce was transferred (*not elected*) to the Presidency of Emory College about 1849. The College has prospered under his administration, and proved his executive talent.

It was generally conceded, before the meeting of the Conference, that George F. Pierce would be made bishop, whether there were one or many. His election, therefore, surprised none, and was gratifying to all. His antecedents are favorable. In person he is of faultless size and proportions. Indeed, few could be trusted with so fine a person—they would make an idol or a deity of it. He is dispond rather to neglect it. In character, there is a good report of all—them that are without, and within, too. A man of humble piety and closet prayer: in the prime of life, and ripe in all his faculties.

Bishop Pierce, as a preacher, will elevate the character of the Church; and as he will circulate widely, this is large gain. By such an example, the young men will be stimulated; and not so much by imitation as stimulation. The preaching of the whole [illegible] will be improved. His style has that strength of statement for which his venerable father's is so distinguished; to this, there is added an overwhelming flash. The Episcopacy is strengthened in him. I hope he may be prevailed upon to fix his domicil in the Southwest. The welfare of the Church requires it.

JOHN EARLY, D. D.

At many General Conferences this name has been balloted for in connection with this office. On the fifth ballot he was elected. He is a native of Bedford county, Virginia. His precise age is not known to me; I have met with no one who does know it. It can not be learned from him, as I can testify upon direct interrogation. He ignores age; wars against time; will not grow old. What energy is here indicated! Like another Joshua, he will not let the sun go down. His example and precept will have a salutary influence upon the superannuated list, now growing too fast and too large. Our young men are too ready to grow old: our middle aged men to retire upon grey hairs. Bishop Enrly is a standing rebuke.

He was converted and joined the Church in 1804, under the ministry of that man of blessed memory, Stith Mead. At the Virginia Conference, held in Newberne, N. C., February, 1807, he was received on trial. Of the General Conference in 1812, the first delegated one, he was a member; and the minutes of that body attest his presence at every session; his wisdom also. His name may be found on the right side of all great questions. In 1809, ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury; in 1811, elder, by Bishop McKendree. In 1813, 14, 15, the Bishop elect began to take lessons in that excellent school of Episcopal life—the Presiding Eldership. Not many members of the Virginia or North Carolinn Conferences, but could get from him the history of their beginnings—perhaps a note in his diary showing when they were licensed by him to exhort!

Cyrus knew all his soldiers by name; so saith the tradition. Bishop Early will, after one round of Annual Conferences, know every preacher by name. He never forgets a face or name. His acquaintance with men and things in detail, is immense. Unwritten volumes of record and reference are in his head. In this, he brings a valuable contribution to the Episcopal bench. As an Executive officer, he can get through vast business in a brief time, and satisfactorily. Posted up in all precedents—thoroughly posted up and acquainted with the economy of the Church, strong and erect, dignified and prompt, he will fill the chair of Annual Conferences as few men can. Honor is due, and honor is done to long service. Many inducements, both of a political and commercial character, have been held out; but none of these things moved him from the regular work. From an early day he has been President of the Board of Trustees of Randolph Macon College, and it is said was, *at one time*, President of five important Boards!

The Bishop is *rumored* to be about sixty-nine years old. You never catch him pluming himself on the long past—though his past is crowded with stirring events. You do not hear him saying—"Brethren, about forty years ago, when I was appointed," &c. Judge McLean met him in New York, not long since, attending to the Church suit. "Why, Dr. Early, you have not changed any these twenty years." "No sir, and I don't expect to *change* in the next twenty."

Though old, let the young man that can get ahead of Bishop Early. He is first up in the morning, first in the parlor, first at church, first at conference; or, if traveling, first to get tickets, first in the omnibus and first out, first in the hotel and first registered. Old is as old does. May his youth be renewed like the eagle's. May his bow abide in strength. His residence is in Lynchburg, Va., where are garnered up many domestic joys.

HUBBARD HINDE KAVANAUGH.

Accompanying General Wolfe, who fell at Quebec, as his army surgeon, was one Dr. Hinde. The wars over, he settled and became wealthy in the West. Under the early Methodist preachers his wife was converted. The Doctor, a skeptic, did not understand this. The case was not only new but strongly marked, for Mrs. H. shouted and rejoiced greatly. He shaved her head and put on a blister. The case was not cured, but grew worse—rather, confirmed. The upshot was, the Doctor became a convert, and out-did his wife in zeal. A Methodist tree, genuine in trunk and branches, grew up there. The daughter of that couple was the mother of Bishop Kavanaugh.

He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, 1802; joined the Church of his parents at fifteen; licensed to preach, 1812; admitted into the Kentucky Conference, 1823. There are four brothers, all of whom are Methodist preachers. No small part of the benefit the Church has in this new Bishop, is—his wife. It is no disparagement to the wives of others that she is mentioned. They have had five children, but now are childless. On the day of his election to the General Superintendency, she expressed herself, to a friend, ready then to start for California—any where her husband in his new office may be needed for the Church' good. A good example to the preachers' wives.

I have never heard Bishop Kavanaugh preach. His address is quiet and unostentatious; his bosom full of kindness to every creature; his piety and pious labors known and read of all. How he will succeed as an Executive officer, I have no clue beyond his well-balanced character. In that famously good school for bishops—the Presiding Eldership—he has not had experience; was in the office only once, and then for one year. At [illegible] he is expected as wielding a powerful eloquence in the pulpit. His success has a triumphant tone, and his warmest perorations are measured off almost in blank verse. In the structure of his discourses he carries a breadth of argument, and puts forth abundance of plain, strong, Gospel truth. No wonder that hearers, with itching ears, are sometimes heard complaining of rather *long* sermons. In *physique*, Bishop Kavanaugh is well built and compacted in frame, heavier, though not higher than most men. Hair short, sandy-colored, and brushed up; forehead low; face meditative and placid. He was recommended to the Church unanimously by his colleagues and delegates from Kentucky and Louisville Conferences, and elected on seventh ballot.

May these three be a blessing to the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

H. N. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

NINETEENTH DAY—MAY 22.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Paine in the chair; divine service by Mr. Marvin.

The journals of Saturday were read and approved. Bishop Soule then took the chair.

Col. Cummings, of Philadelphia, was introduced to the Conference by Bishop Soule, and invited to a seat within the bar.

The chair called for reports from Committees.

Dr. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on Revisals, offered a report, and on motion of Dr. Boyle, the chairman was allowed to withdraw it.

Dr. W. A. Smith presented the report of the Commissioners in the Church suit; which was read, and on motion, was referred to a select committee.

Conference then took up the report of the committee on Missions, which had been made the order of the day.

The report was read by the Secretary, and it was moved that the Conference proceed to fill the blank as to where the Society should be located.

Dr. Boring opposed the motion on the ground that the Society had already been located at the city of Louisville, Ky., and no change could be made in the Constitution of the Society, without the concurrence of the Board of Managers.

Drs. Stevenson and Parsons stated that the Board of Managers had given to a committee of this Conference plenary powers, in reference to any *change* in the constitution, which might be deemed necessary.

Dr. Boring did not think the explanation satisfactory.

Dr. Stevenson further stated that a quorum of the Board of Managers were on this floor, and would concur in all necessary alterations in the constitution.

Dr. Sehon presented a paper showing the action of the Board of Managers on this subject.

Dr. Boring continued, and stated that the subject had been before the committee some three weeks, and this was the first time he had heard either of the paper handed by Dr. Sehon, or that there was a quorum of the Board of Managers present at this Conference. He did not believe the Board could delegate their powers in reference to a change in the constitution, or that a lawful meeting of that Board could be held in the city of Columbus, Ga. He believed there was only one alternative in the case, which was to adopt a substitute for the report, and the old constitution of the Missionary Society, and refer it to the Board of Managers at Louisville for concurrence.

Mr. Pitts thought the views of the speaker very strange. He saw no difficulty in the way, and believed the Conference competent to change the constitution.

Mr. McMahon reported that Dr. Boring had not been present at the deliberations and councils of the committee, in which case he thought the Dr. would have at this time entertained different opinions. The committee had acted advisedly, and he thought there was no difficulty in the way.

Mr. Blue agreed with Dr. Boring in reference to the authority of the Board, and thought it dangerous to give to a Board of Managers so much power as was contemplated by the report.

It was then moved by Mr. Hughes to fill the blank with Nashville as the place.

Mr. McMahon nominated Louisville.

Mr. Harrison remarked that the Society was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, which charter recognized the constitution of the Society, and the mode by which that constitution was to be amended. He thought that ultimately the Society should be located where the Book Concern was; but there were difficulties in the way of removing the Society now. He believed the proposed change of place would forfeit its charter.

Dr. Green regarded the Missionary Society as the creature of the General Conference, and could be amended or altered by the Conference at any time; besides, the present Board had concurred in the proposed changes. He thought the Society ought not to be removed during the present fiscal year.

Mr. Burton had difficulties, and with his present views could not vote to change the place of the Society.

Dr. Stevenson thought the Society and Book Concern should go together, and no difficulty would arise from a removal of the Society, provided it were prospectively done, and time given for the winding up of the business of the present Board.

Mr. McTyeire offered, as a substitute, that the Society be located in New Orleans. There they could procure a charter easily and readily. He objected to the centralizing policy which seemed to be likely to prevail. In Tennessee, they had already proposed three official papers, a publishing house, and two depositories. The central conferences had the power to do these things, but was it kind or just? In all the country west of the Mississippi river, there were no Church advantages, no Bishop, no official paper as yet, no Book Concern, or scarce any thing else. Why not then at least give the Missionary Society to some other place? He referred to the extent of the missions in the country bordering on New Orleans, and showed that the larger portion of all the colored missions and nearly all the German missions of the Church were in States bordering on Louisiana. Our Missionary operations would soon extend into Mexico and South America; which, in his judgment, was a strong argument in favor of New Orleans. We wanted a financial center for business of this kind, and such was New Orleans. At that place most of our foreign Missionaries embarked, and hereafter it would be more so. It was also the most favorable point for Missionary anniversaries.

Dr. Hamilton agreed with these views. This centralizing policy, he thought, would work badly, and the prospects at present were, that efforts would be made to carry the policy to a greater extent than some might now suppose. A large portion of the church territory and membership were remote from the proposed centralization, and could not be brought into contact with it. He hoped that New Orleans would be selected.

Mr. Johnson had been connected with our Missionary operations for seventeen years. There were two great points of commercial central operations within our bounds, New Orleans and St. Louis; to which points our operations must be directed; and if we act wisely, we would either select one of these points, or at least have assistant Treasurers there.

Dr. Green wished to say a word in reference to Nashville. The Church, South, had done nothing for Nashville; it proposed to put a publishing house there. He could not see what would be gained by locating at New Orleans; if there would, let it go there, or any where else where the interests of the Church required it.

Mr. Roesser wished to know if the large contributions which had been claimed for New Orleans, had not been made by visitors? He was opposed to New Orleans, and in favor of Louisville.

Dr. Mitchell moved that the present discussion be stopped at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. Walker offered a substitute to the effect that we now take the vote; which motion prevailed. The vote was taken on Mr. McTyeire's substitute, which was lost by a vote of 59 to 43.

Dr. Green then moved that the Society be located at Nashville after the 3d Monday of 1855; which motion prevailed.

Dr. Parsons then moved, that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3½ o'clock.

Dr. Deems then moved, that the Conference now adjourn; which motion was lost, and Conference proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the Mission Committee. The report was read, item by item. A portion of it was adopted after some amendments; and the time for adjournment having arrived, Conference adjourned with the benediction by the Bishop.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met, Bishop Soule in the chair; divine service by Mr. Rigge.

The journals of the morning session were read and approved.

Mr. Keener moved that the vote by which the Missionary Society was located at Nashville, be reconsidered. He briefly gave his reasons for this motion. He believed that there was a misapprehension in the minds of members as to the condition and prospects of New Orleans. It was gradually and constantly advancing. Other denominations were making efforts to establish themselves in that city, and we should do likewise. We needed in this matter a financial center, and in that city we might have it. There was no necessary connection between the Missionary board and the Book Concern. New Orleans was to be the point of embarcation for our Missionaries. A line of steamers would soon run from San Francisco to China, by which route our connection with the China mission must be kept up, etc.

Dr. Wightman was against the motion to reconsider. He sympathized with the opposition to centralization, as a general thing, but there were exceptions, and this was one. Unless the present programme of our Missionary operations were changed, the joint meeting of the Board and Bishops must take place in August, an improper and unsafe time for visiting New Orleans. For this and various other reasons, he was opposed to a reconsideration of the vote.

Dr. Hamilton did not suppose it really necessary that the meeting alluded to should take place in the month of August.

Mr. Walker moved to lay the motion to reconsider, on the table, which prevailed.

Bishop Andrew presented a communication from C. A. Peabody, Esq., accompanied by a basket of flowers and strawberries, and tendering to the Bishops and members of the Conference, a polite invitation to visit his strawberry plantation, and test the flavor and excellency of his fruit. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Peabody for his very beautiful present and his invitation; and it was resolved to accept it on the afternoon of Saturday next.

Dr. Wadeworth offered a resolution appointing Tuesday, the 30th inst., as the day for the final adjournment of this Conference.

Dr. Wadsworth advocated, and Dr. Doggett opposed this motion.

Dr. Boyle agreed with Dr. Doggett. We had been sent here to do the business of the Church; when that was done, he was ready to adjourn, not till then.

Mr. Langhorne hoped the motion would prevail. He was tired of listening to long speeches. The business might be done by the time appointed, if we went at it.

The vote was taken, and the motion fixing the time of adjournment on the 30th instant, prevailed.

Dr. W. Smith offered a resolution asking that the report of the committee on Boundaries be made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 9½ o'clock. The motion was lost.

Mr. Langhorne offered a resolution in reference to changing the discipline; laid on the table under the rule.

The Conference then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Missions, which was again read, item by item, and adopted.

On motion of Dr. Parsons, the Conference went into the election of Missionary officers, as provided for in the Constitution.

Dr. Parsons nominated Dr. Sehon, and Mr. Garrett nominated Mr. Keenor. On balloting, Dr. Sehon was pronounced duly elected.

W. R. Elliston, Esq., of Nashville, was nominated by Dr. Green as Treasurer, and duly elected.

Rev. E. H. Myers was nominated by Mr. Walker as assistant Treasurer at Charleston, and elected.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire was nominated by Mr. Pierce, and elected assistant Treasurer at New Orleans; and Rev. D. R. McAnally was nominated by Mr. Johnson, and elected assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

On motion of Dr. Deems, it was resolved that the delegations embraced in the several missionary districts be requested to report to-morrow morning the traveling Elders suitable to represent those districts in the joint meeting of the Bishops and Missionary Board.

A communication from Rev. T. Stringfield and others, in reference to the Helston Christian Advocate, was read, and referred to the committee on Books and Periodicals.

On motion, adjourned.

TWENTIETH DAY—MAY 23.

The chief portion of the day was spent in debating a report from the committee on Revisals. The matter, however, was deferred.

The ordination of the new Bishops is to take place to-morrow.

The Conference passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Peabody, one of the Editors of the "Soil of the South." The reason of this will be seen in the following extract from the Columbia Times:

AN AGREEABLE INCIDENT.—On Monday the 22d, Mr. Peabody, of the Soil of the South, presented to the Bishops a basket of his large and luscious strawberries, ornamented with evergreens and flowers, and extended to the whole Conference an invitation to visit his house and indulge in strawberries and cream on Saturday the 27th inst. This is magnificent hospitality, and worthy of the generous host.

We are requested by Mr. Peabody to state that those gentlemen who entertain the clergy, are all included in his invitation. He especially requests that the clergy will bring their ladies with them. And we pledge ourselves that Peabody will see that "none go away dissatisfied." The Mayor and Council are also invited.

The Conference have accepted the invitation of Mr. Peabody, and the body will attend.

[We have very agreeable advices of this magnificent entertainment. The incidents and particulars, done up in the best vein of the Editorial Correspondence, will afford our readers of next week a delightful repast, not *of*, but *about* strawberries—the next best thing. Doubtless our brethren and fathers partook *representatively*, and we, their constituents, as in duty bound, smack our lips! Albeit, a pure Athenian democracy would suit our *tastes* when an order of the day like this comes up for digestion. *Pro tem.*]

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—MAY 24.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair; religious exercises by Mr. Wesson.

The journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Bishop Capers then took the chair.

Dr. Patten asked leave of absence for Prest. Wiley, after to-day, which was granted.

Mr. McAnally moved that so much of the report No. 1 of the committee on Revisals as referred to the ratio of representation from the several annual conferences to the general conference, be made the order of the day for 10 o'clock to-day; which motion was lost.

Dr. Wightman, chairman of the committee on Episcopacy, offered report No. 6, which was laid on the table under the rule.

Dr. Lee, chairman of the committee on Itinerancy, offered report No. 1, which was read. Mr. Bruce moved that it be adopted; a short discussion followed, in which Mr. P. F. Smith, Drs. Lee and Winans, Mr. Crouch and others participated. Bishops Soule, Andrew and Paine explained what had been the usage of the Church in the premises.

Mr. Garrett moved that the report be laid on the table, which was lost.

Dr. Hamilton then moved an amendment, which was afterwards withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the whole subject was then laid on the table.

Bishop Paine presented a communication from the Bishops, on the subject of leaving preachers without appointments; which, on motion, was referred to the committee on Itinerancy.

Dr. Lee presented report No. 2, from the committee on Itinerancy, which was read; and after an ineffectual effort to lay it on the table, it was moved that it be amended by referring the matter back to the Virginia Conference, as the report was in reference to a preacher who had been located by that conference at the request of his friends—the preacher himself being absent and dissenting from the position of his friends, who asked a location.

This amendment was laid on the table by motion of Mr. Dorman. The vote was then taken on the report, which was adopted.

Dr. Lee then offered report No. 3, which was adopted.

Also report No. 4, which was, on motion, adopted.

Also report No. 5, which was read and adopted.

Also report No. 6, which was, on motion, laid on the table for the present.

Dr. W. A. Smith, chairman of the committee on books and periodicals, offered report No. 2, in reference to securing devices to the Church, which was, on motion, adopted.

Dr. Smith also presented report No. 3, which was read and then taken up *seriatim*. After several of the items were passed, on motion of Dr. Wadeworth, it was resolved that an afternoon session should be held. Pending some discussion on the subject of the Quarterly Review, Bishop Soule presented a memorial from Charlotte, N. C., adverse to a transfer to the North Carolina Conference; and one from Fayettoville, N. C., asking to be transferred to the South Carolina Conferences. These were read, and, on motion, laid on the table; after which, the conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met at 3½ o'clock, Bishop Capers in the chair; religious exercises by Mr. Campbell.

The journals of the morning session were read and approved.

Bishop Andrew then took the chair, and conference resumed the consideration of report No. 3, of the Book Committee. Several items were adopted, one by one; others were referred to the committee on the Tract cause. The 8th item of the report was discussed at considerable length.

Various substitutes were proposed for the recommendation embraced in the report, but were all lost; and the conference at length, without deciding the subject, on motion, adjourned.

Prior to the adjournment, Bishop Paine stated that as Bishop Andrew might be compelled to leave Columbus shortly, and wished to be present at the consecration of the Bishops elect, it would be proper to bring on the ordination to-morrow. Whereupon, 4 o'clock, P. M., was fixed on as the hour.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—MAY 25.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Andrew in the chair; religious exercises by C. F. Deems.

The journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Bishop Soule then took the chair, and called for reports from standing committees.

Dr. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on Temperance, offered a report, which was read and laid on the table under the rule.

Dr. Green, chairman of the committee on the 9th Section, part 2, of the book of Discipline, offered a report, which was read, and Dr. Winans moved a suspension of the rule which required such reports to lie on the table one day. The rule was suspended, and the resolution of the report recommending the expunging of the 9th Section, was adopted by a rising vote, one member voting against it.

On a motion to adopt the preamble of the report, considerable variety of opinion was expressed, and a substitute offered by Mr. Johnson was finally adopted, referring the preamble to the Bishops to revise and publish it in such form as they may deem advisable.

Dr. Green then presented a further report from the same committee, which was read, and the resolution it reported was adopted, after striking out a part of the preamble.

The third part of the report was then presented.

Dr. Whiteford Smith offered an amendment to the effect that all, except the resolution, should be stricken out; which motion prevailed.

The motion recurring on the report, as amended, it was moved by Dr. Boyle that it be laid on the table, which motion prevailed; and the 3d part of the report was laid on the table.

Dr. Wightman, chairman of the special committee, appointed to devise a plan for the publication of the lives of Bishops McKendree and Soule, presented a report, which was read, and at the request of Bishop Paine, was laid on the table for the present.

Dr. Hoskle, chairman of the committee appointed on the report of the Church Commissioners, offered a report, which was read and laid on the table for the present.

Dr. Boring, from the committee on the memorial of Mrs. Bascom, offered a report recommending the book agents to publish the Manuscript Works of Bishop Bascom, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. T. N. Ralston. This report was on motion adopted.

On motion of Dr. Wadsworth, it was resolved that the conference meet this afternoon immediately after the consecration of the Bishops elect.

On motion, the conference then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ORDINATION OF BISHOPS.

The ordination of George F. Pierce, John Early and Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took place in the Methodist church, at 4 o'clock.

The ordination service was introduced by Bishop Andrew, who read the Collect and Epistle. Bishop Capers read the Gospel.

Bishop Soule then called the name of Geo. F. Pierce, who was presented by his father, Dr. L. Pierce, of the Georgia Conference; and the name of John Early, who was presented by Dr. Winans, of the Mississippi Conference; and also the name of H. H. Kavanaugh, who was presented by Dr. Stevenson, of the Louisville Conference.

Bishop Soule then proceeded with the service to the end of the questions and answers. Bishop Paine followed to the end of the prayer meeting to the imposition of hands.

Bishop Soule then took the lead in the laying on of hands. Bishops Andrew, Capers and Paine, Drs. Pierce, Winans and Stevenson united in the solemn ceremony.

The Bible was presented by Bishop Andrew, and the service was concluded by Bishop Capers.

Conference was then called to order by Bishop Paine.

The journals of the morning session were read and approved.

Mr. Branham, as a reserve delegate, was announced as taking the place of Bishop Pierce in the subsequent business of the conference.

It was then moved that the business on which the conference closed its session on yesterday, be taken up, which was the 8th item in the report of the committee on books.

Mr. W. Patten offered a substitute for that part of the report, which was read and supported at some length by the mover; when Mr. Keener took the floor in opposition, and read in argument a paper setting forth a different plan of operations; and closed by moving to lay the substitute of Mr. Patton on the table; which motion prevailed.

Dr. Parsons then offered a substitute, which was read and briefly advocated by the mover, Drs. Hamilton and Drake, and opposed by Drs. Green, Smith, and others; when Mr. Dorman moved to lay the substitute on the table; which motion was lost, and the substitute was adopted by a vote of 52 to 47.

On motion, the conference then adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—MAY 26.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair; religious exercises by Mr. Harrison.

The journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Bishop Paine then took the chair.

Mr. Allen moved that the regular business be suspended, in order to reconsider the vote by which the report No. 3 of the committee on the 9th Section was laid on the table. Which motion was afterwards withdrawn by the mover, and then renewed by Mr. Garrett.

On this motion considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Johnson, Dorman, Caples, Fly, Ferguson, McMahon, Dre. W. A. Smith and Green, Messrs. Cowles, Langhorne, Dr. L. Pierce and others participated. The vote was taken and the rule was suspended.

Dr. Winans then moved to reconsider the vote by which report No. 3 of the committee on the 9th Section was laid on the table; which motion prevailed. This report recommended the striking out of the rule forbidding the "buying and selling of men, women and children," etc.

Dr. Winans then moved that the report of the committee be adopted. The ayes and nays were called for, and the following vote was given:

AYES—Messrs. Marvin, Stevenson, Parsons, Atkins, Doggett, Dibbrell, W. A. Smith, Lee, Hanner, Green, Henkle, Hughes, Scruggs, Erwin, Taylor, Wadsworth, Riggs, McAlister, Stanford, Cobb, Brock, Owen, McMahon, Wightman, Gumewell, W. Smith, Weer, McSwain, Boyd, Stacy, Campbell, Pierce, of Mi., Winans, Fly, Anthony, Pierce, of Ga., Parks, Glenn, Evans, Penrce, Lewis, Mann, Simmons, Branham, Hamilton, Summers, Dorman, Heard, McDaniel, Ferguson, Garrett, McTyeire, P. P. Smith, Howren, Penny, Fisher, Alexander, Wynn, Thrall, Whipple, Boring and Wynn—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Ralston, Harrison, Harris, Crouch, Bruce, Thornton, Kelly, Patton, Caples, Ashby, Johnson, McAnally, Loeper, Boyle, Bedford, Taylor, Patton, Sehon, Hicks, Carter, Cowles, Rowzie, Langhorne, Rosser, Randle, Cummins, Deems, Closson, Burton, Nicholson, Carter, Berry, Harris, Blackwell, McFarland, Keener, Stanford, Willinms and Shook—42.

The Discipline requiring a two-thirds vote to carry the measure, it was lost.

Dr. Hamilton offered a resolution providing for the action of the "previous question" during the remainder of the session; which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the general rule in the book of Discipline on the "buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," is understood as referring exclusively to the slave trade as prohibited by the constitution and laws of the United States.

The previous question was then moved, and the vote on the resolution was called for by ayes and nays:

AYES—Messrs. Ralston, Harrison, Harris, Harrison, Crouch, Thornton, Kelly, Patton, Caples, Marvin, Ashley, Johnson, McAnally, Loeper, Boyle, Lacy, Stevenson, Redford, Taylor, Parsons, S. Patton, Hicks, Sullins, Atkins, Doggett, Dibrell, Cowles, W. A. Smith, Rowzie, Langhorne, Rosser, Lee, Green, Hanner, Henkle, Hughes, Scruggs, Randle, Erwin, J. D. Taylor, Wadsworth, Riggs, Cummins, McAlister, Stanford, Cobb, Deems, Closson, Burton, Nicholson, Carter, Berry, Harris, Brock, Blackwell, Owen, McFarland, McMahon, Allen, Wightman, McSwain, Boyd, Stacy, Drake, Jones, Winans, Arthur, Pierce, Parks, Glenn, Evans, Penrce, Lewis, Simmons, Branham, Hamilton, Summers, Heard, McDaniel, Garrett, Keener, McTyeire, Samford, P. P. Smith, Howren, Penny, Willinms, Fisher, Shook, Thralls, Wynn, Alexander, Wynn—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Bruce, Walker, Campbell, Pierce, of Mi., Fly, Lowis, Blue, Ferguson, Whipple and Boring—10.

On motion of Dr. W. A. Smith, report No. 1 of the committee on Books was taken up. The item referring to the support of Bibles was taken up.

An amendment of Dr. Whiteford Smith was laid on the table for the present; and on motion of Dr. Wightman, it was resolved that the maintennnce of the Bishops be dropped from the proceeds of the Book Concern.

On motion, conference then adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met at 3½ o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair; religious exercises by Mr. Harringer.

The journals of the morning session were read and approved.

Mr. Stncey asked leave to present a report from the minority of the committee on Boundaries. Leave was granted, and the report was read, and, on motion, laid on the table. Both of these reports referred to the boundaries between the North and South Carolina Conferences.

Dr. W. A. Smith then moved that the conference take up the report of the Book Committee; which was agreed to. The report was read, item by item; and Mr. Bluemore moved to reconsider the vote by which Nashville was selected as the site of the publishing house.

Mr. Scruggs moved to lay this motion on the table. Lost.

The chair stated that there were grave doubts as to the propriety of allowing the presentation of any resolution proposing to reconsider an act which, by ballot, fixed the location of the publishing house. However, he did not rule out the motion to reconsider.

Messrs. McFarland, Harris, McMahon and Allen addressed the conference in advocacy of Memphis. After some remarks by Mr. Green and Bishop Soule, Dr. Hamilton moved the previous question, which was sustained.

The conference then refused to reconsider.

The report was voted on, item by item, and the 1st, 2d and 3d were adopted.

On the 4th item, Mr. Heard moved to strike out $75,000 and insert $25,000; which was lost.

Dr. Hamilton moved to strike out $75,000 and insert $60,000. The conference refused to strike out, and the item stands.

The 5th was also adopted.

For the 7th, Dr. Hamilton offered a substitute; pending the consideration of which conference, on motion, adjourned.

BOOK NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS, examined and explained. Judge Edmonds refuted, or a Scientific Exposition of the Involuntary Powers of the Human Mind: By JOHN BOVEE DODS.

This book is very defective in style, and the author's manner is highly egotistical and of bad taste. We think there are some *flies* in it—theologically. The position of the author in regard to the Manifestations is probably, somewhere near the truth. He admits the facts, and resolves them into phenomena of our mental and physical nature. He accounts for the rappings and writing plausibly without the agency of disembodied spirits. His exposition of the involuntary powers of the mind—the key of his spiritual solutions—is new and entertaining. We are not prepared to adopt his theory, but have read it with interest.

DeWitt & Davenport, publishers, N. York. For sale at T. L. White's, 105 Canal street, New Orleans.

THE KNOUT AND THE RUSSIANS; or "the Mysterious Empire, the Czar and his People. By GERMAIN DELAZNY. Translated from the French by John Bridgeman. N. York: Harper & Brothers."

This book is of surpassing interest, written in a straightforward, concise style. It leads the reader into the center of the subject—revealing the social, moral, and physical condition of this vast and unique empire. The work is abundantly illustrated. The Harpers are incorrigible picture-makers. Those of this volume are well executed, and in the right place. We have the Knout, engraving and description, with instances of its infliction

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Russian nationality. It is thus associated in the title of the book.

For sale by McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

A HISTORY OF GREECE, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ROMAN CONQUEST: By WM. SMITH, LL. D. Revised with an Appendix, by George W. Greene, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This work is intended principally for schools, and is mainly based upon Grote. What its claims to excellence are, we have not time to determine just now. History is a progressive science, and we do not know why every new one may not be an improvement on those that have been written; this should be the case, and we hope it is in the present instance.

By McGinnis & Carver, 36 Campt st., New Orleans.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY FOR JUNE.—We are indebted to Messrs. McGinnis & Carver for this choice Magazine. Our stock of superlatives have been exhausted on the previous numbers. This number possesses more variety than usual. The Editor's table alone is worth more than the price of the volume. *The position of the Clergy*, is the topic in the present number.

LOCALE OF THE MISSIONARY BOARD.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have determined to transfer the Missionary head-quarters of the Church from Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn. It has heretofore been the policy of the Church to make the Book Concern the place of meeting of the Missionary Board. This custom controlled the question. The speech of Mr. McTyeire, in favor of New Orleans, was cogent and overwhelming; and we are quite sure that he would have carried his point but for the force of habit. As it was, the vote was a close one.

The election of Dr. Sehon to the Secretaryship gives general satisfaction. Besides being a polished gentleman, and an eloquent orator, he has peculiar claims to the confidence of the South, as he was on the other side of the line when the Church divided, and followed Bishop Soule across the border. He is, therefore, peculiarly qualified to preside over the Missions to the blacks, as by his works we know him to be trustworthy.—Times & Sentinel.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Demopolis, May 24th, by Rev. John D. Fisher, MARK W. HARWELL, of Louisiana, to Mrs. MARY B. HING, of the former place.

On the 30th May, by the Rev. L. A. Reed, SAMUEL W. WOOD, of Maysville, Ky., to Miss MARY HULL, of this place.

On the 23d May, by Rev. Isaac Milner, Dr. ALBERT G. EDMONSON, of Pontotoc, Miss., to Miss MARY F. SALE, daughter of Rev. Alex. Sale, of Laurence county, Ala.

OBITUARY:

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north winds breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh! death."

DIED—Of Whooping Cough, in Mobile, May 5th, 1854, CAROLINE, daughter of Dr. R. L. and Charlotte Watkins, aged about 19 months.

Thus it is that our Heavenly Father severe the ties that bind us to earth, by removing, one by one, the objects of the heart's affections: thus it is, too, that Heaven becomes the more inviting to us, since it is the home, the bright and happy home of our loved ones. In thus penning the brief notice of the death of a sweet child, and one so dear to parents and friends, while we weep with those that weep, we would affectionately point them to Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

"Oh! hadst thou still on earth remained,
Vision of beauty! fair as brief!
How soon thy brightness had been stained
With passion or with grief!
Now not a sullying breath can rise
To dim thy glory to the skies."

WM. M. LOVELADY.

Mobile, May 11, 1854.

At the residence of Maj. Crook, in Monroe county, Ala., on the 12th of March, N. J. CARR, in the 26th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of the above county. In Claiborne he spent his schoolboy days: In 1842 he professed conversion and joined the M. E. Church, South; and for several years manifested much love and zeal for the cause of Christ. It is, however, the impression of the writer, that when he grew up to maturer years and engaged in business life, there was an abatement of his zeal and love for God and His cause. No departure, however, from the rules of morality in the general acceptation of that term. In a word, he was a high-toned gentleman, with more than an ordinary cultivation, and native intellect above the mediocrity. Fell disease arrested him in the spring-time of life's pilgrimage. He had contracted a chronic disease which baffled all remedial skill. He lingered for a year; and if we are right in our belief, the eye of his faith had been turned away from its steady gaze upon the Author and Finisher of his faith. Fortunately for him that death lingered, and the King of Terrors stayed his hand upon the threshold of life's vitals while life was thus passed in the scale of probation. He trimmed his lamp and examined up his faith for the last mortal conflict. He spoke of his approaching dissolution with perfect calmness and resignation. He said he was not afraid to die, and besought his friends to meet him in Heaven. If there is consolation to the friends of departed ones, surely it is in the assurance that they have gone to the land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Let us not sorrow as those who have no comfort; for he gave undoubted evidence that his peace was made with God. He breathed his last breath so quietly that one could not discern the link between time and eternity.

"He wrapped the drapery of his couch around him, and lay down to pleasant dreams."

WILSON.

AN APPALLING TRUTH.—In a recent trial before the United States District Court, Philadelphia, Judge Kane said: "Rum has sunk more

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from 15th to 31st May, inclusive.

B—W. C. Booth, $5; A. Broxson, $1 50; C. Blow, $1 50; W. Barrow, $3; B. F. Brewa, $5; J. H. Butts, $1 50.

C—N. A. Crnvens, $10; D. Carmichael, $2; S. W. Coleman, $1 50; G. W. Carter, $1 50; G. W. Crimes, $1 50.

D—T. K. Doss, $2; T. F. Dixon, $5.

E—J. W. Ellis, Sr., $3.

F—H. Flower, $1 50; J. L. Forsythe, $1 50; E. R. Flowellyn, $4 50; W. Fincher, $1 50.

H—W. P. Harrison, $5; R. H. Herbert, $3; J. Hines, $1 50; A. W. Harrel, 1 50; J. T. Heard, $5; J. Hamilton, $2; H. Hancock, $1 50; J. E. Hurt, $1 50.

I—M. Ivey, $8.

J—J. G. Jones, $1 50; J. R. Jones, $1 50.

K—T. J. Koger, $7.

L—R. Long, $1; L. Luckett, $1 50; T. Lester, $1 50; D. B. Lyne, $10 50.

M—J. C. McDaniel, $3; C. C. Mabee, $1 50; W. B. Moore, $1 50; T. Morton, $1; E. McGehee, $10; J. Mann, $1 50; W. A. McCarty, $2; Mrs. C. Mitchell, $2 50.

N—E. T. Nabers, $3; J. Nicholson, $10.

P—J. Phillips, $1 50; M. H. Pearson, $1 50; J. M. Perry, $1 50.

R—R. H. Read, $6; J. G. Y. Rayne, $1 50; J. Y. Register, $1 50; T. Rivers, Sr., $1 50.

S—F. W. Shurbrough, $5; J. W. Starr, $6; H. A. Sugg, $16 50; F. P. Snedicor, $2. C. Strider, $10; J. Swanner, $1 50; N. Sirmon, $1 50; N. Segrest, $1 50; L. Sledge, $1 50; G. W. Sears, $1 50.

T—J. R. Thomas, $2; W. C. Turner, $3; E. W. Tarver, $1 50; T. M. Tarver, $3; A. Tatum, $1 50.

U—H. Urquhart, $12.

W—J. E. White, $1; P. H. Willard, $2; P. Weare, $1 50.

Y—T. H. Yarborough, $1 50.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave in Boston.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

United States Deputy Marshal Killed,

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE FUGITIVE.

MILITARY OUT.

BOSTON, May 27.—Great excitement was caused in the city yesterday by the arrest of Burns, a fugitive slave. The mob made an attempt last night to rescue him, and a United States Deputy Marshal was killed, while attempting to maintain the laws.

The examination of the slave is progressing before a United States Commissioner, and a mob of four or five thousand persons surrounded the Court-house. The military has been ordered out.

BOSTON, May 27, Night.—The examination of the case of the fugitive, Burns, has been postponed till Monday. The military force of the city has turned out in large numbers, and there is no abatement in the excitement. A large number of arrests have been made.

BOSTON, May 28.—Col. Suttle, the owner of the slave Burns, has offered to sell him for $1200, and it is understood that the money is nearly all subscribed.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE IRISH.

The Reverend Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips have applied to the authorities for protection against the Irish, who have threatened vengeance in consequence of the killing of officer Batchelder, which occurrence took place on Friday night. The military force of the city is under arms.

BOSTON, May 29.—The examination of Burns, the fugitive, is progressing to-day, and Court Square is crowded by an excited populace. The Court House is strongly guarded by the military.

BOSTON, May 29.—The excitement continues, and the report that Col. Suttle had offered to sell Burns has been denied. No further outbreak, however, is reported. Large delegations of abolitionists from the neighboring towns are expected. Circulars of an inflammatory character, addressed to the people of New England, have been distributed. There was a very large sale of revolvers in Boston, yesterday.

FALLING OF A DRAWBRIDGE.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The draw bridge at Hoboken fell yesterday and several hundred people were precipitated into the water. A large number were injured and many are believed to have been killed.

A BELLIGERENT MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It is supposed that President Pierce will send in to the Senate and House of Representatives, on Monday, a very belligerent message in regard to Cuba.

THE NEBRASKA BILL AND THE NEW YORK "HARDS."

NEW YORK, May 29.—The New York "Hards" have issued a circular, defending their course against the Nebraska bill—denouncing President Pierce as a tool of the slave power, and predicting a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, as a slave State.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 31.—The R. H. Winslow, bound for New Orleans, passed down at 3 A. M. to-day, the Geo. Collier at 7, Empress at 10, the Dove at 11, the America at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Peter Fellon at 5 P. M.

From Texas.

We have Galveston papers as late as the 25th ult., from which we extract the following:

MORE TEXAS CATTLE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Victoria Advocate, of the 13th inst., informs us that Messrs. McRae and Rankin recently passed through that town, with a drove of seven hundred stock-cattle and heeves, on their way to California. This company consisted of fifteen hardy, resolute men, beside Messrs. McRae and Rankin. They were all armed with revolvers and other weapons, and were fully prepared, in every respect, to "*hold their own*," if they should happen to "*fall in*" with any hostile party of Indians, not numbering more than *ten* to their *one*. The Advocate learns that there are several similar companies, either on their way to California, or about to start there.

We have lately had an abundance of rain, and we learn that rain has fallen almost daily for some days past, throughout the country. The corn crop is now beyond the reach of drought, and from all accounts the yield will be a very heavy one.

The Brenham Enquiror says efforts are being made to establish a cotton factory at Chappell Hill.

The Recorder says the cotton is in blossom on several plantations on the Brazos.

THE INTERIOR.—The Madison Journal says that it has been raining almost constantly for the last week, and the planter whose crop is in any thing like decent condition may consider himself fortunate.

ANOTHER MURDER IN VERMILION.—Last Saturday, 20th ult., a lad not yet fifteen years old, son of Celestin Nunez, was playing with a negro boy, a slave of Gérard Decuir, when a difficulty arising between them, the son of C. Nunez takes a gun and shoots down his adversary dead at his feet. [Independent.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Lord Holland tells of a man remarkable for absence of mind, who, dining once on a shabby repast with a friend,

The Arrest of Aaron Burr in Alabama.

It became evident early in the summer of 1806, that Burr had some designs on foot; and the silence and secrecy which attended all of his movements failed not to excite the suspicions of the Government, through their secret agents. President Jefferson, in his special message of January 23, 1807, says that he had two distinct objects in view "one of these the severance of the union of the States by the Alleghany mountains; the other an attack on Mexico; a third object was provided merely ostensible, to-wit: the settlement of a pretended purchase of a tract of country on the Washita, claimed by a Baron Bastrop."

In the latter part of the year 1806, a party of Kentuckians, induced by the proclamation of President Jefferson, arrested Burr, and brought him to trial. Henry Clay, whom Burr had previously and frequently met, appeared as his counsel; and he was acquitted upon the ground of insufficiency of evidence to convict. Thus released, he continued down the Mississippi with a few boats and men; but just above Natchez he was again arrested by Colonel Claiborne, at the instance of the Governor of Mississippi. Again a prisoner of the United States, public sympathy in that section was strongly excited, and he found no difficulty in giving the necessary bond for his appearance at court. When brought before court, he denied that his offences came within the jurisdiction of Mississippi. The Attorney-General took sides with him, and insisted that he should be released from his bail and sent to a competent tribunal. The Judges, however, refusing to grant the application for discharge, it was ascertained at the opening of the court the prisoner had departed. Officers were at once dispatched in pursuit, and large rewards offered for his apprehension. And this brings us to the circumstances of his arrest in Alabama.

About a month after his failure to appear at court, Burr found himself, with one companion, in the vicinity of the village of Wakefield, Washington county, Ala. Fearful of detection he entered the town, under cover of the night, with the determination of passing through and gaining, if possible, the house of Col. Hinson, a gentleman whom he had met at Natchez, and who had invited him to his house. Riding up to the door of a cabin, Burr inquired of two young men, seated within, first for the tavern and then for directions to Col. Hinson's. Perkins, one of the young men replied that it was several miles to Hinson's, that the way was difficult to find, and that dangerous creeks intervened. The travelers thanked them for their information and rode off. As they passed the door the light shone fully upon the face of the elder gentleman. Perkins was a close observer; and the richly caparisoned horse, the fine saddle and holsters, the noble and dignified mien of the stranger, observable despite his coarse dress, and the bright sparkling eye, which flashed from beneath his slouched hat, seemed to thrust conviction upon him, and he at once exclaimed, "*that's Aaron Burr!*"

Satisfied as to the correctness of his conclusion, Perkins at once sought Brightwell, the sheriff; and in a very short time the two were following closely upon the tracks of the travelers. Arriving at Col. Hinson's, Burr found that his friend was absent; and his request for a night's entertainment was tacitly refused—probably through fear, by Mrs. Hinson, who quietly closed the window in reply. Making their way to the kitchen, they seated themselves by the fire, intending to pass the night there; but the sheriff, who was a relation of Mrs. Hinson, appearing soon after, she hastily prepared supper for them. During supper, Burr charmed the hostess with his elegant conversation, though evidently disconcerted by the keen glances of the sheriff, who remained in the room. As the former left the table before the others, Mrs. Hinson, at the instance of the sheriff, turned to the other traveler and said, "have I not the pleasure of entertaining Col. Burr in the gentleman who has just walked out?" Much confused, he made no answer, but, rising, walked off. Brightwell was now satisfied that it was really Burr, but the fascinating address of the latter had won his heart, and he did not return to Perkins, whom he had left shivering with cold in the adjoining woods.

Perkins, in the meantime, becoming impatient, and still believing he was right, made his way, in haste, to Fort Stoddard and reported to Capt. E. P. Gaines. A file of soldiers was at once put in motion under the command of Capt. Gaines. Directed by Perkins, the party met Burr and his companion about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the following conversation ensued:

Gaines.—I presume, sir, I have the honor of addressing Col. Burr?

Stranger.—I am a traveler in the country, and do not recognize your right to ask such a question.

Gaines.—I arrest you at the instance of the Federal Government.

Stranger.—By what authority do you arrest a traveler, on the highway, on his private business?

Gaines.—I am an officer of the army. I hold in my hands the proclamations of the President and Governor, directing your arrest.

Stranger.—You are a young man, and may not be aware of the responsibilities which result from arresting travelers.

Gaines.—I am aware of the responsibilities, but I know my duty.

Burr still persisted in denouncing the arrest unjust and unwarranted, and attempted to frighten Gaines from the discharge of his duty, but the latter sternly replied, "you are my prisoner, sir, and must accompany me to Fort Stoddard." Finding resistance of no avail, Burr yielded, and soon found himself a prisoner in Fort Stoddard.

During his stay in the Fort, his kind attentions to George S. Gaines, (brother of the Captain) whom he found dangerously ill—his gentlemanly deportment and agreeable address towards all, made him many friends. He spent much of his time in the company of the accomplished Mrs. Gaines, who enjoyed much of his brilliant conversation. That lady sympathised deeply with the unhappy position of Burr, and in common with the other ladies of the Fort shed tears when she saw him depart for Washington, guarded by a file of soldiers.

The escort was placed under the command of Perkins, at whose instance Burr had been arrested. With a party of ten men, Perkins set out upon his arduous journey, his route lying up the Alabama river to the present city of Montgomery, thence north-eastward, through Georgia, South and North Carolina into Virginia.

We do not propose following the party through their many adventures—at one time winding their way through almost impenetrable forest, at another swimming swollen streams—riding day by day, wet to the skin by the driving, pelting rain, and lying at night upon piles of knots and chunks to keep above the water which covered the swamps—continually alarmed by the howlings of wolves and other wild beasts—and their paths invested by bands of savages not less ferocious, etc., etc.

Through all these and similar trials Perkins led his prisoner safely; and strange to say, during the whole route no word of complaint escaped the lips of the latter. Amid all these adversities, in which the powers of nature as well as of man seemed conspiring to crush him, his spirit sunk not. Truly, his situation was one to depress an ordinary spirit. There was he, who had been alike distinguished in the field and the cabinet—who had enjoyed the highest favors of a country whose institutions still bear the impress of his genius—there was he, reposing beneath a rude tent in the wilds of Alabama, a prisoner of the United States, surrounded by a group of soldiers whose only business was to watch him, and without one friend, one congenial spirit, to console and befriend. Apart from this, his wife had lately died, his only child was afar off, ignorant, perhaps, of his sad condition; his professional affairs disarranged, and he himself ostracized by that State with whose history his name was indissolubly connected—and branded wherever he went as "murderer" and "traitor." Yet did Aaron Burr rise superior to his fallen fortunes, and during the whole journey he strode his horse with a dignity of mien not unbecoming the position he had lately filled, while his keen eye flashed with the light of conscious superiority upon the rude guard which adverse circumstances had placed over him.

While there was much of the *suaviter in modo* in Burr's address, there was a dignity of manner about him, which never failed to rebuke the officious and idly curious. Just after passing the Oconee river, the party passed the night for the first time under the roof of a house. Bevin, the landlord, was quite officious, and his loquacity soon brought upon him a merited rebuke. Unacquainted with the persons or the objects of the party, he yet discovspirney;" asked if he had not been arrested, and made many sneering remarks upon his present fallen condition. Perkins and his companions, much embarrassed, tried to change the subject, and elude his inquiries by seeming inattention; but he still persisted, when Burr, rising up to his full height and fixing upon the landlord his flashing eye, said, "I am Aaron Burr! what is it you want with me?" Bevin, as if thunderstruck, fairly crouched beneath the withering glance; and during the remainder of their stay could hardly summon courage to ask their commands, though most obsequious in his attentions.

As the party drew near to the confines of South Carolina, Perkins caused his prisoner to be more carefully guarded. Col. Alston, who had married Burr's only child, resided in this State, and Perkins feared lest some attempt at a rescue should be made. Burr also evidently had some hopes of such an event, and was prepared at any time to take advantage of it—as was proved by an incident which we take from Mr. Pickett. In passing through the county town of Chester District, the party passed near a tavern, before which a crowd of men were assembled. Seeing the collection of men so near him, Burr threw himself from his horse and exclaimed, in a loud voice, "I am Aaron Burr, under military arrest, and claim the protection of the civil authorities!" Perkins and several of his companions at once dismounted, and the former ordered the prisoner to remount. Burr, in a most defiant manner, said, "*I will not!*" Being unwilling to shoot him, Perkins threw down his pistols—both of which he held in his hands—and seizing Burr around the waist, threw him into his saddle. Thomas Malone caught the reins of the horse, slipped them over his head, and led the animal rapidly on. The astonished citizens saw a party enter their village with a prisoner, heard him appeal to them for protection in the most audible and imploring manner, saw armed men immediately surrounding him and thrust him into his saddle, and then the whole party vanish from their presence before they could recover from their confusion.

Soon after this incident, Perkins obtained a gig, and in this Burr passed, without further adventure, the remainder of his journey to Fredericksburg, where dispatches from the President caused Perkins to take the prisoner to Richmond.

Here he was arraigned and tried, first for high treason, then for misdemeanor, both of which charges he was acquitted. The gravest charge *proved* against Burr was that he had written a letter in cypher, avowing his design of seizing Baton Rouge as a preliminary measure, and then extending his conquests to the Spanish provinces. But this, be it remembered, was proved upon the evidence of Gen. Wilkinson, whose own skirts were not entirely free in this case.

We do not wish to be regarded as an advocate or an admirer of Aaron Burr. While we respect his genius, we find much in his private character to contemn. But we must believe that the severe censure which public opinion heaped upon him, was, to say the least, over hasty; and has thrown too much odium upon his once fair name. There is some truth in the sayings of a great man that "Republics, at best, are ungrateful." "The evil that men do" is too apt "to live after them," while "the good is (too) often interred with their bones." In contemplating the "traitor," and the destroyer of Hamilton; we have forgotten the *man* of distinguished talents and abilities—the *legislator*, who has left upon the laws of our Empire State, the impress of mind, the useful *U. S. Senator* and the *Vice President* of our Union. We have carried his virtues with his vices and consigned him to eternal obloquy. The historian's motto should rather be, "*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum!*"

The conclusions of Mr. Pickett, as to the causes of Burr's great unpopularity, seem to us quite just and impartial, we therefore close this article with an extract from his interesting work.

"One of the great secrets of his political misfortunes lay in the malevolence of politicians and fanatics. Somebody heard General Washington say 'Burr was a dangerous man;' therefore the world set him down as 'a dangerous man.' He killed Hamilton in a duel because Hamilton abused him; thereupon the world said he was 'a murderer.' He was a formidable rival of Jefferson's for the Presidency; thereupon the majority of the republican party said he was 'a political scoundrel.' He had opposed the federal party; for that reason the federal party hated him with exceeding bitterness. A blundering, extravagant man, named Herman Blannerhassett, sought Burr while he was in the West, eagerly enlisted in his schemes, and invited him to his house; thereupon Wm. Wirt said, in his prosecuting speech, that Burr was the serpent who entered the garden of Eden. [Georgia University Magazine.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—It is mentioned that foreign diplomatists in Washington have lately declared that there is no secret treaty between France and Spain for the protection of Cuba. But there are American diplomatists here, says the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, who have formed a different opinion. The question comes up for discussion at this time for the reason that a French fleet, of extraordinary force, has appeared off Cuba, and that its objects cannot be explained. It is remembered, too, by some who were in the Administration formerly, that in the Ray case and in the Lopez case the French Government showed some intention of interposition for the protection of Cuba.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs met on the morning of the 23d inst. to take into consideration the subject of the resolutions of Mr. Slidell, Mr. Mallory, and Mr. Clayton, respecting Cuba. They came to no conclusion, but called for further papers, and particularly for a copy of the Spanish edicts respecting the slave trade, and the apprenticeship of negroes, and the registry of slaves, etc. It is quite certain that they will not act rashly. Advices from Mr. Soulé were received on the 23d, says the same correspondent, by a special messenger from Madrid. According to rumor, they are of such a character as will incline the President to the adoption or recommendation of hostile measures—at least of a blockade of the ports of Cuba.

WILL BROKEN.—The will of Mrs. Jane Wilson, widow of Hans Wilson, of Steubenville, was set aside by the verdict of a jury of Jefferson Co., Ohio, on Thursday last. By this will the residue of her estate, after a few small legacies to her relatives, was bequeathed to the Foreign and Home Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian Church, the amount of the bequest being estimated at $214,000, chiefly in cash. Mrs. Wilson had no children, but left a number of brothers and sisters in humble circumstances, who contested the will on the ground that she was not of sound mind. The will was written by Judge Leavitt, of the United States Court, who was appointed executor. A great number of witnesses were examined concerning her capacity, and the case was argued by Messrs. Stanton and Kennon for the relatives against the will, and Messrs. D. L. Collier and Meredith for the Missionary Societies. The jury, without any difficulty, found that the will was not valid, and the large estate will be divided equally among her relatives. [Pittsburgh Journal.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Galena Advertiser says that on the 5th inst., at evening, a little before 8 o'clock, a singular phenomenon was witnessed by several persons who were sitting on the guards of the steamer War Eagle. It consisted of an immense ball of light, which suddenly appeared in the heavens at an angle of about 45 degrees, and fell thence to the horizon, leaving behind it, not a fiery tail, as is usual with such phenomena, but a track of dense white smoke, which kept its perpendicular position in the sky for about three minutes, and then slowly curled itself up like a huge serpent, and in about ten minutes vanished.

A "DEAD SELL."—An amusing story is told of a young Parisian artist, who lately painted a young duchess, with which her friends were not satisfied, declaring it was totally unlike. The painter, however, was convinced that he had succeeded admirably, and proposed that the question of resemblance or non-resemblance be left to a little dog belonging to the duchess, which was agreed to. Accordingly, the picture was sent to the hotel of the lady next day, and a large party assembled to witness the test. The dog was called in, and no sooner did he see the portrait, than he sprang upon it, licked it all over, and showed every demonstration of the greatest joy. The triumph of the painter was complete, and all present insisted that the picture had been retouched during the night; which was actually so—the painter had rubbed it over with a thin coating of lard! The dog's

Amber.

There have been many theories to explain the nature and formation of amber. Some observers have thought it must be of animal origin, some vegetable, some mineral; some have maintained that it is an animal substance similar to beeswax, and secreted by a peculiar kind of ant inhabiting pine forests; others have affirmed that it must be a fossil mineral, of antediluvian origin; while a third party have given their suffrage to the theory that amber is a gum which oozes in a liquid state out of the pine tree, and then solidifies. These last theorists appear to be nearer the truth than either of the others; for the insects and flies, and bits of leaves which are found in amber, seem to show that it must have been in a liquid, or at any rate a viscid state when they were buried in the substance. Besides the writers in ancient and medieval times, modern Russians and Germans have lately written about amber. Some wish to know whence amber was first obtained; others inquire by what route it first reached the countries bordering the Mediterranean; some occupy dozens of pages in discussing the whereabout of Pliny's "Amber Islands."

Amber is an obstinate and capricious substance to work; for it becomes so hot and so highly electrical while being mechanically elaborated, that it has a tendency to fly off in fragments. Hence it is necessary to fashion a number of pieces alternately, that each may cool after having been worked up into an excited state. The nodules are split on a leaden plate at a turning-lathe, and are smoked into shape by whetstones; after which they are polished with chalk and water, or with oil, and are finally rubbed with flannel. The workmen themselves are said to become nervous and electrified, owing to the remarkably excitable nature of the substance. They make of amber, pipe mouth-pieces, necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, and various other articles; including such amber snuff-boxes as that of which Sir Plume was justly vain. Herr Lantzen, a Prussian manufacturer, has even gone so far as to produce amber candle-sticks, amber-wine-glasses, and amber work-boxes; and Herr Winterfield, of Breslau, has displayed before us a vase, a set of chessmen, a knife and fork, fruit-knives, a paper-cutter, sets of buttons, work-boxes, pen holders, frames for knitting-needles—all of amber. Pieces of amber can be joined by the aid of heat and a little linseed oil; and it may be rendered soluble to serve as a varnish, or as a cement for broken glass or china; by being boiled with oil; it may be imitated, at an humble distance, by a particular manner of treating gum-lac.

If we would know the real value and estimation of amber, we should keep company with a Turk. He had his hookah or narghili, which has a receptacle for water or rose water, through which the smoke passes before reaching his mouth; the receptacle is an air-tight vessel, surmounted by a bowl containing burning tobacco. The passage of the smoke through the water deprives it of some of its strong, rank flavor, and cools it. The Turk loves to hear the bubbling sound of the liquid as the smoke passes through it. He says it lulls and soothes him like soft music. He does not sit with a yard of stubborn clay projecting from his lips; his pipe stem is flexible, being formed of a spinal wire covered with leather, over which another wire is coiled, to strengthen the tube; but if he be more moderate in his piping operations, he uses a stiff-stemmed tchibooque. It is in the amber mouth-piece of his splendid narghili that he especially glories. He places it in the centre of the apartment; his guests sit around, and he lends a smoke to each in turn, by passing round the flexible tube from hand to hand, and from mouth to mouth. He prides himself on the amber mouth-piece so much, that he will spend a little fortune upon it. He has, as his countrymen generally have, a theory that amber is incapable of transmitting infection, and this may have had very much to do with the growth of a liking on the part of the Turks for amber mouth-pieces. He prefers the straw-colored, translucent, slightly-clouded specimens, and for a bit of such amber he gives an astonishing price. If he be a very wealthy Turk, indeed, he mounts his amber *imame* or mouth-piece to be studded with diamonds; then its value may be anything you like to name.

Insects, and flies, and worms, and straws, and twigs, found in amber, have always been a fruitful source of literary illustration. The wonder is how they got there, until it is explained that amber has once been a liquid. The little extraneous bodies comprise insects, leaves, drops of clear water, bits of metal, sand, pebbles, and stones. Some of the insects evidently struggled hard when they found themselves entangled in the once viscid mass, for their legs and wings alone are left, their heads and bodies being nowhere. In the British Museum, at the east end of the mineralogical gallery, are amber specimens enough to give us quite a lesson on the subject; they are rich in insects with learned names; they vary in color from nearly white to deep red; they have all degrees of transluceney, from the transparent to the opaque. Some are long, some round, some smooth, some rough; most of them are in the natural forms, but a few have been fashioned into minature bottles and cups. Sir Thomas Browne, the trusty exposer of Vulgar Errors, fought strongly against insects in amber, declaring that they were mere representations or imitations; but herein experience and observation, science and good sense, have all shown him to have been in the wrong; for there is no longer any doubt that amber insects are real insects. Dr. Mantell says that there have been no fewer than eight hundred species of insects found in amber, some known at the present day, but mostly extinct species.

Roguery finds something to do even with so pretty a subject as amber. It is mortifying to know that amber is not always amber—that it is sometimes copal; in so far as copal is a resinous substance, which exudes spontaneously from certain species of trees, it may be regarded as the younger sister of amber; but it does not thence follow that those who prefer the elder sister would willingly receive the other as a substitute. There are, among the specimens in the British Museum, two marked respectively—Amber and Copal; it would puzzle any but a professional judge to distinguish one from the other; for they are of the same color, they present similar degrees of transluceney and polish, and both contain insects and other little fragments. Possibly the copal specimen may be lower; it may have been picked up in this state; but many a bit of so called amber is a delusion and a snare. Sometimes a piece of copal is boldly put forth as a piece of amber; sometimes a good piece of amber is hacked and enlarged by a piece of copal; while, at other times, a lump of copal is buried in the middle of a third hollow envelop of amber. Mineralogists tell us that amber has a more shell-like structure than copal; and chemists assert that the white smoke from a bit of ignited amber gives forth a more fragrant odor than burning copal; and that the means of detecting shams are thus afforded.

The Richest Slaveholder.

A writer in the Richmond Whig gives an account of a gentleman in Virginia, who is the richest man in that State, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and perhaps in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered as slaves. He says:

Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section, a year or two ago, he was the owner of between 1600 and 1700 slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He has also a prospective right to about 1000 slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near 3000. They increase at the rate of near 100 every year; he has to purchase large plantations every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in stocks, alone is assessed at $600,000. His wealth is differently estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000; and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot, but I assure you Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of $10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what has been made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture; and raising his own tobacco crop, which is immensely large, he so much clear gain every year, besides the increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have traveled

delta, and none of them equal to it. Mrs Hairston has been beautifying it for years; and a good old minister, in preaching near the place, and describing Paradise said, "it was as beautiful as Mrs. Hairston's;" or, as a friend who had visited Washington city for the first time, remarked, that "the public grounds were nearly as handsome as Samuel Hairston's." He is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the Brices, the McDonough's and Astor's; and it is strange, that while their wealth is co-extensive with the Union, he is not known 100 miles from home. I believe he is now the wealthiest man in the Union, as Wm. B. Astor is only worth about $4,000,000, and the estates of fifty people are vastly overrated, while Mr. Hairston can show the property that will bring the cash at any moment.

Mr. Hairston was raised within a few miles of where he now lives, in Henry county. He has several brothers, who are pretty well to do in the world. One of them, Marshal Hairston, of Henry, owns more than 700 negroes; Robert Hairston, who now lives in Mississippi, near 1000, and Harden Hairston, who has also moved to Mississippi, about 600 slaves. George Hairston, of Henry, has given most all of his property to his children, reserving only about 150 slaves for his own use. This, I believe, is a correct statement of the circumstances of the Hairston family.

From the London Times, May 4.

The Reported Turkish Victory in the Dobrudscha.

It is impossible to vouch for the accuracy of the report transmitted yesterday from Vienna of the defeat alleged to have been sustained by the Russians on the 18th and 19th of April in the Dobrudscha, for the telegraphic message merely states that such a report was current in Bucharest. But several collateral circumstances tend to strengthen our belief in this statement, and we hope that it will soon be more fully confirmed. The French Government published three days ago, in the *Moniteur*, an official statement that a battle had been fought at Czernavoda, in which the Russians were defeated, and we presume that this intelligence, which has not been subsequently contradicted, was transmitted to Paris by the consular agents of France nearest to the scene of action. The report is now stated to come from Bucharest, which is the headquarters of a large portion of the Russian army, and it is obvious that statements unfavorable to the arms of Russia are very slowly and reluctantly communicated to Europe through the Russian posts. But, lastly, we had already observed on more than one occasion that the division of the Russian army under General Luders, which had crossed the Danube into the Dobrudscha on the 21th of March, must be considered to be in a critical, if not a precarious, position. We cannot estimate the force of this corps at more than 44,000 men at the moment of the passage of the Danube opposite Galatz, Isaktcha and Tultscha, and that number has probably been reduced by the resistance of the Turks on certain points, and still more by the difficulty of subsistence and the unhealthiness of the climate.

The Russians have three bridges at the place where they crossed, but which are fifty miles in their rear; on their left they have the Black Sea, occupied by the fleets of the allied powers; on their right they have the Danube, which it would not be easy for them to cross between Hirsova and Silistria; and in front they have the main body of the Turkish army in Bulgaria, opposed to what is, in fact, only the left wing of the Russian forces. Under these circumstances, if Omar Pasha has been able to collect a body of troops at all equal to the number mentioned by the telegraphic despatch as 70,000 men, he may have attacked the Russian division with considerable advantage. The Danube is too wide in that part of its course for the Russians to have received any support from their comrades on the opposite bank, who are concentrated opposite Silistria. Gen. Luders' wing of the army was, in fact, cut off by the river, and the intention of the movement he had been instructed to make by the Dobruscha was evidently to menace Silistria from the east, while the centre of the Russian army effected its passage and attacked the fortress in front. The course of the Danube from Silistria to the confluence of the Sereth lies between banks so extremely low and marshy that the bed of the river is inordinately wide, and no military movements can take place on the shore.

But the same causes which would intercept the communications of the Russian army in this part of the country might prove most disastrous in the event of a reverse; and, if it be true that Omar Pasha succeeded in turning the Russian position on the east, so as to threaten its only line of operations or connection with its base, it may readily be conceived that the consequences of any retreat would be calamitous. Indeed, a division placed in the position which General Luder seems to have occupied, and opposed by an army of really superior strength, ought either to be annihilated, or compelled to lay down its arms. This danger will be enormously increased if, as the telegraph informs us, the combined fleets have bombarded the forts which protect the mouth of the Danube, and are, we trust, prepared to force a passage and maintain a command over the lower portion of the river. We must remember, however, that we are here relying much upon the Turkish forces, and that we are very imperfectly informed, both as to their numbers and their efficiency. The last accounts which have reached us on these points are rather unfavorable, and we are quite unable to determine, from the facts previously before us, whether Omar Pasha really had the means of conducting with success the very important operation he is now said to have undertaken and accomplished.

Another account received by the German papers states that three Russian columns were defeated by the Turks with great loss near Czernavoda; but, that on the arrival of reinforcements, the Turks themselves were compelled to retreat. However this may be, the English and French troops, which had reached Constantinople on or before the 16th of April, are at a distance of little more than twenty-fours from the scene of these operations; for Varna is only 145 marine miles from the Bosphorus, and the fleets will enable our forces to act upon the coast, as may be deemed most convenient. While, however, the Russians have withdrawn their right wing from Little Wallachia, out of affected compliisance to Austria, and have engaged their extreme left, perhaps imprudently, in the Dobrudscha, it is evident that preparations are being made on a grand scale for the passage of the main body, or centre of the army, between Nicopolis and Silistria. The principal attention of Prince Paskiewitsch and Prince Gortschakoff is directed on that portion of the line, and they have judiciously contracted the extreme length of their operations parallel to the Danube, so as to bring the front of their army to face the strongest part of the Turkish position.

The great difficulty the Turks have to encounter is in the number and extent of the places to be garrisoned and defended along so vast a line, more or less open to attack; but we learn that considerable detachments are now pulling down the stream of the Danube, from Kalafat and Widdin, to Rustchuk, the storm having passed over without breaking on the extreme west of the Ottoman dominions. Whether the accounts we have received of this reputed victory in the Dobrudscha be confirmed or not, the next few days will probably throw considerable light on the plan of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MOUNTAIN CHILDREN...By Mary Howitt.

Dwellers by lake and hill!
Merry companions of the bird and bee!
Go gladly forth and drink of joy your fill,
With unconstrained steps and spirits free!

The sunshine and the breezes,
And the old trees that cast a solemn shade;
The pleasant evening, the fresh dewy hours,
And the green hills wherein your fathers played.

The grey and ancient peaks
Record which the silent clouds hung day and night;
And the low voice of water as it makes,
Like a glad creature, murmurings of delight.

These are your joys! Go forth—
Give your heart up unto that mighty power;
For to his spirit God has clothed the earth,
And speaketh solemnly from tree to flower.

The voice of hidden rills
Be quiet way unto your spirit finds;
And awfully the everlasting hills
Address you in their simply toned winds.

Yet sit upon the cliffs,
Twining its flowers with thoughts full of glee;
And a pure mighty influence 'mid your mirth,
Mould your unconscious spirits silently.

Hence is it that the lands
Of storm and mountains have the noblest sons;
Whom the world reverences. The patriot bands
Were of the hills, like you, ye little ones!

Gather the pleasant song
Are ye to silent within the mountain cottages;
For weary regions to your wilds belong,
And your own haunts where inspiration broods.

Then go forth—earth and sky
To you are tributary; joy are spread
Profusely, like the summer flowers that lie
In the green path, beneath your gamesome tread!

Fuller Details of the Foreign News.

Fuller details of the bombardment of Odessa had been received. The Russian version stu[pp]ed out all the unfavorable features, such as the blowing up of the magazine and the capture of the ships. The Russian Commander states the affair on the part of the Russians as a brilliant feat of arms, and adds that decorations had been bestowed upon the several officers who distinguished themselves in the action. The Russians acknowledge 4 killed and 64 wounded; but credible letters from some of the inhabitants state that 300 were killed, 800 seriously and 300 slightly wounded. No official accounts had yet been published by the British Government, as the despatches from Admiral Dundas had not been received but were hourly expected.

Several conferences have taken place in Vienna between the British, French and Austrian Ministers, at which conditions were agreed to, to be offered by Austria to Russia after the former has occupied Bosnia, Gapper, Albana. The conditions were said to be found favorable by Baron Meyendorf; they were regarded as being probably the final attempt of Austria to restore peace before she declares herself.

THE FEELING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter from the Baltic, of the 25th ult, says: The thaw of the Neva is expected in two days. The ice has already broken up in the Gulf at a little distance from Cronstadt, which will be, very probably, accessible at the end of the month. The approach of hostilities is strongly felt at St. Petersburg, and measures are being taken with a view to dangers which are profoundly apprehended, though denied.

Four batteries have just been established at the mouth of the Neva. The metallic reserve of the fortress was sent eight days ago to Moscow. From the 17th, the command of the town will be divided between four military governors, and the state of siege will be applied in all its rigor. Many persons are leaving for the interior of the country.

The departure of the Emperor for Peterhoff, where the Court was to have gone on the 27th, is adjourned. His Majesty is in such ill-health that he had been obliged to countermand twice a review which he had intended to pass.

The displeasure *(mecontentement)* caused by the policy of Austria was every day expressed more openly.

It had been affirmed in some salons that the Government was preparing to place that power, by an ultimatum, under the necessity of pronouncing for or against it.

Annexed is an extract from a letter received in London from St. Petersburg:

"*St. Petersburg*, April 21.—This day Her Britannic Majesty's Consul here received notice that the Russian Government will no longer recognize him in his official capacity. Count Nesselrode further informed him, in the most polished terms, that his passports will forthwith be prepared; and desired to know for what place they should be made out, and by what persons he intended to be accompanied. It is understood that he must not delay his departure beyond a fortnight from this day."

FURTHER FROM THE BALTIC FLEET—MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA—THE DEFENCES OF CRONSTADT—WHAT SIR CHARLES NAPIER IS DOING.

London, May 6, 1854.—"I have just seen two [gen]tlemen who arrived here by the Helen Macgregor steamer from Hamburg. One left Cronstadt and the other St. Petersburg about 18 days ago. The one from Cronstadt says that the Emperor is putting large heavy pieces of flat iron down in the river, with sharp heavy spikes (inclined) in the centre, in order to pierce our ships as they sail towards the port.

The Emperor was down there himself, looking over the different forts; and he asked one of his admirals about the safety of the place from the attack of our combined fleets. The admiral's reply was, that it was of no use keeping the ships of war in the port, as they would be sure to be burnt or destroyed. And that it was arranged that they should be brought out and placed in a line across the river or gulf, so as to act as a battery; the admiral adding that they might be the means of doing a great deal of damage to our fleet; if they were shattered to pieces in that position it would not matter. They have 2000 guns in the different batteries [a]round.

Two or three English merchants have built ships in the immediate neighborhood. The Emperor has seized them, turned the owners out, and made use of them for barracks for his troops. 100,000 men of all arms are located there, and about 200,000 more all along the coast of Finland—some at one place and some at another. At St. Petersburg there was the greatest consternation, and the English were leaving as fast as they could.

One poor fellow, who had got his little property converted into cash, was seized and robbed, [a]nd got a handful of sovereigns which he pocketed, and with which, by good luck, he escaped. It was the opinion of a great many people (English) who could not get away, that, in some districts, they might expect to be murdered by the Russians all at once, if things should go adverse to the Emperor's wish. He said they would give all they had to leave the country. Sir Charles Napier is dreadfully feared by the Emperor and his troops.

We have letters here from some of the pilots the Duke of Wellington's guns are splendid. One of the pilots has returned from ill health, and he gave me a glowing description of her firing all her guns broadside. They can be brought to bear so as to strike a space no larger than a good door or window, and they can direct the shots with so much precision that a very small [t]arget, placed a mile distant, was shattered to pieces at the first shot.

The strength of the ground by nautical men that a broadside from the flag-ship was equal to, and would do as much damage to an enemy's fleet. I believe Sweaborg is the first place Sir Charles intends to attend to; but he will do nothing until the French fleet arrives to share in the glory."

THE QUESTION OF PRUSSIA.

Paris, Monday, May 8, 6 P. M.—It is stated on good authority here that Russia recently notified to Prussia that she had determined to address an *ultimatum* to Austria, calling upon her to explain her conduct, and summoning her, peremptorily, to declare herself either for or against, but, at all events, to declare herself. The Prussian minister replied, that the Emperor of Russia need not give himself the trouble of addressing an *ultimatum* to Austria, as he (the Prussian) well knew, and could tell beforehand, the nature of the answer that would be given.

Nearly at the same time, Austria informed Prussia that she also was about to address an *ultimatum* to Russia, calling upon her to account for her intrigues and her revolutionary attempts in the States of neighboring Sovereigns, and in particular Montenegro, where the (Austria) had determined to put down by the sword the aggressive Russia with her emissaries in the Principalities, and insisted upon their evacuation. What *ultimatum* of such a kind are passing to and fro we may soon expect something more serious.

The establishment of the camp between Montreuil and St. Omer is thought to be quite as much directed towards Prussia as towards the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland, and, in case Prussia showed symptoms of foul play, it is not improbable that this army, joined by a formidable force of contingent, would find its way to the banks of the Rhine. It is whispered that the Emperor reserves to himself the command of this fine army, and that he will establish his camp at Pont-de-Brie, where his uncle had once his quarters. He will have his guards with him. The corps of 50,000 men at Marseilles will, it is said, be commanded by General Ilctolen.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The following account of the bombardment of Odessa has been addressed by the Russian general Baron Osten Sacklin to the Russian troops in Bessarabia, Cherson, and on the Bug

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Odessa, April 23, (Christ has risen,) 1854.—On the 9th (21st) instant, an Anglo-French squadron, composed of six three deckers, thirteen two deckers, and nine steamers, carrying altogether 1,900 guns, anchored at the distance of three versts from Odessa.

About 4 P. M. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin sent me a flag of truce, with a letter demanding me to deliver up with the least possible delay, the Russian, English and French vessels in the *pratique* and quarantine ports. I gave no answer to this presumptuous demand, as they might reasonably have expected.

On 10th of April, 9 A. M. nine steamers of the enemy, one carry 54 guns, and 8 carrying for the most part 32, having passed beyond the reach of the first or right hand battery, attacked in turn, the five others, sending at the same time shells into the town, and then the whole stationed themselves in front of the 6th battery, thnt on the left placed on the point of the mole of the *pratique* port.

Our batteries on the bank mount 48 guns, as follows:

The 1st carrying	6 mortars,	calibre 96
" 2	3 howitzers, ...	42
" 3	6 guns, ...	24
" 4	10 do ...	24
" 5	3 do ...	42
" 6	6 howitzers, ...	24
" 6	4 do ...	24

The enemy taking advantage of the heavy calibre of his guns, and particularly of his paixhans of 68 and 95, kept for the most part out of range. For this reason the 4th and 5th batteries, being distant, took little part in the contest, although they were within range of the enemy's guns; but the 6th, or left battery, placed on the extremity of the *pratique* part, tought at first with four guns, and afterwards with two—one of its guns being dismounted, and the enemy being out of the range of the other.

This battery, commanded by Ensign Stohegolew, of the reserve battery, of the 14th brigade of artillery, maintained a contest of six hours against the enemy's steamers, which toward the conclusion of the battle were seven in number; in addition to these, they had a screw steamer of the line carrying 84 guns. The battery at length ceased firing, and Ensign Stohegolew only drew off his men when the vessels which were in the *pratique* port behind the batteries, as well as the fortification, caught fire.

In virtue of the powers which have devolved upon me, I have honored those who particularly distinguished themselves in the above mentioned battle with the order of "Military Knights." When the battle was finished, I reported to his highness the field marshal the brilliient exploit of Ensign Stchegolew.

The hostile steamers, being built of iron and drawing very little water, were enabled, in spite of opposition, to round the mole and approach the bank—one of them going toward the suburb of Peresipe, accompanied by boats, from which they threw Congreve rockets, which burned the vessel in the *pratique* port and the house in the suburb. They then attempted to effect a landing; but were repulsed by grape shot of four guns from the battery.

During the time the enemy's line-of-battle ships left their line and drew near the country house of General Luders to fire broadsides into it. They were received, however, by the fire of the batteries, 1, 2, 3, and after exchanging a few shots retreated to their line. The manœuvre they executed several times. The battle lasted about twelve hours. About seven o'clock in the evening the line-of-battle ship and the steamers left our left side, regained their position, at the same time that the vessel which was opposite batteries 2 and 3 withdrew to the line.

The relation of the brilliant manner in which the officers and troops condneted themselves is the best proof which I can give them of my livly gratitude.

May we always then, aided by divine grace continue to serve God, our Emperor, and our country as conscientiously as we have to-day.

Signed by the Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Baron Osten Sacken.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought from his financial measures the sum which Mr. Gladstone had to raise for the purposes of the war was stated to be £6,850,000, and it was proposed to provide the money by continuing the double income tax to the end of the war, by engmenting the duty on spirits is per gallon in Scotland, and 8d per gallon in Ireland, by putting off the fall upon the duty on sugar, which would otherwise come into operation on the 5th of July, and by increasing the malt duty from 2s 9d to 4s per quarter.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

Rome, April 30.—The state of the Pope's health is still very unsatisfactory. His chest is considered to be affected, and the enormous enlargement of his person reveals a dropsical tendency, which is not likely to be much improved by the bleeding and Sangrado style of treatment prevalent here. On Monday his Holiness was anxious to be present nt the funeral mass performed at the Sixtine Chapel in honor of the late Queen of Portugal, as is customary in Rome on the demise of any Catholic Sovereign, but he was not strong enough to do eo.

THE LATEST.

RUMORED ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.

(By Submarine and European Telegraph.)

Constantinople, April 30.—Admiral Boyer arrived here yesterday.

After the bombardment of Odesse the united fleets left to cruise before Sebastopol. The Banshee which has arrived from Varna, brings no news.

A rumor is current at Galeta that the bombardment of Sebastopol began on the 28th, but the statement requires confirmation.

The dispute between the French Ambassador, General Baraguay, d'Hilliers and the Porte, respecting the contemplated expulsion of certain Greeks, had been adjusted, and Reshid Pacha, has made excuses. Certain individuals named by the General will enjoy his protection, these persons being Catholics and Greeks. The General being satisfied by this arrangement, will remain here.

A part of the troops in the camp of Hayder Pasha have received marching orders for Adrianople.

It appears that the hostilitiee against Russia are to be carried ont on a much larger and grander scale by the allied powers, and the Paris Moniteur of the 6th inst. announces that the French and British Governments have agreed on the adoption of all the measures and precantions which the present war may render necessary. With this object, the Emperor has decided on the formation of two camps—the first, of 100,000 men, will be established between Montreuil and St. Omer; and the second, of 50,000, near Marseilles. The English Government, on its side, says the Moniteur, are preparing troops and a fleet capable of transporting, in case of necessity, the forces necessary in the Baltic nr Black Seas. The Times prints that both Revel and Helsingfors are to be occapied, and the Gulf of Finland completely closed, till an attack on Cronstadt can be organized. In the Black Sea, a descent upon the Crimea and the capture of Sebastopol will be effected, and the Crimea held by the allied armies. There is scarcely a doubt that this is a correct programme of the intended operations. The formation, of the Northern camp is supposed to be also a demonstration against Prussia.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.—A case was tried at the late term of the Circuit Court of Greene co., Ala., of a very aggravated seduction. It appears that one Dr. Seaborn P. Healy, a widower, of Tuscaloosa county, seduced the daughter of plaintiff, (Allen Malone,) and that Healy, by affidavit, removed the trial from Tuscaloosa where proceedings had been commenced, to Greene. It appears that another physician of the highest respectability and honor had been attending the mother of the girl, and that Healy happened by some means to call on the family, and ingratiated himself into the affections of the family by condemning the treatment of the former physician, who he finally supplanted in his practice in that family, and commenced a course that ended in the seduction of the daughter and ruin of the family. The jury rendered the full amount of damages laid in the prosecution. We understand the Doctor has suddenly divested himself of all means whereby the amount could be made.

Revolutionary Trophies.

The standards taken at the surrender of Yorktown, and presented by the Congress of the Revolution to Gen. Washington, commander-in-chief of the combined armies of American and France. These trophied memorials of the heroic age and the Father of his Country were, on Thursday last, brought over from Arlington House by the venerable Mr. Custis, the sole surviving executor of Washington, and last surviving member of his domestic family, and presented to the President, and through him to the Government and People of the United States.

The President, on receiving the venerable trophies, accompanied by the Secretary of War, escorted them to the War Office, where they will for the present remain under the especial care of the Secretary.

It is said that the President intends to submit the finel disposal of these Revolutionary relics to Congress, recommending that the mortial reminiscences of the ever-memorable event that was in truth the crowning glory of the war of American Independence, shall form a nucleus around which to be gnthered all the standards of the past and of the future triumphs of the American arms.

It has been suggested that a portion of the magnificent room in the eastern wing of the Patent Office would form a fitting site for the Hall of Triumph—the Temple of Victory—to contain all the trophies of the wers of the United States.

Among these old standards are a British and Hessian one. The British is the regimental colors of the 7th regiment of this line. In the centre of the far-famed red-orost banner is the Order of the Garter, surmounted by a crown, with the motto: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" The Hessian standard is elaborately worked. In the centre is an eagle soaring aloft, in one talon a trnncheon of command, in the other an olive brnnch. Motto: "*Pro Princesse Patria.* 1776."

Both flags are of silk, and nearly eighty years old, dilapidated by time, the British flag having suffered somewhat from relic-seekers, who have appropriated to themselves scraps of the renowned banner that once floated in terror over a continent, with a view to the revival in modern times of the ever-glorious memories of the surrender of Cornmallis.

CINCINNATI STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—As the direction of our Councils has of late been directed to the question of the expediency of procuring for the use of our city one of the steam fire engines which have proved so efficacious in Cincinnati, we subjoin a brief description from the Pittsburg American, whose editor has recently returned from Cincinnati.

He says the steam fire engine is one of the greatest improvements of the day, and must lead to important results. To have a proper idea of its usefulness, you have but to imagine a machine brought to any part of the city where a fire has occurred, in as short a time as the common engine by hand is, generally in a much shorter time, and ready to act the moment it arrives—the steam being raised in five minutes from the first note of alarm, and capable of throwing six streams of water from 1¼ inch nozzles, two hundred and forty feet, for any required time, with no other menual labor than is required to give an occasional shovel full of coals. To throw the seme number of streams of water from the pipes of the hand engine, and a little more than half the distance, would require the labor of one hnndred and twenty men, and these to be relieved with an equal number at short intervels. This simple notice of the power of the machine gives at once a view of its capacity and usefulness.

It is constructed with locomotive powers, and drives itself to the fire, where its power is to be brought into use—Horses, however, are attached to it, thet it may be put in immediate motion—saving the five minutes required to raise steam, but more immediately and necessarily to guide its motion. The second engine, has several important improvements over the first, but nothing varying in its principle of action.

Since then snother engine hes been constructed, lighter by 3000 pounds, and costing $3000 less. It gives the fullest satisfaction to its builders and the public. The cost was $7000

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—A curious experiment was made on Thursday in the basin of the garden of the Palais Royal, Paris, in the presence of e numerous crowd of spectatore. A glass globe, containing a certain liquid, was thrown into the water, and then broke by the means of a polo. The liquid immediately spreed itself over the surfnce of the water and inflemed, and continued to burn with an intense fleme for fifty-six seconds, throwing out a thick smoke. The basin looked as if it was all on fire. The discoverers have enceeeded in composing a liquid, which is not costly, and which takes fire spontaneously in contact with water, as proved by the above experiment. Another experiment was made some days before on the Seine, near the Pont de Grenelle, and completely succeeded, notwithstauding a high wind and the agitation of the water. On that occasion the flames burnt for more than a minute. The importance of such a discovery, in the hands of those who attack or defend n place, and perticnlerly in a navni combat, may be readily conceived. [Gelignani.

☞ The following letter from the celebrated DR. JAMES C. AYER, gives the honest side of the Nostrum question. Since the Public will use these remedies we wish for the sake of suffering humanity there were more of them like his *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*, which require no secresy to make them go down.

Lowell, 26th April, 1854.

Messrs. ——— & Co.,

New York City,

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of 23d inst., asking me to join the combination to put down the Ohio Nostrum Bill, comes duly to hand. I cannot accede to your request for the following reasons:

The law requiring that the composition shall be published, of every medicine sold in the State, cannot work to the injury of any body who deserves protection. I have published the recipes of my medicines for fifteen years, and believe this to be the honest way of making their virtues known to the community. The Medical Profession publish their discoveries to the world as soon as made, for the benefit of all mankind. Why should we not? The Law which you fear will destroy your business, can injure only those who falsely pretend to discoveries and secrets which they have not. It will expose the emptiness of such protensions as are found to be worthless when their composition is known. If medicines heve real worth, they will he only the better appreciated and the better patronized by laying their composition open to the Public, that all may judge for themselves. If they have not real merit, it is due in common justice, to the suffering sick, to the public health and to the cause of humanity, that the people should know them to avoid them.

Yours Respectfully,

JAMES C. AYER.

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Education.

A young man who will graduate at Randolph Macon College, Virginia, next June, would like to enter upon the pleasant task of instructing youth, as soon thereafter as possible. He intends making teaching a lifetime business hence Trustees of Academies would do well to procure his services, as they can be permanently secured by a *first rate salary*. He intends doing his duty in his profession, and will be satisfied with nothing short of good pay for his services. Certificates of character and scholarship will be sent to those desiring to procure a teacher, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Terms and location in minding its salubrity and condition of society, must accompany all communications to J. P. B, Randolph, Macon College P. O., Virginia. ap22 2m*

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VOL. IV. NO. 19. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854. WHOLE NO. 175

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WILLIAM A. SMITH et al., *Appls.*, vs. LEROY SWORMSTEDT et al.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Ohio.

The bill is filed by the complainants, for themselves, and in behalf of the traveling and worn-out preachers in connection with the society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the United States against the defendants, to recover their share of a fund called the Book Concern, at the city of Cincinnati, consisting of houses, machinery, printing-presses, bookbindery, books, etc., claimed to be of the value of some $200,000.

The bill charges that at and before the year 1844, there existed in the United States a voluntary association, unincorporated, known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of seven bishops, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight preachers, belonging to the traveling connection, and in bishops, ministers and members, about one million, one hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty, united and bound together in one organized body by certain doctrines of faith and morals, and by certain rules of government and discipline.

That the government of the Church was vested in one body, called the General Conference, and in certain subordinate bodies called annual conferences, and in bishops, traveling ministers and preachers.

The bill refers to a printed volume entitled "The doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church," as containing the constitution, organization, form of government and rules of discipline, as well as the doctrines of faith of the association.

The complainants further charge that differences and disagreements having sprung up in the Church between what was called the northern and southern members, in respect to the administration of the government with reference to the ownership of slaves by the ministers of the Church, of such a character, and attended with such consequences, as threatened greatly to impair its usefulness, as well as permanently to disturb its harmony, and became and was a question of grave and serious importance, whether a separation ought not to take place according to some geographical boundary to be agreed upon, so as that the Methodist Episcopal Church should thereafter constitute two separate and distinct organizations. And that, accordingly, at a session of the General Conference, held in the city of New York, in May, 1844, a resolution was passed by a majority of over three-fourths of the body, by which it was determined that, if the annual conferences of the slaveholding States should find it necessary to unite in a distinct ecclesiastical connection, the following rule should be observed with regard to the northern boundary of such connection: all the societies, stations and conferences adhering to the Church in the south by a vote of a majority of the members, should remain under the pastoral care of the Southern Church; and all adhering to the Church, north, by a like vote, should remain under the pastoral care of that Church. This "plan of separation" contains eleven other resolutions, relating principally to the mode and terms of the division of the common property of the association between the two divisions, in case the separation contemplated should take place, and which, in effect, provide for a pro rata division, taking the number of the traveling preachers in the north and south as the basis upon which to make the partition.

The complainants further charge, that in pursuance of the above resolutions the annual conferences in the slaveholding States met and resolved in favor of a distinct and independent organization, and erected themselves into a separate ecclesiastical connection, under the provisional "plan of separation," based upon the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to be known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. And they insist that, in virtue of these proceedings, this Church, as it had existed in the United States previous to the year 1844, became and was divided into two separate Churches, with distinct and independent powers, and authority, composed of the several annual conferences, stations and societies lying north and south of the aforesaid line of division. And, also, that by force of the same proceedings, the division of the Church South became and was entitled to its proportion of the common property, real and personal, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which belonged to it at the time the separation took place; that the property and funds of the Church had been obtained by voluntary contributions, to which the members of the Church South had contributed more than their full share, and which down to the time of the separation belonged common to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as then organized.

The complainants charge that they are members of the Church South, and preachers, some of them supernumerary, and some superannuated preachers, and belonged to the traveling connection of said Church; and that, as such, have a personal interest in the property, real and personal, held by the Church, North, and in the hands of the defendants. And further, that there are about fifteen hundred traveling preachers belonging to the traveling connection of the Church, South, each of whom has a direct and personal interest in the same right with the complainants in the said property, the large number of whom make it inconvenient and impracticable to bring them all before the Court as complainants.

They also charge that the defendants are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North; and that each, as such, has a personal interest in the property; and further, that two of them have the custody and control of the fund in question; and that in addition to these defendants, there are nearly thirty-eight hundred preachers belonging to the traveling connection of the Church, North, each of whom has an interest in the fund in the same right, so that it is impossible, in view of sustaining a just decision in the matter, to make them all parties to the bill.

The complainants also aver that this bill is brought by the authority and under the direction of the General and Annual Conferences of the Church, South, and for the benefit of the same, and for themselves and all the preachers in the traveling connection, and all other ministers and persons having an interest in the property.

The defendants, in their answer, admit most of the facts charged in the bill, as it respects the organization, government, discipline and faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church as it existed at and previous to the year 1844. They admit the passage of the resolutions called the "plan of separation," at the session of the General Conference of that year, by the majority stated. But they deny that the resolutions were duly and legally passed; and also deny that the General Conference possessed the competent power to pass them, and submit that they were, therefore, null and void. They also submit, that if the General Conference possessed the power, the separation contemplated was made dependent upon certain conditions, and, among others, a change of the Sixth Restrictive Article in the constitution of the Church, by a vote of the annual conferences, which vote the said conferences refused.

The defendants admit the erection of the Church, South, into a distinct ecclesiastical organization; but deny that this was done agreeably to the "plan of separation." They deny that the Methodist Episcopal Church, as it existed in 1844, or at any time, has been divided into two distinct and separate ecclesiastical organizations; and submit that the separation and voluntary withdrawal from this Church of a portion of the bishops, ministers and members, and organization into a Church, South, was an unauthorized separation; and that they have thereby renounced and forfeited all claim, either in law or equity, to any portion of the property in question. The defendants admit that the Book Concern at Cincinnati, with all the houses, lots, printing-presses, etc., is now, and always has been, beneficially the property of the preachers belonging to the traveling connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but insist that if such preachers do not, during life, continue in such traveling connection and in the communion, and subject to the government of the Church, they forfeit, for themselves and their families, all ownership in, or claim to, the said Book Concern and the produce thereof; they admit that the Book Concern was originally commenced and established by the traveling preachers of this Church upon their own capital, with the design in the first place of circulating religious knowledge, and that at the General Conference of 1796, it was determined that the profits derived from the sale of books should in future be devoted wholly to the relief of traveling preachers, supernumerary and worn-out preachers, and the widows and orphans of such preachers; and the defendants submit, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is not entitled, at law or in equity, to have a division of the property of the Book Concern, or the produce, or to any portion thereof; and that the ministers, preachers, or members, in connection with such Church, are not entitled to any portion of the same; and further, that being no longer traveling preachers belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, they are not so entitled without a change of the Sixth Restrictive Article of the constitution of 1808, provided for in the "plan of separation," as a condition of the partition of said fund.

The proofs in the case consist chiefly of the proceedings of the General Conference of 1844, relating to the separation of the Church, and of the proceedings of the Southern Conferences, in pursuance of which a distinct and separate ecclesiastical organization, south, took place.

There is no material controversy between the parties as it respects the facts. The main difference lies in the interpretation and effect to be given to the acts and proceedings of these several bodies and authorities of the Church. Our opinion will be founded almost wholly upon facts alleged in the bill, and admitted in the answer.

An objection was taken, on the argument, to the bill for want of proper parties to maintain the suit. We think the objection not well founded.

The rule is well established, that where the parties interested are numerous, and the suit is for no object common to them all, some of the body may maintain a bill on behalf of themselves and of the others; and a bill may also be maintained against a portion of a numerous body of defendants, representing a common interest. (Story Eq. Pl., secs. 97, 98, 99, 103, 107, 110, 111, 116, 120; 2 Mitf. Pl. Jer. Ed. 167, 2 page 19, 4 Milne and Cr. 134, 619; 2 De Grex and Smale, 102 122.)

Mr. Justice Story, in his valuable treatise on Equity Pleadings, after discussing this subject with his usual research and fullness, arranges the exceptions to the general rule as follows: 1. Where the question is one of a common or general interest, and one or more sue or defend for the benefit of the whole; 2. Where the parties form a voluntary association for public or private purposes, and those who sue or defend may fairly be presumed to represent the rights and interests of the whole; and 3. Where the parties are very numerous, and though they have, or may have, separate and distinct interests, yet it is impracticable to bring them all before the court.

In this latter class, though the rights of the several persons may be seperate and distinct, yet there must be a common interest or a common right, which the bill seeks to establish or enforce. As an illustration, bills have been permitted to be brought by the lord of a manor against some of the tenants, and *vice versa*, by some of the tenants in behalf of themselves and the other tenants, to establish some right—such as suit to a mill, or right of common, or to cut turf. So by a parson of a parish against some of the parishioners to establish a general right to tithes—or, conversely, by some of the parishioners in behalf of all to establish a parochial modus.

In all cases where exceptions to the general rule are allowed, and a few are permitted to sue and defend on behalf of the many by representation, care must be taken that persons are brought on the record fairly representing the interest or right involved, so that it may be fully and honestly tried.

Where the parties interested in the suit are numerous, their rights and liabilities are so subject to change and fluctuation by death or otherwise, that it would not be possible without very great inconvenience to make all of them parties, and would oftentimes prevent the prosecution of the suit to a hearing. For convenience, therefore, and to prevent a failure of justice, a court of equity permits a portion of the parties in interest to represent the entire body, and the decree binds all of them the same as if all were before the court. The legal and equitable rights and liabilities of all being before the court by representation, and especially where the subject-matter of the suit is common to all, there can be very little danger but that the interest of all will be properly protected and maintained.

The case in hand illustrates the propriety and fitness of the rule. There are some fifteen hundred persons represented by the complainants, and over double that number by the defendants. It is manifest, that to require all the parties to be brought upon the record, as is required in a suit at law, would amount to a denial of justice. The right might be defeated by objections to parties, from the difficulty of ascertaining them, or if ascertained, from the changes constantly occurring by death or otherwise.

As it respects the persons into whose hands the fund in question should be delivered for the purpose of distribution among the beneficiaries, in case of a division of it, we shall recur to the subject in another part of this opinion.

We will now proceed to an examination of the merits of the case.

The Book Concern, the property in question, is a part of a fund which had its origin at a very early day from the voluntary contributions of the traveling preachers in the connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The establishment was at first small; but at present is one of very large capital, and of extensive operations, producing great profits. In 1796 the traveling preachers, in General Conference assembled, determined that these profits should be thereafter devoted to the relief of the traveling preachers and their families; and, accordingly, resolved that the produce of the sale of the books, after the debts were paid, and sufficient capital provided for carrying on the business, should be applied for the relief of distressed traveling preachers, for the families of traveling preachers, and for supernumerary and worn-out preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers.

The establishment was placed under the care and superintendence of the General Conference, the highest authority in the Church, which was composed of the traveling preachers; and it has grown up to its present magnitude, its capital amounting to nearly a million of dollars, from the economy and skill with which the Concern has been managed, and from the labors and fidelity of the traveling preachers, who have always had the charge of the circulation and sale of the books in the Methodist connection throughout the United States, accounting to the proper authorities for the proceeds. The agents who have the immediate charge of the establishment make up a yearly account of the profits and transmit the same to the several annual conferences, each an amount in proportion to the number of travelling preachers, their widows and orphans, comprehended within it, which bodies distribute the fund to the beneficiaries individually, agreeably to the design of the original founders. These several annual conference, are composed of the traveling preachers residing or located within certain districts assigned to them; and comprehended, in the aggregate, the entire body in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The fund has been thus faithfully administered since its foundation down to 1846, when the portion belonging to the complainants in this suit, and those they represent, was withheld, embracing some thirteen of the annual conferences.

In the year 1844, the traveling preachers in General conference assembled, for cause which it is not important particularly to refer to, agreed upon a plan for a division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in case the annual conferences in the slaveholding states should deem it necessary; and to the erection of two separate and distinct ecclesiastical organizations. And according to this plan, it was agreed, that all the societies, stations, and conferences, adhering to the Church, South by a majority of their respective members, should remain under the pastoral care of that Church; and all these several bodies adhering by a majority of its members to the Church, North, should remain under the pastoral care of that Church; and, further, that the ministers, local and traveling, should, as they might prefer, attach themselves without blame, to the Church, North or South. It was, also, agreed that the common property of the Church, including the Book Concern, that belonged specially to the body of traveling preachers, should, in case the separation took place, be divided between the two Churches, in proportion to the number of traveling preachers falling within the respective divisions. This was in 1844. In the following year the southern annual conferences met in convention in pursuance of the "plan of separation," and determined upon a division, and resolved that the annual conferences should be constituted into a separate ecclesiastical connection, and based upon the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprehending the doctrines and entire moral, ecclesiastical, and economical rules and regulations of said Discipline, except only so far as verbal alterations might be necessary, and to be known by the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The division of the Church, as originally constituted, thus became complete; and from this time two separate and distinct organizations have taken the place of the one previously existing.

The Methodist Episcopal Church having been thus divided with the authority and according to the plan of the General conference, it is claimed, on the part of the complainants, who represent the traveling preachers in the Church, South, that they are entitled to their share of the capital stock and profits of this Book Concern; and that the withholding of it from them is a violation of the fundamental law prescribed by the founders, and, consequently, of the trust upon which it was placed in the hands of the defendants.

The principal answer set up to this claim, is, that, according to the original constitution, and appropriation of the fund, the beneficiaries must be traveling preachers, or the widows and orphans of traveling preachers, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church as organized and established in the United States at the time of the foundation of the fund; and that, as the complainants, and those they represent, are not shewn to be travelling preachers in that connection, but traveling preachers in connection with a different ecclesiastical organization, they have forfeited their right, and are no longer within the description of its beneficiaries.

This argument, we apprehend, if it proves any thing, proves too much; for if sound, the necessary consequence is, that the beneficiaries connected with the Church, North as well as South, have forfeited their right to the fund. It can no more be affirmed, either in point of fact, or of law, that they are traveling preachers in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church as originally constituted, since the division, than of those in connection with the Church, South. Their organization covers but about half of the territory embraced within that of the former Church; and includes within it but a little over two-thirds of the traveling preachers. Their General conference is not the General conference of the old Church, nor does it represent the interest, or possess, territorially, the authority of the same; nor are they the body, under whose care this fund was placed by its founders. It may be admitted, that, within the restricted limits the organization and authority are the same as the former Church: But, the same is equally true in respect to the organization of the Church, South.

Assuming, therefore, that this argument is well founded, the consequence is, that all the beneficiaries of the fund, whether in the southern or northern division, are deprived of any right to a distribution, not being in a condition to bring themselves within the description of persons for whose benefit it was established; in which event, the foundation of the fund would become broken up, and the capital revert to the original proprietors a result that would differ little in its effect, from that sought to be produced by the complainants in their bill.

It is insisted, however, that the General conference of 1844 possessed no power to divide the Methodist Episcopal Church as then organized, or to consent to such division; and, hence, that the organization of the Church, South, was without authority, and the traveling preachers within it separated from ecclesiastical connection which is essential to enable them to participate as beneficiaries. Even if this were admitted, we do not perceive that it would change the relative position and rights of the traveling preachers within the divisions north and south, from that which we have just endeavored to explain. If the division under the direction of the General conference has been made without the proper authority, and for that reason the traveling preachers within the southern division are wrongfully separated from their connection with the Church, and thereby have lost the character of beneficiaries, those within the northern division are equally wrongfully separated from the connection; as both divisions have been brought into existence by the same authority. The same consequence would follow in respect to them, that is imputable to the traveling preachers in the other division; and, hence, each would be obliged to fall back upon their rights as original proprietors of the fund.

But we do not agree that this division was made without the proper authority. On the contrary, we entertain no doubt but that the General conference of 1844 was competent to make it; and that each division of the Church under the separate organization is just as legitimate, and can claim as high a sanction, ecclesiastical and temporal, as the Methodist Episcopal Church first founded in the United States. The same authority which founded the Church in 1784 has divided it, and established two separate and independent organizations occupying the place of the old one.

In 1784, when this Church was first established, and down till 1808, the General conference was composed of all the traveling preachers in that connection. This body of preachers founded it by organizing its government, ecclesiastical and temporal, established its doctrines and Discipline, appointed its superintendents, or bishops, its ministers and preachers, and other subordinate authorities, to administer its polity, and promulgate its doctrines and teachings throughout the land.

It cannot therefore be denied, indeed it has scarcely been denied, that this body, while composed of all the traveling preachers, possessed the power to divide it and authorize the organization and establishment of the two separate, independent Churches. The power must necessarily be regarded as inherent in the General conference. As they might have constructed two ecclesiastical organizations over the territory of the United States originally, if deemed expedient, in the place of one, so they might at any subsequent period, the power remaining unchanged.

But, it is insisted that this power has been taken away or given up, by the action of the General conference of 1808. In that year, the constitution of this body was changed, so as to be composed thereafter of traveling preachers, to be elected by the annual conferences, in the ratio of one for every five members. This has been altered from time to time, so that, in 1844, the representation was one for every twenty-one members. At the time of this change, and as part of it, certain limitations were imposed upon the powers of this General conference, called the six Restrictive Articles: 1. That they should not alter or change the articles of religion, or establish any new standard of doctrine. 2. Nor allow of more than one representative for every fourteen members of the annual conferences, nor less than one for every thirty. 3. Nor alter the government so as to do away with Episcopacy, or destroy the plan of itinerant superintendencies. 4. Nor change the rules of the united societies. 5. Nor deprive the ministers or preachers of trial by a committee, and of appeal; nor members before the society, or by committee, and appeal. And, 6. Nor appropriate the proceeds of the Book Concern, nor the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children. Subject to these restrictions, the delegated conference possessed the same powers as when composed of the entire body of preachers. And it will be seen, that these relate only to the doctrine of the Church, its representation in the General conference, the Episcopacy, discipline of its preachers, and members, the Book Concern, and Chartered Fund. In all other respects, and in every thing else that concerns the welfare of the Church, the General conference represents the sovereign power, the same as before. This is the view taken by the General conference itself, as exemplified by the usage and practice of that body. In 1820 they set off to the British conference of Wesleyan Methodists the several circuits and societies in Lower Canada. And in 1828 they separated the annual conference of Upper Canada from their jurisdiction, and erected the same into a district and independent Church. These instances, together with the present division in 1844, furnish evidence of the opinions of the eminent and experienced men of this Church in these several conferences of the power claimed, which, if the question was otherwise doubtful, should be regarded as decisive in favor of it. We will add, that all the northern bishops, five in number, in council in July, 1845, acting under the "plan of separation," regarded it as of binding obligation, and conformed their action accordingly.

It has also been urged on the part of the defendants, that the division of the Church, according to the "plan of separation," was made to depend, not only upon the determination of the southern annual conferences, but also upon the consent of the annual conference north, as well as south, to a change of the Sixth Restrictive Article, and as this was refused, the division which took place there is unauthorized. But this is a misapprehension. The change of this article was not made a condition of the division. That depended alone upon the decision of the southern conferences.

The division of the Methodist Episcopal Church having thus taken place, in pursuance of the proper authority, it carried with it, as matter of law, a division of the common property belonging to the ecclesiastical organization, and especially of the property in this Book Concern—which belonged to the traveling preachers. It would be strange if it could be otherwise, as it respects the Book Concern, inasmuch as the division of the association was effected under the authority of a body of preachers who were themselves the proprietors and founders of the fund.

It has been argued, however, that, according to the "plan of separation," the division of the property in this Book Concern was made to depend upon the vote of the annual conferences to change the Sixth Restrictive Article, and that, whatever might be the legal effect of the division of the Church upon the common property otherwise, this stipulation controls it and prevents a division till the consent is obtained.

We do not understand the "plan of separation." It admits the right of the Church South to its share of the common property, in case of a separation, and provides for a partition of it among the two divisions, upon just and equitable principles; but, regarding the Sixth Restrictive Article as a limitation upon the power of the General Conference as it respected a division of the property in the Book Concern, provision is made to obtain a removal of it. The removal of this limitation is not a condition to the right of the Church South to its share of the property; but is a step taken in order to enable the General Conference to complete the partition of the property.

We will simply add, that as a division of the common property followed, as a matter of law, a division of the Church organization, nothing short of an agreement or stipulation of the Church South to give up their share of it could preclude the assertion of their right; and, it is quite clear, no such agreement, or stipulation, is to be found in the "plan of separation." The contrary intent is manifest from a perusal of it.

Without pursuing the case further, our conclusion is, that the complaints and those they represent are entitled to their share of the property in this Book Concern. And the proper decree will be entered to carry this decision into effect.

The complainants represent, not only all the beneficiaries in the division of the Church South, but, also, the General Conference and the annual conferences of the same. The share, therefore, of this Book Concern belonging to the beneficiaries in that Church, and which its authorities are entitled to the safe-keeping and charge of, for their benefit, may be properly paid over to the complainants as the authorized agents for this purpose.

We shall accordingly direct a decree to be entered reversing the decree of the court below, and remanding the proceedings to that court, directing a decree to be entered for the complainants against the defendants; and a reference of the case to a master to take an account of the property belonging to the Book Concern; and report to the court its cash value, and to ascertain the portion belonging to the complainants, which portion shall bear to the whole amount of the fund, the proportion that the traveling preachers in the division of the Church South bore to the traveling preachers in the Church, North, at the time of the division of said Church. And, on the coming in of the report, and confirmation of the same, a decree shall be entered in favor of the complainants for that amount.

INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says:

The immigration from the Old World continues with augmenting force. We learn from the books of the Commissioners of Immigration that the total number of aliens who arrived at this port from the 1st of January to the 24th inst., was 87,922, being an increase of 18,883 over the same period last year. The immigration this month is already larger than ever before during an equal length of time, with few exceptions. A striking feature in the movement is the great increase in the German element of immigration, and which now, as it has done since the year 1852, exceeds any other. By many interested in the prosperity of the country, this circumstance is viewed with gratification, on account of the neutralizing influence which the Germans and Irish exert upon each other. For many years the Irish immigration greatly preponderated, till, in 1851, the Germans suddenly increased from 68,883 to 118,126 in 1852, placing the Irish slightly in the background. Here are the figures for the last six years:

	Year 1849.	1850.	1851.
Irish	112,691	116,582	163,256
Germans	55,706	45,402	69,888
	Year 1852.	1853.	1854 5 mos.
Irish	115,587	113,104	17,649
Germans	118,126	119,644	44,248

The number of immigrants who have arrived at this port the present month, up to the 24th instant, is 36,590; of whom, 8995 are Irish, and 18,560 Germans.

The health of immigrants thus far has been very good, notwithstanding the frequency of long passages. There has been no ship-fever, but the cholera has prevailed in two instances on Liverpool ships, the North Amarles and Progress having lost about forty passengers each. Since the survivors were landed about a dozen additional deaths have occurred among those who were attacked at sea. The remainder are recovering.

The Gold Mines of Maine are likely to turn out the genuine article to a considerable extent, though not to realize much for individual diggers. They are located in Madrid and Salem towns, or townships, Franklin county, and the editor of the Farmington Chronicle, who says that he is familiar with the geological features of the region, declares it to be an auriferous formation. He tells us that, years before gold was discovered in California, he predicted to some scientific friends that the precious metal would some day be found in that section of Maine, and that now he has no doubt the owners of certain tracts of land will realize handsome fortunes. Further he expresses the opinion that there is more gold in the vicinity of certain localities there, which he names, than has ever yet been dug from a similar section in California. This sounds very much like exaggeration, especially in view of the caution that the editor gives, that much labor and vast expense will be required to get at the gold. Nevertheless, he makes it out very plausibly thus:

"To speak in the language of geology, the stratum containing the original deposit of the gold—and where alone it will be found in large quantities—is, in most instances, overlaid by masses of debris from the cloud-capt summits and slopes of the mountains, which will occasion enormous expense in reaching it. Hence, though in some small tracts where it 'crops out,' fortunes possibly may be made suddenly, we are of opinion that there is very little inducement for multitudes, without capital, to rush to the diggings. Most of the profit that will be realized from the gold mines of Franklin will be obtained by companies who have sufficient capital to enable them to spend thousands of dollars, often, perhaps, in ineffectual attempts to reach the original deposit."

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—*Boston*, Monday, April 20, 5 P. M.—A petition to Congress, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was placed in the Exchange Reading Room to-day, and has already received a large number of signatures, embracing many well-known merchants, who in the case of the fugitive Sims, two or three years since, were among the most prominent and active upholders of the law.

DEATH OF MRS. MEAGHER.—We regret to learn that news has arrived to-day of the death of Mrs T. F. Meagher, who was on a visit to her friends in Ireland. Her husband, we believe, has recently arrived in New York, from his California and Southern tour. [N. Y. Mirror.

Buried Alive for Three Weeks.

The English and French papers arrived by the last steamer, give an exciting account of a man buried alive for three weeks:

"Great excitement has been felt at Lyons respecting the efforts made to rescue a poor fellow named Girnud from the dreadful position in which he has been for nearly three weeks, namely, at the bottom of a well, with the dead body of a companion by his side. It is supposed that the latter sank under the violence of his emotions, and, in particular, of fear. At one moment he used to shout, at another he gave way to the most terrible apprehensions; and, again, he made use of the most violent and abusive language towards the persons who were endeavoring to save him.

"Between three and four o'clock in the morning of the 21st, he had taken some soup, and in one hour after, without any thing leading to the supposition of his speedy death, he breathed his last, without any pain, but in a state of great mental depression. 'Evidently,' said a late number of the *Gazette de Lyon*, 'the uncultivated nature of this man was far from having the strength and composure which the resignation of his young companion in misfortune now gives proof of. Girnud has his back towards the East, with a plank under his feet. As it is loaded with sand, every movement from below, upwards is interlotted. The sand in which he is buried to the waist, and which presses on him tightly, renders it impossible for him also to make any movement in a horizontal position. A plank lies against his stomach, and another against his back. However, he has succeeded in introducing between the first of these and his stomach the ends of a blanket, which afford him some warmth. His hands and arms are at liberty.

"'Above his head, and in various directions about his body, a net-work of planks, of barrel-hoops, of gravel, and of sand, held together only by the most artificial means; and it is through this mass of rubbish that he receives what he wants, that he hears what is said to him, and dimly sees a kind of twilight. On the 14th of April, the sandy soil, in rushing in on the two unfortunate men like a torrent of water, produced a large excavation, which forms, as it were, a sort of well, with a wide chimney above, made by the bore of the well. The sides of the bore were stayed up by pieces of planks, arranged at certain distances, and it is these which, by crossing each other, form over Girnud's head a sort of roof, of which the slightest shock may destroy the equilibrium, and bring down the whole mass on the unfortunate man.

"'It is that circumstance which renders the attempt to rescue him so exceedingly delicate and difficult. The soil in which the workmen are endeavoring to effect their excavation is a mixture of pebbles and coarse sand, and not possessing the slightest cohesion. It is sufficient to touch any part of it with the finger to cause a portion of it to tumble down; and when a sharp blow is given, a considerable quantity is at once detached, even from the highest part of the cutting.'

"On Monday the parish priest paid poor Girand a visit. Lying down upon the ground, his gray head close to the orifice of the well, at the bottom of which Girand hangs on the confines between life and death, he addressed him as follows:

"'My dear Girand, I come to bring you consolation and encouragement. Your deliverance approaches. The brave soldiers who are striving night and day to accomplish it do not work alone. They are assisted on all sides by fervent prayers, in which I pray you to join with all your heart. Invoke the help of Mary, whose special *fête* in this month is now about to be celebrated. To your present state it is not possible for you to confess in the ordinary way, but you need only desire to confess, as soon as you are delivered, and to have a lively contrition for your sins, and that will be sufficient to entitle you to receive the absolution which I now give you.'

"On being asked whether he understood this exhortation, Girand answered that he did so perfectly, and on the assurance in a firm voice that he was in the frame of mind desired, the *cure* pronounced the absolution. An iron mask has been lowered to protect his face from the earth that crumbles down upon him when the engineers sound the earth by which he is surrounded."

Among the foreign items brought by the America, we find that a rumor is afloat, that the land of Palestine has been mortgaged by the Sultan to the house of Rothschilds for a loan to aid in the Turkish war. Among other things it is hinted that it is possible that it will be set apart as a Jewish Kingdom under the dynasty of the Rothschilds.

GENTEEL TIPPLING.—The Philadelphia Evening Mail says: "It may surprise some of our readers to be made aware of the fact, but a fact it is notwithstanding, that the ladies in our large cities have their fashionable drinking-houses as well as gentlemen. 'Gardens;' so called in deference to a harder or two of grass, a gravel walk, and a dwarf shrub; 'confectionary establishments,' 'saloons,' and other like fashionable resorts, some of them rivalling in tinsel splendor the London 'Gin Palaces,' furnish ladies with stimulants. 'Sherry-cobblers' are now sipped through straws, even in this, our said city; and ladies call for their wine, or 'correctives,' after ice-cream. The initiative to intemperance for our daughters and sisters furnished in 'brandy-balls,' which are globules of sugar, with the 'creature' reposing within; and this description of 'confectionary' is furnished to whoever will call for it.

AGE OF ANIMALS.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long lived; Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years, a squirrel and hare seven or eight years, rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the King, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and then let him go with this inscription; "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with the inscription three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five or thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred, and four years. Ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Malherton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.

CARRYING BUNDLES.—Many people have a contemptible fear of being seen to carry a bundle, however small, having the absurd idea that there is a social degradation in the act. The most trifling as well as weighty packages must be sent to them, no matter how much to the inconvenience of others. This arises from a low kind of pride. There is a pride that is higher; that arises from a consciousness of there being something in the individual not to be affected by such accidents—worth and weight of character. This latter pride was exhibited by the American son of Jerome Bonaparte. While he was in the College, at Cambridge, he was one day carrying to his room a broom he had just purchased, when he met a friend, who, noticing the broom with surprise, exclaimed: "Why did you not have it sent home?" "I am not ashamed to carry anything which belongs to me," was the very sensible reply of young Bonaparte.

From the Interior.

CHOLERA.—This dreadful scourge seems to be progressively descending the Tensas, and is now within six miles of us. On Sunday evening last, we understand, three cases occurred at the plantation of Mr. William Stanton, (formerly Lowry's), two of which proved, speedily, fatal. [Trinity Advocate.

THE SEASON.—For some time past, the rains have been very frequent, occurring almost daily, and sometimes several times a day. Notwithstanding, the citizens of the parish are quite healthy, with the exception of those cases of cholera on Tensas, previously reported.

The corn crop grows rapidly, but the presumption is, that if the above-mentioned state of things continues much longer, the cotton plant will be a mere barren weed.

Our rivers, in spite of the [illegible], have not yet risen, comparatively, and probably they will soon commence seeking their summer level. The weather, as is usual at this time of year, is very warm. [Ib.

THE WEATHER.—It has rained here every day for the past week, and we hear a good deal of complaint among the farmers that the corn crop is good, but the cotton is sorry. The [illegible] Dardonne is rising. [Farmerville Equirer.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred last Saturday, at Smithport, in this parish, between Mr. Prevyat and Mr. Sebastian Robleau, in which the former was dangerously cut with a knife, the blade penetrating his abdomen, and inflicting a wound from which recovery is uncertain. The parties are neighbors, and the quarrel arose from momentary impulse, no previous difficulty, we believe, having existed between them. [Mansfield Advocate.

RAIN.—For several days back we have been visited with continuous showers of rain, and as yet we have little prospect of fair weather. Corn and cotton are suffering. [Ib.

MISSISSIPPI.—We regret very much to learn that the diarrhœa is prevailing to an alarming extent at French Camps, in Choctaw county. Mr. Irving has lost a daughter, and several others of his family are lying in a critical condition. Mr. Cushman's school has been temporarily suspended on account of it, but we are happy to state that it is not abating. [Kosciusko (Miss.) Sun, May 27.

A branch of the Know-Nothings has been established at Natchez, Miss.

On the 20th ult., about twelve miles from Canton, James Lee shot Hugh W. Erwin, killing him almost instantly. We are not sufficiently informed, says the Canton Mississippian, to venture to give particulars. Lee, we understand, has made his escape.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—*The Slave returned to his Master.—The American Flag draped in Mourning.—U. S. Military still on Duty.—Boston*, June 2.—The United States Commissioner gave his decision in favor of the claimant of the fugitive slave Burns yesterday. He spoke as follows, when announcing his decision, the remarks we give being the concluding portion of his speech: "I think the fugitive slave law constitutional, and that the evidence before me applying to the escape and indemnity of the slave, are all the court has to consider. I am satisfied that the claimant has fully established his claim, and he is, therefore, entitled to a certificate of his right to the fugitive."

On the announcement of the decision of the Commissioner, the Abolitionists draped the American Flag in mourning and hung it across Court street.

There has been no outbreak as yet. Cannon have been placed so as to sweep Court Square, a detachment of U. S. marines are on guard at the Court House. The fugitive Burns will be taken down to State street central wharf, between one and two o'clock to-day, guarded by one hundred U. S. troops, under command of Major Ridgley. A detachment of U. S. artillery with nine pounders will form a portion of the escort. The guns are loaded with grape-shot and the men all provided with twenty-four round of cartridges.

A large body of police is stationed on central wharf, and an immense number of people are now assembling there. Boats will be taken by steamer on board the U. S. Revenue cutter Morris, which will then be towed to sea.

A coffin has just been suspended from a building at the corner of Washington and State streets.

State Military under Arms.—The entire brigade of State Military is out, and now marching down State street with standards, etc. The various companies are greeted with hisses, groans and cries of shame by the mob. Fully 2,000 people are assembled in State and Court streets. Applications have been made to the Mayor to have the bells tolled, but he has refused to allow it.

More Arrests Made.—A witness in the case of the slave Burns, named W. H. Jones, was arrested for addressing the populace in exciting language. While being taken up State street, he was enthusiastically cheered all the way. The people are wild with excitement.

Twelve o'clock, M.—The light dragoons, under Col. Wright, are closing the passage through State street, the whole space being crowded by dense masses of people.

Half-past 12.—The line of troops extends from Court Square to long wharf. In some cases the pressure of the crowd has caused collisions with the military. Groans and hisses are continual.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Burns was escorted to Long Wharf, between two and three o'clock, and put on board the steamer John Taylor, which conveyed him to the revenue cutter Morris, then lying in the stream. The Morris was immediately towed to sea, and started on her voyage to Norfolk direct. The escort which conducted Burns to the wharf consisted of twelve hundred troops, besides one hundred and fifty citizens, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

The Anti-Slavery Convention.—The second day of the anti-Slavery Convention, the audience was only about thirty, and the [illegible] tame.

Foster denounced the free-soilers as traitors to liberty, in elevating Caleb Cushing to the supreme bench of the State of Massachusetts. Resolution were passed, complimenting the counsel of Burns for skill and eloquence in conducting the defence.

Steamboat Burned.—Nashville, June 3.—The steamer Bedford, bound from this city for Cincinnati, took fire on Harpeth shoals on Thursday night, and burned to the water's edge. Boat and cargo a total loss. No lives are reported to have been lost.

It is a gratifying and forcible fact that every paper in Boston has spoken out against the kidnappers of that city, except the organ of the Summer and Phillips demagogues.

SHEEP.—A large drove of sheep, part of a flock of 14,000, purchased for the California market, by E. H. Staggs, of Memphis, passed through this city yesterday. We learn that Mr S. has invested $60,000 in sheep in this State. This drove numbers 2200. [Nashville Whig.

THE ERICSSON.—The Ericsson has been removed from the Government Dry Dock at Brooklyn, and now lies at Hogg & Delamater's dock, undergoing repairs. Her timbers are found to be perfectly sound. The degree of injury to her machinery cannot as yet be ascertained. It is believed, however, that the expense of repair will be comparatively slight, and that the ship will be ready for her trial trip in the course of a few weeks. The refitting of the cabins and state rooms will prove a heavy bill of expense to the owners. The carpets, cushions and plate were nearly all destroyed by the immersion in the river, and the principal delay will be occasioned by the necessity of renewing the elegant appointments of

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Cartersville, Ga., May 27.

Under a rule which compels taking the vote on the pending question when two-thirds ask for it, the Conference is getting through business with dispatch. The rule was adopted a few days ago, and while it cuts off some speaking that might be profitable and now and then in addition to the operation; yet, on the whole, it is unobjectionable.

Among the things done, I may enumerate the adoption of the report of committee on Missions, which provides, as a new feature in the Constitution of the Society, for a *General Missionary Committee*. The Conferences are [illegible] in the Eastern, Northwestern District. From each one of these Missionary Districts, the General Conference elects two traveling elders; this General Missionary Committee of six, representing the various sections of the work, meets with the Bishops and Secretary once a year in autumn, when appropriations are to be made, and in conjunction with them, determine what Foreign Missions are to be established or maintained, and the number of Missionaries to be employed; also, in conjunction with the Board of Managers, they fix the appropriations. Formerly, this was determined by the Board, who were local and mainly laymen, and necessarily without a wide range of information about the field they appropriated out. The present arrangement will bring wide information together in surveying the wants of the world and the most eligible points of operation. Moreover, it will give satisfaction to the patrons of the Society who have not thought it just as it ought to be, that while the money was contributed from all sections of the Church, its direction and appropriation was with a few residing at the seat of the Society, forming the Board of Managers. From the Eastern District, H. B. Bascom and W. J. Parks have been elected to serve the next four years; from the South-western, J. Hamilton and R. Alexander; from the South-western, S. Johnson and Wm. McMahon—the ablest committee.

To-day the report of the committee on Books and Periodicals was adopted, settling an important principle:—the Bishops draw their supports from the proceeds of the Book Concern; that the deficient preachers, widows and orphans and superannuates are thrown upon the contributions of the Church directly. Then they will be better supported, and our literature not being taxed for their support, can be cheapened.

Yesterday afternoon session was thrown into a small fluster by a motion to strike out Nashville and insert Memphis, as the location of the Book Concern. Went Nashville to [illegible] after all! The Conference cemented to reconsider a motion to "strike out" by a majority that alarmed the friends of Nashville. The telegraph had brought news that Memphis would give $70,000 to the Book Concern if located there. To assure those who suspect the wires of lying sometimes, responsible gentlemen on the spot stood ready to endorse for the amount. Seventy thousand dollars was not to be despised, as it would set the Concern in buildings and fixtures. But Nashville had said she would give us much as any other place, and Nashville stuck to it. It had not moved from Nashville. Does not Nashville stand committed for seventy thousand dollars? So I understand it. Memphis has provoked her will. Her offer was done fair.

[illegible] refreshed from a refreshing and profitable [illegible] vacation from Conference labor. Great is Peabody! And who is Peabody, you will say. Why, a scientific agriculturist, who is doing more for the world's comfort than the Czar of all the Russias. About five miles from Cartersville, on the opposite side of the river, is his strawberry plantation. Mind, now, don't print it *puff*. For [illegible] five years he has been showing the people of the South what use these pine hills can be put to in raising life's luxuries; and experiment amid his strawberries. 'Tis [illegible] pleasing them nearly every month in the year. 'Tis certain, that from May to July he supplies them to the market. And such strawberries!

An invitation, accompanied with some Edisto strawberries, was, early in the week, extended to the Conference to visit and partake of them this afternoon. About thirty carriages might have been counted on the spot. I inquired for Mr. Peabody—and for his Canvas-back. The evening was fine; a shower had laid the dust; the company was large of invited guests. Perhaps he might give us a dinner full cooked. A glance at the satisfied face of the generous proprietor, as he was conducting the Bishops about the premises; and more, a glance at the cordial [illegible] wife, as she received her crowding guests in the rural style, dissipated my anxiety. Enough for all," was an unspoken part of the welcome. Tables extended the yard, under shade, covered with constant white cloths, upon which [illegible] water, iced cake, and cream and milk [illegible] berries, great in size and [illegible] flavor. Help yourself. Will you have it in them? Down at the spring sat another table, with a servant to wait on any [illegible] might be taken with an appetite in passing. Whole [illegible] large tower were arranged tables with even more care and luxury—spanning under strawberries. It was strawberries every where. The eyes were surfeited with seeing. The company were invited to visit the *plantation*, where plats had been left ungathered for a day or two. Pick off and eat, fresh and ripe from the stem. They are as big as small apples. Great is Peabody!

And if you can pollute your palate with a cigar, after these delicacies, here they are. A servant is holding them out to you. Will you take one? Not *now*.

Before dispersing, the chastened cheerfulness of the company was contributed to by an impromptu speech called out from Dr. Green, of Tennessee, who adopted his remarks happily to the occasion, and the venerable Bishop Soule returned thanks to our Heavenly Father for the fruits of the earth.

Ladies sought their husbands; company after company disappeared through the wide gate town-ward; and the bower, ere night-fall, was deserted. An appropriate inscription was over its entrance—"*In the triumphs of the Cross all the arts of peace do flourish.*" Hardly an impression seemed to have been made on the provisions garnered for the occasion; and it was altogether the greatest *strawberrying* I ever saw before, or expect to see again.

Mr. Peabody is a scientific cultivator, as is seen in the quantity, size and flavor of his fruit. He gathers on an average 200 quarts daily, and supplies this market, and by railroad sends to Savannah and other places when extra pickings occur. Last winter, his sale of strawberry vines, in New Orleans alone, reached $1,000. The result of his horticultural experiments and observations are published in the "Soil of the South," a monthly periodical of merit, issued in this city—of which he is part proprietor and editor. The strawberry offers a fair subject for science. The mere planter often finds his vines to fail; and that, too, when there is no late frost and no lack of blossoms. The existence of *sex*, even in the vegetable kingdom, must be recognized in its culture. I remember once a visit paid by a plain country woman to her friend's house in the village. There were no strawberries in the garden, and yet the bed has been stimulated by the best manures and the vines flourishing. The village housewife did not understand this, but concluded with others that the cultivation was a chance business—happened to miss that year. Her more observing friend remarked, as she cast eyes on the fruitless luxuriance—"Why, they are all *he's*—that's the reason." 'Twould have been a like failure, had they been all *she's*. Now Mr. Peabody has reduced all this to rule, and works by it and makes no chance work of it. About every sixth row is planted with a set of vines whose only office is to act as impregnators. He detects by the blossom a fruit-bearing or barren vine. But those who would know more, must take the "Soil of the South."

The ordination of Bishops on account of Bishop Andrew's necessitated absence since Friday, took place on Thursday, instead of to-morrow, as first set. A striking feature of the solemn occasion was the presentation of Bishop-elect Pierce by his father. We desired to see it so. There was moral sublimity in it. The venerable man as he used the words of the liturgy—"We present you this holy man to be ordained a Bishop"—could not command his clear, ringing voice. And there was emotion in many bosoms besides his; and many a tear.

It is understood that Bishop Pierce's post as President of Emory College, will be filled by Dr. Means. Our excellent *confrere* of the press, Dr. Wightman, retires from the Advocate at Charleston, to fill the presidential chair of Wofford College. The Doctor has been an honor to the editorial staff of the Church. May he succeed as well in the next sphere as in that he leaves. Rev. E. H. Myers, now President of Wesleyan Female College, will succeed to the Southern Christian Advocate. And he is such an one as all will welcome. For the first time, I have met with him here. As a finished scholar, Christian gentleman, sound divine, and ready writer, he will enter upon his new duties to the fullest advantage.

H. N. M.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"WEAK LUNGS," AGAIN.

"Preacher's Friend" and "Alpha" seem to have waked up some of the preachers to the propriety of making *the abdominal muscles* assist the gutterals in performing the duty of preaching. The latter has been frequently asked "*How* this is to be done." Many of the preachers can't understand it. Neither do we in all its ramifications. But, as the blind man said after he had been restored to sight, "One thing *I know*, that whereas I was once blind, I now see." So with "Alpha," one thing he knows, that whereas he was once killing himself by that gutteral preaching he now lives, and not the remotest symptom of becoming a young superannuate.

If you and your readers will pardon the coarseness of the following illustration, it will give the principle of the whole matter. Take a horn or trumpet and endeavor to sound it; you will find the whole of the abdominal muscles brought into operation, assisting the throat in performing its duty. Or, take an example from the crying infant. How *long* and *loud* it can cry! and yet how few, exceedingly few of them ever become hoarse; or to keep up the subject before us, how few of them are upon the list of infantile superannuates. They can cry longer than the long-est apostolic sermon ever preached, and yet not be "begun to be broken down."

Now take the principle, act on it while preaching, observe its performances and *effects*, and govern yourself accordingly, and the work is done. Without this last, all your knowledge of its principle will be of no avail.

Where is "Preacher's Friend?" Tell him to be of good cheer, and cry aloud and spare not. The subject is eliciting attention. May it increase an hundred fold.

Alabama Conference, 1854. ALPHA.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—This body adjourned on Wednesday the 31st ultimo, after a session of one month. We conclude the proceedings with the present number of the Advocate. It will be seen that the *9th Section* has gone by the board, with but one dissenting voice. This places Southern Methodism in its true character at home, and frees it from the embarrassment which this fragment of inoperative and injudicious legislation might, and sometimes has, produced.

We regret that the action of the Conference, providing for a *general* Missionary Committee, and noticed in the Editorial Correspondence, was reconsidered, and the Constitution restored to its former reading. This we regard as a grave error—indeed a grievance, which we fear will ultimately react, to the detriment of our Collections. All sections contribute the *means* of carrying on our Missionary operations—all are alike interested in them; and justice, not less than expediency, suggests that all sections should have a direct representative voice in directing its policy and appropriating its funds.

BOOK NOTICES.

DANIEL, A MODEL FOR YOUNG MEN: By the Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Carter & Brothers, Publishers: New York.

We are indebted to Mr. Heman Packard for this handsome volume of 340 pages. It comprises a series of Lectures, sixteen in all, delivered in the first Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, and, we believe, during the winter and spring of 1852. In these lectures, the character of Daniel is portrayed with great felicity of style and vigor of thought; all the salient points of his history are brought out with power and discrimination; and the whole subject is directed to an affectionate and practical application. Although not designedly critical and theological, they embody a large amount of hermeneutical, historical and scientific information—not for more display, but for the exposition and vindication of scriptural truth. In reading them, we are not only impressed with the greatness and goodness of the captive Prophet, but we are convinced that the Bible is indeed the Word of God. The materials of the present lectures are in the main taken from the first six chapters of the Book of Daniel, but the scope of exegesis, in some respects, takes in the whole. The Bible is presented as a book of resources; and the idea is wonderfully strengthened by the fact, that our author has made so much out of so small a portion of it. The capital excellency of the work, and one we are glad to attest—not more distinctive of the *author* than the *preacher*—is the thorough practicalness and deep evangelism which pervades it. The Cross is not buried in a rubbish of words, and learning falsely so called.

Take the lectures altogether, there is in them, from first to last, considerable repetition, which, in the course of weekly delivery from the pulpit to large and miscellaneous congregations, was scarcely a fault, but rather a necessity. It will recur to the *reader* that there is frequently a needless expansion of topic, a prolixity of amplification, a wearisome variety and length of illustration, and an uncalled for absorption of popular sentiment and contemporary events in the drift of discourse; but when he changes his position to a *hearer*, these faults are measurably dissipated, if they do not become real excellencies. We could commend the book more heartily if there were in it none of Calvin's *foot-prints*; but these are few, less numerous than could be expected of that school of divinity of which the distinguished author is at once a disciple and an ornament.

THE DIVINE CHARACTER VINDICATED. A REVIEW of some of the principal features of Rev. Dr. E. Beecher's recent work, entitled "The Conflict of Ages; or the great debate on the moral relations of God and Man": By Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Redfield: New York.

Those who have read "The Conflict of Ages," will remember that Dr. Beecher reconciles the supposed conflict between the moral principles of the Divine character and the doctrine of original sin, by the vaguery of man's pre-existence. Mr. Ballou is a Universalist, and turns Dr. Beecher's work to account against the orthodox view of the subject. He refutes the notion of human pre-existence; then, according to the Doctor's admission, the conflict goes on, and must be settled by the tenets of universalism. The spirit of the writer is kind, the style lucid, and the argumentation as good as so bad a cause can admit.

At Morgan's, New Orleans.

THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FLOOD: By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D. D. Jewett & Co., Boston. Cleveland, Ohio: Jewett, Proctor & Worthington.

We regard this as a *real* contribution to the religious reading of the day, and one that will reach down to other generations. Dr. Cumming is a very prolific author, but he does not write with a jaded pen. The subject of this work invites perusal, from which few will retire in disappointment.

At Morgan's, New Orleans.

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA FROM THE DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME: By E. S. CAPRON, Counsellor at Law.

This is altogether the best work we have met with on California. It contains a full description of its climate, surface, soil, rivers, towns, beasts, birds, fishes, state of its society, agriculture, commerce, mines and mining. It is accompanied with a beautiful and accurate map of the country.

Published by Jewett & Co., Boston. For sale at Morgan's.

THE RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA, in the autumn of 1852, with a voyage down the Volga, and a tour through the Country of the Don Cossacks: By LAURENCE OLIPHANT. Redfield, New York. At Morgan's, New Orleans.

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR; containing practical observations on the causes, nature and treatment of disease and lameness in horses; with illustrations: By GEORGE H. DADD, M. D. Boston: Jewett & Co.

This book gives the diagnosis and treatment of all the diseases to which horse flesh is heir.

At Morgan's, New Orleans.

UNCLE JERRY'S LETTERS TO YOUNG MOTHERS: Compiled by ANN E. PORTER.

DURHAM VILLAGE. A Temperance Tale: By CORRA LYNN.

FIRST LESSONS IN GENTLENESS AND TRUTH: By AUNT ALICE. With original illustrations and billings.

These little books come from the publishers in the most beautiful style of the art, well recommended and highly entertaining. The last is indeed a sweet, tiny volume, just such as religious parents would wish to put in the hands of their children.

All published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston. Jewett, Proctor & Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio. At J. C. Morgan's, New Orleans.

EDINBURGH REVIEW FOR APRIL. Leonard, Scott & Co., New York.

Contents: Mormonism—John Locke; his Character and Philosophy—History of the French Protestant Refugees—Memoirs of Thomas Moore—The National Gallery Report—Recent Italian Autobiographies—The Judges on Codification—Consumption of Food in the United Kingdom.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—MAY 27.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair; religious exercises by Mr. Jones.

After reading the journals of yesterday, Bishop Early took the chair.

Dr. Wightman, chairman of the committee on Episcopacy, offered report No. 7, providing for the support of the Bishops, which was read; the rule requiring it to lie on the table for one day, was suspended, and the report was adopted.

Dr. W. A. Smith, chairman of the committee on Books, offered report No. 4. This report contemplated the publication of a monthly paper on the basis proposed in the memorial of C. K. Marshall, heretofore presented to the Conference. The report was, on motion, laid on the table.

Dr. Smith also offered an appendix to report No. 3, which contemplated the establishment of a German paper, to be published in Texas; which was laid on the table for the present.

Dr. Doggett, chairman of the committee on Education, presented the report of said committee, which was read, and a motion to lay it on the table having failed, an amendment was offered by Dr. Drake, which, on motion of Mr. Dorman, was laid on the table.

Mr. McTyeire moved to strike out the 3d resolution, which recognized, under specified restrictions, the appointment of traveling preachers to literary institutions; which the mover advocated in some pertinent remarks, in which he took the ground that the profession of teaching and that of preaching the gospel, were in themselves separate and distinct, and that men engaged in the latter, should not turn aside to the former, at least as a general thing.

Mr. McMahon hoped the report would pass as it was. It was pertinent, proper, and its provisions were necessary to meet the existing wants of the Church and people. Knowledge should be sanctified, and through what medium would this be more likely to be done than by many of God's ministers. They had proved themselves worthy and useful, and he hoped no such restrictions as those contemplated by the motion would ever be put upon them.

Mr. Crouch had but few words to say. No one pretended to affirm that we could, as a Church, do what we should, without bearing our part in the work of popular education; and he believed it was equally clear, that to do this work as we should, we must call in the aid of the ministry.

After a remark or two from Mr. Burton, the motion to amend was withdrawn.

Mr. Johnson moved the previous question, which was sustained; the question was taken and the report was adopted.

Mr. McMahon, chairman of the committee on Missions, offered report No. 5, which was read, and, on motion, adopted.

Dr. Summers, chairman of the committee on the Tract Cause, offered a report embracing a constitution for a Tract Society of the M. E. Church, South, which was, on motion, adopted.

A paper on the subject of colportage was presented and laid on the table.

Mr. Pearce, from the committee on the American Bible Society, offered a report, which was read, and the rule which required it to lay on the table for one day being suspended, it was, on motion, adopted.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from A. McKay, in reference to the boundary between the North and South Carolina Conferences; which memorial was, on motion, laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. W. A. Smith, the consideration of the report No. 1, of the committee on Books, was resumed. Item 6th, which was under consideration at the time of adjournment on yesterday afternoon, was read. This item referred to the rates at which books should be sold by the Agents.

Dr. Winans moved that the closing member of the last sentence in the item be stricken out. He moved this because he was opposed to any plan which proposed doing away annual dividends to worn-out preachers, etc. To this he was opposed, because this conference could not, without violation of right, take the course proposed by the report. A sacred obligation rested upon the Church to make such dividends to worn-out preachers, etc., as the increase of the book operation might warrant. If he were satisfied that expediency were against him, he would still occupy the stand he did; it was a principle of *right*, and not expediency, which was involved in the question, and it was *right* which governed him. He did not believe the U. S. Court would have given a decision in our favor but for the belief that the funds would have been used agreeably to the discipline of the Church.

Mr. Crouch wished to state a fact. The discipline required that the proceeds of the Book Concern should not be applied in any but one specified way; but it was perfectly competent for the General Conference to direct such a management of the Book Concern as that there should be no material profits. This was what the report proposed to do. He, therefore, favored it.

Dr. Green did not think that such dividends tended to assist those for whose benefit they were set apart; as, when such claimants were thrown upon the sense of justice in the Church, they fared the best. Besides, as the report provided for the support of the Bishops from the Book Concern, it would relieve the several annual conferences to at least the extent of $500 each a year, and allow the larger appropriations to worn-out preachers.

Dr. W. A. Smith agreed with Dr. Green, and explained the object of the committee in reporting as they had. He was satisfied; he knew Dr. Winans was mistaken in his suppositions as to the grounds on which the Church suit was decided. The principles alluded to by Dr. W. did not enter into the decision of the suit. He (Dr. S.) was concerned, and knew what he said.

Mr. Langhorne was surprised to hear the opinions expressed by those who advocated the report. He thought their course was in direct opposition to the course of the ministers and doctrines of the Church since 1844, as well as before.

Mr. Evans called for the previous question, which call was sustained; the main question was put, and the 6th item of the report was adopted.

The 7th item in the report was read. This referred, among other things, to the number of which the Book Committee should consist.

Dr. Hamilton moved to strike out the number five and insert seven.

Mr. Rodford moved that the proposed amendment lie on the table, which prevailed; and the question was taken on the adoption of the item, and it was adopted.

The 8th item was read. This referred to the publication of a Quarterly Review, Lady's Companion, etc.

Mr. Allen proposed to strike out "Lady's Companion," and insert Monthly Magazine.

Mr. Allen advocated the change, because he believed a monthly, such as he proposed, would do all that the other did, and more; it would be better in every respect.

Dr. Henkle hoped they would not displace the Lady's Companion. It had a large subscription list, and its assets were above its liabilities.

Dr. Drake hoped we would have both papers; we needed both, and he thought both could be sustained.

Mr. Johnson was not satisfied that it was best to continue the Lady's Companion. It had been shown that the collections on subscriptions had not met the liabilities by several thousand dollars. If the subscription list were valuable, it could be transferred to a good Monthly; if not valuable, it was not desirable. He was satisfied that we had no need of so many different papers.

Dr. Whitford Smith wished to know in reference to this, and all other papers, whether they were or were not paying their own way. This would determine his vote.

Dr. Green explained in reference to the Lady's Companion, and hoped it would be continued.

Dr. Hamilton thought it obvious that the Lady's Companion had not met the wants or expectations of the Church and the community; and hoped it might be merged into a monthly of a high character.

Mr. Dorman concurred with Dr. Hamilton.

Dr. Henkle explained; expectation had not been met, because the means had not been at command. He hoped the paper would be continued, and the means afforded by which it would be elevated in its character.

Dr. Boring thought the question in reference to all Church papers was, whether they did good, and not whether they made money; if they did good, they should be sustained.

Mr. Ferguson called for the main question, which was put, and the 8th item of the report was adopted.

Conference then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—MAY 29.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Early in the chair; and was opened with divine service by Dr. Parsons.

The Secretary read the following resolution of Dr. Wightman, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Conference be, and they are hereby respectfully tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Peabody for the cordial and elegant entertainment given to the members on Saturday afternoon last, at their Strawberry Plantation; and for the high gratification thus furnished us in witnessing so worthy a specimen of the horticultural resources of the South, in the development of which, Mr. Peabody has long been recognized by the country as an ardent and successful pioneer, both in his editorial labors in the horticultural department of that excellent journal, the "Soil of the South," and in the practical operations of his theories of improvement. And further, that the Secretary of Conference be instructed to furnish this resolution to our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody.

Bishop Kavanaugh took the chair, and called for reports from standing committees.

Dr. W. A. Smith, chairman of the committee on Books, presented report No. 5, which was read, and, on motion, adopted.

Mr. McMahon, chairman of the committee on Missions, offered a report, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

Dr. Winans offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That when any member shall move that the pending question be now put, the vote on such motion shall be taken without debate, and if two-thirds of the members voting shall sustain the call for the previous question, the chair shall put it without debate, and that the resolution providing for taking the *previous* question be, and hereby is, rescinded.

Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution referring to a claim preferred against this conference by the widow of the late Dr. Latta, for services rendered by her husband as editor of the Louisville Advocate; which resolution was referred to the committee on Books.

Dr. W. A. Smith moved to take up the unfinished business in report No. 1 of the committee on Books, which was agreed to; and the 9th item of said report was taken up. The item referred to the establishment of Depositories.

On motion of Dr. Wightman, the report was amended by adding Charleston to the list of places at which Depositories should be established.

Dr. Drake moved to further amend the report by striking out the names of Memphis and Knoxville; which motion was subsequently withdrawn, and Dr. Whiteford Smith offered a substitute, referring the whole subject of Depositories to the judgment and subsequent action of the Book Agent; which substitute was, on motion of T. Johnson, laid on the table.

It was then moved to read the names of places proposed for Depositories, one by one, and act on them separately.

Mr. Rosser offered an amendment, which was laid on the table.

The names of the places were called, and Richmond, Va., Cherleston, S. C., Louisville, Ky., New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Galveston, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., were selected as places for Book Depositories.

Mr. Hoard moved to add Prattsville, Ala., to the list, which motion was lost, and after an effort at verbal alterations, the 9th item of the report was adopted.

The 10th item was then taken up. This item provides for the appointment of editors of Church papers at Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., New Orleans, La., Galveston, Texas, and San Francisco, Cal.

After some discussion, the 10th item was laid on the table in order to first settle a principle involved in the 12th item; which item was then taken up, and Dr. Drake moved to strike out all the proviso of the item.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment to this, which was laid on the table.

The vote being taken on Dr. Drake's motion, it was lost, and the 12th item of the report was adopted.

The 10th and 11th items were read and adopted.

The report was then adopted as a whole.

Dr. Winans offered a resolution calling for an afternoon session, and providing that the election for book agents, editors, etc., be made the order of the day.

Mr. Keener offered a substitute, which was laid on the table, and the resolution of Dr. Winans was adopted.

On motion, conference then proceeded to the consideration of report No 3 of the committee on Books. That part of the report which had not been previously acted on, was read.

The first item, referring to loans to be granted to certain papers, was taken up.

Mr. Langhorne was opposed to making any such loans. He did not believe the conference had any right to act thus.

Dr. Drake agreed in the main with Mr. Langhorne.

Dr. W. A. Smith explained, and showed that such a measure as was contemplated by the report, would benefit the Church as well as the papers. Such a course had been pursued in other instances heretofore with great profit to the Church. In reference to the sacredness of the book fund, he thought he understood that as well as others. There was no difficulty from that quarter. He was sure of this, though he might be unable to satisfy some others of the fact.

Mr. Rosser had constitutional difficulties in this case. The conference could appropriate the produce of the book concern only in one way; while in this instance we had no produce to divide, and such loans could not be made from the capital until the constitution was changed.

Dr. Green had only to say, that as we had no proceeds, the best we could do with our capital, was to put it to work; and he believed that it would be as profitable to the Church in this as any other way; loans of this kind had been made by the Church, and subsequently returned; while the use of it was made profitable to the Church. He was in favor of the report.

Dr. Winans did not think there was any constitutional difficulty in the way of the proposition. If we believed such loans were right and necessary, we could make them. The book concern had two objects—first, an instrument of distributing religious knowledge, and, secondly, to afford, when possible, something to aid superannuated preachers, etc. Wherever the first design was properly carried out, there would always be proceeds, and these should of course be applied as contemplated in the discipline. But, were it otherwise, where there are no proceeds to be so considered, its affairs should be so managed as to create profits to be applied as contemplated.

Mr. Whipple was from one of the younger conferences, and they had some interest in the matter. Their papers had contributed much to an increase in the annual collections for the superannuated preachers missionary society, etc. Give them a little assistance, and they would do more for the Church and themselves.

Mr. Pierce, of Miss., would vote for the report provided it were distinctly understood that these papers thus aided should be tendered to this conference at its next session.

As the time for adjournment was near, Mr. Burton obtained the floor and made some observations.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Redford and McDaniel after to-day.

After which, on motion, conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met at 3½ o'clock, Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair; divine service by Dr. L. Pierce.

The journals of the morning session were read and approved.

Bishop Capers then took the chair.

Dr. Winans moved that conference proceed to the order of the day, which was the election of book agents, editors, etc.

Dr. W. A. Smith offered, as a substitute, that we resume the consideration of report No. 3 of the committee on Books. This prevailed, and the report was taken up. The item immediately before the conference was that which proposed loans for the aid of certain church papers.

Mr. Parks stated his objections to the policy of *loaning* amounts to destitute papers. He was in favor of *giving* what might be deemed necessary. The main object of the book Concern was to furnish the country with cheap religious literature; dividends were secondary altogether.

Dr. W. A. Smith agreed fully in this view of the main object of the book fund. What might be deemed advisable, years hence, was matter for future action; at present our duty to use the fund in its appropriate way. He went for giving the papers the aid they asked for.

Bishop Soule, without attempting to give reasons for his opinion, stated that the question was one of no ordinary interest, which involving a principle or precedent. He understood that the decision of the conference in regard to the property, had a tall bearing on consideration of the claims of superannuated preachers, etc. He conceived that the application of the funds was to be governed by the chapter laid down in the book of Discipline. With regard to the appropriation of the profits of the book fund in a loan to certain papers as a financial operation, so far as it was a business transaction, we must look to the probable profits. He was glad to hear that these papers were financially sound and prosperous; he could not see why they should not insure. He feared that there would not be much profit.

It was then moved that the several items be called one by one, and action be taken by reference to them separately. This was provailed, and the New Orleans Advocate was called. The report proposed to loan the paper $6,000.

Mr. McDaniel moved to strike out and insert $2,000.

Mr. Keener explained the condition of the paper, its wants, etc., stating that at present, it had been published by the Book Committee. He wished the Church to provide an office with fixtures, and make the paper its own, by increasing the subscription price from $1,50 to $2,00 per annum, if deemed expedient. The present subscription list was near 6,000, and he thought with the prospect fair for an extensive circulation.

Mr. McDaniel withdrew his motion.

Dr. Drake offered, as a substitute, that the Book Committee procure the paper, and establish it under the control of the General Conference, provided that not more than $6,000 be expended upon the paper.

The Memphis Advocate was then called, which the committee proposed loaning $6,000.

Mr. Harris set forth the condition and prospects of this paper.

Mr. Cobb also spoke in reference to the Memphis paper, and set forth an exhibit of its assets and liabilities, the amount of subscription, etc.

Mr. Harris then moved that the Memphis Christian Advocate be adopted as a Conference paper.

After remarks by sundry brethren, Mr. Ferguson called for the pending question, the call being sustained, the question was put, and the resolution adopted.

St. Louis Advocate was called; the committee reported in favor of lending it $6,000, which report was adopted, and the loan granted.

The Holston Advocate was called; the committee proposed loaning $5,000.

Dr. Patton explained the condition of the paper; the report was adopted and the loan granted.

The Christian Observer, a paper proposed to be published at San Francisco, Cal., was called. The committee recommended a loan of $5,000 for this purpose.

Dr. Boring moved to amend the report by striking out 5 and inserting $10,000. This motion he sustained by some remarks, setting forth the present condition and prospects of the Church in that country.

Bishop Soule concurred in the remarks of Dr. Boring, and stated that it must not be given up, never! A paper and book depository were needed there, and ought to be granted.

Dr. Green thought we should be careful in matters of this kind, we were about to appropriate more money than we had, and had got ourselves in serious difficulties. He thought the whole work of California and the adjacent had better be thrown on the Missionary Society.

Dr. Boring's amendment, on motion of Mr. Cowles, was laid on the table.

The vote was taken and the report was adopted, and $5000 ordered to be loaned. On motion the report was then adopted as a whole.

Dr. Parsons moved that when conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by making it 8½ o'clock to-morrow; which motion prevailed.

Conference then, on motion, proceeded to the election of two book agents.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

E. Stevenson (elected)	
J. E. Evans	
J. B. McFerrin	
F. A. Owen	
T. W. Dorman	
R. Abbey	
Scattering	

Second Ballot.

Evans	
Owen	
McFerrin	
Scattering	

Third Ballot.

Owen	
Evans	
Scattering	

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—MAY 30.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Capers in the chair; religious exercises by Mr. Hoard.

The journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Dr. Parsons, by leave of conference, presented a resolution in reference to the Pacific Conference, which was adopted.

Dr. Wightman moved that the Bishops be requested to select from the reports on the Secretary's table, such business as in their judgment demanded immediate notion, and present them for the consideration of the conference. On this, the previous question was called and sustained. The question was taken and the motion adopted.

It was then moved to suspend the regular order of the day, to take up certain reports of committees, which motion was sustained.

The chair then called for the reports of standing committees.

Dr. Lee presented report No. 7, from the committee on Ittineracy, which was read, together with a substitute presented by two members of the committee.

A motion was made to suspend the rule, in order to take action on the substitute.

Mr. Anthony moved that this motion lie on the table, which was lost, and the rule suspended.

Mr. Thorn on offered an amendment, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Garrett then moved to lay the substitute on the table, which motion prevailed, and the substitute was laid on the table.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Mr. Bleckwell then offered another substitute for the report of the committee, which was laid on the table. Then on motion, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Dr. Lee then offered report No. 8, which was read.

Mr. Nicholson offered a substitute, but the conference refusing to suspend the rule requiring it to lie on the table one day, no action was had upon it.

The report of the committee then came up for action.

Several substitutes were voted down, and the report was finally adopted.

It was then, on motion of Mr. Dermen, resolved that the vote fixing the time of adjournment for to-day, be reconsidered.

On motion of Dr. Lee, it was resolved that the time of adjournment be indefinitely postponed.

It was then moved, that the resolution requesting the Bishops to bring forward business, etc., be reconsidered, which was not adopted.

The chair, then under the rule previously adopted, presented report No. 7, of the committee on Revisals, which was read and adopted.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the report of commissioners in the church suit, was then presented, and its several items adopted—the 2d unanimously by a rising vote.

The report No. 1, of the committee on Boundaries, was then presented and taken up item by item and adopted.

This report provides for a division of the Arkansas conference, so as to form an Arkansas and Washita conference.

The Pacific Conference boundary was so changed as to embrace the whole of the State of California, and all that part of the Territory of New Mexico lying west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Kansas Mission Conference includes the Territory of Kansas, and that part of the Territory of New Mexico on the east of the Rocky Mountains.

By resolution, the preachers of the Kansas Mission Conference, were instructed to meet with the St. Louis Conference, until such time as the Bishops may direct otherwise.

The report of the committee on Biographies of Bishops McKendree and Soule, was presented for the action of the conference.

The report proposes that Bishop Paine prepare the work for publication, and tenders to Bishop Soule the respectful acknowledgments of the General Conference for his proffered aid and the papers of Bishop McKendree, which he has put at the disposal of the Biographer. The report was adopted.

The report No. 1, of the committee on Revisals, was presented for action. It was considered item by item, and after some amendments and verbal alterations, it was adopted. The report provides for a new section in the Discipline, in reference to the office of Trustees to church property, defining more clearly their duties, mode of appointment, powers, etc.

It was then resolved, that when conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3½ o'clock.

Conference then adjourned.

Twenty-seventh Day—May 31.

Conference met at 8½ o'clock, Bishop Pierce in the chair; divine service by Mr. Harrison.

The journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Dr. Parsons offered a resolution declaring Messrs. Stevenson and Owen, successors to John Early, and entitled to all the privileges of the charter of the Book Concern. This was adopted.

Bishop Early took the chair.

Dr. Pierce presented a resolution respecting class meetings, which after some remarks, was laid on the table.

Report No. 6, of the committee on Episcopacy, was taken up, and on motion, was adopted.

Report No. 6, of the committee on Revisals, was taken up. This has reference to the allowance of ministers. The report was read, and the minority report also.

Dr. Green presented a paper containing a proposed chapter on allowance of preachers, for insertion in the Discipline, which he offered as an amendment to the regular report of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the minority report was laid on the table.

Mr. Parker moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Cowles moved a substitute to Dr. Green's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Ferguson offered a substitute for the whole subject, which, on motion of Mr. Stacy, was laid on the table.

Dr. Green then moved that the amendment offered by himself, and the report, be harmonized.

Mr. Dorman moved a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the whole subject was referred to a committee of three.

The chair appointed Messrs. Johnson, Green and Hamilton upon this committee, who, on motion, were allowed to retire, and instructed to bring in a report this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Deems, the election of officers was made the order of the day at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Parker offered a motion for reconsideration of the motion of the conference orlginating deputations of traveling elders from different sections of the connection, to attend the autumnal annual meeting of Bishops and Missionary board.

The vote was reconsidered, and that part of the constitution of the Missionary Society which refers to the subject before mentioned, was stricken out, and the committee of traveling elders dismissed.

A resolution of Dr. W. A. Smith, giving the college of Bishops the privilege of presenting their objections to any rule or regulation adopted by the General Conference, which in their opinion, is unconstitutional, and requiring a subsequent vote of two-thirds in favor of the rule or regulation. This was adopted.

Report No. 2, of the committee on Revisals, was taken up and passed on, item by item; the report referring mainly to verbal alterations in the book of Discipline. Several amendments were made, and the report as a whole, was adopted.

Conference then adjourned to 3½ o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Conference met at 3½ o'clock, and was opened with divine service by Mr. Cummings. Bishop Early in the chair.

The journal was read, and Bishop Paine took the chair.

Dr. Stevenson offered a resolution requesting a copy by the Secretary, of all action respecting the Book Concern, which was ordered.

Mr. Johnson from the special committee on Revisals, presented a report on the subject of the support of the ministry. Several amendments were suggested and adopted, and the report was finally adopted in full. This report fixes the allowance of a single man at *only* $150; of a married man at *only* $300; besides family and traveling expenses; for children under 7 years of age $25; for children over 7 and under 16 years, $40.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of book committee, editors, etc., and the following was the result:

Book Committee—Messrs. McFerrin, Green, Gardner, Hamilton and Evans.

Editors of Sunday School Books, Tracts and books of general catalogue—Dr. T. O. Summers.

Editor of Lady's Companion and Sunday School Visitor—L. D. Huston.

Quarterly Review—Dr. D. S. Doggett.

Nashville Christian Advocate—Dr. J. B. McFerrin.

Richmond Christian Advocate—Dr. L. M. Lee.

Southern Christian Advocate—E. H. Myers.

Holston Christian Advocate—S. Patton.

St. Louis Christian Advocate—Dr. R. McAnally.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—H. N. McTyeire.

Memphis Christian Advocate—J. E. Cobb.

Texas Christian Advocate—C. C. Gillespie.

California Christian Observer—Dr. Jesse Boring.

The place for holding the next General Conference was then chosen; Nashville, Tenn., being the selection after several ballots. The time fixed on, was May, 1858.

Dr. Wightman offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

Resolved, That the cordial acknowledgments of the General Conference are due and are hereby expressed to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity, for the kind and elegant hospitalities tendered us during the session now closing. The members of the Conference unite in the earnest prayer that all spiritual and temporal blessings in Christ Jesus, may be granted them from the "Father of Mercies."

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Conference are hereby presented to the Pastory and Members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches of this city, and of the Baptist church in Girard, Ala., for the use of their houses of worship during the session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Conference are hereby offered to the members of the Columbus bar, for the use of their desks kindly tendered to the conference.

Resolved, That our cordial acknowledgments are due to the committee of arrangements for their particular and constant attention to the wants and comfort of the members.

Resolved furthermore, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the papers of the city, and read from the pulpits of the several churches on Sunday next.

Conference then adjourned to meet at 8½ o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday Night, May 31.

Conference convened at 8½ o'clock, Bishop Paine in the chair, and was opened with the usual religious exercises by Mr. Branham.

The journal was read.

Mr. Hoston offered a resolution of thanks to the Secretary and his assistants, directing a suitable testimonial to be presented them by the book agents.

Mr. Allen moved a vote of thanks to Dr. M. Woodruff, of Columbus, for his attention in furnishing stationary for the use of the conference.

On motion of Dr. W. A. Smith, reports, No. 6, of the committee on Episcopacy, was so far reconsidered as to have the word *depose* stricken out.

Report No. 5, of the committee on Revisals, was taken up, read and adopted, item by item.

Report No. 4, of the same committee, was taken up, amended, and adopted, item by item.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Keener was laid on the table.

A collection was here proposed and taken up for the sexton, carriers, etc.

Dr. W. A. Smith offered a motion changing somewhat the language in the ordination service in the consecration of Bishops, which was adopted.

Dr. Hamilton proposed a resolution respecting the charter fund, which was laid on the table.

The report of the committee on Temperance, was taken up and read.

Mr. W. Patton proposed a substitute, which, on motion, was laid on the table.

The report was then adopted.

The report No. 2, of the committee on Missions, was taken up, and that part which referred to the Maysville church, was adopted.

Report No. 3, of the same committee, was read and adopted.

Mr. Langhorne offered a resolution in reference to the election of stewards, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

Dr. Stevenson presented a resolution, for the publication of the Discipline and Journals.

The chairman of the committee on Missions had leave to withdraw report No. 1.

Dr. Parsons presented a resolution in regard to the publication of the papers of the late Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, asking attention of the editor and book agents. Adopted.

A paper recommending a system of the colportage in the annual conferences, was read, and on motion, laid on the table. The publication of the plan, however, was ordered in the church papers.

Report No. 2, of the committee on Missions, was presented and adopted.

Mr. Marvin offered a resolution, giving liberty to the book agents to publish, if they deem it advisable, a monthly magazine of high literary character.

Dr. Summers was requested to continue the editorial supervision of the Sunday School Visitor, and Dr. Henkle of the Lady's Companion, to the close of the volume.

Bishop Paine then announced to the conference the plan of Episcopal visitations for the next four years.

On motion of Dr. W. A. Smith, it was resolved that the general book editor and Dr. Wightman, the committee appointed to publish the Discipline, be requested to make certain revisions in regard to the charter fund, and report to the next General Conference.

A motion of Mr. Fly, to the same effect was adopted.

The journal was then read up, and after singing and prayer of Bishop Capers, conference adjourned with the benediction.

By request we publish the Preachers' Course of Study.

First Year.—Bible as to Doctrines; Wesley's Sermons; Fletcher's Appeal; English Grammar; Composition.

Second Year.—Bible as to Sacraments and Ordinances; Watson's Life of Wesley; Watson's Apology; Fletcher's Christian Perfection; Ancient Geography; Discipline; Composition; Henkle's Analysis of Church Government.

Third Year.—Bible as to History and Chronology; Ruter's Church History; Watson's Institutes—parts I and II; Rhetoric—Blair's University Edition; Composition, or Sermon; Summers on Baptism.

Fourth Year.—Bible Generally; Watson's Institutes—parts III and IV; Powell on Succession; Old Christianity vs. Papal Novelties, by G. Ousley; Logic; Sermon.

N. O. District Quarterly Meetings.

McGehee—June 11th, Quarterly Conference, 13th; Love-feast, 12th.

Colored Charges—Quar. Conf., June 16th.

Felicity Street—June 18th, Quar. Conference, 20th; Love-feast, 19th.

German Missions—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Quar. Conf., 23d; Sacrament, 25th, at Drysdale street; Love-feast, 3 P. M.

Thibodaux—July 1st and 2d.

Lafourche and B. Black Cir. and Mission—July 8th and 9th, at Houma.

Plaquemine—July 15th and 16th.

Baton Rouge—July 22d and 23d.

N. Orleans Circuit—Quar. Conf., July 20th, 5 P. M., at Algiers; Sacrament, July 30th; Love-feast, 3½ P. M.

Moreau Street—Quar. Conf., Aug. 3d; Love-feast, Aug. 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Examination and Commencement of LaGrange College.

LaGrange, May 22, 1854.

The above exercises will begin on Thursday the 6th of July, and close on Wednesday the 12th.

The commencement sermon will be preached by the Rev. S. G. Starks, A. M., on Sabbath preceding commencement.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place on Monday the 10th. On Tuesday the Literary Societies will be addressed by Hon. Joseph Cobb, of Mississippi, and the Alumni Association by the Rev. Prof. Ross. In the evening the Junior Exhibition will take place.

Wednesday will be the day of Commencement, when addresses will be delivered by the graduating class, degrees conferred, and a baccalaureate address delivered by the President.

The visiting committees of the three patronizing Conferences, the friends of the College, and the public generally, are most cordially invited to attend.

THOS. P. HATCH,
Secretary of the Faculty.

OBITUARY.

Died—Of Congestive Fever, in Bossier parish, La., on the 22d May, Mrs. Mary B. Hodges, wife of Gen. John L. Hodges, in the 36th year of her age—leaving a husband, seven children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

The subject of this notice was amiable in all the relations of life. As a wife she was affectionate and confiding; as a mother, fond and devoted; as a friend, kind and generous; as a mistress, humane and just; and as a Christian, zealous and consistent.

She had been a pious and acceptable member of the Baptist Church since the year 1846; and it is a source of consolation to her friends to believe that she died in the exercise of that Christian faith by which she seemed ever sustained, and that she has gone to that rest which awaits the finally faithful.

At the family residence in Rankin county, Miss., on the 14th day of March, 1854, in bright hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave, Mrs. Charlotte Lane Evans, wife of Dr. H. G. Evans.

Sister Evans was born near Winchester, Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1805; was converted at Ebenezer Camp-ground; joined the M. E. Church in Shelby county, Ala., in 1823, and was attached to what was known as Ashley's Church, of which Richard Hillsy was Class-leader. She was married to her now bereaved husband on the 5th day of November, 1829, in Shelby county, Alabama. Since which time she has lived in Winston and Neshoba counties, Miss., and in Claiborne and Washita parishes, La., where her house has always been the home of the Methodist preacher. She cherished and honored the rules and doctrines of her Church, and felt them to be almost of as binding obligation to her as the teachings of the Bible. She was a *Methodist* in reality; always arranging her domestic affairs on Saturday so that each member of the family could enjoy the privileges and immunities of the Sabbath. She was exemplary in all the relations of life—being, as wife, mother, mistress and friend, a model for imitation. As a Christian, she was consistent—living in the enjoyment of religion, and never expressing a doubt as to her acceptance. She was a friend to the friendless, and a helper of the distressed.

Sister Evans's health has been quite feeble during the last four years; frequently very low from palpitation of the heart; and though in very poor health, she expressed a strong desire to take part in tenting at Sinai camp-ground last fall, saying that she knew it would be her last. She was confined by severe sickness for about two months before her death; during which she invariably said she would never get well again; and when speaking of any thing that was to take place during the year, she always observed that the family would live to see it, but she would not. Shortly before her death, she called her children and servants around her bed, and seeing them weep, she told them that they ought to rejoice and not weep, because she would soon exchange a life of suffering for one of everlasting enjoyment—exhorting them and the neighbors present, individually, to meet her in Heaven. She seemed to have had a presentiment that she would die at 4 o'clock. On the day of her death, and while looking at the clock about 1 o'clock, she remarked that it was a long time until 4 o'clock. Shortly before which hour, placing herself in a proper position, and arranging her hands upon her breast, she soon afterwards (and as she had expected at that hour) quietly and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus; realizing indeed that

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are"

Jas. MacLennan.

Rankin Circuit, Miss. Conf.,
May, 1854.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE BROOKLYN RIOT.

New York, June 4.—A terrible riot has broken out in the city of Brooklyn, originating in a row between the Catholics and Protestants, and afterward carried on with fire arms, resulting in great loss of life. So far seven or eight Americans are reported to have been killed, and fifty or sixty wounded. An Irish company known as the "Shields Guards" is out in full force, shooting down the Americans in the streets. The excitement is tremendous and extends to this city.

Baltimore, June 5.—The latest accounts from Brooklyn state that the military had been called out, the Irish troops having turned out voluntarily. A policeman and a boy had been killed. A serious collision was apprehended, and great excitement continued to prevail.

Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, June 5.—A fire occurred here this morning, by which the office of the Courier newspaper was slightly damaged.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 6.—The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 24th May, one week later than the accounts brought by the Asia. The following is a summary of her commercial news.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, May 24.—Holders have been pressing in the market during the past week, and the sales, since the departure of the Asia, embrace 41,000 bales, of which 2000 have been taken for speculation, and 5000 for export. Prices according to the circular of Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Co., have declined about ¼d., and they quote as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼c., Middling 5½c., Fair Uplands 6¼c., and Middling Orleans 5d. Other circulars quote the rates as nominal, and others again make the decline ¼ to ½d., the principal deduction being on the Middling and lower grades.

The market for Breadstuffs has been dull and drooping. Dennistoun & Co. say the market opened at the beginning of the week with a good demand, but prices fell off toward the close, though the demand continued fair. They quote Flour as having declined 1s. per barrel, closing at 38s. 6d. for Western Canal and 40s. 3d. per barrel for Ohio.

The same house reports that Corn had advanced 6d per quarter, with a fair demand and quote yellow and mixed at 42s, and white at 42s 6d per quarter, the demand being fair from the trade and holders firm at these rates at the close. Other circulars, however, quote white at 40s to 41s per quarter.

Gardner & Co. report the Pork market firm, while Lard has declined 8s. per cwt.

Money Market.

The Money market at London has been more stringent, but the rates for Consols have advanced.

Havre Cotton Market.

Advices from Havre to the 24th May, report the Cotton market without any change of moment. The demand had been fair, and theseles embraced 9000 bales.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, June 7.—The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 31st May, being four days later than the accounts brought by the Niagara. The following summary of her news embraces the only items of special interest.

The Russians at the last advices were endeavoring to cut off the communication between Vienna and Silistria. The combined fleets were still cruising off Sebastopol.

The Greek Bishop had arrived at Pesth as a Russian emissary. Important papers were were found on him. [We give this as it came over the wires, without attempting to explain its meaning. *Eds.*]

The rebellion in Thessaly continued to make headway.

It was rumored that the Russians had found themselves unable to defend the seaboard and had evacuated their positions on the Caucasus, but afterwards returned to an important post, where they were attacked by the Circnsians, with the loss of 1500 men taken prisoners.

The Castle of Gustafschun had been destroyed, and 1500 men made prisoners.

[From some cause, which we do not understand, we have failed to receive our usual dispatch of the commercial news by the Arctic.—*Eds.*]

Philadelphia Election.

Philadelphia, June 7.—The first municipal election since the consolidation of the city took place yesterday, and resulted in favor of the Whigs and Know-Nothings, which two parties have acted together. Conrad, the Whig candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a majority of about 8500 votes, and the other Whig candidates on the charter ticket have similar majorities. The returns so far show 19 Whigs and 3 Democrats and Reformers elected to the Select Board, and 43 Whigs, 11 Democrats and 3 Reformers to the Common Council.

Ohio River—Steamboats—Markets.

Cincinnati, June 7.—The river here has fallen 9 inches during the last 24 hours. Flour is firm, with sales of 1000 bbls. at $7 95 per bbl. Whisky has further declined, and is now selling at 21½c. per gallon.

Louisville, June 7.—The steamboats Wm. Noble, Lexington, R. J. Ward and Tropic have arrived, and the Mary Hunt, Glendy Burke and Glandaln have departed for New Orleans. The river is rising very slowly, with 6 feet 4 inches water in the canal.

By the Southern Mail.

Washington Election.

Washington, June 6.—The majority of Mr. Towers, the Reform candidate for Mayor of this city, is 440.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Baltimore, June 6.—The Hon. John F. Snodgrass, Member of Congress from the 12th district of Virginia, died yesterday near Parkersburg, in that State.

Eastern Mail.

Mobile, June 8.—The Eastern mail has arrived, with dates from New York of the morning of the 3d inst., and the remainder of the foreign letters by the Asia.

Mobile Market.

Mobile, June 8.—The Cotton market here has been depressed by the Niagara's accounts, and but little was done yesterday.

The Indiana State Sentinel gives, from reliable data, the population of the principal cities and towns of Indiana. In this statement New Albany is set down as containing a population of 17,000; Indianapolis 16,100; Madison 14,000; Evansville 10,000; Lafayette 9,000.

Details of the News by the Asia.

The mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool, afternoon of Saturday, 20th, arrived at New York about 5½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

The United States mail steamer Arctic sailed from Liverpool at half past 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, 17th, with 120 passengers, a full cargo, and the usual mails. When about ten miles west of Tuskar light, she struck upon a sunken wreck or rock, and was found to be sinking water. Capt. Luce immediately put about, and telegraphed to the shore. The information was at once sent forward to Liverpool. The steam-tug Dreadnaught was dispatched to meet the Arctic returning off Point Lynas, and accompanied her back to the Mersey. About twenty of her passengers got on board the Dreadnaught, but the rest, having every confidence in the noble ship, remained on board. The Arctic arrived in the river at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, and was taken into dock. Her machinery is but slightly injured. Such of the passengers as could procure berths have come on in the Asia, but the majority will await the Arctic's return. Her mails are forwarded by the Asia.

Another absurd story about the wreck of the City of Glasgow, and the carrying of her passengers to the coast of Africa, had been ascertained to be a pure fabrication.

The steamship Sarah Sands, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Friday, the 19th. On the 8th and 9th, in lat. 44:52, lon. 48:58, fell in with large quantities of ice; was detained 24 hours, but received no injury.

The steamer Unicorn was spoken 3 P. M. of Friday, 19th, six miles east of Eddystone, all well, and has, no doubt, since arrived at Southampton, though not telegraphed.

Intelligence from the Falkland Islands states that the United States corvette Germantown had demanded from Her British Majesty's brig Express some prisoners who had been detained for trespassing on British fishing grounds. The captain of the Express refused, when the captain of the Germantown wrote an imperious demand for them, threatening, if it was not complied with, he would fire in the Express, and he beat to quarters and run his guns out. The captain of the Express, however, maintained his position, and delivered up the prisoners to the civil authorities, by whom they were fined. The affair is stated to have occasioned some acrid correspondence between the United States and British authorities, which had been forwarded to the respective Governments.

A decree in the Madrid Gazette authorizes the firm of Zangroniz & Co. to establish a line of eight steamers between Havana and Havre or Liverpool, or any other ports of France and England.

The following summary of news was, in part, prepared by our Liverpool correspondent for the steamer Arctic.

Austria is reported to have sent her ultimatum to Russia. Prussia's position is unchanged.

Spain refuses to meet Mr. Soulé's demand, but will remit the fine of $6000, levied on the owners of the Black Warrior.

Via Trieste, it is stated that the British and French ministers left Athens May 3.

Greece will be occupied by 15,000 Anglo-French and is blockaded by the fleet.

The war news, by the Asia, is interesting, and the next will be more so if France and England, as reported, intend to invade Russia.

The number of Greeks expelled from Constantinople, during the month of April, was 14,000, and 2000 had become Ottoman subjects, to escape the operation of the decree.

A great fire had occurred at Constantinople; nearly 1000 wooden houses were destroyed.

It is announced that on the 7th January the French took possession of the Isles of Pines.

Prussia is reported to have ordered a levy of 100,000 men.

One hundred thousand men are to be encamped in the Pas de Calais, namely: 60,000 around Boulogne in four camps, 25,000 at Hellaut and St. Omer, and the cavalry in the villages nearest to the sea-coast. The destination of this force is unknown to the public.

A steam gun-boat, named the Jasper, on the way to join Napier's fleet, blew up at Beachy Head. The crew, thirty-three in number, escaped in the boats, and were picked up at sea by a Liverpool ship.

On the 12th, the British Baltic fleet took possession of Boomersund, on the Island of Aland.

Capt. Barclay, of Ury, a celebrated sporting character in his day, and the *inventor* of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours, died at his residence at Ury, Scotland, 8th inst., aged 75.

The War.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated the 10th, announces that the outer works of Sebastopol has been cannonaded by the French and English fleets, with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the place, previous to a general attack. The Russians retire from the exposed forts.

Dispatches have been received at Vienna, from the head-quarters of Omar Pasha, giving a favorable account of the recent operations of his forces on more than one point of his position.

The Russian corps which was known to have been collected at Turnu, near the mouth of the Aluta, is stated to have been repulsed on the 28th of April, with a loss of 1500 men, by the Turks quartered at Nicopolis under Sali Pacha.

On the 2d of May another Russian detachment was beaten at Radova, not far from Krajevo. There is every reason to believe these reports to be accurate and authentic.

It was further reported that the Russians had received a severe check at Silistria, but the news requires confirmation.

From Kalafat, an engagement is reported between six squadrons of Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars, near Radasn, on the 4th of May. The Cossacks were defeated, and lost 60 horses, 2 guns, and 130 men killed.

Twenty-two merchant ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.

The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea. Ferik Ahmet Pacha is in command, and Hassan Pacha (Egyptian) second. The fleet had on board 5000 men, 50,000 stand of arms, and 200 cannon; also, money and stores for disembarkation at Abasia.

Mushaver Pacha (Capt. Slade,) was on board as Vice Admiral. Sefer Pacha, the celebrated Circassian chief, accompanied by forty officers, among them Major de Georgis, of the Sardinian Rifles, accompanied the expedition. The fleet numbered 24 sail, carrying 1030 guns, and was to bombard Redout, Kaleh, Soukhum, Kaleh, and Anapa; also to disembark a land force under Selar Pache, to effect a junction with the Circassians.

Five Turkish, one English, and two French ships-of-war were cruising off Prevesa. Three Greco-Russian ships in the port of Santa Croce, near Ragusa, were watched by a French frigate.

Joseph Varady and Franz Bartalis, agents of Kossuth, were hanged at St. George, in Transylvania, on the 27th ult. Two of their associates were sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

Eighteen thousand Russians have been put *hors du combat* by fever since the occupation of the Dobradsche.

El Hamee Pashe, 17 years of age, son of the Viceroy Abbas Pasha of Egypt, left Alexandria for Constantinople on the 4th, in the steam yacht Faid Gahaad, on a State visit to the Sultan, and the Sultan's daughter, his bride. In consequence of the tightness of money the young bridegroom could only scrape together about $500,000 as a present to his father-in-law, which sum, being considerably less than expected, makes it doubtful if his reception will be very cordial.

The trial of the Wards for the murder of Butler has been copied into the principal newspapers of Europe, giving but a mean opinion of American law and justice. The worst of it is that the whole country, instead of the guilty section, shares in the disgrace.

The Baltic.

From St. Petersburg, 9th, letters state that the British fleet had been seen within twenty-five miles of Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun-boats.

A Stettin letter of the 15th mentions that the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors, in order to join the division lying at Cronstadt. It was the object of Charles Napier to prevent this junction.

Advices from St. Petersburg are to the 8th. One American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation, therefore, must have been completely open. Ships were being laden at Odessa, and several have been sent to the Sea of Azoff, where cargoes were awaiting. At Riga, also, a large fleet was taken in readiness, and at Archangel a number of ships were expected.

Asia.

The forts Novorossik and Gelendjik, on the Circassian coast, have been evacuated by the Russians. Soochaim Kaleh was also deserted.

An English officer had been sent on a special mission to Schamyl.

A troop ship with horses had been attacked by Greek pirates.

The British steam frigate Tiger, 16 guns and 200 men, went ashore near Odessa, and was taken and burned by the Russians. The crew made a gallant resistance. Capt. Giffard, in command, was wounded.

Minor Incidents.

Namik Pashn is appointed Turkish Minister at Paris, and Mashun Pasha his successor as Minister of Commerce. Vely Pasha is made Governor of Candia.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* contains the following from Constantinople, May 1:

An Algerian frigate is said to have passed the Dardanelles, laden with eleven steam engines for Russia. In the Black Sea she hoisted the English colors and got close toward Sebastopol, when she ran up the American flag and got safely with her cargo into port. It was reported that the frigate was ordered in America for Russia, to which both ship and cargo belong.

It was reported that the French Government had received from Prussia a note of explanation which had given great satisfaction, but its exact tenor had not transpired. This note pressed on the way an energetic note from France.

The overtures of Russia for a commercial alliance with Prussia have completely failed.

Hanover, Wurtemberg and Bavaria have sent in their adherence to the Austrio-Prussian treaty.

Britain.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, the 16th ultimo, Milner Gibson called attention to the present state of the laws of the press, and moved a resolution to the effect that the laws in reference to the periodical press and newspaper stamp are ill-defined and unequally enforced, and demand the early consideration of Parliament. Mr. Kinnaird seconded the motion, which, after some debate, was agreed to. Mr. Bruce, as usual, took the ground that the restrictive laws which fetter intelligence should be altogether repealed, as their sole effect is to keep the people ignorant and brutal. Mr Bright, in course of remarks, made the humiliating statement that there are seventy-five boroughs in Britain returning members to Parliament, in not one of which is a newspaper published. One of London there is but one daily paper published in the whole of England. He drew a contrast between the circulation of newspapers in the United States and in Britain, and laid before the House a copy of the London Times, price 5d sterling, retail price in England equal to 12½ cents; the Melbourne Argus, price 3 cents, and the New York Tribune, price 2 cents.

Mr. Hume has called for "a copy of the existing postal engagements agreed to between the United States and England, and of the correspondence for a modification of the terms of the present agreements." This debate on the nomination of the Committee on Government Inspection of Nunneries, which was adjourned from 3d May, was resumed, and after a long debate, the order of the Committee was discharged.

The Queen has approved Augustus W. Soloett as Consul at Falmouth for the United States of America.

By letters from India, *via* Marseilles, we have reports of the total loss of the American clipper Oriental on the 25th of February, in the river Min, for New York, with a full cargo of tea. The Oriental was in the act of dropping down the river, when she came in contact with sunken rocks, and, before assistance could be procured, sunk in twenty fathoms water. Proposals had been made to raise her, but it was very unlikely than any such attempt would be successful.

Commissioner McLane arrived at Hong Kong on the 12th of March.

The Russian squadron, from Japan, arrived at Manilla on the 1st of March, and sailed on the 11th, destination not known. Nothing was said of the Japan treaty.

At Hong Kong the United States sloops Portsmouth and Vincennes were in the harbor; steamer Queen at Chuton, and ship Plymouth at Shanghai.

The militia of Great Britain were called out by proclamation of the Queen on the 15th inst., to take the place of the regular troops sent to the war.

An Impost on beer has been decided upon, and causes great excitement.

France.

The domestic news is almost a total blank.

An allowance is granted to Consuls and Ministers who have been forced by the war to return to France—50,000 francs for Embassadors, 15,000 to 40,000f. for Ministers, and 2400 to 14,000 francs for other Agents.

There is a rumor afloat that the Emperor intends to divorce Eugenia on account of the probable failure of issue.

A Constantinople letter says it is believed to be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-French expedition to the East to carry the war into the heart of Russia, and to raise an insurrection in the Crimea and Circassia, as soon as Soukem Kaleh and Redoubt Kaleh, on the coast of Asia Minor, shall have been bombarded by the fleets, and to land a body of 20,000 troops near Sebastopol, which would at the same time be attacked by sea.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are obliged to find quarters for the troops, and there are in the environs of the city 20,000 Cossacks.

It is stated that the Russian Government has insured to the Greek Government a subversion of 1,000,000 drachmas per month.

It is also stated that the Greek Government has granted Letters of Marque to the pirates who at the present moment invest the Levant.

Spain.

The news from Spain is of an interesting cast. Six thousand men are immediately to embark in three divisions of two thousand each for Porto Rico, there to be drafted for service where wanted.

This will raise the garrison of Cuba to 30,000 of the best troops of Spain. Pulxban gave aid such like hollow were ere to be sent out in due supply, and the Spaniards think they will whip all America—*easy!*

Napoleon is reported to have expressed sympathy with Spain in its present dilemma—but this is doubtful. Here is the story in the very words it is told: "During a recent interview granted to a foreign diplomatic agent, then on his way to a distant mission, Louis Napoleon is said to have expressed himself very openly and earnestly upon the project of aggrandizement attributed to the Americans, and directed against the Spanish colonies. The Emperor manifested his decided disapprobation of the ambitious and encroaching spirit which has characterized the American Government. He declared that so far as his foreign policy was concerned, it should be the same in the West as in the East—his policy was based on the faithful observance of treaties, and was opposed to attempts on the part of any power to take advantage of the weakness of a neighbor, to rob it of its territory. It is even said that assurances were given that Spain has nothing to fear respecting Cuba."

Russia.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 7th, state that the Czar is far from enjoying good health at the present moment. The Grand Duke Alexander is living very much retired, while his brother Constantine is indefatigable in superintending naval matters in the Baltic. A large amount of attention seems to be paid to military affairs just now at St. Petersburg. Perhaps the hereditary Prince is not much pleased to see his own inheritance jeopardized for the furtherance of ambitious projects which are more particularly connected with the future of his younger brother. It was believed that General Grunwald brought back unfavorable accounts from Vienna, as important orders were immediately dispatched to the Danube.

The Latest.

A dispatch dated Vienna, May 19, states that a Government messenger had reached Galatz, in Moldavia, on the 11th inst., with reliable intelligence that the Russian stronghold, Sebastopol, on the Black Sea, had been bombarded by the allied fleets for four days.

Bucharest, May 15.—The English war steamer Tiger, of 16 guns, was stranded close to Odessa, and had to surrender to the Russians. Two other steamers went to her assistance, and bombarded the Russian works, but with little effect.

Cardinal Lambruschini died at Roma on the 11th May.

Commercial News.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Boston on the 10th inst., was off the Bell Buoy at noon to-day, and reached her dock at 1 this P. M.

The cotton market is dull to-day, and the sales will not reach more than 5000 bales, including 1000 on speculation and for export. No change in prices.

In flour and wheat there is less doing to-day, the trade being supplied, but the full rates of yesterday are maintained. Fine descriptions of American wheat are not to be had, and would command more than the advance quoted yesterday.

Cotton.—The accounts per Asia did not alter the position of the market, which throughout the week continued dull and inanimate, and closed with almost a reduction of ⅛ per pound on American current qualities.

Breadstuffs.—At Mark Lane, on Monday, the market closed firm for English wheat, at an advance of 1s. to 2s per quarter.

On Wednesday there was an advance reported of 6d. to 1s. per pound for American flour.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—At our Corn Exchange on Tuesday, a very active demand continued for fresh wheat, and for such, an advance of 4d. per bushel over the rates of the previous Tuesday was readily established.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Friday, June 9, 1854.

COTTON....There was a good demand yesterday for Europe, and about 7000 bales changed hands without further alteration in prices.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5⅝	Middling Fair	9⅛@9¼
Ordinary	6⅝	Fair	10¼
Middling	6¾@7⅛	Good Fair	nominal
Good Middling	7½@7¾	Good and Fine	—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales	Tobacco—hhds
Stock on hand Sept	68,572	29,465
Received since	1,370,868	6 32 997
" yesterday	1,821—1,372,689	1,142—40,049
	1,382,899	69 514
Exported to date	1,144,418	27,804
" yesterday	6,812—1,150,228	000—23 804
Stock on hand not cleared	232,671	45,710

TOBACCO....We heard of nearly 150 hhds. taken as follows: 21 hhds at 3½c. 43 at 5¾ 33 at —, and 50, of which 14 at 6½c. 6 at 8¾, and 19 at 9½c ₱ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES....The sales of Sugar embraced 350 hhds at 6¾@7¾c ₱ lb for Fair to Fully Fair. Molasses was extremely dull: 200 bbls sour were disposed of at 8c ₱ gallon.

WHISKY....Prices were irregular and the market was dull. The sales were limited to some 1100 bbls, including 621 fresh St. Louis and Iowa at $6 40@$6 60, 150 at $6 10, and 150, some time in store, at $6 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN....Corn was dull. Sales 4000 sacks, of which 500 Yellow at 52 128 at the same, 400 at 54. 1000 White in several lots at 56, and 175 at 57c ₱ bushel....Of Oats 300 sacks St. Louis sold at 38c ₱ bushel....Of Bran 300 sacks were taken at 97½@1 ₱ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS....Pork was more active but lower, and the sales embraced 1500 bbls, of which 900 Mess (State inspected) at $11 50, 200 at the same, and 1000 said to be also at the same rate....Bacon was dull and sales confined to a few small lots including 10 casks Clear Sides at 9c, and some Ribbed at 5½c ₱ lb....We heard of nothing of any moment doing in Lard.

HAY....A flatboat load of 125 bales Western was taken at $2 ₱ ton.

COFFEE....Sales 200 bags Rio at 9½@9¾c and on Wednesday 600 at 9½ and 200 at 9¾c ₱ lb.

WHISKY....We noticed very small sales at 23½c ₱ gallon for Rectified.

FREIGHTS....British ships for Liverpool were filling up at

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Letter from New Mexico.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

By the last Western mail we received a file of the Santa Fe Gazette, to the 29th of April, from which we proceed to collate all matters of general interest.

The Gazette of the 15th notices a report that a party of Indians had attacked, some three or four days previous, the rancho of Mr. Maxwell on the Raynlds, distant about forty miles from Taos, and killed every body living in it, in all, eight women and ten men, and two or three children, not leaving a soul to bear witness to the terrible details. The Indians, it appears must have crossed the mountains immediately after their fight with Lieut. Davidson, and proceeded direct to the rancho, and finding it comparatively defenceless, they perpetrated the inhuman act recorded above.

The Indian question in New Mexico is regarded to tend, as well as in other parts of the country. The Gazette notices one case:

"At the present term of the Santa Fé court, an important question was settled, in reference to the land claims of this Territory, founded upon Mexican grants. In the case of Pino vs. Haith, the plaintiff claimed a grant of territory, several miles square, under a grant from the then Governor of New Mexico. It bore date in 1828, soon after the revolution between Mexico and old Spain, and before the former had achieved her independence. The court ruled out the evidence of the paper title, deciding that the grant, under the laws as they then existed, was not valid one. There are many other claims of this kind in the Territory, embracing the best part of the country.

WITCHCRAFT AND SORCERY.

The Gazette furnishes the evidence in a trial before the U. S. District Court for the Territory, in which four Pueblo Indians were charged with having murdered two others, accused of witchcraft and sorcery.

This case, the Gazette says, presents the most singular state of facts that could be imagined, and will be considered by our readers in the United States as something both new and strange. The offence for which the two deceased, Romera and Tafolla, were put to death was that of witchcraft and sorcery. They were shot by the defendant named in the indictment with a gun, a short distance beyond the borders of the Pueblo. Who would have imagined that the scenes of the early days of Salem would be re-enacted in the middle of the nineteenth century, and that too, among a class of people hardly one step more civilized than the savage? But our limits will not further understand [illegible] may a word or two in relation to these Indians.

They are a class of people who are supposed to have been originally wild and savage, like the other Indian tribes of the Territory, but were converted to Catholicism in the early days of the Spaniards, when they first occupied this country. They were then gathered into small villages, and so have always remained up to the present time, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. For all local purposes, they have been recognized as distinct communities, and are a quiet, and harmless race of people. They elect their own officers, but are not taxed, nor enjoy any of the rights nor bear any of the burdens of citizens. They retain their primitive dress of skins, and in general appearance differ but little from the wild Indians of the plains and mountains.

Such, in brief, are this singular people, who put four of their number to death for the supposed crime of witchcraft. They profess the Catholic religion, but are wretchedly ignorant and superstitious. Many have supposed them totally independent of the laws of the United States Territory, but this point, when [illegible] by the defence on the trial, was not [illegible] by the Court, which decided that all persons within the limits of the Territory, were liable to subject to the criminal laws of the country. This is an important point settled; as regards these Pueblo Indians, and henceforward they will be sensible of the fact that they cannot commit crimes without being liable to punishment. And we hope that the non-recognition by our laws of the supposed crime of sorcery and witchcraft, and that those who injure witches are liable to be punished, will have a tendency to prevent similar proceedings in the future.

The Pueblo Indians were as much frightened when they had been found guilty, and the [illegible] to the same purpose as though they had [illegible] with death or imprisonment; [illegible] to say that in future no more witches will be killed in Pueblo. Although the fact of the killing was sufficiently proved to the jury, there was no evidence that it was done in the county of Santa Fé, without which they could not find them guilty. The trial was conducted by [illegible] Portuguese, English, Spanish and the dialect of Nambe, and during its continuance a deep interest was manifested.

On the trial the principal witness for the Territory—Juan Ignacio Tafolla—deposed: I live in Nambe, I knew Luis Romero, he lived in this place; I also knew Antonio Tafolla, he lived in this place. They are now both dead. I know Juan Diego Tafolla, Juan Jose Trujillo, Juan Jose Tafolla, and Juan de los Reyes Mirabal. These four men came and reported to me they had killed Luis Romero and Antonio Tafolla, in accordance with the order of the Pueblo. It was done in the evening of this month. They only said that they killed them; did not see them after they killed them. They were killed not quite a league from the Pueblo in a North direction. They killed them at twilight. I saw them going out with the deceased; they had a shot gun, Juan Diego carried the gun; I saw them when they came back to report to me. They returned very soon; Luis Romera and Antonio Tafolla did not return with them. Romero and Tafolla walking along before them and were loose.

Cross-examined.—They were killed by order of the Pueblo. They were killed because the two deceased had done great damage to the Pueblo. I am the Governor of the Pueblo, and Juan Diego is the Fiscal (constable) of the Pueblo. It was the duty of the Fiscal to execute the order of the Pueblo—they commanded him to kill these two men. The had not spoken of were, that they were detected in the act of witchcraft. The deceased confessed they had been guilty of witchcraft and sorcery—they had eaten up the little children of the Pueblo. It has always been our custom to put a stop to and check bad acts. We have not exercised this custom of killing witches, since the Americans came here, because these had not been such bad doings before. We have always governed ourselves as an independent community; and Governor Calhoan said, as we were poor and ignorant, and could not [illegible] ourselves, we might govern ourselves. [illegible] I am Governor, and this act was done by the command of myself, and the whole of the Pueblo. By my order, and with the consent of all the principal men of the Pueblo, the two men were put to death. They were killed on my command.

COL. COOKE'S MOVEMENTS.

The Gazette of the 22d says:

In our last paper we gave an account of the [illegible] under the command of Col. Cooke, [illegible] in pursuit of the enemy, and of the party [illegible] prize, flight and defeat of the Indians, [illegible] we left the gallant Colonel at Ojo Caliente, [illegible] following up his advantage. Through the kindness of Gen. Garland and Maj Nichols we are able to give a few more particulars. On the 15th of this month, Col. C. and escort and arrived at the town of Abiqui, where he intended to refit, receive provisions and otherwise prepare for a determined and successful war with the Indians. Owing to the activity of Gen. Garland, and the promptness with which his orders were issued and executed, all things were in readiness at Abiquiu for the expedition, and no unnecessary delay was caused.

On the 16th the command again started, with buoyant hopes and a determined will to succeed. From this point we have heard nothing further [illegible] the manner in which every thing is being conducted, from the disposition of the various troops. From the zeal and activity manifested by both officers and men, and from the known experience and determination of our gallant General, we cannot doubt the issue for a moment, should the troops succeed in bringing them to an engagement. And when we reflect that the Indians have lost all their [illegible] equipage, and many of their animals, that [illegible] leave, [illegible] the settlements in the rear in their flight before the fleet troops, and that they will have to depend on the chase for a subsistence, their condition is considered hopeless indeed.

A long wished for crisis appears to be opening in all its glory and exciting circumstances of war, between the Indians and [illegible]—and that bloody and chastisement [illegible] are about to be given them by [illegible] not spare the red. It is some [illegible] they have had to deal with [illegible] as Gen. Garland, and his prompt [illegible] will already stricken contemplation and terror in their ranks, and they quail beneath his mandates. The rapid movement and concentration of the troops from all parts of the Territory has revealed to them the fact that the Indians, and entertains sanguine hopes of success. One party of foot are to make the attack, the other party of horse are to cut off their retreat. The Indians are completely cornered, and success seems certain.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco we have news by the Golden Gate up to the evening of the 10th ult. Col. Walker and his small band, consisting of thirty-three men, had arrived at San Francisco, having cut their way through the Mexican forces to the boundary line of the United States, and there gave themselves up to Major McKenstry. Walker and his party are now in San Francisco, relieved on their parole of honor, awaiting the action of the civil authorities.

A most destructive fire occurred on the 10th ult., in the city of Yreka, by which property to the amount of $150,000 was destroyed.

The Golden Gate on her run down to Panama put into Acapulco for her usual supply of coal and provisions. All that could be learned about Santa Anna and his opponent, Gen. Alvarez, was to effect that 800 of Santa Anna's men had deserted him, and Alvarez taking advantage of the former's weakness took 300 prisoners, and it was said continued his pursuit of Santa Anna towards the city of Mexico, whither he had gone for reinforcements.

From Lima we have news up to the 11th of May. The Peruvian transport Mercedie, bound from Casina, to Callio, with eight hundred troops on board, struck a rock near the mouth of Casina harbor, and went down almost immediately, drowning the Captain (Noel) and seven hundred and thirty-one of his countrymen. The Government steamer Ranzo rendered every possible assistance, but without effect.

By the way of Lima we have news from Callio up to the 8th ult. A murder was committed upon the person of a man said to be connected with the revolutionary movement, and who, at the time, was under the protection of the French Consul. While standing at the door of the latter, he was dragged into the street and shot. The French Minister lowered his flag immediately, and returned on board the frigate La Forte in Callo harbor.

From the San Francisco Chronicle of the 10th ult. we extract the following intelligence:

The total disbanding of the Lower California filibusters, should be regarded as the most important event of the past fortnight. Walker and the remnants of his party arrived in this city last evening, having surrendered themselves prisoners to the United States authorities. The particulars will be found fully detailed below.

The gold mines continue to yield abundantly, and the recent exports exhibit an increase over the corresponding month in 1853.

The discovery of gold in the coast range of mountains, east of San Jose Valley, has produced great excitement in Santa Clary county. The number of persons at the diggings has been estimated at 800, and the average yield at eight dollars a day.

A thirty-pound "nugget" was found at Volcito on the 6th inst.

We have news from the Sandwich Islands to April 23d. The population of the Islands is decreasing at a fearful rate. The census just taken shows that the decrease last year was 6513. Between five and six thousand of the native population were swept away by the small pox.

About a thousand Chinese emigrants have arrived at this port within the fortnight, and information is received that nearly six thousand more are on the way here.

A difficulty on board the steamar America, a few days since, caused the arrest of all concerned—owners, agents and masters. The matter will be investigated in the U. S. District Court.

The fifth Legislature of California has adjourned *sine die*. A bill providing for the election of a State Printer in the year 1855 has become a law. In the meantime Mr. B. B. Redding, of the Democratic State Journal, has been elected the State Printer.

In an affray in a gambling house in Los Angeles, April 30, a man named Franklin Daun was killed, and three Californians wounded. All the parties engaged in the affray were gamblers.

There have been a number of squatter disturbances recently, in one of which W. T. Foreman was shot and killed, on his own rancho, in Placer county. The house of Mr. Meres, on the Pulgas Rancho, was set fire to and burned, together with its furniture and contents. Capt. Alonzo Coy was also ill-treated, in a most shameful manner, by a gang of men living near the Pulgas.

Lieut. Beale, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this State, arrived on the steamer Oregon last week, from a hasty trip to the Eastern States. He will proceed in a few days to the Southern Reservation.

Our dates from Oregon are to May 5th, but the news is almost entirely devoid of interest. Some Indian skirmishing is mentioned, and the Indian Superintendent, has gone south to quiet them.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has been discussing the Maine Liquor Law. A prohibitory law (to take effect when approved by the people) has passed the Council, and will probably pass the House.

The Governor states, in a message to the Legislature, that the public lands appropriated, to educational purposes in California amount to more than seven and a half millions of acres.

The site selected in this city for a Custom-house has been appraised at $300,000, and the State offers it to the Federal Government at half price, $150,000.

Black truffles have been found in Santa Cruz county, and it is supposed that they are abundant.

Silas E. Burrows, a wealthy citizen, and formerly a prominent merchant of New York, sailed from San Francisco on the 11th ult., in the clipper Lady Pierce, for Japan, on a peaceable mission to the Emperor. The Lady Pierce, formerly the Race Horse, is a fine clipper of 500 tons, and the inside works are very elegant. Mr. Burrows took with him a quantity of fine goods for presents, and declared his intention to present his vessel to the Emperor, if he was well received and permitted to remain. The vessel took no goods except stores and presents, and no passengers except Mr. Burrows and his son.

Avery, the young man from Springfield, Mass., who murdered Susanna Rensell on the Yankee Blade, has been examined and committed. From the course taken by his attorneys, it is likely that his defence will be insanity.

It was asserted that a vessel now in the harbor of San Francisco is being fitted up to act as a privateer under the Russian flag as soon as the final declaration of war shall have reached here.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The Snohomish Indians hung two of their tribe at Seattle on the 27th of April, for murdering a white man last summer.

Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is said to be improving rapidly, and to have bright prospects for the future.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have dates from Honolulu to the 22d of April.

A great many petitions have been sent into Parliament against annexation to the United States, so that there is no doubt about the present feelings of the Kannkas on that subject. It is said that they have been told that Annexation would bring on them the fate which has befallen the red men in the Mississippi valley, and therefore fear the supremacy of the Americans.

During 1853, 12,000 acres of public land were sold for $15,000.

TAHITI.—We have dates to the 20th of April.

A meeting among the passengers and crew of the American ship Auckland, in the harbor of Papeete, was suppressed by the police.

The natives on the island of Huebine had been at war; had a battle, and left 7 killed and 20 wounded.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM BOGOTA.—General Herrera is invested with the Executive Power.

Obando still continues prisoner, together with the Secretaries of State.

The Vice-President, Obaldia, had taken refuge in the American Minister's house.

Various rencontres had taken place between Melo and Herrera's forces.

General Herera is occupied in Tunje, incorporating some 1500 armed men, with the Governors of Velez and Socorro at their head, to operate with him (Herrera.)

General Melo, by order of Herrera, has been decreed broken in the army.

The constitutional party, as they title themselves, seem very sanguine as to their ultimate success.

The city of Honda was captured by a constitutional party of 300 citizens, partisans of Herrera. The troops, to the amount of 70, who occupied the place in favor of Melo, retired on their approach, contenting themselves with only firing a few shots.

Melo had left Bogota, with 600 cavalry and all his artillery, to give battle to Herrera and Frenoo, who are in Cipaquira.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

CHILI.—The editor of the Mercurio at Valparaiso has been arrested for sending a challenge to Senor Pardo, the Peruvian Minister.

The American bark Emily Taylor, which sailed on the 20th of March for New Bedford direct, with 5000 barrels of oil, was not many days at sea when symptome of mutiny broke out, and shortly afterwards the captain discovered an auger hole bored in the ship's side, nearly opposite the inboard main swifter, about two feet below the water line. He immediately returned to port, and with assistance from the U. S. storeship Fredonie, placed the crew in irons, until the matter was investigated by the U. S. Consul, which ended in two of the crew being allowed to return to duty and the rest confined in irons, until they could be sent to the United States for trial.

PERU.—The Austrian miners who have been attracted to Peru by the report of the gold mines, found themselves very much deceived. The Peruvian Government give them no encouragement, and dread their entrance into the interior.

A decree was lately passed prohibiting them from carrying arms into the interior, but, by the exertions of the United States Minister, it has been modified as far as regards United States citizens.

The French ship of-war L'Obligado arrived at Lima on the 1st of May, from Central America.

The Russian frigate Aurora sailed on the 26th of April on a cruise.

H. B. M.'s frigate President arrived from the Island of San Lorenzo on the 9th.

The Russian ship of "Eagle of Prussia" had arrived at Callao, April 23, from the Chinchas, with a cargo of guano.

From the Plains.

[From the St Louis Evening News, 31st ult.]

S. M. Blair, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for Utah, and J Ferguson, Territorial Attorney, together with Rev. Messrs. Audrows, Dunbar, Wheelock, and others, missionaries, arrived in our city this morning by the Sam Cloon, direct from Salt Lake, and from them we derive the following intelligence, which we present to our readers:

The party left Salt Lake on the 1st of May, making the trip to St. Louis in one month, having arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 24th inst., with the mail. Their accounts from the emigrants crossing the Plains is quite favorable, general good health prevailing, with few or no cases of sickness, and an abundance of food. They met the first trains near the Crossing of the Platte, on the 12th. From the number of trains they counted, and facts gathered by observation and conversation with the emigrants, they estimate that the emigration this season will be about two-thirds of what it was last. They saw no buffalo on the route. All the Indians they met were perfectly friendly, giving them no trouble, and evincing no hostility, and the tribes on the Plains are generally reported as peaceable.

At Salt Lake, the best health was prevailing at the date of their departure, prospects for bountiful crops flattering, and vegetation unusually forward—cucumbers and radishes of edible dimensions being generally procurable in the Valley on the first of May.

They met many merchant trains on the Plains *en route* for Salt Lake, from which fact is inferred that goods will be abundant after their arrival, though there was a great scarcity at the time of departure of the party. Money is reported to be plentiful at Salt Lake City, and from this fact, in connection with the present scarcity of goods, it is reasonable to infer that the transportation of merchandise to the Valley this season will prove a highly lucrative speculation.

Maj. E. A. Bredell, Indian agent for Utah, died at Green River on the 5th, on his way home. Capt Morris, the commander of the military escort of Gunnison's party, was on the eve of departure for California. The party had made several surveys, the report of which is highly favorable to the route, whose practicability is now established beyond dispute.

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VOL. IV. NO. 20. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854. WHOLE NO. 176.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

UNIVERSALISM DEFINED.

MR. EDITOR—Believing as we do that modern Universalism is the worst feature of Infidelity with which we have any thing to do, and that it is fraught with more danger to its believers and supporters than most other features of Infidelity, we have thought that it would not be amiss to examine and expose some of its dangerous principles through the columns of the Advocate. First. The doctrine that man is to be saved without contrition, repentance, and faith, is one filled with great danger to those who receive it. 1. Because it tends to make them dwell in seeming safety in an unregenerate state; whereas the Bible teaches "Ye must be born again." What would be the necessity of the new birth if all mankind were to be saved irrespective of conditions? For if the conditions of repentance and faith are not essential to the new birth, neither is the new birth essential as a condition to final salvation; for the necessity of both are taught by the same authority. But that man is to be saved on certain conditions, is a doctrine clearly set forth in the Scriptures in plain terms; conditions, too, to be exercised according to man's own will and choice. St. Peter teaches those who wish salvation in Christ to "Repent and be baptised every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Here are conditions recommended as expressive of the desire, and without which the gift of the Holy Ghost is not promised. We consider it useless to multiply evidence from the Scriptures, for every Bible reader is aware that its pages are filled with such evidence from beginning to end.

2. Again, this doctrine destroys the moral agency of man, and makes him a mere machine without any will or choice of his own. For if salvation is given through Christ without any conditions, to be exercised or rejected at will, then man is saved by compulsion, whether he believes in Christ or not; and thus his free agency is entirely taken from him, and he unable to do good or bad. Yea, he is taken to heaven though a disbeliever. And what glory think you could be given to Christ by one thus denying His being, though forcibly taken to Heaven? Or could the Son present such to the Father as having "washed their robes end made them whits in the blood of the Lamb?" (This was the condition of all those that St. John saw in the Revelation going into life.) Can he present such without spot or blemish—those who have denied him just as much through life as the Roman soldiers did under the cross. What an absurdity, if not a profanity, to make such presumptions on the character of the Divine Lord and Seviour. And are the individuals who maintain that Christ will take them sins and all (unregenerated) to heaven, in a better condition or on safer ground? We think not, if the Scriptures be true.

3. And again, the doctrine that man is to be saved without the concurrence of his own will and conditions expressive thereof, places him in a far better state than that from which he fell. It is true, man in his first estate was happy, peaceful and wise, filled with all the comforts that was natural to arise in a creature perfect in its nature; but what was all this when the fact that man was a probationer, was asserted, and that his future happiness and life depended on certain conditions, compared with what he enjoys now? For if he is saved new without conditions, or if he is forced to use them, he is no longer a probationer, but is now in a state of final and everlasting salvation. Thus man would be a very great gainer by doing that which God told him he should die for; and if this dreadful error ware established as a fact, would it not be best to try, if possible, to hurst ever the bands of God's command again, that we may gain something more by transgression? Who knews but God would take us all to heaven for it at once, seeing we gained so much by the first transgression? Such are the erroneous doctrines held by Universalists when unmasked of their subtlety.

Second. 1. The doctrine that maintains that sin is unremitable, and that all men are punished in this life, or purgatory, according to the magnitude of their crimes, and after which they will be delivered, sets Christ the Saviour entirely out of the question; which infidelity unmasked and in its proper light. "It is finished," were the words of our blessed Saviour on the cross—man's redemption and salvation were finished there upon the condition of His own will. But this doctrine declares that man has to commence and finish his own salvation, in maintaining that sin is unremitable. If man has to suffer the punishment due to his sins, under all circumstances, how can it be said that Jesus will save his people from their sins? In what does this salvation consist—in man's suffering the death of Christ? If in man's suffering, then what avails the death of Christ, if it does not release the penitent from the curse of the broken law and place him on grounds of reconciliation with the Father.

2. Christ suffered for the sins of the whole world, and, consequently, believers in Christ will not have to suffer again for that which he has suffered for. Otherwise it could not have been said that man's redemption was finished, completed. They who are born again, receive the Spirit of God; and so long as they obey the Son, his Spirit dwelleth in them; than if they suffer for their sins, and God has not remitted them, the Spirit of God suffers in them, and Christ is crucified afresh: and if this be the case, what was gained by the first crucifixion?

3. That man must suffer the punishment due to his crimes under all circumstances, is an assumption that makes him his own redeemer, and so he has no use for any other; for we can not think that God requires a double payment of the debt—once by himself, and then by man. Thus the complicated system of error, termed "Universalism," commences by maintaining that all men are saved through Christ, continues by setting him entirely out of the matter, and ends by maintaining that there is no place of future punishment; and, consequently, there is no need of redemption in the matter at all, either by God or man, seeing there is no danger of going to a place that has no existence. And what is the use of our denying ourselves, if it will not through the mercy of God change our relationship in a future state? Why not gratify the whole evil propensity of our sinful natures? Such are the errors into which many have fallen. But it can not endure long. Truth is powerful, and will prevail.

URIAH RILEY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Bible and Tract Colporteurs vs. the Texian Ministry.

RHO. McTYEIRE:—I saw an article recently in the Southwestern Baptist, written by some one in Houston, ostensibly in praise of the rapidly improving condition of the morals of the people in Texas. As this said article is rather a singular production, although in keeping with the yawntings we sometimes hear from certain quarters, I propose by your leave to bestow upon it a passing notice. Referring to the fact that the "public taste rejects" the current light literature, and demands for its reading good books, the writer adds: "And how was the public taste of Texas purified? For many years the agents and colporteurs of the American Bible and Tract Societies, and the American Sunday School Union, supplied to a considerable extent, gratuitously, the reading of the country, and the bushel being thus filled with wheat, the tares may be thus poured on with impunity."

Now I wish to know if a stranger reading this could come to any other conclusion than that we in Texas are indebted for our present *purified* state entirely to the agents of the Societies above named? Such, to me, seems to be the inevitable inference. Without saying a word to the disparagement of these Societies, or of the pious gentlemen by whom they have been represented, let us briefly look the matter in the face.

For the last seventeen years the Methodist Itinerants have been laboring in Texas; during the greater part of which time their network of stations and circuits has embraced almost every county in the State. At the present this body exceeds one hundred men, and it is their business to endeavor to purify the public taste by preaching a pure Gospel, and in connection therewith, to supply the people with good books. Will any one pretend to say that the labor of these Itinerants, with the assistance of twice their number of local ministers, has had no agency in effecting the blessing said to exist among us?

Then there are the clergy of other Churches, the Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, some of whom in considerable force have occupied the country for years, and with zeal and distinguished success battled against impurity and sin. Are they to be left out of the account in enumerating the agencies and results of efforts to improve the moral tone of public sentiment?

What the agents of these Societies have done in their department, I presume not to say. I suppose them to have been faithful to their trust, and to have labored to the utmost of their ability. All I wish to show is, that the agencies claimed to have wrought such wonders, bear quite an insignificant relation in numerical force to the whole strength of the corps engaged in the great work of purifying the public tastes.

It has fallen to my lot to be a resident of Texas for the last nineteen years, in which time I have traveled from Red River to the Rio Grande, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Cross-timbers, and to the best of my recollection, in all that period I have met with but three Bible agents, colporteurs of the American Tract Society, and one agent of the American S. School Union. I do not say there never were more, but in my extensive travels and long residence, these are all I have fallen in with. So, Mr. Editor, you and your readers may judge from a comparison of this force with the other agencies at work, how much these agents are entitled to the credit so freely lavished upon them by our unknown writer in the "Southwestern Baptist."

Perhaps it was unnecessary to notice this affair; but I felt it due to the people of our State, and the Church of which I am an humble member, that our friends abroad should know that we have a ministry in Texas, and that we are not entirely dependant upon a few agents of benevolent societies for our moral and spiritual blessings.

Texas, May 8, 1854. DANIEL.

PERSONALITY AN AWFUL GIFT.—The short verse, "every man shall bear his own burden," opens to our consideration one of the deepest principles of our being. It singles us out from the multitude around us. It sets us alone with our own spiritual and moral character, as we have fashioned it, and reminds us that we must bear for ourselves that burden. It bids us remember that great truth which the world is ever seeking to hide from us, that we are each of us one; that we have that in us which does truly separate us from every other beside; that we are in reality alone. There is something awful in the truth, in whatever light we look at it. Though this is, indeed, our greatness—though it is in this, in a great measure, that our likeness to God consists, yet it is an awful thought. Our very greatness is appalling to us—but we can not shake it off. We may, indeed, strive in our shrinking weakness to break in upon the stillness of our solitary being by crowding others around us, but we can not. We may forget our loneliness for a season in the whirl of pleasure, or the fever of excitement, or the warm gushes of a lovely sympathy; but in all the pauses of outward things, the solemn voice comes back again upon the ear; the multitude of shadows fade into nothingness; and the great vision of our single, proper, solitary being, again overshadows our spirits. We have each one this burden of a separate soul, and we must bear it. Even ordinary life utters voices which add their voices to this truth, if we listen for them. How do all deep-thinking people, in the inmost current of their spirits, live apart from others, and, more or less, even feel that they do so.

Bishop of Oxford.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

MR. EDITOR—Knowing you to be an anti-liquor man, I thought it probably would meet with your approbation to publish an article occasionally upon that important question. My reasons for seeking to promulgate my views through the medium of the Advocate, are these: The Advocate, I believe, has a more general circulation than any Temperance paper or periodical; and as an additional reason, its circulation is confined, principally, to that class of persons whose efforts I wish to engage in behalf of the Temperance cause, namely, *Methodists*. What! are you going to write at this late day to arouse your Methodist brethren to duty on *this* question! Even so. Sorry am I to say, there are Methodists who not only oppose the doctrine of prohibition, but to show us the sincerity of their opposition, engage in the sale of the *execrable stuff*.

Charity would incline us to the opinion that these brethren are ignorant of the evil they do. If so, let them examine the following positions in all candor and honesty.

1st. No man has a right to engage in the traffic of ardent spirits. If this position is sustained, every Methodist of course must renounce the traffic. But why has not a man the right to do with his *own* as he chooses? For the simple reason that he *may* choose to do with his own something to the injury of his fellow-beings. But let us examine this plea; for, simple and absurd as it is, there are some who still urge it with a flourish which goes to show it is their strong forte. Now, my friend, your physical strength is your own in the same sense of your money; also, your gun and your cane are your own; and if your argument be valid, you may take your gun and blow your neighbor's brains out, and excuse yourself by saying, I used my *own* gun, my *own* ammunition, that I had bought with my *own* money. Now you see the absurdity of supposing you may do as you please with your own. If you please to do right with your own, then you may do as you choose with your own. Let an objector may say, "it still remains to be proved that I have no right to sell spirituous liquors; for although you have proved that I have not an unrestricted right to do as I please with my own, that is not proving that I have not the right to sell spirituous liquors." I am apprised of that. But submit this right, as you are pleased to call it, to the following test, viz: do I, by engaging in this business, interfere with the rights of my fellow-beings; and does the law of God condemn the practice? If your sense of moral obligation compel you to answer in the affirmative, you must, to be consistent, confess you have not a moral right to engage in the business.

But some may not see how they interfere with the rights of their fellow-beings by selling ardent spirits; for, say they, "the drunkard is such by his own voluntary act, and in the exercise of his rights, he has made himself what he is." The plausibility of this plea is owing to the error of supposing the inebriate has the right to get drunk. The drunkard commits a sin against God, himself and his family, by drinking to inebriation, therefore he has no right to get drunk. "I own, continues the objector, that the inebriate commits a sin by getting drunk, but am I, who sold him the poison, partaker of his sin?" I think it can be made apparent that you are accessory to all the crimes that the drunkard commits while under the influence of the intoxicating draught you furnished him; besides, being in some degree responsible for the remote effects to his family. You knew the ordinary effects of liquor before you sold it to the inebriate, consequently you can not excuse yourself upon the ground of ignorance. With your eyes open to the consequences, you deliberately furnished him with the poisonous liquid, knowing that it often results in irreparable injury to the inebriate himself, his family, and society at large. "But if I had not furnished it, some other person would; therefore I do not think I am responsible for the consequences." If you knew your neighbor would be murdered at a certainn time, and should before that time murder him yourself, would justice acquit you of the crime of murder? Then a thing that is in itself wrong, can not be made right for you because there are others who will perform the act. The sin of another is no excuse for your sin. Thus, we see, all the excuses by which the traffic is commonly defended, prove utterly unavailing. It is believed the position is sustained; hence it is needless to add more.

If this article should be admitted as suitable to appear in the columns of the Advocate, I shall in my next attempt to show the duty of a Legislator in reference to this question.

D. G. W. ELLIS.

Helicon, Ala., May 26, 1854.

Errors in life are the worst of all errors. They are of the heart, and corrupt the whole man, and cannot remain long without corrupting the intellect also. True life is true prayer, and without it the prayer of the lips brings little benediction.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The long-sought entrance into the Egyptian Sphynx has been discovered by a Frenchman. It leads into beautiful marble rooms, which are supposed to be connected by subterranean passages with chambers in the adjacent pyramids.

RICHARD WATSON IN THE PULPIT.

We wish we could present to our readers a real sketch of a religious service conducted by this eminent minister. This, we feel, is prodigiously difficult. Twenty years have passed away since his voice has been heard in the Church below. A new generation has sprung up, who knew him not, or only recollect him as children. Time and change unite to throw the past into a distance which is ever increasing. Impressions, perceptions, and opinions, existing vividly at the time, become less and less vivid; and the dead are often like the last cliffs of fatherland to the voyager, as he passes away to another clime; for a while seen distinctly, then in the midst of haze, then as a speck, and then not at all. Let us, then, endeavor to recall Mr. Watson to those who knew him, and convey some idea of a religious service conducted by him to those who never enjoyed this privilege. Let City-road Chapel be the scene; the occasion a missionary sermon; and the text, "Be silent, O all flesh, before the Lord: for he is raised up out of his holy habitation." The spacious chapel is full long before the time announced for the commencement of the sermon. Many strangers are present, evidently of an intellectual cast; they have not much the appearance of Methodists in dress and manner; the Hymn-Book is absent—that never-failing symbol of the Methodist when in the house of God; the audience is still and thoughtful, but apparently anxious, as if eager to witness something in which they have a deep interest. At length the clock strikes six, and out of the side-door leading to the pulpit a tall figure walks forth; his step is deliberate and easy; he throws no furtive glance around, but goes straight to his place of prayer and of prophesying, as if only thoughts of God and his message filled his mind. His countenance is serene, but somewhat flushed, and not devoid of anxiety. As he ascends the pulpit steps, every eye is fixed upon him; the home part of the congregation have smiles of delight depicted on their countenances, while the strangers look with intense curiosity, outstretched necks, and dilated eyes, to obtain a fair view; then whisper to one another; then fall back into their seats, as if saying, "Well, report is true." This majestic figure prostrates himself in prayer when he has reached the pulpit, and is lost to the gaze of the congregation for some minutes. This does not seem unmeaning—a form—a shadow; he appears to be really engaged with God, to be penetrated with a sense of the responsibility of his position, and to be seeking divine aid. This ended, the preacher stands up, and presents himself fairly to his audience. No gown hides the symmetry of his person; his figure is fully seen. Thoughtfulness is impressed on every feature, but there is no agitation, no nervous contortion. The whole body is at ease; every limb moves naturally; grace is in every action; and there is not the shadow of affectation. Surely, this man understands his vocation, and is the master of his work. The hymn-book is opened, and the worship proceeds. But what is this? We never understood these hymns before. They are living; they speak; they have meaning; they reveal things sacred; a fire, a spirit, a sincerity is in them; they are poetry; they strike our imagination; they come home to our faith; they thrill through our souls; they are like sunshine upon our affections; they enrapture and excite our devotions. Surely, this is worship. The secret of this is seen. The soul of the preacher passes into the hymn; touches the sense; gives inspiration to the sentiment; impresses with emphasis the meaning of every syllable; and infuses its own feeling through the whole. The voice aids the effect; it is clear, full, deep, sonorous, finely modulated—its softer tones relieved by a deep bass.

The prayer begins—begins with great deliberation. Reverence is manifest, and this inspires reverence in the whole congregation. Not a movement is heard; all is still and motionless. Words are few, and slowly uttered at first; but every word contains a thought; these thoughts accumulate in the exercise, and as they increase, seem to expand the views and elevate the feelings—devotion gathers volume in the exercise. Gradually the world seems to be left behind; sensible things disappear; even the idea of the presence of the congregation is lost in the idea of the presence of God. Pleading is heard; the Divine Majesty seems near; the blood of the covenant is appealed to, and the "Man at the right hand of God" sought. Confession of sin, deprecation of the divine wrath and anger, the blessings of grace, the joys of salvation, are themes of importunate supplication. Then passing on to the state of the world, the spread of the gospel, the overthrow of idolatry and superstition become the subjects of intercession of the prophet upon his knees before God. This is not eloquence; it is more than eloquence; it is compassion—it is love—it is faith. The preacher is subdued—the people are subdued—all hearts are stirred—the preacher looks different—the people look different: the serene air of mental power which sat upon the one is gone; and the curiosity and sense of delight, a little while ago manifested by the others, are also gone. A new element has evidently entered the mind of both. Deep emotions have taken the place of pleasurable and tranquil feelings; something profoundly agitating is going on in the soul of the preacher, and the contagion has extended to the people. He is still calm and self-possessed; but look at that eye, see the quiver of those lips, listen to that voice. What is this? He has obtained a glimpse of Calvary, of the spiritual world, of eternity, and now his mental conceptions are fused with the new element of a living faith.

The sermon comes at length. The exordium is clear; the subject is opened; the basis of the discourse is plainly laid down; the divisions are announced, so that the audience may follow the preacher in his arguments and illustrations. "The Lord is raised up out of his holy habitation;" this is the theme: "Be silent before him;" this is the duty. The manner of the "rising up of the Lord" is discussed. A wide range is sketched; the operations of God in nations, in the Church, in the Christian field, are elucidated; the signs of this are given, and the proofs and evidence exhibited. He is now rising up; events indicate this; the world is in a transition state; all are looking for the coming of the Lord. Silence is observed, and this silence is the duty of all. The argument is clear, but cumulative; thought follows thought; all appropriate; and the last always strengthening the one preceding. But there is more than thought. Genius begins to kindle; coruscation after coruscation flashes forth; figures, symbols—not in a series; not as an elaborate and prepared performance, but as jets of sparkling sentiment thrown, as diamonds, into the body of the sermon, which would have been complete without them; or as stars in the pure ether, which is yet perfect in its own wondrous simplicity. These beauties grow out of emotion—they are the effect of deep feeling; impassioned reason becomes poetic; and though the discourse began in prose, it ends in poetry. Reason retains her place all through, as the pathway of the soul in her progress; but the road is not the only object looked at; the heavens above, and the earth beneath, are all brought in to complete the picture. Pathos is intermingled with beauty and sublimity; and of all the peculiarities belonging to Mr. Watson, pathos was the finest. It did not on this occasion, or on any other, manifest itself in tears—he never wept; it did not display itself in sighs, groans, or exclamations—he never vociferated; it did not show itself by any extravagant gesture or violent action; he never became the actor. No: it was simply the pathos of the heart—tender, delicate, deep; it mingled itself in his words, which became gentle as the dying breezes of evening: the fire became spent; the glow of genius subsided; the loftp flights of imagination ended; the orator ceased his entrancing fascinations; the heart seemed subdued into the affectionate palpitations of the chile; he spoke of love, and felt all its tenderness.

In this sermon some peculiarities of manner were observable. The action was never great, and in the beginning rather slow and measured, but a perfect model of its kind. As the difficulties of a beginning, however, were cleared, and the depths reached, the right hand began to move; then it was stretched out, but never raised higher than the breast; it was never clinched, but the forefinger of a most delicate and beautiful hand stretched out, as in a pointing attitude. Only one deviation from this gesture was observable. When greatly excited, when profoundly feeling the weight of some great truth before giving utterance to it, and as if pausing for a moment to find for it a more perfect form, he thrust his right hand into his bosom, and then announced the thought in that peculiar posture. One other singularity may be noticed; when he had finished one of his most beautiful climaxes of reasoning or fancy, he gave his head a majestic nod, with a sort of backward movement, as if he intended to signify to his hearers that they were then, at that point, to consider the matter finished; and, moreover, this nod, it must be confessed, had somewhat of a defiant air about it, as if to intimate to the sceptic that he had no fear of his criticism. In this service there was that mixture of goodness and greatness which constitutes the perfection of such hallowed exercises. The devotional part was as exalted as the intellectual: a solemnity and a sweetness combined characterized the prayers; while the sermon conveyed to the mind the most exalted truths of the gospel.

Silence followed. The congregation appeared profoundly moved. They seemed in no haste to go away. None smiled, or exchanged greetings with each other. They retired with gravity; and as they passed along, no one heard a word of criticism. The impression seemed too deep for garrullty; the doctrine of the discourse had passed from the imagination to the heart and consoience; and conscience is always more silent than fancy.

London Quarterly Review.

Longings for the Conversion of Sinners.

It is said of the learned John Smith, "that he had resolved very much to lay aside other studies, and to travail in the salvation of men's souls, after whose good he most earnestly thirsted." Of Alleine, author of the "Alarm to Unconverted Sinners," it is said, that "he was infinitely and insatiably greedy of the conversion of souls; and to this end he poured out his very heart in prayer and in preaching." Bunyan said, "in my preaching, I could not be satisfied unless some fruits did appear in my work." "I would think it a greater happiness," said Matthew Henry, "to gain one soul to Christ, than mountains of silver and gold to myself. If I do not gain souls, I shall enjoy all my other gains with very little satisfaction, and I would rather beg my bread from door to door, than undertake this great work." Doddridge, writing to a friend, remarked, "I long for the conversion of souls more sensibly than for any thing besides. Methinks I could not only labor, but die for it with pleasure." Similar is the death-bed testimony of the sainted Brown, of Haddington: "Now, after near forty years' preaching of Christ, I think I would rather beg my bread all the laboring days of the week, for an opportunity of publishing the Gospel on the Sabbath, than, without such a privilege, to enjoy the richest possessions on earth. O labor, labor," said he to his sons, "to win souls to Christ." Rutherford "could assure his flock that they were the objects of his tears, cares, fears, and daily prayers; that he labored among them early and late. And my witness," said he, "is above, that your heaven would be two heavens to me, and the salvation of you all as two salvations to me." Fleming, in his "Fulfilment of Scripture," mentions one John Welch, "often in the cold-est winter nights rising for prayer, found weeping on the ground, and wrestling with the Lord on account of his people, and saying to his wife, when she pressed him for an explanation of his distress, 'I have the souls of three thousand to answer for, while I know not how it is with many of them.'" Brainerd could say of himself, on more than one occasion, "I cared not where or how I lived, or what hardships I went through, so that I could but gain souls to Christ. While I was asleep, I dreamed of these things; and when I waked, the first thing I thought of was this great work. All my desire was for the conversion of the heathen, and all my hope was in God. [Scottish Guardian.

New Discoveries at Nineveh.

The London Assyrian Excavation Society have just issued a most satisfactory report of the progress of their agent at Babylonia. The following extract is of the highest interest:

In addition to the discoveries mentioned by Mr. Loftus, the committee have to announce that a new palace has been found at Nineveh, in the mound of Kouyunjhik, of which Col. Rawlinson reports in the following terms:

"A most beautiful palace has recently been discovered in Nineveh, belonging to the son of Esar Haddon. The sculptures are infinitely superior in variety of subject, in artistic treatment, and in skill and delicacy of execution, to every thing which has been before found. The palace, also, is of great extent, containing, perhaps, five hundred sculptured slabs, and the marbles are generally in a good state of preservation."

In another letter, he adds:

"The new palace is by far the most magnificent thing yet discovered in Assyria. Each hall, room and passage is devoted to a separate subject, and where the series is complete, and the sculpture well preserved, as not infrequently happens, is of extraordinary interest. In fact, the variety of subject, artistic grouping and treatment, high relief, richness of detail and delicacy of execution, entitle the palace to be reckoned the *chef-d'œuvre* of Assyrian art. Some of the pavement slabs are most superb; and the animals, trees, and flowers, even the human figures, are much more natural and free from conventionalities than in any of the earlier palaces. There are between two and three hundred sculptured slabs already uncovered, and not above one-half of the palace's yet explored.

Colossal bulls and lions there are none, but monsters, centaurs, hippogryphs, etc., there are as many as you please.

"At one of the entrances there are a pair of round ornamented pedestals, which certainly supported columns; but as there are no remains of such columns, they must have been formed, I suppose, of wood.

"On one slab there is a city with a double wall, and within, a temple, faced with a row of columns supported on the back of animals. On another there is a mound, on the top of which is a castle; and, to give more extent to the upper platform, a causeway is run out from the top of the masonry, with sharp-pointed arches stretching down the side of the mound."

Another private letter, from a gentleman residing at Mosul, speaks in the same terms of praise of these new discoveries, and adds some further particulars regarding the subjects of the sculptures. In speaking of the slab representing the palace or temple, alluded to above, he says: "It represents very minutely the exterior architecture. The second story is built with pillars, which have their bases on the backs of lions and human-headed bulls, with their heads turned like those found at Khorsabad." He also mentions the representation of a bridge with three pointed arches, and other particulars illustrative of the architecture of the period.

One of the best executed slabs represents a lion-hunt.

"In this scene," he says, "the king is the principal huntsman, and is in the act of striking a lance into a lion springing upon his chariot, while seven others, already pierced by many arrows, some of which are dead and others dying, are most beautifully and naturally portrayed upon the slabs. On another slab they have represented a park, with an open gate, through which is seen the king hunting lions, executed on a very minute scale, as if they intended it to appear far in the distance."

He concludes by saying "that the art displayed in the treatment of both men and animals in these bas-reliefs surpasses every thing discovered in the ruins of Assyria."

The committee take this opportunity of calling the attention of subscribers to the progress recently made in the deciphering of the inscriptions, which comprise the identification of all the Assyrian kings mentioned in the Bible—of many of those whose names occur in profane history—extending the chronology of Assyria to a period of about two thousand years before Christ. An almost perfect series of the names of the ancient kings of Assyria has also been discovered, and numerous illustrations of the sacred Scriptures, of the highest interest.

An Empire of Thieves.

Mr. German Delagny tells a story with dramatic interest. He is a Frenchman, and has spent many years in St. Petersburg, and has much to say about the venality and corruption of the members of the Government. The following is to the point and admirably told:

"The Czar charged two intelligent men, belonging to his staff of secretaries—two Germans from Courland, in whom he placed implicit confidence—to investigate most thoroughly all the branches of the public administration; to observe, to see, to judge every thing for themselves, and boldly to take the soundings of this ocean of corruption, however deep it might be. The will of the Czar is law, and is often attended with beneficial results. The task was no easy one; thousands of obstacles were shattered to pieces and overcome. The work was long, and, contrary to his expectations, conscientious. It is true that it would not have been easy to disguise the evil. The portrait was not flattered. Instances of bribery, shuffling and venality were pointed out to the Czar, without any respect for persons. Names were written in full, and proofs were abundant. The sore gaped as wide as a gulf. Punishment was out of the question, for it would have been necessary to let the knout fall upon the noblest shoulders in the empire, and his vengeance almost every where—to open the gates of Siberia to the majority of those who surrounded him; for, figuratively speaking, the very doors of his palace threatened to fall, eaten away with corruption! The Czar shed a tear or two, and threw the report into the fire. In a country of this kind, justice, before being severe, must be prudent.

"The very same evening, weighed down with grief, he went, according to his usual custom, to the house of one of his favorite ministers, Count ——. The sombre, discontented air of the Autocrat, completely stupefied the mind of the favorite, who, in a stammering voice, plucked up sufficient courage to ask his august master what had occurred to affect his mind to such a degree, and stamp upon his face the marks of such profound sadness. The Czar, with that sharp, abrupt tone for which he is celebrated, related to his minister-general all he had just learned, told him the revelations recently made, and exclaimed with concentrated indignation:

"Every one robs throughout the empire!—Every one around me robs! In whatever direction I choose to glance, I behold only pilferers and robbers! There is only one person, a single one, who can walk proudly with head erect. Of this person, at least, I am sure," he added, looking at his favorite very fixedly and very strangely.

Count ——, imagined that the Emperor was alluding to him, bowed and bent himself almost to the ground, in order to thank his most august master for having had the goodness to think him an honest servant.

But the Czar, striking his breast, added the following words:

"*And that person who does not rob is myself! I am the only person throughout the empire who does not steal!*"

Submarine Telegraph Across the Atlantic.

Lieut. Maury, of the Navy, and Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, has addressed the following letter to the editor of De Bow's Review:

SIR: The U. S. brig Dolphin, Lieut. Com'g O. H. Berryman, was employed last Summer upon special service connected with the researches that are carried on at this office concerning the winds and currents of the sea.

Her observations were confined principally to that part of the ocean which the merchantmen, as they pass to and fro upon the business of trade between Europe and the United States, use as their great thoroughfare.

Lieut. Berryman availed himself of this opportunity to carry along also a line of deep-sea soundings from the shores of Newfoundland to those of Ireland.

The result is highly interesting, in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, upon the question of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, and, I therefore beg leave to make it the subject of a special report.

This line of deep-sea soundings seems to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a submarine telegraph between the two continents, in so far as the bottom of the deep sea is concerned.

From Newfoundland to Ireland the distance between the nearest points is about 1600 miles; and the bottom of the sea between the two places is a plateau, which seems to have been placed there especially for the purpose of holding the wires of a submarine telegraph, and of keeping them out of harm's way. It is neither too deep nor too shallow; yet it is so deep that the wires, but once landed, will remain for ever beyond the reach of vessels' anchors, icebergs, and drifts of any kind; and so shallow that the wires may be readily lodged upon the bottom.

The depth of this plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfoundland to the depth of 1500 to 2000 fathoms, as you approach the other side.

The distance between Ireland and Cape St. Charles, or Cape St. Louis, in Labrador, is somewhat less than the distance from any point of Ireland to the nearest point of Newfoundland.

But whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship big enough, to lay a coil of wire 1600 miles in length; though I have no fear that the enterprise and ingenuity of the age, whenever called on with these problems, will be ready with a satisfactory and practical solution of them.

I simply address myself at this time to the question in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, and as far as that the greatest practical difficulties will, I apprehend, be found after reaching soundings at either end of the line, and not in the deep sea.

I submit herewith a chart showing the depth of the Atlantic according to the deep-sea soundings, made from time to time on board of vessels of the Navy, by authority of the Department, and according to instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. This chart is Plate XIV of the sixth edition of Maury's Sailing Directions.

By an examination of it, it will be perceived that we have acquired by these simple means a pretty good idea as to the depression below the sea level of that portion of the solid crust of our planet which underlies the Atlantic Ocean, and constitutes the basin that holds its waters.

A wire laid across from either of the above-named places on this side will pass to the north of the Grand Banks, and rest on that beautiful plateau to which I have alluded, and where the water of the sea appears to be as quiet and as completely at rest as it is at the bottom of a mill-pond.

It is proper that the reasons should be stated for the inference that there are no perceptible currents, and no abrading agents at work at the bottom of the sea upon this telegraphic plateau.

I derive this inference from a study of a physical fact, which I little deemed, when I sought it, had any such bearings.

It is unnecessary to speak on this occasion of the germs which physical facts, even apparently the most trifling, are often found to contain.

Lieut. Berryman brought up, with Brooke's deep-sea sounding apparatus, specimens of the bottom from this plateau.

I sent them to Professor Bailey, of West Point, for examination under his microscope. This he kindly gave, and that eminent microscopist was quite as much surprised to find, as I was to learn, that all these specimens of deep-sea soundings are filled with microscopic shells; to use his own words, "not a particle of sand or gravel exists in them."

These little shells, therefore, suggest the fact that there are no currents at the bottom of the sea whence they came; that Brooke's lead found them where they were deposited in their burial place, after having lived and died on the surface, and by gradual sinking were lodged on the bottom.

Had there been currents at the bottom, these would have swept and abraded, and mingled up with these microscopic remains the debris of the bottom of the sea, such as ooze, sand, gravel, and other matter; but not a particle of sand or gravel was found among them. Hence, the inference that these depths of the sea are not disturbed either by waves or currents.

Consequently, a telegraphic wire once laid there, there it would remain, as completely beyond the reach of accident as it would be if buried in air-tight cases. Therefore, so far as the bottom of the deep sea between Newfoundland, or the North Cape at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and Ireland, is concerned, the practicability of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic is proved.

The present state of Europe invests the subject of a line of telegraphic wires across the Atlantic with a high degree of interest to the Government and people of the United States. A general European war seems now almost inevitable; the attitude which this Government will assume with regard to all the belligerent powers that may be involved in that war is that of strict, impartial neutrality.

The better to enable this Government to maintain that position, and the people of the United States to avail themselves of all the advantages of such a position, a line of daily telegraphic communication with Europe would be of incalculable service.

In this view of the subject, and for the purpose of hastening the completion of such a line, I take the liberty of suggesting for your consideration the propriety of an offer from the proper source of a prize to the company through whose telegraphic wire the first message shall be passed across the Atlantic.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, etc.,

M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS.—The Christian Indians of the ancient confederacy, well known in history as the "Six Nations"—Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists—are to have a great gathering on the 6th of June, at the Mission Church, on the Onondaga Indian Reservation, N. Y. The convention is expected to continue in session one week.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

ERRATA.—An obituary notice, sent on a few weeks since by Rev. L. M. Wilson, contained a material error as printed: the subject, instead of N. J. Kitt, should have been N. J. Kitt Ages. Again—"While life was thus passed," should have been "poised."

MONEY WANTED.—It is very much wanted at this time. The printer is behind-hand; to say nothing of other operatives. Remittances have been unusually slow for five weeks. This is easily accounted for—preachers and people have been so busy reading they have forgot collecting and paying. Though insisting on the cash principle, we have only been able to carry it out perfectly in the case of new subscribers for the first year. Somehow or other there has accumulated on our books the sum of $5,000—due on back subscriptions. How much owest *thou*? It is *counted*, now.

AT HOME.

The Editor, in behalf of readers and in his own, would take the earliest opportunity of returning thanks to *Pro tem.*, better known in these columns as *Woodsman*—the Rev. L. PARSON—for his supervision of the Advocate these two months past.

He returns to his post, having enjoyed the vacation abundantly: stronger in heart, if not otherwise strengthened. His late opportunities have not been unappreciated or unimproved, of estimating the spirit and resources of our beloved Methodism, of reviewing its foundation principles of polity and doctrine—their capacity of adaptation and development—and of pledging a new devotion to their defense and propagation.

Four years! God willing. To his brethren of the traveling and local ministry, who thus far have most generously sustained him, and to his brethren of the laity, he looks for a continued cooperation.

In the election of the General Conference for this year, there was no opposition:—whether because it was not thought worth having, or the yellow fever drove competition off the track, or there was general satisfaction with his past services, is an open question. Nevertheless, he makes his cleverest anger for the unanimity of their election.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate has many friends and well-wishers at a distance as well as at home. The eligibility of its position, as a center of moral influence, news facilities, and Church operation, is by all conceded. What forbids its increased usefulness and prosperity?

METHODIST PRESS.

During our late absence, we confess to a sort of mischievous curiosity to see what our Northern exchanges were letting off over the church suit. curiosity has given place to sadness. We did hope that the highest tribunals of the land—the world, would inspire some respect in those who took their religious doctrines from the Bible. A body of men graduated in wisdom and honor, removed so carefully as humanity can be from biasing dependencies; to whose decisions the Congress, President and Cabinet of the nation submit without a murmur of distrust or dissatisfaction; made up, if *section* must be spoken of, mostly from the free States; the only one refusing to sit on the case a Methodist, belonging to the Northern church, and he refusing because his views were known to be favorable to the other party; the rest of the judges *unanimous* in their opinions:—this body of men, this Supreme Court of the land are spoken of contemptuously. This is Abolitionism. We looked for some nicely-worded retraction, some graceful submission, some sort of confession that they were in the wrong, when by every test and every disinterested and lofty judgment their opponents were declared in the right. None of it. The Judges are taint and their opinion is spit upon. Never before have we seen abolition fanaticism in such a hopeless light. It hardens and smites with blindness. And *such* men offer to lead public opinion; to settle questions of duty and conscience for us!

The *Western Christian Advocate*, 31st ult., referring to the decision:

> The only claim it has to a judicial decision is its title, and this is properly no part of the decision, but the mere name of the paper. There is prefixed to it the name of "the Supreme Court of the United States," and after this christening of the paper the Supreme Judges all disappear, and Judge Nelson alone, who decided in a similar case, sits the second time on its merits, and decides according to his former unjudicial inconsistencies. The Judges of the Supreme Court, in referring the decision to Judge Nelson, have, contrary to all other like cases, thrown dishonor on the District Judge of Ohio. They have acted disrespectfully, if not contemptuously, toward the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Churches of America, and Christianity itself, in thus totally disregarding the great important case of the kind ever before them. The Methodist Episcopal Church South itself is treated injuriously on a decision which, if it could have the least feature of authority, would prove the means of endless divisions among them. And though this decision is a mere arbitrary act of legislation in its character, it is a reproach to the Supreme Bench to have so weak, so contradictory, and so unjudicial a decision to even bear their name. All the harm the decision can do, will be the trifling one of transferring a few thousand dollars from the proper owners to a new quasi corporation, which never owned a cent of it. This case can never, in future, be quoted as authority in any judicial decisions, because it is totally wanting in reasons and judicial analogies.

Zion's Herald, of the same date, gives a large heading, and thus opens:

> The decision of the Supreme Court, which grants the Church South its "pound of flesh," doubtless excited the surprise of such of our readers as have taken the pains to peruse it. Not that the decision itself was altogether unexpected; for, knowing how completely the atmosphere at Washington is filled with the miasma of slavery, thinking men had little hope that, on a question in which the slave power is so deeply interested, an unbiased judgement could be obtained, even from the bench of the Supreme Court; but it was expected that the decree, although it might be adverse to the North, would be at least worthy of the high character of the court itself. It was thought, that the regard, which those who wear the ermine on that bench, are supposed to cherish for their judicial reputation, would indnce them to support their decree by a process of reasoning, that should, at least, have the appearance of plausibility; and which, whatever might be thought of its justice, would do credit to the intellect of the bench. But instead of this there is little in this decree, aside from its statements of the facts involved, but bold and dogmatic assertions, entirely unsupported by sound reasoning or convincing facts.

The Northern Advocate reserves its best wrath for the Nebraska Bill, but has some to spare on the "opinion." We are sorry that our Northern friends, after *paying* for that opinion and insisting on paying for it, don't like it any better:

> The opinion was delivered by Judge Nelson, and is substantially the same document that was prepared for the Eastern suit. It exhibits the same stolidity, and is only better than its predecessor from the fact that it is shorter. After reading the paper carefully, we are more than ever confirmed in the views we expressed week before last—namely, that the case did not come under the jurisdiction of the United States Court, nor of any secular tribunal. It is not within the purview of the civil law—being a matter exclusively ecclesiastical. The question should not have been entertained by the United States Court for a moment, as that Court had no more to do with this question, than it has with who shall be Bishops in the M. E. Church, and what their salaries shall be—whether one, or two thousand dollars per annum. The whole action of the Judges was a gross blunder. They might as well have adjudicated suits in the moon. Certainly we cannot admit that unincorporated bodies like the Annual and General Conferences of the M. E. Church, violated any chartered rights, for they have no such rights; and if they violate no rights, what has the Court to do with them? It was never been intimated that the M. E. Church has, in the least, infracted the civil law by withholding the Southern claim. No attempt has been made to recover, except by a new interpretation of the ecclesiastical law!—an interpretation, too, made by men who are not members of the Church, and who know nothing of the law which they attempt to apply. Before these honorable Judges decided against the M. E. Church, they should have shown what particular law or laws of the United States had been disregarded by our Church authorities. But no; they do nothing of the kind, and for the best reason in the world—they could not because there is no violation of the civil law. We have, then, as the sum total of this august proceeding, the opinion of the United States Judges as to how Methodist Discipline should be administered—an opinion which, besides being a work of supererogation on their part, is necessarily of the least possible consequence, owing to their ignorance of ecclesiastical law. Who constituted them judges of such law? Did they ever study it—were they ever examined in it? None—never, never. We ask, then, who required this stupendous folly at their hands? Surely the Court stands in a most ridiculous attitude—it has volunteered to do a work, not only beyond its jurisdiction, but beyond its capacity also.

PROTESTANT METHODISM.—The General Conference of the Protestant Methodist Church has been in session during May in Steubenville, Ohio. The "vexed question" of slavery comes in for a measure of attention; and that other great question, the *salary* question, has been debated and acted upon.

In fixing the Ministers' salaries, our Protestant brethren have entirely departed from the old land mark. The pressure had become too heavy on the old establishment of one hundred dollars to a preacher and as much to his wife;—and as will be seen from the following preamble and resolution it has given way upon all sides.

> "WHEREAS, By reason of the great difference which exists in the expenses of living in the various parts of our wide-spread work in the United States, it is impracticable to fix a uniform salary for our itinerant ministers, preachers, etc.
>
> "*Resolved*, That this General Conference recommend the different annual conferences to regulate and fix the salaries and allowances of their itinerant ministers and preachers, etc., as the peculiarities of their different sections of country may require.
>
> "*Resolved*, That those parts of the Discipline which relate to the support, etc., of itinerant ministers, etc., be so altered as to agree with the foregoing resolution."

CLEANSING.—The California Christian Advocate, commenting upon the great temptations to the sin of profanity in that country, says: "An intelligent lady of our acquaintance, whose little boy was beginning this strange talk, anxious to express to her child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out its mouth with soapsuds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, and the taste of suds, which together produced the desired result."

DESERTION.—The Presbytery of South Alabama, at a *pro re nata* meeting convened in the city of Mobile, Ala., on the 18th ult., adopted the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That in view of the confessions of the Rev. William T. Hamilton, D.D. made by him, and contained in his letters addressed to the session and congregation of the Government Street Church, and to this Presbytery, he be and is hereby *deposed* from the ministry, and also *suspended* from the sacraments of the church, till he give satisfactory evidence of the sincerity of his repentance.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Government Street Church be and is hereby declared vacant.

WEATHER AND HEALTH.—Alternations of very warm and unseasonably cool weather, accompanied with showers. The total interments in this city for the week ending June 11th, were 184, against 194 of the week before. By this time last year the epidemic had obtained considerable headway. Thus far no case of it has been reported.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Editor of the *Columbus Times & Sentinel* thus notices this event:—

> We finish with this issue the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which assembled in this city on the first day of May, and adjourned on the 31st. The Delegates have all returned to their fields of labor, and Columbus presents its usual quiet aspect at this season of the year. We also resume our accustomed routine. We can not take leave, however, of this venerable body, without a few words of farewell. There were many men of mark in the conference. Of some of these we propose to give sketches in subsequent issues. We confine our remarks, at present, to the general appearance of the body.
>
> It was never our fortune to look at a body which gave higher evidence of the possession, not only of intellect, but of the elegance and polish of high civilization. Conspicuous in this respect, are Bishops Soule, Capers, Paine; Whiteford Smith and Wm. M. Wightman, of South Carolina; Doggett and Lee, of Virginia; Wadsworth, of Tennessee; Sehon, of Kentucky; Boyle, of Missouri; L. Pierce, of Georgia; Hamilton, of Alabama. These, however, are minor accomplishments.
>
> In strength of intellect the body was richer than in graces of manner. Towering above all others, are Bishop Soule, W. A. Smith, of Virginia, and William Winans, of Mississippi, either of whom are intellectual giants, who would have been chief men in any field of human endeavor. Age has enfeebled the venerable Bishop, but his huge frame, massive brow, and commanding manner bear upon them the stamp of greatness.
>
> In the graces of oratory there are many members who are prominent. In this field, our own beloved Bishop Pierce, Lovick Pierce, of Georgia, Whiteford Smith, of South Carolina, J. W. Hanner, of Tennessee, and C. B. Parsons, of Kentucky, have acquired deserved celebrity.
>
> In missionary zeal, too, there were some members who have won a world-wide fame. First and foremost are Dr. Taylor, of China, who took his life in his hand and carried the Bible through the frowning fleet of the "Brother of the Sun" to Tae-ping-Wang, the leader of the rebels and friend of Christianity; and Jesse Boring, who has built up a conference on the shores of the Pacific during the last four years; and McMahon, who planted the Church in the valley of the Mississippi; and Johnson, of Kansas, Missionary to the Indians.
>
> In scholars, too, the conference has some bright specimens, among whom are Bishops Capers, Paine and Pierce, Presidents Wightman, Wiley, Wadsworth and Deems, Professor Shipp, and T. O. Summers, book editor.
>
> The business men of the conference are Bishop Early, Drs. Green and Stevenson, Keener, of Louisiana, and J. E. Evans, of Georgia—one of whom boasted that he had never made a financial mistake.
>
> In stump oratory, J. B. McFerrin, of Tennessee, and H. N. McTyeire, of Louisiana, would have acquired high position if they had entered the stirring field of politics.
>
> Not the least notable feature in the conference was the array of fine-looking men. In this particular it would compare favorably with any body of men we have ever seen. Conspicuous among these may be mentioned Bishop Soule, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, Dr. Lovick Pierce, and Dr. Green. We could particularize also a few, who, like Mirabeau, are hideous with genius, but distinctions might be considered invidious, and we forbear.
>
> In these general remarks, we have embraced men in one class who are worthy of a place in others. In our specific sketches we will bring out the minor as well as the more prominent characteristics which distinguish them.
>
> Finally, the sweet Christian spirit which distinguished the body, as well in private intercourse as in the general debates of the body, won the confidence and esteem of our whole community. We take leave of them with regret, and wish them a safe journey home, and a happy and prosperous life.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y., has selected Nashville, Tenn., as the place of next meeting.—It will be recollected that on this point there was a close vote at our late General Conference. New Orleans and Nashville tied on the second ballot: but those everlasting alarms of health were whispered about, and then Nashville has luck. So Nashville got it by a few votes. About the same time that our balloting was going on in Columbus, Ga., a similar scene was transpiring in Buffalo, N. Y., and so much alike in character and result that we present an extract from the *Presbyterian*:

> The order of the day being the choice of the place of meeting for the next Assembly, New York, Nashville, New Orleans, Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh were nominated. Rev. Dr. Spring felt it to be his duty to state why he and his brethren had never nominated New York, and why he should vote against it now. It will be remembered that it is but about two weeks since the Anniversaries had met there, and as soon as these were over, it is customary for the housekeepers to begin house-cleaning, and if the Assembly were taken there at such a time, the ladies would be down upon the heads of those who invited them.
>
> Mr. Hadden advocated New Orleans.
>
> Rev. Dr. Edgar gave an earnest and hospitable invitation to the Assembly to meet at Nashville.
>
> Mr. Atchison advocated New Orleans, and said the Assembly would be most kindly entertained there. New Orleans was now very accessible. He thought it would be for the interest of the Presbyterian Church for the Assembly to meet there, on account of the moral impression which would be produced. Moreover, at that season of the year, in order to reach Nashville, you would have to go on stern-wheel boats, which got along the best way they could.
>
> Dr. Edgar said they had side-wheel boats running to Nashville, but even stern-wheel boats were better than yellow fever and mosquitoes.
>
> Mr. Hadden said that New Orleans in May was one of the healthiest cities in the world—that Mr. Fillmore, who had been there in May, said he could testify to the Assembly that they need fear nothing in going there, except they might be killed with kindness.
>
> Rev. Mr. Banks was in favor of a meeting in the South-west, and hoped we would go to New Orleans.
>
> It was determined that a majority of all the votes should be necessary to an election. The vote being taken, stood—New York, 16; Nashville, 87; Columbus, 28; New Orleans, 105; Pittsburgh, 10.
>
> No election. Next day it was tried again, and New Orleans ruled out. For men that talk and preach of death and the post of duty, it has struck us that Methodist preachers act very strangely in this matter. It seems the Presbyterians are no better:
>
> The order of the day, the choice of the place of meeting of the next Assembly, was taken up.
>
> Mr. Hadden withdrew New Orleans, stating that so many inquiries had been made as to health, etc.
>
> Mr. Lindsley advocated New York, and said the meeting of the Anniversaries there was no objection, so our people took but little interest in them, and had but little to do with them. He lived near New York, and if the Assembly were not, entertained in the city, they would entertain them in the country.
>
> Judge Fine thought it was not delicate to ask the Assembly to meet in the State of New York two years in succession. New York is not the whole Union.
>
> Rev. Mr. Smith of Tennessee said, that if the Assembly would come to Nashville, not only the Assembly, but their wives and children, would be hospitably entertained.
>
> The vote being taken, Nashville, Tennessee, was chosen as the place for the meeting of the next Assembly.

TRIALS OF A MIND.

The public have been looking for a book from the late Bishop Ives, giving his experience. The interest in this person, caused by his formal "submission" to the Pope, having about died out, is now for a while to be revived by the appearance of said book. We have obtained an early copy and perused it. On the back are the ominous words "Trials of a mind:" but the title page is fuller:—"Trials of a mind in its progress to [Roman] Catholicism. A letter to his old friends, by L. Silliman Ives, LL. D., late bishop," etc. etc. The "letter" makes a 12mo. of 233 pages.

His "dear brethren and friends" are informed on the first page that he has been "for many years more or less doubtful of his position as a Protestant," and feeling about for some surer ground on which to stand. The subject of self-apology is taken leave of in a few words: "That in this state of baffling uncertainty and under the trying circumstances it brought with it, I always acted wisely or with perfect consistency, is more than I dare either affirm or believe. .... To the mariner, inured to the peculiar hardships of the sea, it will be no cause of wonder that one, tossed upon the bosom of its treacherous waves, now toiling amid conflicting elements and then distracted and deceived by shifting mists, should, in making his way to the shore, describe a somewhat devious track." So endeth that lesson, and it strikes us in good taste and better judgment. The case was an involved one: lump it, own up to it and proceed.

The ex-Bishop has omitted in his title-page recital an important piece of information in describing his progress to Rome: important to that individual known as "the general reader," though may be not to his former associates. Progress is *to* a place *from* a place. He has got to Rome, no question. But where did this Rome-ward progress start? This information is supplied, happily, by an incidental statement, page 43, in which he professes to have held and acted "with the party in England and America, called 'High Churchmen.'" So, then, this book, written in an earnest and scholarly style, evincing no ordinary learning, ought, in truth and justice, be set forth as the "Trials of a Mind in its progress from High Churchism to Romanism." This honest front would show at a glance and in the light of this notorious instance, the relation of the two, and save genuine Protestantism from the imputation of an apostate, who neither was of it, nor went out from it.

The ecclesiastical points given, the distance to be traversed, was short, and no *necessity* existed for "a somewhat devious track." The distance was too short to afford many incidents or striking changes of scenery. Had Dr. Ives been as bold as logical, they would have been fewer than they are. Peculiar circumstances, conviction struggling against convenience, the loss of position, family and friendly associations—these, as he shows, were the main checks to his progress, and his trials under them impart to the book the only novelty it possesses. There was the upsetting of no old principles, the bringing in of no new. It was simply a question of the application of principles already accepted. This is a patent, and ought to be a warning fact.

Take an example or two. Pp. 20-21:

> "But the circumstance which at this period shook my confidence most of all, was the absence, in my view, of any instituted method among Protestants for *the remission of post-baptismal sin*. Sins before baptism were expressly forgiven in that sacrament. But for the remission of those committed after, however deadly, I could see in Protestantism no provision. That Christ left power in His Church to remit these, I had no doubt. And for a time, after my mind had become alive to the importance of the exercise of this power, I believed that it existed, and might be lawfully exercised in the communion of which I was a bishop. But upon stricter examination and more mature thought, I became convinced that if the existence of such power was not actually denied, its exercise, except in a very modified sense and within very restricted limits, was virtually prohibited."

And so believing, he progressed reasonably enough to a communion, holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration in all its sequences, and professing to put away sin in all its stages, not by the cross, but a sacrament. To this it leads, whether held clearly or cloudily. And in this connection we must express our satisfaction at the action of our late General Conference in eliminating from the baptismal service every word, sentence and syllable having the most remote squinting in this direction. Not that with us the pardon of sin has ever been thought complicated with any other essential condition than faith in Christ; but language on this subject should not only be understood, but difficult to be misunderstood.

The claims of High-Churchmen involve a demand for a line of history since the New Testament, equally infallible with it. In stead of a religion of experience, it is one of records. The witness of the Spirit needs the corroborating testimony of the "Fathers." Dr. Ives thus stirs up the fears of his quondam associates, referring to the numerous desertions from the Anglican to the Catholic Church—"For who would reside, or think there was no cause, to examine his *title deeds* while grave doubts concerning them were abroad, and the wisest members of his family were bestirring themselves to make good the tenure of their estates."

If every Christian has to look through the rubbish of a thousand years before he can "read his titles clear," few may rejoice. Some restless antiquarian, prying after old coins and *bas reliefs*, and stray leaves of history, may turn up a tacit mortgage that even Dr. Ives is not prepared for. Miserable uncertainty! From this quarter the author of "Trials of a Mind" has suffered an anguish that awakes our sympathy for him and his fellowship.

The party to which he belonged rings many changes on—"Hear the Church." The right of private judgment, in matters of faith, is well nigh ignored. Perhaps no bishop of this Church of the *Assumption* urged its claims, in an episcopate of twenty years, oftener than Dr. Ives. The sequence appears—p. 55:

> "But I now asked myself, in what sense and to what degree she could hold this right, if not in the most *unlimited*? Where would be my *security*, if her authority to me was not to be considered *absolute* and *final*, and hence *infallible*? I saw, at once, that any authority which admitted of my own revision or consent before it took effect, could, in a matter of revelation from God, be no authority, and hence *no guide*. And, therefore, as I had already yielded assent to the Catholic Church by virtue of her Divine Commission, I now felt myself under the necessity of yielding to her without *reserve*, without question or doubt."

We learn, by the papers, that Mrs. Ives, though for sometime hesitating, has made her submission also. No doubt remains on our mind as to the present sincerity of her husband. And the plea of insanity, by which some would account for his conduct, is simply absurd. He says he has found great peace, and invites on his friends. The cravings and tastes before nurtured, are now fully met. Henceforth no halting reserve:—every thing is claimed. Nice poising is at an end—there is rest.

The state of mind here indicated is not enviable. "The last year and a half of my episcopate was, I can truly say, the most trying, the most painful period of my life; although one of apparent quietness, official success and restored confidence."

Again referring to a certain unsettlement: "It was at this period, as I was performing my last ordination, that I came to the determination never, without entire relief of mind, to repeat it."

Is it, or is it not strange, that he was all this time vigorously unchurching the Methodists and other *sects*, and inviting them to peace and safety in his fold! Some others may yet make a similar confession.

There is a prospect of good. Some who have edged the precipice of ecclesiasticism, will retreat to the ground occupied, we are glad to believe, by a pious, intelligent and evangelical portion of that communion. The line will be more distinctly drawn between it and High-churchism. Others are past remedy, lingering in an equivocal position, of whom the words of lamentation are true: "The children are come to the birth, and there is not strength to bring forth." This book will do a kind office for them.

There is a kindred subject we long to see a book written on, by some one who can bring to the fertile subject qualifications for authorship:—"The trials of a mind in its progress from Methodism to High-church ism." That would be a book worth reading. And some we wot of, who have in the tide of time made the trip, would have rendered service by taking notes on the way and publishing. Room for incident there. Will not somebody yet do it for the benefit of future travellers, or those who are *solicited* to take the journey? Dr. Ives' book would be a tame affair to it.

The pilgrims that go that way will, we judge, find lanes that have many turns, fall upon strange sights and feelings, and sing as they go—*Jordan is a hard road to travel.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT to Senator Benjamin, for a handsome and valuable Pub. Doc.—"The Obituary Addresses on the occasion of the death of ex-Vice President King, delivered in both houses of Congress, Dec. 8, 1853."

LOCAL PREACHERS—EXPLANATION.—Our attention has been invited, by an esteemed friend of the local ministry and another of the traveling, a P. Elder, to an article by Woodsman, on "Clergy-phobia," that appeared in the Advocate sometime ago, as reflecting disrespectfully and injuriously on the local ministry as a class; and this construction which we had not heard of before from any quarter, was supported by reference to a paragraph in a subsequent article of the same writer as *Pro tem.* We felt no hesitation in assuring those brethren at the time, that the scope and intent of our correspondent had been misunderstood, and that their construction would grieve as well as astonish him, as it does. Of course, there are individuals in every class whose conduct may be animadverted upon without any *general* reflection: this is true of all classes of the ministry. It is far from us—and as far, doubtless, from our correspondent as ourself—to detract from a body, including some of the holiest and most useful men of the Church; upon whom the Church has, and must continue to rely, and without whom large portions of her territory would be without a preached Gospel.

Rather would we urge their increased responsibilities and consecration in the great work of the ministry, and so shall they everywhere be an arm of service and pillar of strength.

CLERICAL BALDHEADS.

Excuse us! It is a new subject for journalism. View-taking and note-taking at the General Conference—these heads struck us. They are a *fair* mark, and who shall forbid. A half entertained purpose to present pen and ink etchings of the leading divines then and there assembled, may or may not be carried out further than these—who form, among themselves, a class. There were so many of them. Never, in a body of same size, have we seen so many. Clerical sore-throat is already a name. Clerical baldness passes into the list, too. What is the theory? Any thing in the habit or exercise of the office to cause this? Is it to be taken as a providential endorsement of the tonsure? Be it any way, there is no lack of successors to Elijah in the line of baldheads.

The eloquent and lovely Bishop Capers *heads* the list with a specimen that has made many a hasty poll envy its exquisite fairness of outline and expression of meekness. In ordinary cases he would be charged with having made it fashionable. He tells a good story at his own expense, that occurred in some of his episcopal travels, out west. A specimen of Young America approaching the back of his chair in mute curiosity, exclaimed—"Mister, you got the longest face, I ever see any body." The toper desired his neck might be as long as a fence-rail, that the dram might be tasted all the way. For a like reason, no one looking upon that face will regret its length.

And there is Dr. Whiteford Smith—the Chrysostom of his Conference—strongly reminding one of the model of a clipper-ship, and as fast sailing and graceful in motion. Indeed it is established on the soundest principles of the inductive philosophy, that this class—baldheads—have a rare fluency of language and thought. There is not an indifferent speaker among them. A facile style, an oily flow, is theirs. They are good to listen to. Is there any law here? Have we stumbled upon a discovery?

And there is Dr. Lee, hearing out our discovery, and McSwane, of S. C.; and Campbell, of Miss., who says what he means to the uttermost, and if not a fire-eater, it is not, for certain, that he is afraid of it. Closs, of the North Carolina delegation, has a force of using "right words" that hearers can testify to. Well do we remember, because we can not, and would not if we could, forget a sermon of his before a congregation of students, twelve years agone, on "Hope maketh not ashamed." It made one of them, since a lawyer, desire to be a preacher, for ambition's sake! When acting the listener he may be gauged with the fidelity of a thermometer. Each stirring thought of the speaker pumps the blood up into his head, with various degrees of intensity, and the last degree would pale a lobster.

Bishop Andrew is pretty bare. Dr. Doggett has gone as far as he dare without falling into this list, and so Dr. Hamilton, both of whom fully sustain its character. Likewise Langhorne, of Va., Dr. Taylor, of Tenn., Fisher, of Texas, McAlister, of Arkansas, and Brock, of Memphis. Others are shedding off, and must sooner or later come to it. Heads, those, that need not be ashamed; and they have the good taste to let alone wigs and other such trumpery. In general, they are as clear as light-houses: in summer, as cool as ice-houses. But we pity them in musquito time and cold weather.

There is one other to be added to this curious catalogue. Nature, in uncovering that head, shows a sample of her best work. We take a slight sketch of him from a series of pulpit portraits, drawn by Col. Lomax, of Georgia, for his paper:

> "There are some men who are not only great indeed, but who look great. Such a man, we presume, was Martin Luther. It is impossible to conceive of the great reformer as a puny little man, with narrow chest and cracked voice. He must have been a broad shouldered giant, who stood upon legs of brass, with a voice which shook the old German Cathedrals like the roll of distant thunder, and a face luminous with intellect and crowned by a brow on which authority sat enthroned. No other man would have dared to lay his hands upon the pillars of the church of Rome which then bestrode the world like a Colossus, and shake down the proud arches which they supported; or if he had, the world would have laughed at him for his presumption.
>
> Just such a man is Dr. William A. Smith, of Virginia. He is only about five feet and a half high, but his frame is large and knit together with muscles of steel. He is the embodiment of strength, and looks as if he defied the wear of labor. His face and forehead are broad and massive, and his clear blue eye has an undaunted look. He stands erect upon his feet, with his head thrown back, and looks out upon nature and up the heavens, with such unblenching bravery, that one is almost led to think that his mind has struggled with all mysteries, and his heart wrestled with all powers, and found nothing above his capacities. Yet time has left its mark upon him. He is slightly lame and limps in his walk, the result of an accident on a stage coach; his light hair has fallen from his brow; but their defects do not in the least impair the majesty of his presence,

they are but the scars of the veteran. And to these rare gifts a loud, orotund voice, which vibrates upon the air like the peal of an organ, and you have before you the intellectual giant of Methodism, and the beau ideal of Anglo Saxon manhood."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Church Herald, 9th inst., speaks hopefully of the condition of the P. E. Church in Mississippi, as appearing at the late Convention.

The convention gave permission for the future removal of the "Church Herald" from Vicksburg to Jackson; requested every clergyman in the Diocese to contribute to its columns, and ordered that when removed it should be under the charge of the Bishop and a committee, to be appointed by him.

The third Friday of May, 1855, was selected as the time for the meeting of the next Diocese Convention, at Christ Church, Vicksburg.

The Editor says:—"This body, after a most interesting and harmonious session of [illegible] days, adjourned on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. It is, in many respects, the most remarkable convention held in the Diocese. Every clergyman, with one single exception canonically resident in the Diocese, and entitled to a seat in the convention, was present in his place; while in the lay branch, two parishes were represented. At one time during the session there were twenty-two clergymen in attendance."

Bishop Green seems to be as indestructible as a beaver, and has contributed very materially by his labors and presence to this marked improvement. More than seven thousand miles were traveled by him last year in the performance of his duties, and upwards of [illegible] weeks out of the fifty-two devoted entirely and exclusively to the work, away from his own domestic circle.

The parochial reports show:—"As compared with the returns of last year, the number of families reported had increased from 431 to 576; of Baptisms, from 289 to [illegible] of Confirmations, from 51 to 170; of Communicants, from 572 to 733; of Sunday Scholars, from 431 to 559; the amount of contributions connected with the Church other than rectors' salaries, from $10,708 to $12,342."

We rejoice with our brethren in winning souls to Christ and spreading his kingdom in the earth.

That in these feelings we are not in advance of our Methodist brethren in Mississippi, will be seen by an item with which the report of the Conventional doings closes. We hope this Christian tolerance and courtesy may not fall of provoking a *reciprocation*—although it is slow a coming; and that every "cause to the contrary may be spiked. It is time one should begin or the other end:—

> "Sunday last was a most interesting day. The pastor of the Methodist church [illegible] kindly gave up that edifice to their Episcopal brethren, and the Rev. Mr. Lawson and the Rev. Mr. Presbury preached there in the morning and evening, to well-filled congregations. At St. Andrew's church, the Rev. Mr. Miller preached in the morning. The church was crowded in every part, and many could not find entrance."

GOD MAKES GREAT MINISTERS.—We find the following anecdote from the National Magazine. It serves to illustrate a very important truth:

> Some twenty-five years ago he was dining with a large party of the clergy of his own denomination, and the discussion turned upon the fact that a number of non-college men, whose names were mentioned, had become eminently successful as preachers and pastors. Facts were stated, opinions, and theories, and ones, were expressed, and the discussion grew warm and animated. Wayland listened with attention, but in silence, apparently thinking that one thing at a time should be attended to; but when the knife and fork had performed their office, he put in a sentence.
>
> "Brethren, I will tell you how it was done." There was a general silence, and all looked attentively at the speaker, generally expecting the end of the whole matter. "When God makes a man great, it is done." Here he paused, but as no one spoke, he resumed: "The college and books may help a man; but if a preacher ever becomes truly great, it is because God makes him so. He never can be indifferent to the value of learning; but men may be useful, for with faults, as Richard Baxter said of himself, university has to be blamed."

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Mobile, on the 10th inst., Rev. Wm. M. Lovelady, Mr. ROBT. R. [illegible] to Miss VIRGINIA A. MASON.

In Washington county, Miss., June 5th, Rev. John B. Bowen, FREDERICK A. [illegible] CALFE, to Miss MARTHA P. MILLER—all the above county.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Mobile, on the morning of the 30th ult., JAMES, infant son of James and Julia M. ELDER, aged eleven months.

> "Mourn not for the child, from thy tenderness riven,
> E're slain on its purity fall;
> To thy questioning heart—lo! an answer from Heaven—
> *It is well with the child—it is well!*"

N. O. District Quarterly Meetings.

McGehee—June 11th, Quarterly Conference 13th; Love-feast, 12th.

Colored Charges—Quar. Conf., June 16th.

Felicity Street—June 18th, Quar. Conference 20th; Love-feast, 19th.

German Missions—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Quar. Conf., 23d; Sacrament, 25th, at [illegible] ads street; Love-feast, 3 P. M.

Thibodaux—July 1st and 2d.

Lafourche and B. Black Cir. and Mission—July 8th and 9th, at Houma.

Plaquemine—July 16th and 16th.

Baton Rouge—July 22d and 23d.

N. Orleans Circuit—Quar. Conf., July 5 P. M., at Algiers; Sacrament, July 30th; Love-feast, 3½ P. M.

Moreau Street—Quar. Conf., Aug. 3d; Love-feast, Aug. 7th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation for the Years 1854-5.

BISHOPS SCULE AND PAINE.

Louisville Conference, Russellville, Ky.....Sept. 20, 1854
Tennessee " Florence, Ala.....Oct. 5, 1854
Memphis " Somerville, Tenn.....Oct. 25, 18 4
Arkansas " Helena, Ark.....Nov. 8, 1854

BISHOP ANDREW.

Alabama, at Talladega.....Dec. 13, 1854
Louisiana, at Franklin, La.....Jan 10, 1855
Pacific Conference, at Sacramento City....April 18, 1855

BISHOP CAPERS.

Georgia Conference, at Atlanta, Ga.....Dec. 13, 1854
Florida " at Madison, Fla.....Jan. 3, 1855
Colored Missions in South Carolina and Georgia.

BISHOP PIERCE.

Holston Conference, at Cleveland, Tenn.....Oct. 11, 1854
N. Carolina Conference, at Pittsboro', N. C..Nov 1, 1854
S Carolina Conference, at Columbia, S. C..Nov. 15, 1854
Virginia Conference, at Norfolk, Va.....Nov. 29, 1854

BISHOP EARLY.

Western Virginia, at Louisa, Ky.....Sept 8, 1854
Kentucky, at Maysville, Ky.....Sept. 16, 1854
Mississippi, at Jackson, La.....Nov. 8 1854
Eastern Texas, at Tyler, Texas.....Nov. 29, 1854
Texas, at Chapel Hill, Washington co.....Dec. 13, 1854

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Missouri Conference, at Brunswick, Mo.....Oct. 11, 1854
St. Louis Conference, at Jefferson City, Mo..Oct. 25, 1854
Indian Mission, Riley's Chapel, Cherokee Nation.....Nov. 10, 1854
Washitaw Conference, Washington, Hempstead county, Ark.....Dec. 6, 1854

The Annual Meeting of the Bishops to be held at Nashville, October 2, 1854.

General Intelligence.

THE FISHERY QUESTION SETTLED.—The grand dispute between two of the greatest nations of the earth in regard to the matter of hooking mackerel in certain localities, has, we are told, by a skillful pulling of the lines of diplomacy, at length arrived at the point of a definite settlement. We are glad of it; but, before feeling entirely satisfied, should like to know something more about the terms of the treaty than the assurances that it is all right and cannot fail to be ratified by Congress. Whatever may be the terms of the arrangement, however, it is impossible they should be more humiliating to either nation than the continuation of a foolish quarrel about so trivial a matter.

RUMORS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American states that President Pierce is preparing a supplemental message on the subject of Cuba, warlike in tone. Also that Mr. Mace, of Indiana, has prepared a bill repealing a portion of the Nebraska bill.

It appears from a card of Mr. Allen, of Louisiana, now on a visit to the East, that the reason why Colonel Suttle refused to sell Burns in Boston, after having promised to do so, was that he ascertained that there was a law in Massachusetts which would have subjected him to fine and imprisonment for selling a slave in that State.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—The English papers contain the important announcement, under date of Shanghai, April 11, that Com. Perry has succeeded in the object of his visit to Jeddo, and that similar advantages have been obtained for the commerce of this country that had previously been conceded to Russia. The same edifice is contained in both treaties—namely, that three ports are to be opened in a year. There is no reason to question the truth of this statement; as, in our last correspondence from Shanghai, under date of March 27, it was mentioned that Com Perry's arrival from Jeddo was hourly expected. The field which the success of this important negotiation lays open to our commerce is immense. [N. Y. Herald, 8th.

LETTER FROM HAVANA.—The Washington Evening Star of the 9th inst gives the following extract from a letter from Havana, lately received at Washington, and bearing date 29th May:

"The free negro and mulatto population, it will be remembered, showed signs of great repugnance to the idea of their incorporation into the army four weeks ago, when the news that the Government designed using them after that fashion first became known in the shape of flying and somewhat doubtful rumors. Their idea then was, that they were merely about to be used as a bait, for some unknown purpose. Hence the then existing repugnance to the project, on their part. But no sooner was the order of the 26th of May promulgated formally, than they rushed forward in masses to enlist. They were made to comprehend that they are to comprise quite a third of the entire military force of the Government on the Island, and are to serve in all the various regiments in detached Spaniss, four to each battalion; and thus this change took place in their sentiments. Even now the square of Belen, the point at which they are being enlisted, is full of them, almost suffocation. Their impatient cries for arms forbode impending ruin, and generate universal horrors. Wealthy planters, well affected towards the Government, and others who up to this time have been disposed to maintain the present order of things here, having very recently got up a petition to the Captain General on this subject, that functionary has signified to some of his intimate friends who were about to it, that he should look upon the act as one of insubordination, and would regard the signers of any such remonstrance as *mauvais sujets*, and would mark them accordingly.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It has already been announced to you that the Spanish Government had agreed to remit the fine of $6000 imposed on the owners of the Black Warrior. It now appears by the dispatches and letters to the English and English Ministers, to our own Government and to others in this city, that the British Government positively refused to allow any damage that may have resulted to the owners of the Black Warrior. But the English Government, fearing a rupture between Spain and the United States, interposed at this point in the negotiations and induced Spain to agree to pay all reasonable losses. Spain has accordingly asked our Government for an estimate of the actual damages. This difficulty, therefore, so far as money is concerned, may be considered settled. [Telegraphed to the N. Y. Herald.

INTERESTING FROM ST. JOHN'S.—*New York*, June 8.—The St John's (N. B.) papers of the 1st inst. are filled with articles on the coming elective elections, free trade being the prominent topic. A religious element appears to be involved in the contest. The St. John's News charges that the Roman Catholic Bishop has put forth an edict commanding all Roman Catholics to vote against Messrs. Wilmot and Ray. The Times called upon all Protestants to rally and crush Popery.

Her Britannic Majesty's cutter Netley had arrived from Halifax for the protection of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

Flour, corn and corn meal are to be admitted in Prince Edward's Island free of duty until October.

The Government armed steamer Daring sailed from Halifax for the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 27th ult., to protect the fisheries.

The Artesian well near Frederick, Md., has reached a depth of 460 feet, and the water is flowing freely and continues to increase. It is expected to furnish a hundred and fifty gallons a minute when completed.

A gentlemen of this city is now engaged in the construction of a flying machine, which he is confident will prove entirely successful. He has devoted much time to the study of aerostation, and the means adopted by nature to secure rapid flight of birds, and his machine is very ingenious. We are not prepared to decide upon its ability to fly with a man upon its back. If we see the inventor launching from Mount Auburn some fine morning, and sailing over the city to the green hills of Kentucky, we will no longer doubt the virtues of this bird-like invention, with its immense bamboo wings and gas-inflated stomach. [Cincinnati Columbian.

The Fugitive Slave Excitement.

The fanatical excitement consequent upon the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns does not seem to abate yet in the least. The Abolition newspapers of the North come to us filled with paragraphs of the most inflammatory and seditious character. The powerful and dangerous pen of Grosley, the weaker but more foul vituperations of such sheets as the Washington Era, and the senseless, blasphomous harangues of Abolition leaders to clubs, mass meetings, and even in the halls of legislation, are all at work—at work as if with one sole object, the destruction of all harmony, confidence, and good feeling between the North and South. In such a condition of things as seems to exist at present throughout the country, it is natural to ask if these agitators take at all into consideration the dangers which attend their conduct, and what value they place upon the union of these States. How many such scenes as that recently enacted in Boston will be required to raise up a civil war between the North and the South—a calamity more to be dreaded than a combination of all the nations of the earth against our existence? And, once commenced, who shall foresee what will be the result of such a war or where the end?

MOBILE ITEMS.—An affray occurred on the 12th inst. somewhere near the store of Mr. Hendrix, on Spring Hill road, between Mr. John Stuckey and Mr. R. T. Price, both well known in Mobile, in which Mr. Stuckey received three stabs or cuts with a knife, which, it is supposed, are likely to prove fatal.

We have in our office, says the Mobile Tribune, a sample of a hair of cotton, raised by General C. Robinson, of Lowndes county, which, so far as silkiness and staple are concerned, is the best we have ever seen in this market. It was bought by Messrs. Low & Harrison at fifteen cents per pound.

The project for the improvement of the Mobile harbor, by the diversion of the waters of Spanish river into the channel of Mobile river, is being vigorously presented among the Mobile merchants, capitalists and business men. The cost will be $30,000; the sum of $27,500 has already been raised.

A MARVELOUS SNAKE STORY.—According to the Richmond Bulletin, (and it says its authority is reliable,) Mr. William H. Cole, of Caroline county, Va., lately killed in his field a huge black snake, and upon cutting the reptile open, found snugly stowed away in the stomach five young hares. But the most wonderful part of the story yet remains to be told. One of the hares, which must have been but recently swallowed, revived shortly after it was taken from the body of the snake, and ran away into the bushes!

EXAMINATION OF THE RIOTERS IN BOSTON.—A considerable number of persons were examined before the Boston Police Court on the 6th inst. on charges of riot and murder. The testimony published is voluminous, and the examination was very long. Walter Bishop, Martin Stowell, Thos. Jackson and John Morrison were remanded to jail for trial for murder.

A. G. Browne, Jr., Walter Phœnix and John Wesley were discharged on the complaint for murder. They were then arraigned for a riot, and, waiving examination, were held in $8000 each for trial, obtaining bail.

Nicholas Bain, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, at Catchogne, Suffolk county, L. I., was captured on the 5th inst. by the people, who were in search of him. The murderer, finding his case desperate, and no chance for escape, attempted suicide by cutting his throat, and afterwards threw himself among some bushes for concealment, where he was found. The wound, it is said, will not prove fatal.

STORM ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.—The steamer Seminole, on her recent passage from the St. Johns river, Florida, to Savannah, experienced a tremendous gale when about twenty miles at sea. The heavy waves broke over her many times, stave in her bulwarks, one of her wheelhouses, and inundating her after cabin. During the storm the mail bags were washed overboard and lost.

A hundred or more Scotch girls recently arrived, have gone to work in the Holyoke, Mass., mills. They were sent for. Scotch girls, we believe, are considered as belonging to the best class of factory operatives. They are industrious, thrifty and economical. They are the veritable Yankees of Britain.

ABOLITION SYMPATHY.—The latest nine days' wonder—the Boston abolition mob—experienced a slight relapse on Saturday. A black fellow went among the sympathizers, representing himself to be a fugitive slave; that his master was in search of him, and that he wanted funds in order to escape into Canada. He succeeded in raising a considerable sum of money, but was at last recognized and taken into custody.

A large elephant, attached to a menagerie, while on his way to Fall River, R. I., on the 5th inst., got beyond the control of his keeper, and killed three horses, smashed the wagons to pieces, seriously injuring two men who were in the wagons. He was finally captured near Slade's Ferry.

BITE OF MAD DOGS.—An English Journal says that an old Saxon has been using for fifty years, and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which he has rescued many fellow beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia." The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinegar and tepid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison of the saliva, or neutralize it, and the cure is effected.

A SORRY PICTURE.—A writer in the New York Daily Times says the following in regard to our foreign population:

As to foreigners: In the first place, every demand that can reasonably be made of the American people is, that in making our country "the asylum of the oppressed," we permit all men, of whatever nation or religion, to reside among us in safety, pursuing any and every vocation without let or hindrance, to their own profit; holding any and every opinion, without question or observation; and in all ways enjoying as fully as the native citizen the advantages of our Government and institutions. Clearly, the right to *govern us*, or to have any share or influence in our own self-government, has never been promised in any manner whatever to those who find in the United States a refuge from oppression, the blessings of liberty, and the unrestricted choice of means of support or of riches. To the poor fools who inquire how long our own fathers have been Americans, I have no reply; it is not the business of a man to hold debate with such creatures—it were as well to enter my house and attempt to drive me out, on the pretence that it had been in my family but for two generations.

I beg you to consider seriously these few facts: the foreign population of the United States is about as one to fifteen, but, notwithstanding this disparity, which must astonish those who are familiar with the noise of their partisanship, four-fifths of all the beggary, more than two-thirds of all the pauperism, and more than three-fifths of all murders, riots, rapes, burglaries, arsons, thefts, perjuries, forgeries, and other great crimes committed in this country, are committed by this small per centage of the whole population. More than half the public charities, more than half the prisons, more than half the police, more than half the cost and labor of the administration of our internal affairs, are for foreigners—for a class without virtue, and ignorant and brutal, corrupting all with whom they come in contact.

Late News from Mexico

We have received our files of Mexican papers per steamship Orizaba. Our latest dates are to the 4th from the city of Mexico and to the 8th from Vera Cruz. The several files we have examined are barren of political news.

Senor Don Luis Parres, Minister of Finance, had resigned his office, and Don Manuel Olazagarre, a merchant of Guadalajara, was spoken of as his successor.

Senor Don Ramon Lozano Armenta, Spanish Envoy to Mexico, was received with marked distinction and respect by the Government and his many friends. As Mr. Lozano Armenta had had been Secretary of the Spanish legation in Mexico for many years, he was well known and had made himself very popular there.

El Siglo Diez y Nueve of the 3d publishes the names of 43 persons that have been shot in the State of Jalisco, from 10th July to 31st December, 1853, by order of Senor José Marin Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men were court-martialed and sentenced to death convicted of having committed some robberies and of being seditious.

The same paper states that the small pox is raging at Vera Cruz and in the *rancheos* of San Andres Tuxtla, as well as in the villages of Acula, Amatlan and Tesechoacan.

Forty-one prisoners escaped from the jail at Saltillo on the 14th ult. They dug a hole through the floor, in which operation they worked hard for ten hours, and made their escape by that means. Eighteen of the fugitives were recaptured.

Subscriptions are being raised all over the country to erect a statue to His Most Serene Highness the President Santa Anna. At San Juan Bautista $527 had been raised for that purpose.

The Governor of Vera Cruz had sent a deputation to the city of Mexico to welcome his Most Serene Highness, and congratulate him at his great triumph in conquering the rebels of the South.

Great preparations were going on at Vera Cruz, Quéretaro, San Juan del Rio and other places, to celebrate with great pomp the anniversary of His Most Serene Highness's birthday.

The village of Amatlan was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 29th ultimo. The fire originated by the dress of a girl, who was making chocolate, having caught fire in the hearth. Over eighty houses (or rather huts) were totally destroyed, and the inhabitants are represented to be in the greatest distress and misery.

A decree has been published in the city of Mexico by which it is required that persons under 70 inches, Mexican measure, will not be admitted to enlist in the army. The Grenadiers of the guard must be 72 inches (six feet.)

The *Trait d' Union* of the 3d inst. publishes a letter from Guaymas dated 24th May from which we extract the following:

"On the 19th, the British ship *Challenge* arrived here, in seventeen days from San Francisco. She brings on board 300 Frenchmen for the Mexican army, according to contract entered into with the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, said contract being approved of by Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at said port. There are besides 21 Germans, 5 Belgians, 19 Englishmen, 1 American, 4 Spaniards and Portuguese, 8 Chilians, 2 Equatorians, 1 from the Argentine Republic, 1 Swiss, 1 Italian, 1 Polish, 1 from Bogota and 12 Mexicans; making a total of 377 men, who are now at the disposal of the General Commander of Sonora. Several other vessels are daily expected with a large number of emigrants."

The same paper publishes another letter from Guaymas dated 14th May, in which we find the following:

"Five prisoners, belonging to the Walker expedition, were shipped, by order of the Mexican authorities, on board the British ship *Ethelbert*, in order to take them to Mazatlan, where they were to be tried.

"When the Ethelbert was about setting sail, a boat from the British ship Dido boarded the former, and as soon as it was near enough, the five prisoners jumped into the boat. A Mexican officer ordered his men to fire on them. On hearing the report of the muskets, the Dido let down all her boats, and about one hundred men boarded the Ethelbert and carried away the prisoners by force, disarming the soldiers that had charge of them. A physician and the captain of the port were immediately sent on board the Ethelbert by the Mexican commander at Guaymas, to attend to the wounded; but the British crew would not allow the captain of the port to go on board. The military commander of Guaymas had a correspondence with the captain of the Dido, the result of which was, that the latter gave up on the 10th May the Mexicans whom he had on board. The Ethelbert left Guaymas for Mazatlan on the 11th, taking dispatches to the British Minister in Mexico. On the 12th the crew of the British vessel were practicing with four gun boats, firing their guns very near the wharf. The Dido was to sail on the 15th for Mazatlan, to await orders from the British Legation in Mexico. No one was killed in the fight; one of the parties wounded by one of the musket shots was fast recovering."

A rumor was current at Nuevo Leon on the 18th May that a revolution was about to break out at Matamoros and other points in the northern part of Tamaulipas.

A large *conducta* from Guadalajarn and Guarajuato was detained in the city of Mexico for several days, but we cannot find out on what account.

The papers of the 1st inst. announce that His Serene Highness had decided that the *conducta* should start for Vera Cruz on the 21, without further excuse or pretext, and that the consignees should be made to pay the *circulation* tax.

The Mexicans are quite delighted with their opera companies. The Sontag company is styled the "Russian party," and Steffanone's company the "Turkish forces." Senor Bordas, of the Orleans Theatre in this city, had arrived in Mexico, and made his first appearance on the 1st inst. as *Othello*.

The *Siglo* denies most positively that Mr. Levasseur is to return to Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary of the French Government.

A new commercial code has been published in Mexico, and a Chamber of Commerce was on the eve of being regularly organized.

The papers we have examined do not mention a word about Alvarez or his "rebels."

Good Father Mathew has had another shock of the palsy. The physicians have advised him to try the sir of Madeira. He does not avail himself of the advice for one reason only—he is poor. He did have a pension of £300. But to secure a debt contracted, not for himself, but for the temperance cause, which has been so dear to him, it was all paid to obtain a life insurance policy. A Limerick paper is the authority for this statement, which will make many friends sad.

COWARDICE.—Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, after lashing the crowd to a pitch of insanity, which resulted in murder, called on the police to protect their own houses from the mob, and charged the excitement upon the U. S. Marshal and the Commissioner, who were quietly carrying out the laws of their country.

THREE GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.—Three daughters of the Rev. Mr. Perry, Methodist clergyman, residing near Harrisburg, Ky., were recently burned to death by the explosion of a can containing camphene. They were aged 19, 17 and 9 years.

Attack on an American Boat in China.

[From the North-China Herald of March 11.]

On Monday evening about dusk, as Mr. Ayer's pilot-boat, flying the American flag, was coming up the reach, one of the Taoutae's vessels, the Clown, fired a shot at her. The boat, in which was Mr Linklater and six Chinese, was soon hailed round under the Compton, and the officer on board ordered the Chinese sailors upon deck and had them tied up to the mainmast, but allowed Mr. Linklater to go away, after having overhauled the boat. As soon as Mr. Ayer was informed of this proceeding he laid his complaint before the United States Consul, who referred him to Captain Kelly, and he accordingly went on board the United States ship Plymouth, and Captain Kelly, upon hearing of the assault, very promptly manned a boat, which was placed under command of Lieut. Guest, who proceeded immediately to the Compton and asked for the captain, who was not to be found. At last a Portuguese on board the Compton said he was in command, and Lieut. Guest at once demanded "how he dared to make prisoners of men under the American flag?" and demanded their release. The Portuguese replied he did not do it, and that he had no authority to set them free. Whereupon Lieut. Guest ordered his men on board, which was done with the greatest alacrity, and cut the prisoners from the mainmast, where they had been tied by the hair.

It was observed at this moment that some men on the poop of the vessel were loveling their muskets at the American officer and Mr Linklater, who accompanied him. Lieut Guest very energetically leveled his revolver at the Portuguese, telling him that un, the first shot being fired he would blow his brains out. The Portuguese, in great alarm, immediately ordered his men to desist. The crew and boat were then taken off without further hindrance. There is no plea offered for this gross insult to the American flag, except that the boat had some shot on board, which it is in the habit of carrying for ballast.

Mr. Murphy, the United States Consul, in correspondence with the Taoutae on this subject, has laid down the doctrine that, under no pretence whatever, shall property or persons while under the protection of the United States flag be molested by the Chinese authorities with impunity. But if any claim is supposed by them to exist against persons or property under the United States flag, the complaint must be made to him, the only person known in the treaty to have the power of settlement.

The promptitude with which the United States Consul and Captain Kelly attended to this complaint, and the energy with which Lieut. Guest carried out his instructions, which were of a very delicate and difficult nature, are very praiseworthy, and we hope will check the insolent bearing of those in command of the ex-Taoutae's ships, who are frequently firing, on some frivolous pretence, upon boats passing up and down the river.

The Great Riot in Brooklyn.

From the N. Y. Tribune of the 5th inst. we take the following particulars of the riot in Brooklyn, some accounts of which we had already received by telegraph:

A terrible scene was enacted in Main street, between Water street and the Catherine Ferry, last evening about dusk. A number were shot, and many were badly injured with clubs and stones.

The cause of all this was the appearance of a procession of New York Native Americans, against whom the Irish located in the immediate neighborhood had a grudge in consequence of the previous Sunday's proceedings. This was the cause of all the disturbance.

As had been announced on Sunday evening of last week, a preacher attached to the Primitive Methodist Church of Bridge street appeared upon the lot on the corner of Smith and Atlantic streets at the appointed time, and delivered a sermon. His name is Joseph Folger, and he was accompanied and assisted in the exercises by the trustees and officers of his church. The text was part of the second verse of the fifteenth chapter of St Luke—"This man receiveth sinners"—from which he argued that Christ preached to all kinds of people—to mixed multitudes of different faiths, such as were gathered here on this occasion. Previous to the sermon, a prayer was made in which the hope was expressed that all these people round about might be made better instead of worse by coming there. The services passed off quietly, no disposition being evinced to molest the preacher or disturb the proceedings.

The procession from New York arrived some time before the sermon commenced. They numbered probably about a hundred or more, three abreast, and marched and countermarched up and down Atlantic street, awaiting the arrival of the preacher, when they came up and stood until the sermon was over, when they proceeded down Smith street toward the Catherine Ferry, in the same order that they came.

From 12 o'clock, noon, a crowd began to assemble, and about 5 o'clock it numbered over 6000. The Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the whole disposable force under their command, were present. By the exertions of the Mayor, the sidewalks were kept clear so that people could pass unmolested, and not, like on previous occasions, be compelled to go around the distance of several blocks, or run the risk of the consequences. He deserves great credit for his firm stand he took and the promptness evinced in seeing his orders executed.

During the afternoon there were some slight disturbances on the corner of Smith and Atlantic streets, in which a number of white hats were knocked off, but no further damage was done. The offenders were promptly arrested.

The New York procession on proceeding down toward the ferry were followed by a large crowd. They walked in an orderly and peaceable manner. An occasional hoot or cheer greeted them, and that was all until they reached Main and Water streets. Here, and streets leading thereto, an immense crowd had congregrated, and as about half of the procession had passed Water street a general cry was made by the Irish, "Hip, boys, hip!" "Now go in!" "Come on, boys!" and with that came a showers of stones, sticks and brickbats, which were leveled at the New-Yorkers. A grand rush was now made, but the line of the procession remained unbroken, and marched to the ferry-house gate, and entered with military precision. As they were assaulted they fired pistols at those who struck at them, and it is probable that about thirty shots were fired. Several were shot; one a boy who had part of his face taken off, and a man who fell upon the pavement apparently dead, and a great many more had their heads, arms and legs broken with clubs. Pistols were also fired from house-tops, and stones fell like hail in every direction. The New Yorkers were within the gates, and as they were being pelted they fired a number of shots at the crowd without.

One of the ferry boats took off a load of the New Yorkers, but the pilots of the two remaining boats, seeing what was going on, would not enter the dock, but stood off during the continuance of the riot. They finally entered the slip, and all those not arrested were permitted to take their departure.

The police had hard work. They had to fight like tigers. No matter of what country, and many of them were Irish, they did their duty manfully. When one would attempt to take a man into custody, he was sure to be beaten with clubs, and several were badly hurt. They also used their clubs freely, and knocked down all who resisted them, when they could do it.

The military came upon the ground after the disturbance had ceased. They had been stationed at the Armory during the afternoon awaiting orders. The Mayor came with them, and as he walked down Main street, read the riot act. The Sheriff also appeared upon the scene of action, and the military were stationed so as to prevent any further outbreak. The mob was cleared away and quiet was restored. This was about 8 o'clock.

The Regiment on duty was the 14th, under Col. Jesse C. Smith, and comprised the following companies: Franklin Guard, Capt. Baldwin; National Guard, Capt. Sprague; Grenadiers, Capt. Burnett; Steuben Guard, Capt. Schepper; Emmet Guard, Capt. ——; Shields Guard, Capt. McCurty; Capt. Urbeen's company of Horse Guards were ordered also out. They were on guard during the night.

The names of some of those arrested and now in custody are as follows: James McDermott, M. Mahon, John Devoe, Oliver Hice, James Dougherty, James O'Brien, Arthur O'Neal, Patrick McKinney, Henry Brasslen, Thomas Cain, Charles Murphy, Thomas Henry, Arch. Hanlin, Bernard McDonald, John Slade, Daniel McDermott, (head fractured) Patrick Boyle, William McNamee, Hugh McCloskey, Francis Mack, Pat Larkins, Michael Martin, Edward Lake, James Canning, John Ennis, Thomas Fitzgerald, Thos. Jackson, James Cook, Michael Fitzsimmons and about twenty others, who are locked up in the cells of the First and Second District Station-Houses.

In the confusion that prevails it was impossible to ascertain if any one, or how many, were killed or wounded. Two are reported dead.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 1st inst. has a letter from Magoffinsville, Texas, which states that a Mr. Hedges, on his way to California, with a drove of cattle, a few days previously encountered a band of one hundred and ten Indians between the Rio Limpia and Eagle Springs. The Indians gave every manifestation of a friendly feeling, and were received by Mr. Hedges and party in like manner. The Chief of the Indians presented a letter to Mr. H. as a testimonial of his friendship towards the whites. This letter was signed by Col. Caprou, Indian Agent, etc., etc. The names of the Chiefs were as follows: Pena, Solidita, Mescaleros and Marcos, who is a Lipan.

These Indians were well armed with shot guns and rifles. During their stay at the camp of the Americans (which was one day and a part of the next) they insisted that there should be no guard kept around the cattle, and stated that they would be responsible for all losses that might be sustained, and wished to know of Mr. H. if he were not satisfied with their letters. A beef was given to the Indians, and they retired, not being well satisfied with the sufficiency of the gift, and complaining that the same was not enough to supply so large a party with food.

Early the next morning, after the Indians left, Mr. H. sent the best cattle ahead to Eagle Springs, (the cattle being very nearly exhausted for want of water,) with ten men of his party in charge of them. Upon reaching the spring, two of the party went ahead with a view of reconnoitering, when the Indians, numbering eighty warriors, emerged from the canons in which they were concealed, surrounding the spring, and killed the two men who were in advance. The cattle were then all driven off instantly.

The number of cattle taken was 176. The names of the two unfortunate persons killed were Ingram and McLoughlin. The party who were with the cattle have in their possession the most indubitable evidences that they were the identical Indians who made proffer of the letters on the occasion alluded to.

HORRIBLE MURDER ON LONG ISLAND.—From the New York Tribune of the 5th we gather the particulars of a most awful murder, which took place on the 2d instant, as below:

About twelve o'clock on Friday night, two servant girls in the employ of Mr. James Wickham, at Catchogne, in Southold-town, L. I., were awakened by the cries of some of the inmates of the house, and on listening, heard repeated blows, as if some body was being struck on the head, and also heard Mrs. Wickham exclaim, "Nicholas, don't kill him, don't kill him." Upon this, the girl, supposing that Mr. Wickham was being murdered, got out of an attic window and fled to the nearest neighbors, and gave the alarm.

The house was immediately visited, and presented a horrible spectacle. Mr. Wickham, who was formerly a merchant in this city, and a wealthy farmer, lay weltering in his blood, his head cut literally to pieces, and apparently in the last gasp of his existence; and when our informant left the scene he was yet breathing, although unconscious, with no hope of his recovery. Mrs. Frances Wickham, his wife, was dead, she having had her brains completely knocked out, which, together with her blood, was scattered about the room. Mrs. W. was but thirty-five years of age. A negro boy about fifteen years old, who was living in the family, was also beat and cut about the head to such an extent that he cannot survive his injuries; and he too is in such a condition as to be unable to give any account of the desperate murderer. The deed was committed with a post-axe, an implement used for the purpose of boiling posts for fences.

From the cries of Mrs. Wickham, which were heard by the servant girls, it is suspected that an Irishman, whose name is Nicholas Bain, and who had been in the employ of Mr. W., but was discharged on Wednesday, is the perpetrator of this horrid deed; but no traces of him had been found up to yesterday afternoon.

It is the opinion of the inhabitants that he sought to be revenged upon Mr W for discharging him, and determined to murder his whole family. He some time since desired to marry one of the servant girls; but, on her refusing to have him, he swore vengeance against her. Nothing in the house was carried away, which indicates that revenge instead of robbery instigated the monster to the perpetration of this horrid crime. He will not probably long elude the officers of justice.

At the latest accounts Mr. Wickham had died, but the negro boy was still alive, groaning at intervals, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The murderer had not been arrested but the authorities were on the alert.

Recent discoveries and examinations in Great Britain have rendered it absolutely certain that *ferœ natura* of that island were, in times gone by, larger and more dangerous than the fallow deer and the fox. The natives, long before the days of Caractacus and Julius Cæsar, hunted wild beasts as large and ferocious as any to be found in the tangled and luxuriant forests of Ceylon. Elephants and hyenas, at a period of which tradition even says nothing, were not confined to the Zoological Gardens of London, but roamed over the hills and through the great oak forests of Great Britain. Geologists and naturalists have, by an intelligent examination and study of old bones dug up in various parts of the kingdom, rendered the fact certain. Bones, recently exhumed at a great depth, by laborers digging gravel in Covent Garden, have been ascertained to be those of the elephant. Similar relics have been found at a great depth below the surface of the earth, in all portions of the island. In 1806, the entire bones of an elephant, with the stratifications of wax know not how many centuries above him, were found near Hoxton, in England; an elephant skull, tusks and all, were dug up at Kingsland some years ago, forty feet beneath the surface of the earth. The Druids, no doubt, three thousand years ago, may have "seen the elephant" to whom these bones belonged, while they celebrated their mysterious rites of their religion, in the recesses of the primitive forests of England. That these huge animals disappeared long before the Britons invaded Great Britain, is demonstrated by the circumstance that the bones of the Roman soldiers are found much nearer the surface of the earth—three times nearer—than those of the elephant.

In digging on the Great Western Railway from Oxford, the "Roswell Bone Caves" were found, containing the most astonishing evidences of the existence at one time in England, not only of the elephant but of the rhinoceros and the hyena. They were discovered in sinking a shaft deep into a hill. In these caves an incredible number of bones were found, of the elephant, the bear, the rhinoceros, the hyena, and the ordinary domestic animals. At a period perhaps almost coeval with the deluge, these animals may have been as numerous in Great Britain as they now are in the region of the Tropics. The eighth volume of "Household Words" contains a long and curious article upon this subject.

A CURIOUS STRUCTURE.—The nest of a tarantula (spider) has been found in California, of most singular construction. It is about three inches in length by two in diameter, built of adobes, the wall being nearly half an inch thick. Inside is a projection, which nearly divides it into two apartments about an inch in diameter. The inside is lined with a white downy substance, not unlike velvet, and presents one of the cleanest and most tidy little household imaginable. But the most curious part of it is the door, which fits into an aperture and closes it hermetically. The door is secured by a hinge, formed of the same fibrous substance as the lining of the house, and upon which it swings with freedom. The nest is occupied by a dozen little tarantulas, which appear to subsist upon a yellow secreted substance that appears upon the wall of the front apartment. The arrangement of the door for the protection of the little inmates indicates great instinctive architectural knowledge. It is the intention of the finder to forward this curiosity to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Crops, Weather, etc

The Columbus (Ind.) Democrat says: "We are informed by farmers of this county, that the wheat crop promises fair for more than an average yield. Letter exchanges from different sections of the country also speak favorably of the prospect of an abundant yield."

WHEAT CROP.—The Warrenton (Va.) Flag says: "The wheat crops are looking unusually well in the counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania and Henry, and from present appearances the crop will be a large and good one.

The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer says: "The fly is destroying the wheat in a very great extent. Several farmers will scarcely make their seed."

The Banner of Liberty (Md.) says: "We believe that we will have a good crop."

WHEAT IN TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga Advertiser says: "The present indications are much more favorable to the wheat crop than we expected. We have conversed with several farmers, who pronounce the prospects as quite flattering."

The Holly Springs (Miss.) Democratic Banner of the 2d inst. says:

"We have had almost daily heavy rains for the last two weeks. The corn crop seems to be doing finely. The cotton is smaller than we ever saw it before at this time, and has suffered for work during the late rains."

The Minden (La.) Herald says the country in that vicinity has been deluged with rain, and much injury has been done to the crops.

A superabundance of rain is complained of in the northern part of Texas, but the crops generally are promising.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 3d says:

"The weather, since our last week's issue, has been getting worse and worse. Every day during the week we have had showers, and copious too, of rain. From every section of the parish we hear complaints of the wet weather and the consequent injury of the crops."

"On Wednesday evening, we were visited with a severe storm of wind, rain and hail. The damage done in the neighborhood of Campte, we are informed, is considerable. Indeed, all over the parish the crops are in rather an unpromising condition."

THE KEY TO ST. PETERSBURG.—An occasional correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from London, gives the following interesting sketch of Cronstadt, the key of St. Petersburg:

"Batteries are fine things to look at, but not so serviceable against ships as the uninitiated might suppose. It is rare, indeed, that more than six guns can be brought to bear upon a single ship from the same battery; on the other hand, a ship will deliver a broadside of fifty guns direct upon a single gun; and all the balls, thanks to the gunnery and Admiral Chada, the second in command, will strike within a few inches of each other. To use the expression of a naval friend, 'the balls will strike as though they were delivered from a tube.' Most of the batteries are low, so low that a line of battle ship could deliver its own balls down into them. Again, it is stated that these separate fortresses can be taken singly, and thee each fortress can be employed against his fellow. Large vessels can get to Cronstadt. Merchant ships get there, and therefore many of the squadron can approach the fortresses. Once destroy these, and though the depth of the Neva is only nine feet, still the gun boats will be sufficient to destroy St. Petersburg. The Imoya have been destroyed; but, on the other hand, the vessels have steam power, and can feel their way and back out of shallow water.

The city of St. Petersburg is defended by these fortresses of Cronstadt, which are situated about twenty miles below the city, on the Neva. Now, reports are very different about the strength of these said fortresses, and apparently the whole question depends upon the depth of water in the channel. If only gunboats and steamers can approach them, then they are safe; but if the present fleets can get within effective range, then they are not sufficiently strong to resist their broadsides, and St. Petersburg is at the mercy of Sir Charles Napier. According to one account, furnished to me by one who has seen the fortresses, they are impregnable, and may be justly regarded as the keys of the empire; but then he left the country at a time of peace, when the power of Cronstadt was received as a matter of course, and no one thought of questioning it.

Another informant tells me that he has seen them often during the last summer excursions, and that it was well understood in St. Petersburg that many portions of the batteries were almost dummies; that the guns in several situations were not intended to be used, as they would be more dangerous to the defenders than to the parties against whom they were fired. This informant has been ordered out of Russia, with all other English.

SAD AFFAIR AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—Considerable excitement has existed here for the last fortnight, in consequence of the sudden disappearance of a young lady, the daughter of Aaron Eaton, Esq., of the firm of Eaton & Ray, shipowners. Miss Eaton was about eighteen years of age. It appears that about twelve months ago she had a violent attack of fever, which caused mental aberration.

About two months since her reason returned, when parents and friends began to cherish hope of perfect restoration. On the evening of her disappearance, about half-past eight o'clock, she was sitting with her sister at home, apparently in the happiest spirits, joking and laughing, and enjoying a round of merriment, when the hall door announced a visitor. She arose (not caring since her illness to see any friends) and retired, telling her sister that she was going to her room for the night. It appears she did proceed to her apartment, drew on her rubbers, threw a shawl over her shoulders, placed her bonnet on, and secretly made her exit from the house. One half hour had not been allowed to pass before she was missed; friends and relatives were hastily alarmed, and diligent search was immediately made, but without success.

In the morning large rewards were offered for her recovery, and parties of three or four hundred scoured the city and woods in the vicinity of the city four or five successive days and nights, but no tidings of the missing one could be obtained. The search was abandoned, and frenzy almost seized the heart sickened and grieving parents, whose only solace seemed to exist in the belief that in the cunning of insanity she had concealed herself, and that in a little while she would appear to them. Thus days wore on, when on the morning of Sunday last, (ten days from the time of her disappearance,) as some parties were sauntering along the beach of Courtney bay, they suddenly came upon the lifeless body of the lost girl. Her countenance evinced that, unconscious of agony, she had died. Her bonnet was clutched in one hand, while the other laid upon her breast, as though she was slumbering, while upon her lips still lingered a smile. [Toronto Colonist.

The most stupendous canal in the world is one in China, which passes over two thousand miles, and to forty-one cities; it was commenced in the tenth century. A monster work of man.

A PUZZLE FOR ENTOMOLOGISTS.—A gentleman of Manchester, England, possesses a beetle of such extraordinary character that entomologists know not what to think of it. "I should say," observed Mr. Curtis, at the last meeting of the London Ethnological Society, "it has the head of a tortoise, the tusks of a walrus, the legs of a kangaroo, and certainly the strength

What is a Congreve Rocket?

Whoever has stood upon a fortification near a cannon when fired, will have noticed the recoil, or backward movement of the piece on its wheels. More feelingly the force of the recoil will manifest itself to the rock-shooter, who, firing skyward many times in succession, often gets punished for his wanton destruction of carnivine-life, by a trusted shoulder, or occasionally even a broken collar-bone.

Now, in all ordinary cases, it is the object of the gunmaker—understanding the term gun in its generic sense, including cannon as well as small arms, to deaden or diminish this force of recoil. As concerns small fire-arms, more especially rifles and pistols, any considerable recoil is most injurious, as it throws the barrel out of the due line of aim; and this is the chief reason why so great a weight of metal is put into such barrels. In the case of pieces of ordnance, it will be found that the force of recoil, when it goes beyond a certain extent, not only disarranges the aim, but renders the piece unmanageable, more especially on board ship.

Let us suppose, now, that the cannon on the fortification is charged—is discharged—and recoils. The explosion, however, being instantaneous, the recoil soon comes to an end. If the explosion were susceptible of prolongation, and if the mouth of the cannon could be maintained by some device in the original position, then the best way of attacking an enemy, supposing the expense of a cannon to be no object, would be to turn the breech of the gun towards him, and allowing it to take flight through the air like any other projectile. This motion may cause a smile; but we do not know in what manner the general theory of rockets could be rendered so intelligible, as by commencing where we have commenced—with the recoil of a gun. A rocket, in point of fact, may be described as a gun charged with a slow burning combustible, so that when discharged, or rather ignited, it rapidly recoils, first a little, then a little more, and so goes add more, until the force of recoil imparts to the mass a power proportionate to its weight multiplied by its velocity.

Most people have seen a sky-rocket; many have examined it perhaps; still more have traced the fiery course of the beautiful protechnic ornament as it mounted aloft with arrow-like velocity, then watched its graceful bend and final distribution of variegated stars. Lastly, most persons are cognizant, we presume, of the fact that each rocket is furnished with a stick, serving the purpose of a rudder, or a tail. Now, the sky-rocket is propelled in consequence of its recoil. Were we to retain the idea with which we commenced our description, we should say repelled, in consequence of this recoil; but inasmuch as recoil becomes in the rocket the primary or chief force, we had better, from this period to the end of the paper, turn our ideas of recoil upside down. As for this stick, or rudder, the reader may denominate it as he pleases—its use is to keep the mouth or aperture of the rocket, from which the flame escapes, continually downwards. It is tied laterally to the rocket. If it admitted of being affixed centrally, then the flight of the rocket would be more direct, instead of having a general tendency to lateral flight. Considering the rocket as an ornamental firework, this directness of flight would be rather prejudicial than otherwise, its curvilinear path being exceedingly beautiful. Were it desired, however, to metamorphose the sky-rocket into a warlike projectile, then, in proportion as its directness of flight, would be its advantages.

Step by step, we are now approaching the construction of a Congreve, or war rocket, which, as at present made, chiefly differs from a sky-rocket in the two particulars, of having a sheet-iron instead of a paper cone, and of being supplied with a central instead of a lateral stick. The first Congreve-rockets did not possess the latter advantage. They had sticks laterally attached, like those of ordinary sky-rockets, as may be seen in the Rotunda or Military Museum at Woolwich. Of this kind were the rockets employed by our troops at the battle of Leipsic; and so desolating were their effects, that some French troops against which they were fired immediately laid down their arms. The war-rocket is so intimately associated with the name of Sir William Congreve, that, by over-zealous advocates, he is assumed to be their inventor, although he himself disclaims the honor. In his book on the rocket practice, he states that rockets, considered as projectile weapons, were of great antiquity in India and China, and claims only to be the improver of the weapon. Indeed, we have met with undoubted testimony that the projectile force of the rocket used as a military weapon was known in Europe before the latter part of the sixteenth century; in the year 1590 appeared the collection of *Traites Militaires*, by Hanselet, in which book there exists, not only a full description of the manner of using rockets as military weapons, but a rude wood-cut, showing the method of firing them.

Some years ago, we remember to have seen in the London Adelaide Gallery certain Chinese war-rockets. They were captured by our troops at the siege of Amoy, and brought to the British metropolis. To all intents and purposes, they were sky-rockets, with the sole addition to each of a barbed arrowhead affixed laterally in the line of the stick, and projecting beyond the head of the rocket. Compared with even the smallest Congreve rockets employed in our service, they were insignificant affairs. Their flight would be altogether irregular, their power of penetrating comparatively weak. Nevertheless, one of them would undoubtedly have killed a man at the distance of 200 yards; consequently, these Chinese weapons admit of being regarded as a variety of small firearms; while even the smallest Congreve rocket may be compared with artillery. So much then concerning the history of the war-rocket up to the time of Congreve. He was the first who employed an iron instead of a paper case. He was also the first who applied the central stick; and succeeded in making rockets of one denomination so equal in weight that the elements of the flight of one being known, data were afforded for the discharge of others.

The war-rocket is a very terrible instrument of destruction, possessing certain advantages which other projectiles do not. Thus, for example, the discharge of rockets, as a consequence of their very nature, is attended with no recoil against a solid body. That what corresponds with recoil in an ordinary gun, is, as we have seen, the propulsive force of the rocket, and the counterpart of this propulsive force is exerted against the air. Owing to this absence of practical recoil, rockets may be fired from boats just large enough to carry them; whereas shells of equal weight, if employed in naval warfare, can be fired only from strong ships. Rockets carrying within themselves their own propulsive power, require neither guns nor mortars to project them; consequently, they may be fired from places altogether inaccessible to artillery, and they may be constructed of much larger dimensions than any available shot or shell. Gunfounders are now pretty well agreed, that no piece of ordnance can be cast without flaw if much larger than a 13-inch mortar; and the weight of the latter is 5 tons, although the charged 14-inch shell scarcely weighs 200 pounds.

The French tried the experiment of increasing the size of a mortar preparatory to the siege of Antwerp. The experiment was unsuccessful, their monster-mortar bursting after having been only a few times discharged. "The rocket," to use the words of Congreve, "brings into operation the power of artillery every where, and is nowhere embarrassed by the circumstances limiting the application of artillery." It imparts to infantry and cavalry the force of artillery, in addition to the power of their own respective arms. Thus, a foot-soldier might, on particular occasions, carry several 12-pound rockets, each having the propulsive and penetrating effect of a 12-pound cannon shot, without the embarrassment of the 12-pounder gun.

The rocket, as we shall hereafter discover, may be discharged on many occasions without the aid of any apparatus—but even the corresponding rocket tube, by means of which its accuracy of flight is promoted, weighs only 20 pounds, whereas the weight of a 12-pounder gun is no less than eighteen hundred weight. In addition to this advantage, the flight of a rocket is visible; whereas the flight of ordinary warlike projectiles is invisible, and superadded to the power of penetrating, the rocket has that of scattering the devastation of fire. These properties of the war-rocket being considered, the reader will be at no loss to understand some of the advantages possessed by the missile.

Nevertheless, the employment of the war-rocket is not grounded with those universal advantages over shot and shell claimed for it by Congreve. Amidst its good qualities there lurks the very bad one of irregularity of flight, its accuracy of trajectory curve not being comparable with that of a cannon-ball or shell. Rockets can be advantageously fired neither against a rapid nor across the direction of a wind, and for reasons which a little consideration will render obvious. The long wooden stick affords a powerful lever for the wind to act upon, the iron rocket itself being at the same time unequally affected; hence ultimate deflection takes place. The striking of a casual object in the course of a rocket's flight is another ordinary cause of deflection; and to such an extent is deflection occasionally produced from this cause, that rockets have sometimes come back, like boomerangs, to the spot whence they were fired.

Something of this kind once occurred at Woolwich during a military exhibition got up for the gratification of Marshal Soult. The veteran, amongst other displays, was shown what our war-rockets could accomplish; when one of these erratic missiles, striking against a stone or something of that sort, immediately departed from its normal course, bounded high aloft, and finally rushing down, plunged deep into a bank near where the marshal was posted. It was on account of this erratic propensity to which rockets are sometimes given, that they were never great favorites with the Duke of Wellington.

Some of the newly invented projectiles having been forwarded to the Peninsula, the Duke took an early opportunity of trying their range and effects. The British outposts were on one side of a marsh; the enemy's outposts on the other. The distance was convenient; the rockets were pointed, lighted and discharged. The result was any thing but satisfactory. Either because the wind was unfavorable, or because the rocket had not been long enough in the field to know friend or foe, or for some other reason, they with common consent turned tail to the enemy, and came back to their friends! The Duke entertained a prejudice against them from that day forthwith. Nevertheless, they are acknowledged to have saved a brigade of Guards during the passage of the Adour; and subsequently, at Waterloo, they made sad havoc amongst the enemy.

The original ideas of Sir William Congreve relative to the best manner of arming troops with the war-rocket have never been carried out. He advocated the distribution of the missile to every branch of the service—infantry, cavalry and artillery. He objected to the formation of a special rocket service; however, in this matter, his opinions have been overruled. Congreve suggested three methods of firing his rockets: 1. From a tube, and singly; 2. In a volley from many tubes, mounted on one carriage; 3. In a volley from the ground. Two only of these methods are now retained—namely, the first and the third.

The rocket tube is a pope or cylinder of metal corresponding in size with the diameter of the rocket intended to pass through it, and its business, to give a correct line of flight. In the earlier days of Congreve-rocket practice, there were no tubes, deeply grooved surfaces being used instead. The rocket tube is so contrived that it can be placed at any angle of elevation, and be thus pointed in the manner of a gun. The proper line of aim having been secured, the rocket is thrust into the tube and ignited, when, after deliberating for an instant, it rushes through and pursues its destructive course.

Having thus made evident the construction and use of a rocket tube, the reader will readily understand the intention of a compound-tube arrangement. Let him imagine twenty or thirty of such tubes mounted on one carriage, each tube discharging its own rocket—and a correct notion of what is understood by the tube-volley will be acquired. This apparatus is no longer retained in our service, the ground-volley of rockets being employed instead. In the ground-volley, the rockets are merely placed on the ground (which must be moderately smooth,) with their heads towards the enemy, when they are ignited, and speed away. For the first hundred yards, they ordinarily pursue a course of considerable regularity, seldom rising above the height of a man's head; ultimately, however, their flight becomes exceedingly irregular, darting about in all directions. This, in certain cases, is not disadvantageous, but the reverse. So impossible is it to predict where one of these rockets run wild will go, that it is in vain for any body to think of getting out of its way.

A great many endeavors have been made to avoid the necessity of employing a rocket-stick. Congreve never could succeed in this attempt, but Mr. Hale has been more fortunate. We do not exactly know the principle on which his rockets are made, but we believe he causes them to assume a rotary or rifled motion, and thus provides for their regularity of flight. Mr. Hale has moreover introduced other improvements in the manufacture of rockets. He does not fill them by ramming in the composition, but by the more equable force of hydrostatic pressure, by which means a larger amount of composition is introduced than can be effected by the ordinary method. Nor must we forget to mention the very ingenious device of this gentleman for restraining the rocket during the first moments of its propulsive endeavors. Although the power of a rocket, when in full flight, is tremendous, yet its initial effort is very trifling; so much so, that one of considerable dimensions may be held back by a very small restraining force.

Now, it happens that, in the ordinary course of firing, a Congreve rocket is apt to droop as it first leaves the tube, thus losing much of the accuracy of flight it would otherwise have possessed. This drooping is in consequence of the paucity of the force it has as yet acquired—for rockets, in point of fact, like young people, go astray sometimes from the circumstances of beginning their career too soon; so it occurred to Mr. Hale that he would hold back his projectiles—not by the tail, for they are devoid of that ornament—but hold them back by a sort of spring, from which they cannot free themselves until they have acquired a certain definite initial pressure.

We will now conclude these remarks on Congreve rockets, by stating the chief occasions on which they have been employed. The first was in October, 1806, when rockets of very large calibre were brought into requisition for the bombardment of Boulogne. In less than half an hour after the first commencement of attack, the town was observed to be on fire in many places, and the damage effected was doubtless very great, although its exact extent was never known, the French taking such effectual means to guard the secret, that our ambassador, Lord Lauderdale, whilst passing through Boulogne shortly after the attack, was vigilantly watched, lest he might observe the extent of the ravage. In 1807, Copenhagen was bombarded with very heavy rockets; and again with great effect, they were subsequently used against Acre. These are the chief occasions in which Congreve rockets have been used at sea.

In the land-service, their employment dates from the battle of Leipsic, where they were employed with terrible effect. Their history during the Peninsular war has already been given—also at Waterloo. The Congreve rocket is no longer a secret in our keeping. Various continental nations now make and employ them very effectually. The Austrian rockets are said to be particularly good. One of the most curious applications of the Congreve rocket was in the slaughter of spermaceti whales. We have now lying before us a 6-pounder whaling rocket, precisely similar to its military prototype in every respect, save that of being furnished with a harpoon-head. The idea of using the Congreve rocket for this purpose was ingenious enough. The inventor intended that the missile, when discharged, should penetrate into the very centre of the whale; then bursting, fill the huge animal with such an amount of gas, that swim he must, whether he chose to do so or not, all very pretty in theory, no doubt, but entirely false in practice.

Congreve whaling-rockets did not come into general use; nevertheless, they must have been made in very large numbers. We remember, on one occasion, to have seen a stock of many thousands lying idle in the store-rooms of a large whaling establishment.

And now, in conclusion, let us state that the largest Congreve rockets ever made weigh about 300 pounds, are eight or ten feet high, and have sticks in proportion. Very pretty visitors these to come hissing into the midst of a town! [English paper.

THE RAT AND THE WEASEL.—My informant states that a farmer in the State of Maine, of his acquaintance, has noticed at different times for the period of two weeks, combats between a large rat and a weasel in his barn; from which encounters the latter invariably came off second best. One day, being at work near his barn, his attention was attracted to the weasel very busily engaged in digging a hole in a dung heap. He watched the weasel until he had tunneled the heap and made a hole of considerable size at the entrance, and about half way through the heap; the rest of the hole was tapered off, so that at the place of egress it was of barely sufficient size for the slim little body of the weasel to pass through. When the plotter had finished his hole, he went into the barn and engaged his antagonist ratship. Beaten of course again in the encounter, the weasel ran, pursued by the rat, into the hole of the dung hill, the grain eater little suspicious of the snare laid for him. Like many unfortunate human beings, the poor rat was "stuck," and halted sadly between the two extremes; while his cunning little foe emerged from the small end, and whipped round briskly to the larger entrence, brought up the rear, and there was soon a dead rat. Here now was a regular plan laid, a shrewd design carried out successfully on the part of the weasel, for destroying a foe which was too much for him in a fair fight. It showed forethought and contrivence, and there are very strong symptoms of something more than mere instinct. [Valley Farmer.

Jonathan Ahead—Or a Tale of Love and Stratagem.

BY JEROME W STALDING.

"The critter lovee me! I know she loves me!" said Jonathan Dohkins, as he sat on the corn-field fence, meditating the course of true love, that was running—as Mr. Shakespeare said it did—rather roughly. "If Suke Peabody has taken a shine to that gawky, long-shanked, stammerin', shy critter, Gussett, just because he's a city feller, she ain't the gal I took her for, that's certain. No, it's the old folks, darn their ugly plotnrs. Old Mrs Peabody was allers a dreadful hifelntin' crittor, full of stuck up notions; and the old man's a regular soft-head, driven by his wife jnst as our old one-eyed rooster is driven about by our cantankerous five-toed Dorkin' hen. But if I don't spile his fun, my name ain't Jonathan. I'm going to the city by railroad next week, and when I come back, I'll wake snaks—that's all."

The above soliloquy may serve to give the reader some idea of the land in the pleasant rustic village where the speaker resided.

Mr. Jonathan Dohkins was a young farmer well to do with the world, and looking out for a wife, and had been paying his addresses to Miss Susan Peabody. One Mr. Cornelius Gussett, who kept a dry goode shop in Hanover street, Boston, suddenly made his appearance in the field and began the cutting out game.

Dazzled with the prospect of becoming a gentleman's wife, and pestered with the importunity of her aspiring mamma, the village beauty began to waver, when her old lover determined on a last and bold stroke to foil his rival. He went to the city and returned; of his business he said nothing—not even to a pumping old maiden aunt, who kept house for him. He went not near the Peabodys, but labored in his corn-field, awaiting the result of his machinations.

The next day, Mr. Gussett was seated with he old folks and their daughter, in the best room of Peabody's mansion, chatting as pleasantly as possible, when the door opened, and in rushed a very dirty Irish woman.

"Is it there ye sit, Mr. Cornelius Gussett! Come ont of that before I fetch ye, ye spalpoen! Is that whet ye promised me before the prast, ye hathen, ye nager? Running away from me and the childer—forsakin' yer lawful wedded wife, and runnin' after the Yankee gals, ye infidel!"

"Woman, there must be some mistake here," stammered Gussett, taken all aback by this charge.

"Divil a bit, of a mistake, ye serpint! Oh, wirra, wirra, was it for the likes of ye I sacked little Dennis McCarty, who loved the very ground I trod on, and all bekase ye promised to make a lady of me, ye black, dirty thafe o' the world! Will ye come on to the railroad station, where I left little Patrick, bekase he was too sick with the small-pox to come eny further, or will ye wait till I drag ye?"

"Go—go along; go, and I'll follow you," gasped Gussett. He thought it best to temporise.

"I'll give you ten minutes," said the virago: "if ye ain't there, it's me cousin, Thaddy Magrundy, will be afther ye, ye thafe!"

And away went the unbidden guest.

Mr. Gussett was then engaged in stammering ont a denial of all knowledge of the virago, when the parlor door again opened, and a little, black-eyed, hatchet-faced woman, in a flashy silk gown, and a cap of many ribbons perched on the top of her head, invaded the sanctity of the parlor.

"Is he here?" she cried in a very decided French accent.

Then she added with a scream:

"Ah! mon Dieu! sare he is! Traitore, monster! Vat for you rune away from me? Dis two, three yeare I nevair see you—nevair, and my heart broke very bad entirely."

"Who are you?" cried Gussett, his eyes starting ont of his head, and shivering from head to foot.

"He asks me who I am! Oh! you are a very respectable old gentleman—you hear what he asks! Who am I?—perfide, I am your wife!"

"I never saw you before, so help me God!" cried Gussett energetically.

"Don't you swear!" said old Mr. Peabody; "if you do, I'll kick you into fits. I won't have any profane swearing in my house."

"Oh, bless you, bless you, respectable old gentlemen! Tell him he must come wis me; tell him I have spoke to se constable; tell him—" here sobe interrupted her utterance.

"It's a pesky bad business," said the deacon, chafing with unwonted ire. "Gussett, you are a rascal!"

"Take care, Deacon Peabody, take care, sir," said the unfortunate shop-keepor.

"I remarked that you were a rascal, Gusset. You have gone and married two wives, and that ere's flat burglary if I know anything about the Revised Statoote."

"Two vife!" shrieked the little French woman.

"Half-a-dozen for aught I know to the contrary!" said the deacon. "Neow you get ont of my house; go away to the station and cleer ont to Boston, I want nothing more to do with you"

"But, deacon, heer me."

"I don't want to hear you, you serpint," cried the deacon, stopping his ears with his hands; "you marryin' two wives, and comin' a countin' a third! Go 'long; clear ont."

Even Mrs. Peabody, who was inclined to put in a word for the culprit, was silenced. Susan turned from him in despair; he fled to the railroad depot, hotly pursued by the clamorous French women.

That afternoon, as Miss Susan Peabody was walking towards the village, she was overtaken by Mr. Jonathan Dohkins, dressed in his best, and driving a fast-going horse before his Sunday-go-to-meeting gig. He reined up and thus accosted her:

"Hello, Suke; get in and take a little ride."

"Don't keer if I do, Jonathan," replied the young lady, accepting the proffered seat.

"I say, you," said Jonathan, grinning, "that ere city feller's turned out poorly, ain't he?"

"It's dreadful, if it's true," replied Susan.

"You had a narrow escape, didn't ye?" pursued her old lover. "But he warn't any account, no how. What do the old folks think of it?"

"They hain't said a word since he cleared ont."

"Forgot the night I cerried you home from singing-school?" asked Jonathan, suddenly branching off.

"No, I hain't," replied the lady, blushing and smiling at the same time.

"Remember them apples I gin ye?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, they was good, wasn't they?"

"Fustrate, Jonathan."

"Go a hull orchard full of such kind of fruit," said Jonathan suggestively.

Susan was silent.

"G'lang!" exclaimed Jonathan, putting the braid to his black horee.

"Have you any idee where we're going to, Suke?"

"I'm going to the village."

"No you ain't; you are going along with me"

"Where to?"

"Providence; and you don't come back till you're Mrs. Dobkins, no how you can fix it."

"How yuu talk, Jonathan."

"It's a fact."

"But, then, the old folks—" commented Susan.

"Darn the old folks," said Jonathan, putting on the string again; "ef I was to leave you with them much longer, they would be a tradin' you off to some city feller who has half a dozon wives already."

The next day as Mr. and Mrs. Dohkins were returning home, said Jonathan confidentially:

"May as well tell you, Suke—for I hev'nt any secrets from you neow—that Gussett never saw them women afore they stepped into your house and blowed him up, as I had thought. Cost me the dollars—thunder! I told them what to say, and I expect they done it well. Gussett may be a shop keeper, but if he expects to get ahead of Jonathan Dohkins he must get up a plaguy sight earlier in the morning."

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR.—Wanted, a few smart, handsome young gentlemen to dance at evening parties, on account of the great drain of officers that the war has carried off to the East. They must convoree freely about the weather, the opera, and all fashionable topics, and be accustomed to good society. They must be well practiced in the polka, waltz (single or well as *a deux temps*,) schottische, and not be above dancing in a quadrille if needed. They must be single, and not exceed the age of forty. They must not refuse to dance with an elderly lady occasionally, if the size of her property is such as to warrant the presumption. The terms offered, including champagne supper, are of the most liberal description, and may be ascertained at Gunter's, St. James's Square, or of the Secretary of the "Distressed Young Ladies' Elegant Partners' Association," at Hanover Square rooms. Young gentlemen presenting themselves must bring with them a white neck cloth as a specimen. Not the slightest objection, at present, to officers in the militia, but no troublesome, unless extremely rich and highly respectable in the wholesale line, need trouble himself by applying. Wanted, also, a few agreeable, rattling, clever young fellows, who can sing, conjure and play tricks. A vacancy for a young nobleman who can fry omelettes in his hat, in a genteel establishment, where hot suppers are given and a servant in livery is kept. Terms, including kid gloves, (new, not cloaned,) well worth the attention of younger sons, who have very little or nothing on their hands. Inquire as above. N. B—A good light dinner Irishman is in large request. [Punch

VERDICT OF A CHICAGO CORONER'S JURY.—The Chicago Press publishes the following *verbatim* copy of a verdict rendered a few days since by a Coroner's jury upon the body of a female child found upon the lake shore:

STATE OF ILLINOISE, Cook county, ss.

At an Inquisition taken for the peopel of the State of Illinoise and county of Cook this 26th day of May a.d. 1854 before Mr. Anetin Ilynes Coroner of said county of Cooke upon the view of the body of Femnle Child, neme unknown than and lying dead upon the oatlis of Twelve Good and Lawful Men of the peopel of the Said State and County of Cock and When and who the said osme to hie or she ceme to her death We the Jury do say We the Jurors do Agree The Body came to her Death by death unknown.

The editor of the Pitshurgh Poet has turned type-setter. His first effort appeared under his editorial head a few days ago, and will be found below. He will, no douht, be "one of them," some of these days:

NeWpriNteR.

This is our eg ort at typesetting.—we pesume that it will show that we oan learn fast.

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talk about the ART of drinting! It is just is easy as rolliog off a log.

ANECDOTE OF PETER CARTWRIGHT.—While he was preaching, years ago, Gen. Jackson entered the church, when a pastor seated in the pulpit, gave hie "Brother Certwright" a nudge, and whispered that the old hero had just come in—as much as to advise, "now be particular what you say." But Peter, to the astonishment of every one, louder then ever exclaimed—"Who cares for Gen. Jackson? He'll go to hell as soon as any body, if he don't repent!"

When the sermon—a home-made one—was ended, a friend asked the General what he thought of that rough old fellow, and received for answer: "Sir, give me twenty thoueand such men, and I'll whip the whole world, including the devil!"

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We understand that on Friday last, Mr. Lewis P. Breedlove was killed by lightning, near LaPisce, Macon county, Ala. He was on horseback at the time, and the horee was also killed. He was struck on the head, the fluid passing down hie body to the horse. Mr. B. was a school-teacher, and was at the time of the accident returning from hie school to his residence. [Montgomory (Ala.) Advertiser, let.

A quaker said to a gunner, "Friend, I counsel no bloodshed, but if it be thy design to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine three inches lower."

To the disgrace of the canine race, a *drunken dog* made his appearance in Milwaukee. The Democrat says "he acted pretty much as other folks do when in a similar state. He made very good rail fence for a few minutes, and then went and laid down by the side of a wood-pile."

There is an inscription on a tombstone at La Point, Lake Superior, which reads as follows: "John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

It is not a little singular that the letters that spell *debt* are the initials of the sentence, "Dun Every Body Twice;" and the letters which spell *credit*, are the initials of the sentence, "Call Regularly Every Day—I'll Trust."

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OCEAN SPRINGS.

The undersigned, having been appointed as agent for the sale of lots at Ocean Springs, has, under the authority of the proprietors at the place, had the whole property resurveyed and a map made upon a large scale; also, lithograph plans in pamphlet form, for distribution to persons wishing to purchase. To two will enable any one to see the location and qualities of any particular lot, or they will be shown them on the spot, either by one of the owners, or the subscriber.

The advantages of the watering place cannot be known or fully appreciated, except by a visit to the place, and this is respectfully solicited from all those having any idea of locating on the Lake shore. The land on the Bay consists of the finest bluffs, with large live oak trees, between here and Mobile; some twenty or twenty-five feet above the level of the lake, with ravines between each bluff, and which serve as a drain to them and to all the land in the rear back to old Fort Bayou, upon which the two springs are situated, say about three-quarters of a mile from the Bay. The whole of the land between the Bay and the Bayou is better drained than any other place upon the Lake. The soil is good, and produces (with little aid, and which is at hand in the bottoms) excellent corn and vegetables. The absence of sand, so common at the watering places, affords a fine opportunity for good drives.

The Bay affords the best opportunity for sailing with safety, of any place upon the coast. Abundance of fish and oysters can be obtained at all times, and in the winter, ducks in any quantity. The bathing is also very superior.

The superior virtues of the two springs (sulphur and chalybeate) have not only been proven by the analysis of some of our first chemists, but their medicinal qualities have been fully demonstrated in the cure of several well-known citizens of this and other States.

A hotel of the first class will be kept open summer and winter, and in addition to which an infirmary will be established from the first of May next, near the springs, under the management of two of the most respectable physicians of the city.

Persons wishing to purchase any of this property are invited to call on the undersigned and inspect the large plan and lithographs, and for full particulars.

J. O. PIERSON, Real Estate Broker,
mh11 fim 7 Commercial Place.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of seasonable Goods, viz:

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COTTON GOODS, consisting in part of Brown and Bleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, of every quality and width; Cottonades, Camlets, Chambrays, Nankeens, Checks, Stripes, Denims, &c., at extremely low prices by the piece and package only.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
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S. ROBB & CO.,

No. 4 Magazine street, one door from Canal street,

New Orleans.

The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery etc., to call and examine their stock.

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Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Hind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Couch Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers' Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent stretched Leather Gin and Mill Bands; India Rubber Goods; Traveling and Packing Trunks, Valises, Leather and Carpet Traveling Bags, &c.

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Bells! Bells!! Bells!!!

Far Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 21. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854. WHOLE NO. 177.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE AGED MINISTER.

He stands before me now, a reverend form
Once much renowned for stately beauty, when
The warm blood flowed unfettered through his veins.
Beneath his dark, serene and passive eye,
In by-gone days, the fount of intellect
Held many kindling waves of mental fire—
Far even yet a passing spark may rouse
That quiet eye to pour its speaking thoughts
Upon the favored ones who watch his lips
As if they were the oracles of God.
Once—when the singing birds of verdant Springs
Now numbered with the records of the past,
Cheered him along the dim and lonely path
Mid half unbroken forests, and the scenes
Of Nature's landscapes, and untutored sons,
His footstep did not falter at the door
As it does now, nor then did trembling limbs
Betoken that to him the strife of war,
Of rattling armor and contending powers,
Full soon should cease for ever.

I love to gaze
Upon that aged soldier's face. So long
Has he been looking Zion-ward, that light
From the Eternal City seems to fall
Fresh from the great white throne upon his head
And makes each silv'ry lock a witness true
Of faithful service in his Master's cause.
In storm and sunshine, persecution, praise,
Amid all the varied stages of success
With which the blood-stained banner has been crowned,
He has been ever firm; fixed on the Rock
Of endless ages, opposition moved
No muscle of his frame, nor yet betrayed
By brief prosperity to cast aside
His trusty sword, or shield of confidence,
In Jesus trusting, his has been a life
Of toil and triumph, victory and peace.
How oft that shattered voice, now nearly spent,
Has sweetly wooed the sinner to the Cross!
How oft those lips, though quivering now with age,
Have whispered words of mercy to the soul
By sins unnumbered at the altar bowed,
Or lifting up the voice of earnest prayer,
Have claimed the promises to sinners given,
Till mighty faith in strong believing hearts
Has reached the prize and torn the vail away
And heavenly glory filled the temple's Courts!

He moves among us now
A monument of former greatness. His
Shall never more an active officer
Stand at the head of Israel and lead
The way to victory. But it is enough
That he hath held the flag-staff years ago,
And planted it within the citadel
Of many cities strongly fortified
By all the arts of sin. But yet his age
Has never dimm'd his courage, for although
He may not strike a blow himself, his heart
So ardent burns to see his Master's cause
With still increasing honors crowned, that oft
When loudest roars the din of war, and fast
The closing ranks engage in earnest strife,
I see his frosted locks amidst the rage
Of fiends offended, and victorious shouts
Of saints refreshed, in peerless beauty wave,
Whilst o'er those furrowed cheeks the tear-drops roll,
Drawn from his genial heart by sunny rays
Of heavenly joy. He may not preach again,
For now his stammering tongue no longer gives
The portrait of his thoughts. And yet to me
He is an eloquence unequaled here,
For now he stands between the militant
And the triumphant hosts, and with one hand
He clasps the Captain of the hosts above,
And with the other leads his friends below.

Whene'er I look beyond
The bounds of Time, and in the spirit gaze
Upon the unseen world, I fondly ask
Have I a trophy there? I know not if
A ministerial seal of mine has passed
The sluggish river, and in Heaven views
The blessed Son of God. But how is it
With this old servant of the Lord? We need
Not question here! His word has fallen oft
On fruitful ground, and many souls were born
To God, who own him as the instrument
In bringing them from darkness unto light.
And many scores of these have reached the shore
Of safe deliverance, beyond the reach
Of sickness, pain, and suffering; and they form
A coronet of joy, in waiting now
To welcome him to mansions in the skies!
From the young lambs by his instruction brought
Into the Shepherd's fold, to aged sires
And mothers fond, a goodly company
Waits the loved disciple in the land
Whereof his testimony has been given
Near three-score years gone by.

Oh, if my Lord
Would spare me in this world of pain and woe,
To gather silvery hairs and triumphs oft
Upon the field of battle, I would fain,
Like this beloved patriarch, look up
And claim my treasure where no moths corrupt;
A host of angel spirits taught the road
To life and glory by my truthful word.

But if I die
Whilst yet my youthful locks betoken few
Of the sharp struggles on the field of strife,
Meekly I own thy sovereign power, my God,
But yet one prayer I ask: beside my wife
And children there, let me at least find one
To Heaven pointed by my ministry,
And then Thy righteous will be done!

ALPHA.

Athens co., Alabama Conf., 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

MR. EDITOR—Not a great many weeks, or months, or perhaps years ago, a duel was fought between two lawyers (one an editor,) which had the singular effect of metamorphosing one of the parties, who had been denounced by the other as a deceitful, cowardly liar, into a gentleman upon terms of equality and friendship with his antagonist. How was it done? Did an explanation take place after the duel, which had the effect of giving satisfaction to both parties? No; nothing of the kind. One had branded the other with the above harsh epithets, and the result was a challenge, which was accepted, to be fought with rifles. At the fourth round the challenged party was disabled by a serious though not mortal wound; whereupon the other went up and gave his hand, which was accepted, and expressed himself as gratified to find it no worse, and promised also to do all he could for the comfort of his antagonist. No explanation it seems was necessary to make the parties to friendship. A rifle ball did the whole work. It had the effect of wiping every stain off the character of the man who had been denounced in a most scurrilous editorial.

Now does not every sensible man see the utter folly of duelling. How ridiculous a farce is a duel conducted as above. When will men in high places learn to lay aside false honor and seek that true Wisdom which alone can save the soul.

Now, Mr. Editor, the above cap will no doubt fit many heads, and no harm can result from publishing it.

Yours, etc. A FACT.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"TYPES OF MANKIND."

A MAN IN PERPLEXITY.

MR. EDITOR—I have lately been thrown into quite an awkward predicament by the discoveries of those distinguished men who have produced that wonderful book, "Types of Mankind." I wish to state the grounds of my perplexity, and if you or any one else can help me, let me conjure you by all your regard for an honest, suffering humanity, to afford that help without delay. Perhaps those literary Goliahs may be moved with compassion at the sufferings of a man (I don't know what race he belongs to exactly,) and extend a helping hand. The grounds of my difficulties are these: I had been accustomed to receive the statements of the Bible as decisive proof and infallible facts, and had found great comfort in its doctrines and the indulgence of the hopes which it holds out; and I had intended to teach these delightful lessons to my sweet babes, to lead and point them to the Saviour, and through Him to a blessed, permanent, endless home in Heaven. But, oh me! how are our hopes dashed as in a moment. Messrs. Nott, Morton and others have just discovered that the statements of that cherished book are not reliable, its hopes delusive, its Saviour an impostor, and its Heaven a chimera! They have demonstrated, it is said, that mankind did not all descend from Adam and Eve, that each distinct variety of what we used to call "our race," had its separate and distinct origin and primary father. So Eve was not justly or truly named, for "she is" not "the mother of all living." And the tale of a flood which "destroyed every living thing that breathed upon the face of the earth," and of an "ark wherein eight souls were saved," namely, Noah and his three sons, with their wives, is unfounded and fabulous. And the Prophet which speaks of God making one woman that he might seek a godly seed, was in gross error; for God must have made several women—see Malachi, 2 ch., 15 v. Again; the Bible everywhere represents mankind as in a lapsed and fallen state, in consequence of the sin and fault of Adam and Eve. "In Adam all die." "By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin." "By one man's offence death reign by one"—that is by one sin. "By one man's disobedience many were made sinners." But all this has been proven to be absolutely false; so it is said. For how could the Indians in America, or the Negroes in Africa, be affected by Adam's sin in Asia? Besides, Adam had no connection with them; and God heard as well onased them with death and toil and pain for the sin of an inhabitant of the Moon, as for Adam's disobedience. So this will have to be set down as another old and unfounded legend. There is, however, one faint hope left, namely, that the children of Adam and Eve have been redeemed by Jesus Christ. For them, and them only, the Bible offers a Saviour. If others are redeemed, we are not informed of the fact—are not authorized to offer salvation to them. To encourage the hope and faith of Adam and his children, the Saviour was promised; of his descendants he came, and for his family His Mediatorial acts are all along represented as being performed, exclusively performed: Ro. 5 ch., 1 Cor., 15 ch.

Now, Mr. Editor, the hope this leaves, even if it was not contradicted by the manner in which the Bible contradicts these late demonstrations in other respects, is involved in much confusion. For I can't tell for the life of me whether I am a pure blooded child of Adam or not. And O! my poor children, what shall I do for them? I had indulged in the pleasing hope that, through the Saviour, one of them—a beautiful, sprightly, affectionate little daughter—had gone to a bright, fadeless, joyous home. But I can't tell from whom she sprung! Then the races have mingled and intermingled until there are any conceivable proportions of Adamite blood to be found mingled with the blood of others.

Mr. Editor, I believe you are a preacher, and I would like to know how you will manage this matter. Will you attempt to conform your pulpit instructions to the demonstrations of these philosophers. They tell me they have proven the world to be mighty old, much older than Moses, and Paul, and Peter thought it was. But, after all, I am very loth to give up my Bible, my Saviour, my hope of Heaven. Wonder if there is not some mistake in these new discoveries. Is it not possible? Let us suggest a few points about which, after all, we can but think there may be some mistake. Will those gentlemen take them again into profound consideration? Is it not possible that God, for wise and gracious reasons, effected the distinctions of color and organization, etc., which now characterize the family of man? Is it not possible that the Bible account of the original unity of the races may be correct, and that the present variations may be accounted for on the ground that it was the will of God that they should exist, and that His will was effected in this respect as in most others, by the operation of mysterious and inscrutable causes? Who can account for the varieties of complexion, form and physiognomy which obtain even in the same little household? Or among the immediate children of the same parents? Might not some invisible mysterious causes have produced changes of a more marked character as well as these smaller ones? Moses says, "the whole earth was of one language and speech," and that God confounded the original language; might not He, also, have set in operation causes that would make this variety of speech permanent and national, by producing marked and permanent physical differences, and by these causes necessitating the organization of distinct communities! May we not account for the "Types of Mankind" thus, and still believe Paul when he says, "God hath made of one blood all nations."

And then as to the age of the world. Did not God make the world? Might He not have made many things, at once, which we think have been formed by the slow process of natural laws? If those wise men had met Adam—a full grown man—the evening after God had made him, would they not have proven that he was twenty-five or thirty years old? If they had seen the hills and dales, rocks and mountains, trees and plants, rivers and oceans, birds and beast—if they had seen these things upon the morning of the first Sabbath, they would have decided infallibly that they were hundreds or thousands of years old. Who can tell what convulsions, floods and earthquakes have done? Gentlemen, your demonstrations and Scripture are antagonisms; they can not go together; we must reject the one or the other. And if our Bible must be given up, what shall we do? Our souls pant for immortality and blessedness, and we have looked around us with unspeakable anxiety for a sure foundation upon which to plant our feet, and thought we had found it in the Scriptures. But you have removed our foundation. Where shall we go? Shall we turn to the dark, bloody systems of Polytheism? Or to the absurdities of Mohammedanism? Or will *you* give us a new and better Religion? If so, please hasten its introduction. Your late demonstrations do not meet the wants of a guilty, struggling immortal, but take from us the balm and what we thought was the panacea of our diseased natures and numerous misfortunes. Until your new system shall be introduced, we must, it would seem, grope through the gloom of life, not knowing whither we go; and O, if the dark fate of death shall fall upon us, whence shall light break upon our fading vision?

Mr. Editor—What course do you think we had better take? Shall we pertinaciously and obstinately hold on to our exploded Christianity—teach it to our babes, and preach it to all; or shall we wait in idle expectation for the new developments?

J. W. E.

DeKalb, Miss., June 8, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MRS. REBECCA S. SAUNDERS.

The life of a Christian is always interesting, whether there be marked peculiarities about that life or not. It is encouraging and profitable to read of the reclamation of *any* one from sin—of the after struggle with temptation and trial—of the final conflict and triumph. There is a book on high in which are recorded the lives of all God's faithful servants. To con over the pages of that book, will, perhaps, be one of the delights of eternity. But the interest with which we read Christian biography is heightened when the subject is one in whose life the Christian graces manifested themselves in a peculiar and extraordinary degree. That there are differences in the characters of Christians, can not be denied. How these originate, we may not always explain. Mental and moral organization, early training, religious opportunities, the strength of faith—each enters into the question; yet some, we know, are very much in advance of others in Christian attainment. Amid the host of witnesses for Christ, there have always shone out some whose faith and self-denial and earnest piety have distinguished them from the Church generally. The Church always has, and always will have its Chrysostoms, its Jeremy Taylors, its Fenelons, its Fletchers and its Parsons. There are those, too, who differ as much from their immediate Christian associates as these men differ from the whole Christian Church. And while it would not be well to write books containing the lives of such, lest the world be burdened with them, it is well to give them some exemption from that oblivion which rests upon the great majority of departed Christians, and to hold up their lives, however briefly, for the imitation of others, and especially those who have known and loved them.

Sister Rebecca Savilla Saunders was born sometime in the year 1829; professed religion and became a member of the M. E. Church in the tenth year of her age; was married to Rev. R. M. Saunders, of the Alabama Conference, in September, 1850, and departed this life on the 9th of January, 1854, aged 25 years.

Unlike most young persons, she did not wait until she had enjoyed the forbidden pleasure of the world before becoming religious. While yet but a mere child, she gave her heart to God. Then began a work of grace which nourished her inner life unto the "stature of the perfect man in Christ Jesus," preparing her for her future career of usefulness, and making her outward life universally wondered at and admired. The growth and development of her mind and body were not more regular and healthy than the growth and development of her spiritual character. In her Christian life there were uniformity, regularity, zeal and cheerfulness. While there were, doubtless, occasional fluctuations in her religious life, there were none materially affecting her enjoyment or the discharge of her duty. There was a continued devotion to duty and a continued flow of "peace toward God through our Lord Jesus Christ." She was regular in her attention to those private means of grace so essential to religious progress, never suffering them to be interrupted by any pressure of business or by any particular condition of mind. She was uniformly zealous. Her efforts for the promotion of the kingdom of Christ were active and untiring. In times of revival she would earnestly beseech her friends to present themselves at the altar for prayer; and she would labor with those who were seeking Christ, with much earnestness and effect.

Withal, there was little of the sombre and the repelling in her religion. Here was emphatically a religion of cheerfulness. It shed a sweet, refreshing light over her whole Christian character and life. Her artlessness and amiability were exceedingly winning. They recommended herself and her religion wherever she went, and gained for her a large circle of warm and admiring friends.

Nearly four years ago she was married by the writer to her now bereaved husband; and she was called to enter upon the arduous duties of an itinerant's wife. In her previous life she had been kindly cared for by the best of parents; and, reared in the midst of comfort and plenty, she knew nothing of inconvenience or want. But with a readiness and cheerfulness rarely witnessed, she entered upon the path Providence seems to have chosen for her; and, until her death, devoted herself, soul and body, to her peculiar work. After being sometime in the work, she writes in her journal, "I glory in the Itinerancy as far as I have any experience. I have never had a desire to leave its field. I feel now, indeed, that I want my location to be in heaven. Lord I do not desire a home on earth; I feel, and I wish to feel always, that I am a pilgrim and a stranger, journeying through this vale of tears."

Sometime during last year the health of her husband compelled him to relinquish his charge and desist from preaching. This was a very sore affliction to her, as we learn by the following extract: "Husband is about to give up his work in M——, on account of his health. I feel very sad about it. Lord, if it be thy holy will, restore him again, that he may be able to go on in the ministry! Lord help me! O, resign me to thy holy will! I need thy grace now! O, strengthen me!"

She was truly a help-mate to her husband, especially in connection with his ministerial duties, she seems to have been fitted, in an extraordinary degree, both by nature and education, for such a station. Such was the depth of her piety, the consistency of her life, and the original vigor and cultivation of her mind, that she was well prepared to discharge the duties of a minister's wife with patience, with cheerfulness, with discrimination, and with success. If it were true that some women are called to be minister's wives, we would believe that she was one. Her sympathies, her modes of thought, her education, as well as her own preferences, inclined her for several years previous to her marriage in that direction. We have only to regret that she was cut off in the midst of the career of usefulness upon which she had comparatively just entered.

Her activity manifested itself in every sphere where she could be useful. She writes thus in her journal. "April 9th—Another holy Sabbath has dawned upon us. Attended Sabbath school. Lord let me love it more." She took great pleasure in instructing young persons and leading them to Christ. She sympathized very intensely with her husband in his ministerial labors, temptations and trials. The success of his labors interested her very deeply. In a word, she as nearly filled our ideal of a minister's wife as any one we have ever known. Her uprightliness of mind, her educational opportunities, her sweetness of temper and refined manners well adapted her for any circle of society in which she was called to move, and made an association with her always acceptable and profitable.

More than two years since she sought and obtained the blessings of sanctification. The following is an extract from a letter written shortly after. "Glorious and wonderful news! After many sore temptations, much and severe wrestling, struggling and agonizing, in seeking the great blessing of sanctification, or perfect love, my great and merciful Heavenly Father has enabled me at last to present myself a sacrifice upon His holy altar, with the free and full surrender of soul and body, every power known and unknown, my life and health, all my attainments in this life, property and friends, all I am, or have, or ever will be, to God for ever. Bless the Lord, O my soul! Bless His holy name! for He hath shown me marvelous kindness! Now I know that the Lord saveth His anointed!"

She says again: "I do not remember to have been troubled with one temptation until after I commenced seeking holiness of heart. But, O, I have been at times as it were surrounded by clouds, and it seemed there was no peace on earth for me, indeed, no more for ever, as if the spirit of God had deserted me. My heart was as a stone, and I felt miserable. Yet, after a time, he has given me grace to help me, to struggle until I gained the victory. And O how sweet has that victory always been! My soul seemed filled with the love of God and of heaven." Her journal is filled with expressions of her subsequent religious enjoyment. The improvement in her Christian character until her death, proved how deep and thorough the work of sanctification had been.

But, useful, pious, consistent as she was, a bright light in the Church, an example to all, she has gone away from us into the world of spirits. The Church feels and mourns her loss; her parents are sorely afflicted; her brothers and sisters miss her sweet counsels and example; her two precious babes must journey through life without a mother's tender care; and her almost broken-hearted husband suffers a deep and awful sorrow, upon which we dare not intrude, and which can only be alleviated by the grace of God, which happily he enjoys. We close with an extract from her obituary written by her husband.

"A few days before her fatal illness seized her, she obtained, she said, a greater blessing than she had ever before experienced. During her illness of almost three weeks, she was calm, patient, and resigned. Not a murmur escaped her lips. Two or three days before her death she called her husband to her bed-side and said—"I am so happy." She could scarcely refrain from shouting aloud. She talked of heaven as her happy home—often said 'sweet, sweet heaven.' She prayed for entire resignation to the divine will—prayed for her husband, for her two dear sweet little children, and for every body. Her husband asked her if she feared death. She replied in the most emphatic manner, no, no! When death came, she sunk so suddenly and so rapidly, that she could say nothing. But she has said enough. God be praised for what she has said. She has left parents almost heart-broken, to whom she was ever affectionate and obedient. She has left a husband bowed down with grief, to whom she was all that a wife could be. He has lost the best of wives, but Heaven has gained the brightest of angels. She has left two sweet children, too young to know her worth or mourn her loss, to whom she would have been a mother indeed had she lived. She has left us in this poor, cold, cheerless world; but we will meet her in Heaven."

THOS. H. FOSTER.

Macon, Miss., June, 1854.

REV. ROBERT NEWTON, D. D., one of the fathers of the English Wesleyan Church, died at his residence in Yorkshire, England, on 30th April. The *Watchman*, May 3, pays the following tribute: [En.

THE DEATH OF DR. NEWTON.

For sorrow and for joy, the Missionary Anniversary will be very remarkable. At the meeting of the previous year, an uncommon burst of feeling was evoked when two venerable men appeared together on the platform—Jabez Bunting, with tottering limbs, supported by the arm of the bending but still noble Robert Newton. On Monday the former was greeted with a welcome as cordial as before, but a grief covered his countenance, of which those who hailed him knew not the cause. But soon the secret was told, and fell heavily on the heart of all. Robert Newton—the life, the power, and the joy of so many Missionary Meetings—had passed away from earth to heaven.

After fifty-five years of Herculean labor, this matchless harvestman had, only two or three weeks ago, removed to the town of Easingwold, in his native Yorkshire, where, amid his family, the last Messenger found him. On Tuesday last he was seized with paralysis, and on Sunday morning, about half-past four o'clock, he said, "Farewell, sin and death," then shortly afterwards crying, "Praise the Lord," he peacefully went to "glory in the cross of his Lord Jesus Christ," with rapture of which his mightiest eloquence never raised a conception. Although for the last two years he had abridged the toils in which his life was spent, he had never "ceased to work;" and at the moment when he was called home, the walls of London were placarded with the announcement that he would preach on the following day. His years had passed three score and ten, but his emotions were fresh; his vigor was so far broken as to forewarn his friends, but not so far as to distress them by a wreck of greatness. Not abruptly checked amid full activity, not left to fade in lengthened inaction, his Master gently relaxed his evening toil, and then took him home to rest. But a year or two ago we all saw him in a stately age, unbent, unwearied, and unchilled; now we think of him in immortal youth and scarcely recall the brief stage of translation which intervened. Had his warmest friends chosen beforehand, perhaps they would have said, "So let Robert Newton die: let Providence give intimation of our coming loss, but spare us and spare him the scenes of an infirm old age." Nor could any have beforehand devised a worthier testimonial to the unequaled champion and orator of Missions than that which, by a strange coincidence, was prepared for him on Monday. That Society which had so often revived its spirit and quickened its march under the music of his voice, was arrested in the midst of one of its fullest and happiest meetings, with tidings that he was no more. Man and woman, all over that vast multitude, bowed under a personal sorrow, and youth and age together dropped a tear. That moment of silence and grief was such an ovation as a worldly hero seldom wins, and such as the warm and modest heart of Dr. Newton would have felt more than a noisy or a splendid tribute.

Gifted with a lofty figure, a noble visage, and a shining eye; with a voice that could whisper to five thousand, or swell to musical thunder; with emotions genial as the rising sun; with direct insight into the common breast, its movements and its wants; with strong English sense, and unerring instincts of propriety; with a fancy that played with every gentle and beautiful thing; with rapid apprehension of all thoughts and facts lying within the range of ordinary truth; with a clear hold of short and ready arguments; with a bright and forceful diction; with eminent power of narration, and with incomparable facility for seizing upon an incident and wielding it at his will, and with action the most natural and apt; adding to all this an invincible tenacity of the most sacred and potent themes of the Gospel, a glow of Christian earnestness and brotherliness that made his hearers and himself seem thinking and feeling together, and an amazing inheritance of that mysterious power called eloquence, which, lying neither in reason, imagination, fervor, diction, nor delivery, inspires them all, and multiplies indefinitely their analytically assignable forces—it was no wonder that, from the first moment Robert Newton appeared as a preacher, love and admiration followed him, and that at every point of his ceaseless traveling they met him afresh; that to the last days of his old age they revived at the news of his coming, and "waited for him as for the rain, and opened their mouths wide as for the latter rain." Never was popularity so universal, so affectionate, and so unfading. It was not the thinker, not the orator, not the divine, not the champion, which the hearts of the whole Methodist people warmly cherished for so many years; it was the MAN, their own Robert Newton, the loveable human being, beautiful by the Creator's hands, beautiful by the gifts of mind, beautiful by the graces of sanctified life, beautiful by the simplicity of an unspoiled spirit, true to his calling, lightsome in heavy toil, great enough for the greatest occasion, humble enough for the cottage congregation, brilliant enough for the most polished auditor, homely enough for the collier or the clown. His claims addressed themselves to the whole man: the eye, the ear, the mind, the heart, and preeminently the conscience, were in turn called upon to do him homage.

We always doubted whether his mental power was duly estimated, even by those who most loved and admired him. He never dived into such depths that ordinary men wondered whither he was gone, or soared to such altitudes that their eye could no longer follow his course. His range of thought lay within the limits of ascertained truth; and on the frontier line of the region of speculation he never trod. Consequently, that class who value intellect in proportion as it can wrap itself in luminous cloud, were ready to speak lightly of the intellectual scope, while extolling every other qualification, of Dr. Newton. But in whose sermons was there a more natural and judicious connection of thought? Who trod with a firmer step all the pleasant though straight ways of evangelical doctrine? Who gave the Christian a stronger, shorter, terser reason for the hope that was in him, and, at the same time, fanned the hope reposing on that reason, into a livelier flame? In that great power which sets truth clearly before a human understanding, engages the aids of the imagination and stimulates the heart, Dr. Newton had few rivals; and we have sometimes felt his powerful arm bear us bodily away, when we could easily forsake, or foil, the more *intellectual* discourser who would affect to criticise his simpler style. It was simple; but it was solid, manly, bright, affectionate, and strong. It was worthy of a Minister of God. It was fit to use in dealing with immortal men, on themes which concern immortality. True, that, for the last years of his life, he generally preached over again his old sermons; but they were far from being stereotyped. We have heard very great variations in the same sermon at different times. He appeared only to preach from a subject which was just then warmly present to his own mind, and thus ever animated the oldest theme with extempore emotion. The vivacity of personal sympathy with his subject which he manifested in delivering his oldest sermons, far surpassed that which many feel with their newest. But we to the man who, without his rare qualities, attempts in this manner to walk in his steps!

Dr. Newton was eminently a Methodist Preacher. In the pulpit, Christianity was not to him a curious science, but a heaven-sent message. His congregation were not critics to be propitiated, or admirers to be indulged; but sinners to be convinced, penitents to be cheered, believers to be built up. To him religion was ever presented in its cardinal points, as a great system of saving grace. He transcendently gloried in the cross of Christ. He felt and proclaimed the Gospel to be the Power of God unto salvation. You never heard him without wishing to be better in religious life. Among his brethren in the Ministry, whether in Conference or out of it, he was ever frank, kindly, and fraternal; most strictly attentive to rule, honoring all talent and all virtue. He fulfilled an office with the fidelity of a good man, and the ease of a great one; without a touch of the indifference which they affect who fancy that they honor office, or of the importance which they assume who feel that office has honored them. He never raised or exasperated strife; he sought peace, and pursued it. Who can expose a wound and say he gave it? Yet, in times of trial, his broad breast was as firm as in times of peace it was gentle. Among the people he was ever such as became his office. Regular, considerate, temperate, with a constant cheerfulness and suavity, he was not only welcomed, but hailed in the homes of multitudes. Perhaps no man was ever more indebted to hospitality in all parts of the United Kingdom and in America. And certainly never was hospitality offered to a nobler or purer guest. Never did any family feel their spirits darkened by the shadow of his greatness; once among them, the Orator was as themselves. Never did a young Minister learn from him one unministerial habit, or one ungenerous sentiment. He traveled, he preached, he spoke, with no limit to his labor but time. As much work as could be crowded into the hours he was able and willing to do. Stronger than almost any public man, he had not those intense mental fires which burn out many, and yet as much fire as armed and moved all his prodigious physical powers. By Ministers and people at home, by Missionaries and their flocks abroad, by families whose fireside was wont to be honored by his presence, by congregations who yearly counted on hearing his voice, and by not a few who heard in it the call that awoke them to seek their God, he will be deeply mourned. On a Sabbath-day his toils ceased; and never was heartier laborer welcomed to the companionship of those who have entered into rest. On that same day on which the most musical voice that pleaded the cause of Christian Missions was hushed, fall also the most musical hand that wrote sacred song for the marching army of Christ. Many a time had the flashing eye of James Montgomery, from his regular annual seat in the chair of our Missionary Meeting at Sheffield, shot forth unwonted fires on the form of the great Orator, who celebrated in finest prose the evangelical truths he sang in beautiful verse. Two lyres are broken together, but the harpers both to-day are harping "with the harps of God."

Some will ask, who is to succeed him? No one. Such men never have successors. The Lord creates, converts, and uses them; whilst He is doing so they are indispensable; but when He takes them away, He carries on the work better than before. The same power and grace which made Robert Newton, can and will give us the men for our time. The gifts God has given us in the past foretell the gifts of the future. We may lawfully mourn, but rejoice in hope, for the cause that is bereaved. He was but one jewel given to the Church by Him who said to her, "Thou shalt be as a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and as a royal diadem in the hand of thy God." Other gems now unknown, will easily be set on her brow, by the wealthy hand of her Lord. But not only for the Church would we mourn; we can not but think of those who stand near the bier of the fallen Evangelist. Who shall repair to them that great loss? Yet, surely, amid all their tears, any human heart may praise God for the destiny by which it is privileged to pronounce over the corpse of Robert Newton the word—"My husband!" or "My father!"

The Old Wife's Kiss.

The funeral services were ended, and as the voice of prayer ceased, tears were hastily wiped off from wet cheeks, and long-drawn sighs relieved suppressed and choking sobs, as the "mourners" prepared to "take leave of the corpse."

It was an old man that lay there, robed for the grave. More than three score years had whitened those locks, and furrowed that brow, and made those stiff limbs weary of life's journey, and all the more willing to lie down and rest where weariness is no more suffered, and infirmities are no longer a burden.

The aged have but few to weep for them when they die. The most of those who would have mourned their loss have gone to the grave before them: harps that would have sighed and harmonies are shattered and gone. And the few who remain are looking gradeward, rather than graveward—to life's opening; rather than to its closing goal; are bound to, and living in the generation rising, more than the generation departing.

Youth and beauty have many admirers while living—have many mourners when dying. Many tearful ones bend over their coffined clay, many sad hearts follow in their funeral train. But age has few admirers, few mourners.

This was an old man, and the circle of mourners was small. Two children, who had themselves passed the middle of life, and who had children of their own to care for, and to be cared for by them. Besides these, and a few friends who had seen and visited him while sick; and possibly had known him for a few years, there were none others to shed a tear except his old wife. And of this small company the old wife seemed to be the only heart mourner. It is respectful for friends to be said for a few minutes, till the service is performed, and the hearse is out of sight. It is very proper and suitable for children, who have outgrown the fervency and affections of youth, to shed tears when an aged parent says farewell, and lies down to quiet slumbers. Some regrets, some recollection of the past, some transitory grief, and the pangs are over. Not always so. But often, how little true genuine heart sorrow there is!

The old wife arose with difficulty from her seat, and went to the coffin to look her last look—to take her last farewell. Through the fast falling tears she gazed long and fondly down into that pale, unconscious face. What did she see there? Others saw nothing but the rigid features of the dead; she saw more! In every wrinkle of that brow, she read the history of years. From youth to manhood, from manhood to old age; in joy and sorrow, in sickness and health—it was all there; when those children, who had now outgrown the sympathies of childhood, were infants lying on her bosom, and every year since then—there it was! To others, those dull, mute monitors were unintelligible; to her, they were the alphabet of the heart, familiar as household words!

And then the future! "What will become of me? What shall I do now?" She did not say so; she did not say any thing; but she felt it. The prospect of the old wife is clouded. The home circle is broken, never to be re-united; the visions of the hearth-stone are scattered for ever. Up to that hour there was a home, to which the heart always turned with fondness. But that magic is sundered; the keystone of that sacred arch has fallen, and now home is no where this side of heaven! What shall the old wife do now? Go and live with her children—be a pensioner upon their kindness; where she may be more of a burden than a blessing, so at least she thinks? Or shall she gather up the scattered fragments of that broken hearth, make them her temple and her shrine, sit down in her chill solitude beside its expiring fires and die? What shall she do now?

They gently crowded her away from the dead, and the undertaker came forward with the coffin-lid in his hand. It is all right and proper—of course, it must be done; but to the heart mourner, it brings a kind of shudder, a thrill of agony, as when the headsman comes forward with his axe! The undertaker stood for a moment with decent propriety, not wishing to manifest a rude haste, but evidently desirous to be expeditious as possible. Just as he was about to close the coffin, the old wife turned back, and stooping down, imprinted one long, last kiss upon the cold lips of her dead husband, then staggered to her seat, buried her face in her hands, and the closing coffin hid him from her sight for ever!

That kiss! Fond token of affection, and o sorrow, and memory, and farewell! I have seen many kiss their dead—many such seals of love upon clay cold lips—but never did I see one so purely sad, so simply heart-touching and hopeless as that! Or if it had hope, it was that which looks beyond coffins and charnel-houses, and damp, dark tombs, to the joys of the home above. You would kiss the cold cheek of infancy. There is poetry; it is the last rose-bud! Or the pallid cheek where beauty blushed. There is romance there; for the faded flower is still beautiful! In childhood, the heart yields to the stroke of sorrow, but recoils again, elastic with faith, buoyant with hope. But here was no beauty, no poetry nor romance. The heart of the old wife was like the weary swimmer, whose strength has often raised him above the stormy waves, but, now exhausted, sinks amidst the surge.

Why should the old love the old, or kiss the cold, unloving lips? Ah, why should they? Does affection grow old? Does the true heart feel the infirmity of years? Does it grow cold when the step becomes unsteady, and the hands hang down? Who shall say that the heart of the old wife was not as young and warm as in those early and brighter days, when he wooed and won her? The temple of her earthly hope had fallen, and what was there left but for her to sit down in despondency, among its lonely ruins and weep, and die? Or, in the spirit of a better hope, await the dawning of another day, when a hand divine shall gather its scattered dust, and rebuild, for immortality, its broken walls.

May the old wife's kiss, that linked the living with the dead, be the token of a holier tie, that shall bind their spirits, in that better land, where tears are wiped from all faces, and the days of their mourning are ended! [illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS:

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THE CONFESSION IS OUT.

In noticing Dr. Ives' "Trials of a Mind" we did not know of Churchmen in our neighborhood, *confidently* in the same category. We say "confidently"; because for some time we have had misgivings as to the soundness of the ecclesiastical body growing up in Mississippi, under the leadership of Bishop Green and the organship of the Church Herald. But the issue of this organ, 10th inst., puts the question beyond doubt. In the editorial columns we have it—from the Bishop's supervision, if not his pen. The article is headed "Baptismal Regeneration."

[illegible] an article in an exchange paper, [illegible] ld."

We need not add that it was not an Episcopal paper; no Episcopalian who has any regard for truth or the doctrines of the Church to which he professes to belong, can consistently with either, so hold or believe. Let men give what meaning they please to the word 'regeneration,' there is not and can not be the slightest doubt that the Episcopal Church explicitly teaches that it invariably takes place in the sacrament of Baptism, whether administered to infants or adults.

All baptized persons are regenerated or born again, according to the view of the Episcopal Church; and as we hold to that view as being the "*Doctrine which is according to Godliness*," we propose briefly to show: 1st. That such is the view of the Episcopal Church. 2d. What the Church means by being regenerated or born again; and in doing this, we shall show that the doctrine is not "absurd."

We quote again from this long article, evidently set forth with studied care. As clearly as possible, within the limits that can be allowed to it, and not in a garbled and perverted manner, would we set forth their position. With pain these taints are detected in a body that is of late putting forth much activity and making some progress. It must be purged before, with such belief and tendencies continued, the intelligent and Protestant people of Mississippi will consider its progress a blessing.

Precisely what change it (baptism) works in the moral conformation of man; what new germ or principle it plants into his spiritual nature, we know not; we may not know. Our Saviour declined to inform Nicodemus, when he sought him at midnight, and inquired into this very mystery; and we would do well to receive in faith the answer which he received. That some extraordinary grace, some wonderful quickening energy, some great gift of the Holy Ghost is conferred upon us in this blessed sacrament, we dare not doubt. It is ONE, of the two only sacraments, which Christ has ordained in His Church. It is that one with which He has directly and so far as man's power is concerned, inseparably, united salvation.

This for a saving clause:

Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We do not believe that the baptized child who, whether from parental neglect, evil association or other cause, falls into sin after baptism, will, unless he repent and turn to God, escape the wrath to come; any more than we believe that the sincere adult, who has received in manhood this solemn rite, but afterwards is drawn away and enticed, will be admitted into the mansions of eternal blessedness, unless he again renew his vows in penitence and humiliation. There is but one Baptism, as there is but one Lord, one Faith. (Eph. iv. 5.

So far, well. Dr. Ives was along there and was constrained to go further. Some sacramental way, by priestly administration, will, by and by, be felt to be necessary for the forgiveness of *post-baptismal sins*. Then for the "Trials of a Mind." So the editors of the Church Herald, their bishop and clergy, are in a *chrysalis* state. How long will it take them to emerge? Locusts are seventeen years working to the surface. High-churchmen may progress faster.

A MAN IN PERPLEXITY.

Our correspondent is not the only man in perplexity. "The Types of Mankind," is the title of a large octavo work from the pen of a Southern Doctor of Medicine—J. C. Nott—and J. R. Gliddon, the man who professes to know so much about mummies. The names of Agassiz, Dr. Morton, and others, are printed on the title page as coeditors and authors, and there is a vast splurge at wisdom the volume through. The editor of the N. York Independent was induced, by the great talk respecting the Types, to buy a copy and examine it. The story respecting a man being found in cypress layers, and who, it is said, must have been deposited there 145,000 years ago, is contained in the work, and it is told in Mr. Gliddon's best style of the true sophomoric. "Altogether," says the Independent editor, "the book, with its 738 pages, is a grand humbug, and that, too, spite of the lofty commendations of the National Intelligencer, the New York Evening Post, etc. Any man who is goose enough to spend $5 in its purchase, is entitled to all the comfort he may experience in burning the points of his fingers. Science and its votaries are always to be treated with respect; but in noticing Mr. Gliddon we see but obeying a wise maxim, of which we give him the benefit without insisting that he shall acknowledge its inspiration—Answer a fool according to his folly."

A TEMPERANCE PEN.—The *Mississippian* has been shown a most beautiful silver box, containing the pen with which Gov. McRae signed the great temperance reform bill passed by the last Legislature of Mississippi. It is intended as a present by the ladies of Jackson to the Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg. The box bears the inscription: "Presented to the Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, the Apostle of Temperance in Mississippi, by the Ladies of Jackson."

SPIRIT OF THE CHURCHES.

All the Churches are taking action on the subject of Ministerial support—aiming only at carrying out the doctrine of the Bible—They that preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel: nothing more or less. This is one part of the fruit of resolutions, very generally adopted. "Prayer," etc. The Presbyterian Assembly (O. S.) adopted these resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we affectionately and earnestly recommend to the Churches under our care, that they scrupulously avoid holding out any inducements to a minister to become their stated supply, or settled pastor, which will not be realised.

2. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every Presbytery, that unless suitable provision be made for the support of a minister or stated supply, they decline to give their aid or sanction, as a Presbytery, to settle him in any congregation which is able to furnish such suitable provision.

3. Resolved, That we recommend to the elders, and deacons, and trustees of our churches and congregations, to meet together on some day before the 1st November next, and yearly thereafter, or oftener if necessary, and institute the inquiry, whether their minister or stated supply is properly and fully supported; and if they find that he is not so supported, to take immediate measures to increase his support, and report to their Presbytery at its next meeting.

4. Resolved, That we recommend to the Presbyteries to require of every minister to preach on the subject of ministerial support: "That, laying aside all false delicacy, they enlighten their people upon this, as upon any other branch of Christian duty, pleading not for themselves, but for their Master, if happily they may reclaim their respective charges from a grievous sin, which must bring down God's displeasure;" and that the Presbyteries call upon every minister to answer whether he has complied with their injunction.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly, recently in session at Philadelphia, passed a resolution to the effect that single preachers shall receive not less than $500 a year for their services, and married preachers not less than $750.

In 1850 the income of the lawyers in this country was $23,000,000; that of the physicians $20,000,000; and that of the clergy but $3,000,000.

The Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania passed a resolution fixing the minimum salary of a single minister at $500, and $750 for a married man.

The question of ministers' salaries has been taken up by the Unitarians in Boston and vicinity, with deliberation and thoroughness. At the last annual meeting of the "Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen," a committee was appointed to investigate this subject, and their report has recently appeared in pamphlet form. A statement of facts has been obtained from all the parishes of the denomination in New England; and from these facts the following conclusions are drawn: "1. The present low salaries paid to the clergy of all denominations in New England, not only subject ministers to social suffering, and lessen their respectability in the eye of the world, but, moreover, rob them of due mental independence, and greatly abridge their professional usefulness. 2. Precarious and incompetent support prevents many young men of talent and character from entering the sacred profession."

REFORM IN SCHOOL LAWS.

The element of self-government and no government at all, is ruining our Educational Institutions. The authority and independence of the Schoolmaster—respect for him and his office—are on the decline. The rod and discipline, under which the great men of the present and past were trained, is "old fogy" now. An exchange paper is facetious, referring to the disgraceful acquittal of Mat. Ward:

SPORT IN KENTUCKY.—*Young Sportsman:* "I say, friend, is there any thing to shoot about here?"

Farmer: "Wal, I don't know, stranger; but you can go down to the cross-roads and take a pop at the school-master, just to keep your hand in."

The *Baptist Chronicle* speaks gravely and weightily, as becomes the subject: "Many cases of the murder of Instructors have we heard of; not one of which, so far as we know, has ever been followed by punishment. He who butchers a Teacher, butchers in safety and without fear.

"We write these things with the deepest regret; we write them in sorrow, grieved to the heart that we must so speak. But we see the South hasting to ruin. Murder stalks through the land. In this morning's paper alone, five murders are recorded; all of which occurred in our loved land of the South. Duelling is on the increase. Street fights are of daily occurrence. And, in almost all these cases, the violated Law is inoperative or unadministered.

"Insubordination is increasing fearfully in our male Educational Institutions. In many, the government is practically in the hands of the pupils. The cause of sound, thorough, practical, useful Education is suffering."

REV. C. C. GILLESPIE, Editor elect of the Texas Christian Advocate, passed through this city 17th inst., with his family, *en route* for Galveston; to which place it is proposed to remove the paper from Houston. Most heartily do we admit him to the degree of D. E. Q.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Catalogue of the University of Mississippi has been received, which shows 158 students—seniors 29, juniors 30, sophomores 45, freshmen 29, irregulars 15.

CHANGES.—The General Conference of the M. P. Church, at its late session, withdrew its control from the Church papers and Book Concern. Hereafter the Church papers are to be controlled by the Annual Conferences which support them. This arrangement the editor of the Methodist Protestant thinks favorable to the harmony and perpetuity of the Church, by lessening the causes of discord.

A SPECIMEN OF JESUITISM.

The following extract from a letter of Dr. Cook, President of the Wesleyan Conference in France, to the Advocate and Journal, shows the means to which the Catholic press will sometimes resort in Catholic countries, in order to discredit Protestantism. Of course the end sanctifies the means. Lying a little to promote the truth, is quite innocent; and where the interests of the Church are greatly promoted thereby, may possess merit sufficient to counterbalance many grievous sins. Possibly it is in view of this consolatory doctrine that the journals referred to have propagated the monstrous *fibs* contained in the extracts below. Dr. C. says:

"The labors of the Jesuit press here, in the defamation of Protestantism, are unwearied. No stone is left unturned, no means disdained by which the reputation of Protestants may be tarnished. Just now, it is true, they spare their nearest neighbors a little, and seek their subjects of vituperation across the Atlantic. They find the text on which they found one of their little sallies, in a letter from the minister of justice, in Mexico, to the archbishop, informing the latter that 'The American Bible Society' (which the minister says is 'composed principally of Protestant Methodists, and is possessed of vast resources,') introduces, by the frontier of Texas, *Bibles and other books of Protestant proselytism!* The effects of which are increased,' he says, 'by the introduction of a great number of French romances, which if they do not directly inculcate Protestantism, are a weapon against Catholicism, by *corrupting the morals of the Mexican youth!*

THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS.—The Presbyterian General Assembly has elected Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Dr. McGill has for a number of years been the principal Professor in the Western Theological Seminary located in Allegheny City, and his removal from it will be felt as a loss. He is among the most distinguished men of his Church, and deservedly exercises a great influence. He is amply qualified for the duties of his new position. Rev. William Plumer, D. D., was elected by the Assembly to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Dr. McGill, in the Western Seminary; but has not yet signified his acceptance. Dr. P. is an able man.

REV. J. BORING.—The *Chambers Tribune*, (Ala.) 15th inst., speaks of two sermons delivered by Dr. Boring, there, Sabbath previous, to large audiences, many of whom were his old neighbors:

He possesses none of those boisterous traits which too often mar the beauty and simplicity of pulpit eloquence, but is a plain spoken, practical, and at times, very eloquent preacher. The marks of a true Christian soldier are upon his brow, and the first impression of any one would be, that he was a "man of God."

Mr. Boring was a member of the late Conference, at Columbus, and was instructed by them to publish a religious paper at San Francisco, California. It will, of course, be interesting, and any one who desires to know what is going on in California, would do well to subscribe. The price of the paper will be $3 per annum.

EXTRAORDINARY LICENSE.—On Sunday night about 11 o'clock, one Mr. Keating, a teacher in the Catholic schools of the Fourth District, was arrested for being found secreted in bed in the house of Madame King. This is the same man who has taken such an active part in the District as a politico-religious Catholic, attempting to lead at least the Irish at political meetings, and interfering with the public schools and the administration of Justice.

The Captain of the police, John Staip, released him on his own responsibility, and the clerk of the Recorder, John Daily, had no minute of his arrest upon his books. This is the first time we have heard of a party arrested being released without bail, and no notice taken of the matter. The women who procured his arrest appeared to prosecute the next morning, or in all probability no knowledge would have been had of the arrest.

We suggest to the officials of the Fourth District that there must be no distinctions shown in the execution of duty—that Jesuits and Protestants must be treated alike. [*Creole, 21st inst.*

CAUTION.—One J. J. Cowart, formerly a Minister, having fallen under serious indictments, is published in the Little Rock (Ark.) paper, and warned against by the Rev. W. C. Young, P. C. He is supposed to be somewhere in the South.

A RUB.—Dr. Summers, in his admirable book notices for the Visitor, delivers the following trenchant opinion on the *Conflict of Ages:* "A work which indicates mental derangement induced by a close training in Calvinistic theology. Too much notoriety is given to this silly production."

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, on Monday morning, May 1. The financial report showed the income of the year to have amounted to $554,000, and the expenditure about the same. The general summary of all the missions under the direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, was:

Central and principal stations, called circuits,	367
Chapels and other preaching places,	3,116
Ministers and assistant missionaries,	507
Catechists, interpreters, day school teachers, etc.,	703
Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, etc.,	8,779
Full and accredited Church members,	110,228
On trial for Church membership,	4,873
Scholars in the day and Sabbath schools,	78,811
Printing establishments,	8

A most solemn impression was made on the minds of the vast assemblage by the announcement of the decease of Dr. Newton, intelligence of which reached London during the progress of the meeting. For twenty years past, Dr. Newton had been one of the speakers on this annual occasion, and almost invariably made the speech preceding the collection.

BOOK NOTICES.

FLORA LINDSAY; or Passages in an Eventful Life: By Mrs. Moodie. 1 vol., pp. 343. Dewitt & Davenport, New York.

The publishers, through T. L. White, 105 Canal street, have laid this book on our table. The adventures of a newly married pair of the old country, in attempting a "clearing" in the New World, are set forth, taking in style, but not so flattering in realities. Mrs. M. was the Flora, and gives her own history, under this pleasant mask. She has won for herself a sort of Mrs. Kirkland reputation in this line of authorship; not so bad.

L. SCOTT & Co., New York, are very prompt in issuing republications of the leading English Periodicals and supplying them to subscribers. Blackwood for May is on our table, and the London Quarterly and Westminster Review. The last is a model of *review* literature.

The following is the age attained this year by some of the principal British magazines and reviews. The oldest is the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been published 124 years; the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine 77; Evangelical Magazine (about) 57; Christian Observer 53; Eclectic Review 52; Edinburgh Review 52; Quarterly Review 46; Blackwood's Magazine 39; New Monthly Magazine 34; Westminster Review 30; Frazer's Magazine 25; Church of England Magazine 24; Dublin University Magazine 22; Tait's Edinburgh Magazine 21; Bentley's Magazine 18; Christian Remembrancer 14; North British Review 11; British Quarterly 10; Journal of Sacred Literature 7; Notes and Queries 5; New Quarterly Review 3; London Quarterly Review 1.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, is one of the latest and most valuable books added by Summers to the catalogue. The duty, qualifications, encouragement and discouragement of the responsible office, are set forth. Our English correspondent has sent by mail, through us, for a copy.

RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the Sabbath School of Franklin Street Church, Mobile.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God in His All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our highly esteemed and dearly beloved Brother, G. K. D. McLELLANN, the President of this Society, and an efficient and zealous laborer in the nursery of the Church—our Sabbath School. And whereas it is fitting that we give expression of our high appreciation of his character, both as a man and a Christian, in the several relations which he sustained to us, and the poignant sorrow which the announcement of his death has occasioned; Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That in his death we have sustained a loss almost irreparable; and while we meekly bow to the afflicting dispensation of One who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, we yet keenly feel the sad bereavement that has befallen us in the removal, by the insatiate hand of Death, of the brightest star in our galaxy, the leading spirit in all our religious and benevolent enterprises, and an ardent and a faithful coöperater in our Missionary and Sabbath School associations—whose memory we will ever cherish, and whose many virtues we will emulate.

Resolved, That we tender to his stricken family our heart-felt condolence and warmest sympathies, humbly praying that they may realize the Heavenly consolation, that they sorrow not as those without hope; and that He whose ways are past finding out, may prove indeed to them, a Father to the fatherless and a Husband to the widow.

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread upon the Minutes of this meeting—that a copy be sent by the Secretary to the widow of our lamented Brother, and to the editors of the Sunday School Visitor and of the New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication, to be signed by the Secretary and presiding officer of this meeting.

J. SHEPHERD, V. Pres't.
THO. STRANO, Jr., Sec'y.
June 4, 1854.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

ARCOLA AND COTTONWOOD MISSION, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

We now send you the report of this mission for the first and second quarters. The mission now embraces 23 preaching places and 28 farms, which shows an increase of 6 appointments and 10 farms since Conference. Thirty-two have been received by certificate and about 145 on probation, 8 baptized, 50 expelled and 3 have died. Many have professed conversion; the number not known. Our greatest success has been at some of the new places which were "ripe to the harvest." Some of the old appointments are doing very well; others, however, are cold and formal. At three of the places that have been served for years, no society has been formed yet. Why it is that no more success has attended preaching at those places, we can not tell. That it is so, is a source of mortification to the missionary; but while God prospers his work through them generally, they take it for granted that the fault is not in them; and are prompted to perseverance in their labor of love, hoping in due time to see the "pleasure of the Lord prospering" at every point. We are of the opinion that our success would be more general and permanent did the owners and overseers attend preaching more regularly, and make it appear that all, white or black, were equally interested in the Gospel message.

We do not attribute this neglect to attend our appointment on the part of the whites to any disregard of the work in which we are engaged. In some instances, it is from pure, but misguided motives; but in most cases it arises from coldness in religion or from no religion at all. The state of religion among the whites in the bounds of the mission, is very low. Not quite religion enough to give them a lively interest in the cause of God among themselves even, and of course not enough to cause them to attend with the missionary and assist him in his important and responsible work. May the Lord renew his work among the whites. Then shall we expect greater success among the Blacks. May all who love the Lord Jesus aid us by their daily prayers in this most Catholic work, etc.

A. MCBRIDE,
F. M. CHANE.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FELIPE CIRCUIT, TEXAS CONFERENCE. We have had a most excellent revivel of religion at Union Chapel Church, on this Circuit. Thirty-one persons (whites) united with the Methodist E. Church, South, on trial, and twelve colored persons. And there was, according to our account, about the same number of conversions as accessions; say 30 white and 10 or 12 colored persons.

The Church was greatly stirred up and revived, and prepared I trust for more faithfulness in future. After twelve days' labor we closed the meeting, leaving fifteen mourners at the altar, and a deeply serious congregation. I think the Gospel leaven is at work among the intelligent citizens of this rich Brazos country. God grant that it may continue to work until they are all leavened and eternally saved.

We were assisted in this meeting by Bros. Cooley, McLeod and Parker; all of whom did us valuable service, for which they have our hearty and sincere thanks.

May 29. A. M. BOX.

PENSACOLA, FA.—We have been blessed with a gracious Revival of Religion, resulting in forty-two additions to the Church—27 white and 15 colored. Our meetings continued every night for more than three weeks with unabated interest. Brothers Dickerson, Golson, Harris, and Brother Thomas, Chaplain in the Navy, rendered efficient aid.

Our Sunday School is prosperous, and the work of the Lord is steadily progressing with us. JOSEPH B. COTTRELL.

June 12.

HILLSBORO' CT., MISS. CON.—The campaign has fairly opened on the Hillsboro' circuit, and our God is with us in His reviving, saving, converting and sanctifying power. We have just closed a two days' meeting at Salem Church, Leake county. Had ten accessions to the Church, and several genuine, old-fashioned Methodist shouting conversions, both on the first and second days of the meeting. O, 'twas a sweet time of saving power among the people, and the glorious effects produced are but faintly made apperent in the result we have named. We are much indebted for the success attending our meeting to the earnest and faithful labors of the Rev. Lewis Tinor, L. E., who approved himself "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." We regarded it as a token for good, and a proof of the genuineness of the revival, that the malice of hell and the rage of wicked men was excited, but offering no compromise with the powers of darkness, the work went on gloriously, and sinners were out to the heart, on the right hand and on the left. We regard the revival as but just commenced; and it was with profound regret we were compelled, from unavoidable circumstances, to close the meeting—the altar still crowded with penitents. ENWIN MORTIMER.

June 12.

JACKSON, MISS.—The Presbyterian Witness of 15th inst. says: A protracted meeting has been going on for some days in the Methodist Church, and will probably continue for several days to come. The ministers who have been assisting the pastor of that Church, are Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Rev. R. Abbey, of Yazoo, and Rev. Mr. Strickland, of this place.

COMMENCEMENT NOTICES.

The Annual Examination of the Students in the Centenary Institute will commence on Friday the last day of June, and will continue until the following Wednesday, which is Commencement Day. The Commencement Sermon will be preached on the intervening Sabbath. At the close of the exercises on Wednesday, the 5th July, the Literary Address will be delivered by Wm. A. Chambers, Esq., of Russell county, Alabama.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The Annual Examination and Commencement Exercises of this Institution will begin on Monday, 17th, and close on Wednesday, 26th of July.

The Examination of the Preparatory Department will take place on Monday and Tuesday (17th, 18th). Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (19th, 20th, 21st) will be devoted to the Examination of the Regular College Classes.

On Sabbath, 23d, the Rev. Dr. Stanton, President of Oakland College, Miss., will deliver the Commencement Sermon.

The joint Board of Trustees and Visitors will convene on Monday, 24th. Exhibition of the Preparatory School in the evening of the same day, at candle-lighting.

Tuesday, 25th, the Literary Societies will hold their Annual Celebration; at which time they will be addressed by the Hon. C. Roselius. Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association in the afternoon—Orater of the occasion, C. T. Dunn, Esq.

Wednesday, 26th—Commencement; Addresses by the Graduating Class; Baccalaureate Address and Conferring of Degrees.

It is earnestly hoped that the State Visiting Committee, Visiting Committees of the Patronizing Conferences, and the Examining Committee may be punctual in attendance. The friends of learning and the public generally are cordially solicited to be present on the occasion. W. H. SCALES,
Sec. of Fnoulty P. T.

Jackson, La., June 18, 1854.

The Annual Meeting of the Joint Board of Centenary College will be held at Jackson, La., on the 24th of July, 1854.

W. H. WATKINS, Sec'y.

RAFFLING AND LOTTERIES.

MR. EDITOR—You will please give the following preamble and resolutions an insertion in the Advocate, and oblige

MONTGOMERY CT., ALA. CONF.

WHEREAS, being fully convinced of the evil tendency of Lotteries and Raffling, having for their object the promotion of benevolent and praiseworthy institutions and causes; it being an enticing and growing evil, and one which is calculated by its seeming palliating circumstances to warrant participation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Montgomery Circuit, do regard all such as being nothing more than a genteel species of gambling, and sincerely hope that our people will discountenance and have nothing to do with them.

Resolved further, That we request our Presiding Elder to bring the subject before his several Quarterly Meeting Conferences throughout the District, that they may take such action upon the subject as may accord with their judgment.

Done by order of the Quarterly Conference, June 3d, 1854.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.
R. A. BREWER, Sec'y.

[The hunter's faithful dog is not nearer to him than the itinerant's horse to him. Both deserve well at the hands of their masters. The itinerant's horse is almost a *character*, and many an one has found a niche in the history of pioneer Methodism. Cruelty to animals, whether by neglect or ill-usage, is ill becoming in any case—in this especially. Here's a plea for Dobbin that will make him prick his ears in very equine gladness. The complaints, doubtless, have more of truth than poetry.] En.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE ITINERANT'S HORSE;

OR—DOBBIN'S EXPERIENCE.

As I am a public character, and as many important interests hang upon my faithfulness, I deem it not improper that the manner in which my private interests are cared for should be known to the public.

I am native of *Tennessee*—the land of corn and clover; and was brought South in company with numbers of my fellows, and sold to a young gentleman aged about 20 years, of dark hair and eyes, rather prominent forehead, wide mouth, and a member on probation in the ——— Conference. He has received his appointment to B. Circuit—16 preaching places—and has closed his first round. A sketch of my experience in regard to this first round I hope will not be uninteresting to your readers, Mr. Editor, nor unprofitable to my fellows, who are alike situated.

April 1st.—Very cold and wet, and the roads muddy. My master rode me 8 miles, and as he was rather late in starting, I was urged by whip and spur to unusual speed, for fear the congregation should be waiting. On arriving at the church, I was hitched to a small dog-wood bush and left to my own reflections.

I looked around at the other horses, and as none of them seemed to be very social, I concluded to employ the time in biting the dogwood; a tolerable substitute for that delicious mineral, salt; of which I had not had the pleasure of tasting since I left Tennessee.

After services my master went home with the wealthiest member of the society; not that he would not have gone with the poorest, but they did not ask him. They thought he had rather go with the rich brother, and therefore did not invite him to visit them until he could make it convenient.

I was left at the rack until the comfort of my master was cared for; then led by a half frozen son of Ethiopia to a stable, or rather pen, which was about half knee deep in mud and frozen water. A rail was thrust across the door, so that I was made a prisoner for the night. At this crisis Sambo was called to replenish the sinking fires, and I was left to stamp about in my uncomfortable prison and anxiously await his return.

Presently the rain began to descend in torrents and night closes in, and no corn or fodder.

I expected my master to visit me, and see that I was suitably provided with provender; but it is quite chilly, and he might get his boots muddy. Besides, if he should appear to be over anxious for my comfort, he might offend the good brother, and that would be fatal to the quarterage collections, for the brother has always been liberal when the preacher pleased him.

I neigh and snort, but no notice is taken of my efforts to let my situation be known; so I give up in despair and conclude to be as patient as I can until morning.

After a while I heard my master's voice lead off in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and I could catch some of the sentences of his prayer as he commended himself and the family to the watchful care of their Heavenly Master, etc. And the thought stole across my mind, "If your Heavenly Master cared as little for you as you do for me, you would be in a most deplorable condition." My master slept in a warm, downy bed; I starved in a cold, wet pen.

In the morning Sambo was very busy blacking my master's boots, making fires, etc., and did not have time to feed me until the family sat down to breakfast. He then hastily threw me a few ears of corn and a bundle of fodder, which I attacked with a ravenous appetite; but I had scarce made my attack upon the scant supply before me, when I was ordered out and saddled, my master wishing to make an early start.

I was fretful, and was pawing the ground when he came out, and he concluded that I was in fine spirits; and mounting, he put spurs and set me off at a brisk pace.

I was again tied up, and this evening my master went home with a local brother, a man who has very strong sectarian prejudices. I was again left at the rack till the comfort of my master is cared for. After so long a time, John Wesley, the eldest son of the local brother, leads me to the lot, (no stable this time) and I am turned loose to play and wallow. John W. throws me a bundle of fodder, and thinks horses ought not to have corn so soon after being rode. He leaves, and having multiferious duties to attend to, forgets to feed the preacher's horse, and I am left to starve until morning.

My master and the local brother have been all this time engaged in animated discussions of doctrinal points, and I have had no attention from either of them. In the morning J. W. feels rather bad because he did not give me corn last night, and I am pretty well fed; but the whole roost of fowls are pecking at my corn, and when the last grain has been consumed by us, I did not feel like bursting; but I eat my fodder and felt better than I did on yesterday.

And so I have gone from place to place as the convenience or duties of my master lead him; and my sufferings have been various; sometimes suffering for food, and sometimes for water. I have not felt the scratch of a curry comb for a fortnight. A comb has sometimes been used to rub off the surplus mud. For the last day or two my master has whipped and spurred me to make me improve my gaits, but I was so weak, hungry and tired, that it had but little effect.

He thinks he was badly swindled by the drover, and that I am a poor horse. On arrival at this resting place, he orders a boy to give me some oppcras to improve my appetite. The hostler, knowing I will remain for several days, gave me a half basket of corn to save the trouble of feeding so often; and I being almost starved, eaten all that was given me, and this meal, am foundered stiff. I have just been [illegible] the fainting point, and drenched with all the prescriptions of the neighborhood. My condition is pitiable. Mr. Editor, can you come to our relief, and with your [illegible] pen, blister the consciences of our negligent masters, and, by so doing, you will merit the gratitude of our suffering race to the [illegible] generation.

Done.

NOTICE.

Please publish the following notice to Preachers of the First Year, Alabama Conference.

☞ You will please prepare for a [illegible] ing examination on Goold Brown's Grammar.

E. J. HAMIL, Ch'n. of Co.

Prattville, June 16, 1854.

WARNING FROM HENRY CLAY.—Henry Clay said in 1830, and it applies with ten-fold force at the present time—

"The Abolitionists, let me suppose, in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on this will beget union on the other. And this of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A mutual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, and the forms of its existence remain. The valuable element of union, mutual kindness and feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The dissolution of opinion will be quickly followed by a dissolution of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shudder back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the whole fabric of human government that ever was made to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor do I think these Abolitionists flatter themselves that they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter into a contest with a numerical superiority that will ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war, and we are admonished by Holy Writ that the battle is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory; it would be a suicidal conquest; a conquest of brothers by brothers, achieved by one over another of the descendants of common ancestors, who nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and sea, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence."

Let every man reflect on this, for it is a session but the prophecy of a wise and a patriot statesman. As long as Abolitionism was confined to a few fanatics, there was little danger, but when honest and sensible citizens allow their feelings to interfere with their regard for the law of the land, our existence as a nation is in danger. [Boston Post.

MR. EVERETT ON SLAVERY.—The Utica (N. Y.) Daily Observer quotes the following extract from a speech delivered by Edward Everett in the House of Representatives in 1827. The New Haven Register expresses the hope that political clergymen of New England may read it carefully:

"Sir, I am no soldier. My habits and education are very unmilitary; but there is no man in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack on my back, and put a musket on my shoulder than that of putting down a servile insurrection at the South. The great relation of servitude in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nature. Domestic slavery is not, in my judgment, to be set down as a moral or irreligious relation. No, sir, the Old Testament says: 'Slaves, obey your masters.' I can not admit that its duties are not prescribed and sanctioned by religion. I know no way by which this form of servitude can be upheld but by political institution."

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman (a citizen of Jackson) now attending the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, we find published in the True Witness. We serve as an additional argument to those who appreciate the advantages of railroads, and endeavoring to arouse public interest on the subject in Mississippi:

"I was strolling on the bank of the river near the depot, on Saturday evening, when accosting a plain-looking citizen, asked him what that depot lot, with a spacious brick pile, was worth? He said he had sold it a few years ago for a "Jersey wagon and two chunks of mules," but he supposed it was now worth a hundred thousand dollars! It is not so with our depot lots in Jackson. When will our people learn sense? Not until the power of commerce and trade before their eyes shall show them, by fruits reaped by others and refused by them, that there must be faith, hope both in him who would win the prize of even worldly prosperity. Would that our loved Mississippi could learn the lesson before it is too late! Memphis, Atlanta, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, all see it, and are alive. We are resolving until we have lost our all in the 'immense' effort, and nobody has ever to build a hotel! I was sitting with a hundred passengers at a dinner table in Atlanta last summer, near the depot, and beside with a brother Mississippian about the 'ups of life' around us then. An old gentleman opposite remarked to me: 'Sir, twelve years the spot you occupy was not more than ten yards from my deer stand; now you are in the centre of a village of 7000 souls, and can't for yourself how the town is growing.' Fine houses were going up every where; mechanic shops were all around the track, and every one was at work."

An English journal states, with great seriousness, that an emigrant with a wooden leg was allowed to land in the United States. It is said that the regulations here are also very strict with regard to the "lame and blind."

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE.—At first sight, such a title as this may appear to be a paradox. We are very happy to inform our readers that this is not the case. The other day we met in the pages of a London contemporary with a paragraph, copied apparently from Galignani's Messenger, which contained a startling announcement. Those who have been much accustomed to travel on the Continent of France especially—have been much shocked at the systematic desecration of the Sabbath. All the shops, and all the places of amusement, are open on the Sunday, which is a day of much changing and indulgence, and not of prayer. Now, a movement has commenced in Paris which bids fair to progress. The paragraph we refer to reports a meeting to have taken place in that city, presided over by a banker, and attended by the chief tradesmen of the chief business streets. It appears that considerable numbers of these tradesmen already close their shops on Sunday, and that more adherents will soon come in. The originator of the movement, Mr. Cochrane, an English gentleman, well known in the Metropolis through his active use of philanthrophy.

We do not pretend to hope that this Sabbath observance is *yet* a religious movement; but that it will tend to this result we entertain a shadow of doubt.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—By Rev. J. A. Ivey, on 19th inst. NATHAN BERWICK, Esq., of St. Mary's parish, La., and Miss OLIVIA KNOTT, only daughter of Capt. R. L. Robertson, of this city.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Fayette county, Ala., 8th June, FRANCIS M. HULL, in the twentieth year of his age.

He had been a member of the M. E. Church about three years, and somewhat unfaithful until the present year.

This year he had been endeavoring to live in the discharge of duty, and, consequently, had the comforts of religion in his last illness.

Some two hours before he died he exherted his father and mother to be more faithful, and to raise up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and to his brothers and sisters he said—"Weep not for me, but consider your own condition and weep for yourselves."

And thus one in the prime of life and viger of manhood has suddenly fallen. And it is the sincere prayer of the writer, that his young acquaintances and all who may read this, would take warning and be also ready, for they know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man will call for them.

W. E. CAMERON.

At his residence in Greene county, Ala., MILES MCASHAN, in the 47th year of his age.

He embraced religion at a camp-meeting at Salem Church in 1835; at which time he attached himself to the M. E. Church, in which he lived, and from which he has gone to the Church triumphant.

He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and an indulgent master. He has left a wife and seven children, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss; but let them be faithful, and though he can not come again to them, they can go to him.

I visited him frequently during his illness, and although his affliction was protracted, he bore it all with Christian courage and fortitude; and frequently he said to me that he would be glad his sufferings were over. On the Monday night preceding the Wednesday evening of his death, I said to him, "Miles, you are now drawing near the point of which you have frequently said you would be glad you had passed—how do you feel on the subject?" He said, "perfectly resigned." I then prayed with him, took his hand, bade him farewell, and left him with this promise, that I was to meet him in Heaven. And thus in full prospect of a blessed immortality, he left this poor world. A FRIEND.

We new mourn the death of Sister BETHELA ATKINSON; but are glad to say we have every assurance that while we in sadness contemplate the ravages of death, the deceased and truly beloved one rejoices in the unsullied joys of Paradise.

She was, indeed, the Christian, friend, wife, mother and mistress—lived in the enjoyment of sanctifying grace, faith and love. These great virtues she manifested clearly in all the relations she sustained to life; hence her peaceful and triumphant death.

Sister A. was a native of North Carolina—the daughter of William and Eliza Biggs, and the happy consort of Robert Atkinson, with whom she emigrated to this State and county a few years since. She embraced religion and joined the Methodist Church in the year 1850. Died of Typhoid Fever on the 26th of May last, aged 24 years.

Truly did she "pass away" in the midst of life. J. A. GODFREY.

Brownsville, June 2, 1854.

At the residence of her husband, Theodore Froehlich, in Pickens County, Ala., on the 5th day of June, inst., Mrs. LOUISA FROEHLICH, daughter of Z. D. and Jane Carroll, in the 21st year of her age.

The subject of this notice was born in the adjoining county of Tuscaloosa, on the 5th of December, 1833.

In the year 1848, the deceased attended a protracted meeting held at Bear-Creek camp ground, where she became truly penitent, and made her way to the Altar, exclaiming

"Here, Lord, I give myself away,
'Tis all that I can do!"

She took God at his word, who says: "Seek and ye shall find," and then she testified that God had power on earth to forgive sin. She united with the Church, and lived a faithful and consistent member up to the day of her death.

Long will the writer of this remember his last interview with her. When we entered her room, she was exhorting the family and friends present, by all means to meet her in Heaven. On the verge of time, she exclaimed, "Oh! that I had strength to shout the praise of God!" She requested that her infant boy should be raised to read the Bible and go to Sabbath schools, and then she gave him to God. She said it is nothing to die; for—

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Soft as downy pillows are,
While on His breast I lean my head
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

During her last illness her sufferings were intense, yet not a murmur escaped her lips. Dear friend, we would not call the buck! Although the husband is bereaved of an affectionate wife; the sweet babe of a fond mother; the parents of a dutiful child; the Church of a consistent member, we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for our loss is her eternal gain.

"I heard her bid the world adieu,
I saw her on the roaring billow,
Her far off home appeared in view
While yet she pressed a dying pillow."

G. W. G.

We don't think our readers ought to be deprived of all the good things said by the North, because we happen to occupy a Southern latitude; hence, we can not forego the following:

JEFFERSON REVISED.—It is thought they have got a new edition of the "Declaration of Independence" at the South especially calculated for that latitude. The following is said to be the beginning of the precious instrument: "White men are born with considerable freedom, and endowed with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the *pursuit of niggers*." [Portland Advertiser.

WOOD PAINTING.—The N. Y. Times gives the following portraiture of fashionable life and society in New York:

"Our fashionable society in this city is a sham from beginning to end. It is utterly unsound, depraved and unnatural—a deceptive piece of rotten wood, made to look shiny with French polish, and glittering with the phosphorescent light of corruption—a copper cent trying its very best to look like a five-franc piece, and, what is worse, in nine cases out of ten succeeding."

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from 1st to 22nd June, inclusive.

A—J. Abney, $11.
B—B Barrou, $3; A. D. Beal, $1 50; Rev. D. S. Bristel, $1 50.
C—S. H. Cox, $3; D. C. B. Connoly, $15; J. Crowson, $5; Mrs. S. B. Carson, $1 50; J. J. Cocke, $2.
F—A. Fail, $4; C. G. Fife, $2.
G—T. Gilpin, $3; R. C. Goodzion, $1; E. W. Griswold, $50.
H—Mrs. N. T. Howard, $1 50; F. Haines, $1 75; M. A. Hornby, $2 50.
J—Mrs. M. A. Johnson, $1 50; W. C. Johnson, $2.
K—T. J. Kogor, $3.
L—W. E. M. Linfield, $2.
M—J. Matthews, $10; H. H. Montgomery, $5; C. McLeod, $15.
N—W. B. Neal, $5.
P—J. Pipes, $10; W. J. Peacock, $1 50.
R—R. Randle, $5; Mrs. F. R. Ramsey, $1 50; T. G. Rice, $1 50; R. Rande, $5.
S—S. A. Simmons, $1 50; S. M. Sweet, $1 50; R. W. Spence, $10; J. L. Shuford, $4; C. Shaunfield, $3.
T—J. M. Towles, $5; D. S. Thomas, $1 50.
V—W. Vonahles, $10.
W—J. O. Woodward, $12; J. H. Wilson, $1 50; Mrs. M. Wickliffe, $3.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation for the Years 1854-5.

BISHOPS SOULE AND PAINE.

Louisville Conference, Russellville, Ky.....Sept. 20, 1854.
Tennessee " Florence, Ala.....Oct. 5, 1854.
Memphis " Somerville, Tenn.....Oct. 25, 1854.
Arkansas " Helena, Ark.....Nov. 8, 1854.

BISHOP ANDREW.

Alabama, at Talladega.....Dec. 13, 1854.
Louisiana, at Franklin, La.....Jan. 10, 1855.
Pacific Conference, at Sacramento City....April 18, 1855.

BISHOP CAPERS.

Georgia Conference, at Atlanta, Ga.....Dec. 13, 1854.
Florida " at Madison, Fla.....Jan. 3, 1855.
Colored Missions in South Carolina and Georgia.

BISHOP PIERCE.

Holston Conference, at Cleveland, Tenn....Oct. 11, 1854.
N. Carolina Conference, at Pittsboro', N. C..Nov. 1, 1854.
S Carolina Conference, at Columbia, S. C..Nov. 15, 1854.
Virginia Conference, at Norfolk, Va.....Nov. 29, 1854.

BISHOP EARLY.

Western Virginia, at Louisa, Ky.....Sept. 6, 1854.
Kentucky, at Maysville, Ky.....Sept. 19, 1854.
Mississippi, at Jackson, La.....Nov. 8, 1854.
Eastern Texas, at Tyler, Texas.....Nov. 29, 1854.
Texas, at Chapel Hill, Washington co.....Dec. 13, 1854.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Missouri Conference, at Brunswick, Mo....Oct. 11, 1854.
St Louis Conference, at Jefferson City, Mo..Oct. 25, 1854.
Indian Mission, Riley's Chapel, Cherokee Nation.....Nov. 10, 1854.
Washitaw Conference, Washington, Hempstead county, Ark.....Dec. 6, 1854.

The Annual Meeting of the Bishops to be held at Nashville, October 2, 1854.

Our Foreign Population.

Every reflecting and well disposed person in this country, of foreign birth, must deeply regret the course of conduct pursued of late years by a great majority of our naturalized citizens and those who expect to become so. Increasing year by year in unmorical strength, and naturally apt to be governed by feelings and prejudices acquired in the countries of their origin, they have, through a strange infatuation, acted as if with the purpose of obtaining an extra allowances of privileges and immunities by playing into each other's hands, so to speak, and building up a distinct foreign feeling and influence. They have banded together, cultivated and fostered an anti-American spirit, alike dangerous to themselves and repugnant to our institutions, and have, by letting loose the wildest and most licentious passions, produced in different parts of the country scenes but little short of anarchy and civil war.

Politicians have not been slow to appreciate the weight and importance of the foreign vote when controlling influences should unite it for either of the great political parties struggling for ascendancy in the country. This was not a difficult matter. Every body knows how it was accomplished, and the poor dupes themselves must begin to see, and unless they alter their conduct, will soon bitterly feel, how completely they have been deluded and betrayed. They have been beset by artful demegogues, their prejudices of country and race appealed to, their condition here misrepresented, their importance to our country, ourselves and our politics, magnified and enlarged upon until they verily believed themselves indispensable to our political existence, and the sole architects and supporters of our greatness among the nations of the earth. In itself this might be but a harmless vanity which it would have been well enough to indulge and laugh at, but the consequences have been most deplorable, and have finally brought about a condition of things which our foreign population should have dreaded above every thing. Not satisfied with the power thrust into their hands, they became the tyrants of the party to which they owed their importance: foreign caucuses, from which the purity of the English tongue was banished, must be held to consider the selection of candidates; no ticket could receive their sanction and co operation unless it afforded an opportunity for the display of their foreign prejudices and predilections; they must vote for somebody born in the "old country," or they would vote for nobody; there must be a proper representation of some parts of Germany and all parts of Ireland; and, finally, after their caprices had been consulted, their whims gratified, and the certainty of success secured thereby, their conduct at the polls, their riots, violence, perjury and drunkenness, disgusted honest men and brought odium and disgrace upon whatever party they supported.

This course of conduct has been steadily pursued for a number of years; it has become a frightful evil, which rapidly increased in extent each year, and grew more formidable at each election; it has roused a spirit of resentment and indignation among the native population throughout the land, which, unless their character and conduct undergo a complete change, may not be pacified until the foreign classes find themselves deprived of the power to abuse and pervert blessings and privileges which would be extended to them in no other country under the sun.

The best and most intelligent classes of the native population of this country are probably quite as much opposed to political as to religious intolerance, but they cannot long submit to a most unwarrantable and audacious encroachment upon their rights. They can not submit to see their elections converted into turbulent and violent outbreaks, ending perhaps in murder; they can not submit to see the laws and the sacred rights of suffrage repeatedly trampled under foot, and the ballot-box made an instrument of continual fraud and perjury; they can not submit to be insulted, jostled, beaten and driven from the polls by bands of men whose unintelligible accent testifies that they have not lived in the country a sufficient time to acquire the rights of citizenship; they can not submit to a condition of things, finally, which fills the journals of the day with accounts of assaults and batteries, outrages upon persons and property, crimes of every shade of atrocity, and fanatical outbreaks like those which have recently disgraced the cities of New York and Brooklyn. [Daily Crescent.

Weather, Crops, etc.

The Autaugaville (Ala.) Mercury, of the 10th instant, says:

"The weather is dry and warm in this neighborhood, and the crops are prospering."

The Linden (Marengo Co., Ala.) Jeffersonian, of the 12th instant, says:

"For the last two or three weeks we have had frequent showers of rain, which, with the warm weather, have caused corn, cotton and grass to grow very rapidly. Crops look quite promising, and though cotton is unusually small for the season, owing to the late Spring; yet, if no untoward luck should befall it hereafter, there will be an average crop raised."

MARION (Miss.) June 6.—We have had a succession of fine rains, and the crops in this vicinity are now growing finely. Farmers are complaining of wet weather and its never failing accompaniment—grass. The entire crop—corn and cotton—is very backward, though the late rains will bring it out materially, unless the grass prevents it."

FLAX CULTURE.—The Louisville Journal says, a much larger amount of land has been given to the cultivation of flax this Spring than in any former year. "In Ohio there are thirteen extensive oil mills; in Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri, there are five more; in all eighteen mills, that we know of, which manufacture nearly 1,000,000 bushels of flax-seed annually, and are capable of working double that quantity."

The Savannah (Ga.) Courier, of the 12th inst. says:

"The continued rains of the present month have, in some parts of the State, impaired the prospects of the crops. The grounds have been too wet for proper culture, so that both cotton and corn are 'in the grass.' The plant has grown very rapidly, and should a drouth follow, will be likely to drop its forms and fruit. Besides, wet seasons are generally fruitful of caterpillars and other enemies of the great staple."

"We have conversed with the Hon. Mewell Cobb, of Houston, as well as with some of the most intelligent gentlemen from Troupe, Crawford, Monroe, Newton, Burke, Wilkinson, Hancock and Jones, all of whom concur in the opinion that the growing crop of corn is the most promising ever produced in Georgia. There is not only much more planted, but the grounds are in fine order and the growth exceedingly healthy. Of the cotton crop little can yet be said; the yield will depend entirely upon the character of the seasons in July, August and September."

The Albany (Ga.) Courier of the 10th inst. says:

"We have had abundance of rain for two weeks, and our planters are now rather anxious for dry weather, to drive the lice from the cotton and to enable them to kill out the grass. Cotton is looking well in most sections. The corn crop never looked better. At present we have promise of abundant harvest."

The Albany (Ga.) Patriot of the 9th inst. says:

"The weather since our last writing has been very warm, with frequent showers of rain. Our planters are complaining bitterly of the grass in their crops, caused by the late rains. Every one is hard at work, and we trust none will suffer materially. The health of the county continues good."

The Savannah (Ga.) Republican of the 12th inst. says:

"Notwithstanding the recent heavy and long continued rains in this vicinity, we are informed it has been quite dry in Macon and the central portion of the State, and that the crops in that region would be all the better with rain. The cotton and corn, however, are doing well; and with good seasons, as the farmers say, it is believed they will yet recover from the disastrous effects of the cold weather in April and the latter part of May. The copious rains which fell on the seaboard the early part of last week did not extend more than a hundred miles up the Central road."

The St. Augustine (Fa.) Ancient City of the 10th inst. says:

"We have from all quarters the most favorable accounts of the growing crops. The rains have been abundant and seasonable, and the quantity of provisions which will be laid by, will much assist the new settlers in the interior."

We received a cotton bloom which was taken from the plantation of Mr. T. S. White, on the 9th inst. This is the earliest that we have known during the present season. It indicates the backward state of the crop, as in former years they have frequently been obtained in the latter part of May in abundance. The frequent rains which have recently visited this portion of country have been very unfavorable to farming operations, particularly as they succeeded the unfavorable weather during the Spring months. A desirable change may, however, make amends hereafter for the past; and the fears so naturally entertained in the commencement of the season may all be dissipated in a month, by flourishing cotton and fair prospects. [Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

MORE RAIN.—We do not know that we should turn grumblers, and complain of the elements, but it does appear that there has been rain enough in Natchez lately, to last at least one month. Some of our country planters are beginning to cry "enough," and we have no doubt they are about right. So far as the city is concerned, perhaps a dark, cloudy day may be more agreeable to her denizens, than the heat of a summer's sun, but it is often destructive to plantations. [Natchez Courier.

Up to last week the prospects for good crops looked gloomy enough; but since the weather having cleared up, and the planters begin to get their crops clean, we hear several complain that they never had better prospects for good crops of corn than they have this season. The cotton plant looks as promising, as could be expected from the unfavorable state of the spring. The fertile lands of Union need only the right kind of scratching to pay the tiller with an abundant yield for his pains. [Farmerville (La.) Enquirer.

FLORIDA CROPS.—The Ancient City has from all quarters the most favorable accounts of the growing crops. The rains have been abundant and seasonable, and the quantity of provisions which will be laid by, will much assist the new settlers in the interior.

The Alligator Advertiser says, that, owing to the recent heavy yet refreshing rains the planting interests in our section is cheering. We are in the full enjoyment, if such it be, of exceedingly warm weather.

EARLY COTTON BLOOM.—We received on Tuesday the following note from a prominent planting friend in Bolivar county, (about 33½ degrees north latitude,) with the cotton bloom mentioned enclosed in it. We should also like to know if any of our Southern friends can beat it this season:

"BOLIVAR, Miss., June 10.

"*Mr. Editor*: I enclose you a cotton bloom that was found in my field to-day. This we consider early, at least for up here. I would like to know if any of our more Southern friends can beat it." [Vicksburg Whig.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF GLASGOW.—The Portland (Me.) papers of the 10th inst. contain the arrival of the brig Saginaw, from Trinidad, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. The Saginaw reports as follows:

"On the 6th inst., in lat. 37, long. 70, 10 A. M., discovered at considerable distance to leeward what appeared to be a steamship. At 5 P. M she was again seen; she looked like one of the Liverpool steamers, and appeared to be abandoned. They bore down for her, but the wind soon died away, and the fog shut down thick, when they lost sight of her; she was not to be seen the next morning. Capt. P. thinks it was the City of Glasgow, but was not near enough to ascertain to a certainty."

MORE EFFIGIES.—An effigy was found hanging on a tree at the corner of Main street and the Square, in Charlestown, Mass., on the 10th inst. It was cut down and placed in the watch-house. On its breast were the words: "Frank Pierce, the Traitor of the North." In his hand he had a whip, with the word "Nebraska" at the end of the snapper. The figure was dressed in black pants, brown coat, glazed cap, and boots, with epaulettes on each shoulder.

Commissioner Loring was found hung in effigy in New Bedford, on the 12th inst., on a tree near Liberty Hall, in that place, with the following inscription: "A dutiful son, who obeys his father in all things." Below was an image of the devil. After being pelted with stones, it

Louisiana Items.

GOOD SIGNS.—The Baton Rouge Advocate has the following notice of the robbery of two young gentlemen, members of the bar of that city. We think it is a good sign when we can record the stealing of money from a couple of young lawyers:

DARING ROBBERY.—Last night a "daring thief" entered the law-office of our young friend, S. S. Hall, while he and a friend were calmly reposing in the "arms of Morpheus," and relieved the pockets of those gentlemen of "all the 'loose change' found therein. Such an act demands the immediate attention of our police authorities, in order to prevent a like outrage upon the "peace and dignity" of the law and its administrators. The thief, in making this *haul*, we doubt not, will ultimately find, by *dear*-ly bought experience, that "honesty is the best policy."

For fear, however, that the foregoing may induce a large number of the "profession" here to flock to Baton Rouge, in hopes of getting a goodly number of dollars to be filched from them, we quote what the Comet has to say upon the subject.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night last, a couple of virtuous young gents retired to rest in a small back office on Laurel street; and the back door having been accidently left open, thieves entered, and not satisfied with filching all the small change from their vest pockets, did actually take the casing for their nether extremities, and transport them to a neighboring yard. When the parties awoke from their slumbers, they found alas, that they were most feloniously brought to a primitive condition—a condition in which the venerable progenitors of man hid their faces. They did not swear, as immoral young men would have done under similar circumstances, but went in quest of their lossing garments to the neighboring yards. The sun was up, and therefore the people of that locality did not mistake them for midnight spectres (we hear of no fainting) when the young gents did find their covering, they found that between themselves, they were minus in "change" the sum of six dollars and six bits.

BATON ROUGE AND ITS RAILROAD.—This town has voted $100,000 to construct a railroad from the river to intersect the Jackson and Northern Road near Springfield. It is supposed the parish will vote $100,000 more. There is also a spirited movement for an individual subscription. Baton Rouge is not afraid of issuing bonds. Go ahead, gentlemen, you are right. Be ready to break ground at once, and there will be no more talk of removing the State-House. [Creole.

The action of the citizens of Baton Rouge upon the railroad question, is receiving commendation in every direction. What other evidence do we need to show that we are right, than this universal acknowledgment of the fact among those who are not particularly interested. "What everybody says *must* be true." The city has nobly done its duty, and it now remains for the parish to do hers. There is not a property holder in the parish of East Baton Rouge who is not equally interested in pushing forward this enterprise, with those who reside in the city. We therefore hope our police jury will lose no delay in submitting the question to the people, whether or not they will authorize the parish to subscribe for stock in the proposed road. [Gazette.

OUR RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, commenced their June session on last Thursday, which continued until yesterday. There was quite a full board in attendance and much business of importance, tending to the success and final completion of the road, was transacted—the full proceedings of which will be officially published in our next issue. We doubt if a more able Directory were ever assembled. [Ouachita Register.

The same paper says:—The Ouachita, at this point, is now higher than it has been at any time before during this year, and is still rising slowly. The navigation still continues good through to Camden, Ark.

THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—The Madison Journal of the 9th inst. says: Col. Coleman, President of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, writes us from Monroe, under date of June 6, stating that 50 miles of the Road has been put under contract at the rate of $10,000 per mile—trustle-work, bridges, embankments, cross-ties, drains, culverts, track laying and materials, all included in the contract. The company is to furnish the iron, spikes and chairs. This is certainly encouraging news to the friends of the Road. It is now evident that this important work, which is to add so much to the wealth and prosperity of North Louisiana, will be pressed forward in earnest, and the stock subscribers will at once see how necessary it is that their instalments should be paid up promptly. The President requests that the instalment of 10 per cent. now due will be paid over immediately, and we hope none will hold back. If the people throughout North Louisiana will only give to this enterprise the aid which it is their interest to do, the day is not far distant when the scream of the locomotive will be heard through her parishes, bearing off the rich products from thousands of acres hitherto valueless, and thus making her one of the most wealthy and desirable portions of our habitable globe. [Concordia Intelligencer.

Mississippi Items.

A meeting of conditional stockholders in the Central Railroad was held in the Chenery Court-room on Saturday evening last, according to previous notice. The object of the meeting was explained by Gen. John D. Freeman, who was called to the chair, to be the appointment of delegates to represent Jackson in the Railroad Convention which was to have been held in Coffeeville, Yallobusha county, on Wednesday last. The meeting elected Messrs. W P. Anderson, Oliver H. Barrett and Philip Hilzheim delegates to the convention, who, we understood, left in the stage on Sunday night for Coffeeville.

By the action of this convention it will be determined whether Jackson will be selected as the terminous of the Central Road,—a matter in which the citizens of this place take a lively interest. In addition to the fifty thousand dollars subscribed in this vicinity, Jackson also tenders a lot of ground for a Depot to the Company free of charge. The city, in its corporate capacity, it is said, will take stock to the amount of fifty thousand more. If those inducements, united, will not secure the terminus at this point, we bow with the best grace we can to a higher bidder.—Flag of the Union.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.—The sum of twenty five thousand dollars has been paid from the State Treasury to the Agent of the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad Company last week; and to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The people's money is in a fair way of benefitting the people. [Ib.

The Holly Springs Banner of June 9th, makes record of a most melancholy casualty, as follows: "Mr. George Caruth, living not far from Lamar, shot himself on Friday, the 2d inst. The accident happened in this way: He was told by one of his negroes that there was a runaway negro in the woods near his house. He took his horse-pistols, which were loaded, in the holsters, and started to see about it. When he got out into the yard where his horse was, he threw the holsters over his saddle, when one of the pistols went off, the ball striking him in the right thigh severing the two main arteries. The shock was so great that no reaction took place, and he died in about five hours. We have known him almost since boyhood, and can safely say we have never known a more estimable young man. He leaves a young wife to deplore his sudden and untimely death."

A LITTLE BOY WITH DELIRIUM TREMENS.—A man named Taylor, near Winchester, Ia., has a son only four years old, who is a common drunkard! The Emblem says that on the 18th ult. his father, who had been fishing, gave the child a bottle of whisky to carry; he drank too much, and was taken very sick, then with a twitching in one arm and side, which was soon followed by *delirium tremens*, that lasted for twelve hours. It was a horrible thing to see the little fellow screaming at and jumping from the snakes that he thought he saw. [Dayton (O.) Empire.

SYDNEY SMITH'S WIT.—The article on Tom Moore, in the Edinburgh Review, is from the pen of Mrs. Grote, wife of the historian of Greece, the eccentric lady was the theme of the Rev. Sydney Smith's celebrated entomological reply. Somebody asking the origin of the word "grotesque," Sydney promptly answered: "Oh!

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamer United States, Capt. Lucas, brings the California mails with dates from San Francisco to the 1st instant.

The United States left Aspinwall, June 16, at 1 o'clock, A. M., arrived at the bar 20th at 1 o'clock, P. M., making the passage in four days and twelve hours. The United States connected with the Pacific mail steamship John L. Stephens, which left San Francisco at 9 o'clock, P. M., of the 1st inst., thus making the entire voyage to New Orleans in eighteen days and sixteen hours, a passage unprecedented, and shorter than has ever been accomplished. The transit of the Isthmus is now accomplished easily in six hours. The railroad is completed as far as the summit, ten miles from Panama, and about four miles of the track is laid from Panama, thus making only six miles of mail conveyance. The Isthmus is remarkably healthy. The steamer Illinois was to leave Aspinwall on the evening of the 16th; she was detained twenty-four hours by the carelessness of the mail agent, who did not put all the mails in the car, twenty-three bags having been left behind. The Illinois takes 450 passengers and about a million treasure.

The North Star sails the same time as the Illinois, with 250 passengers and $100,000 in treasure. The harbor of Acapulco is still blockaded by an armed vessel-of-war, of Santa Anna.

From the San Fransisco papers we glean the following items of general news for the fortnight preceding the 1st inst.:

The trial of the French Consul, Mr. Dillon, had terminated by the discharge of the jury, they being unable to agree. Ten were for conviction, and two for acquittal. He was fully convicted by public opinion.

In the case of Sr Del Valle, the Mexican Consul, all further proceedings have been dismissed by the United States District Attorney, and the prisoner has accordingly been dismissed without any sentence being inflicted.

The new steamer Arispe, running between San Francisco and Humboldt Bay, struck a rock and sank before she could be got in shore the next morning. The passengers and crew were saved, but lost all their baggage.

The weather has been, for most of the time, very delightful.

Business has continued very depressed; and not even the accounts from the mines, which are the most favorable from every point, or the promise to farmers of abundant crops, can impart any activity to a market prostrated by an over-supply of every commodity, and having no outlet for the surplus.

The Legislature adjourned on the 15th May.

A man named Sampson, a barber, flung himself from a precipice, near San José, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and family in New York city.

A destructive fire occurred at Yreka on the 12th May, by which $147,000 worth of property was destroyed.

A man by the name of William Robeson, in the service of the United States, a native of Shelby Mills, Ky., committed suicide at Crescent City on the 8th of May, by shooting himself with a revolver. He leaves a wife and child at Shelby Mills. Cause, family difficulties.

Charles Dubois also committed suicide at Crescent City by taking opium, on the 12th May.

The Supreme Court, sitting at San José, adjourned on the 16th May, till first Tuesday in July next.

John K. Kane, a young man about 21 years of age, from Baltimore, Md., was murdered at Camptonville about the 15th May, by a man named Mat. Blackmore, who had not been arrested.

The skeletons of two white men have been recently found near Georgetown, under what are believed to be suspicious circumstances.

The engineers are engaged in surveying the railroad line between Sacramento and Mormon Island.

A large fire proof building is being constructed at Vallecito, Calaveras county, composed of lava. This article, although sufficiently hard to resist the action of the weather, is easily worked.

The Columbian Clipper says that McCann, who killed Wm. M. Higgins, at Moquelumne Hill, last winter, went to the Atlantic States by one of the last steamers. He evaded the vigilance of the officers by donning woman's apparel.

An attempt was made to fire an empty building at Marysville on the night of the 20th May.

A destructive fire occurred at Park's Bar, on the Yuba river, on the 21st May.

Mr Silas H. C. Hiatt, aged 25 years, formerly from Niles, Michigan, where he leaves a wife and child, was killed by the caving of a bank at North Eureka, on the 10th May. The Sierra Citizen says he lost his life by stopping a moment to obtain a lantern, and was found buried under some six feet of earth and rubbish, standing erect, still retaining his grasp of the hoe he was using when the alarm was given.

Thomas H. Corwin, convicted of murder and under sentence of death, escaped from the Mariposa jail on the night of the 18th of May, and is still at large.

Mr. A. F. Hudler, who arrived from the Stanislaus, informs the San Joaquin Republican that the recent cold nights have done irreparable injury to the wheat crop. He says that the yield will not be more than half as large as was anticipated some thirty years ago.

The Sacramento Journal says fishermen's drafts on the waters of the Sacramento have not been so liberally paid of late as during the early part of the season. Ten days ago, the finest salmon sold for one cent a pound; it is now worth eight cents, with a prospect of a still further rise.

A boy named Harvey T. Shockley, aged about twelve years, was drowned at Marysville on Monday, 23d May. His body was found about three hours afterwards, when an ineffectual attempt was made to resuscitate him.

The Grass Valley telegraphic correspondent of the Sacramento Union informs that paper that the South Yuba Canal will shortly be completed by means of capital furnished from London.

A destructive fire occurred in Marysville on the night of the 25th May, by which the greater portion of the block bounded by D, I, 2d and 3d streets was destroyed, together with portions of two other blocks adjoining.

Horace Brewster has been found guilty of manslaughter in the District Court at Auburn, and sentenced to one year in the State prison.

Lolu Montez, while riding near her residence in Grass Valley, was thrown from her horse into a ditch, and came near losing her life.

A man named Jamse Carlisle was shot by one George Transfield in a difficulty at Sanobez's Rancho on the night of the 27th May. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Justifiable Homicide," on the ground that Transfield acted in self defence. Carlisle leaves a widow and child in Missouri.

Three duels have been fought during the last two weeks, two of which have terminated fatally. The first took place on the morning of the 21st, between Numa Hubert, late member of the Assembly from this city, and G. T. Hunt; weapons, duelling pistols at twelve paces. At the third fire Mr. Hunt fell, mortally wounded, and died in a few hours.

On the morning of the 24th, Thos. L. Benson and —— Mengis, two stevedores of our city, fought with Colt's revolvers, and at the second fire Mr. Benson was shot through the body. He died the next day. Another duel is reported to have occurred yesterday morning, in which one of the parties was wounded in the shoulder. Names unknown.

C. Dowdigan and J. Hawkins fought a duel on the morning of the 19th of May near the city; weapons, rifles at forty paces. At the second fire Mr. Dowdigan was slightly wounded in the fleshy part of the arm, and the difficulty was adjusted.

An English boy called "Tom," about sixteen years of age, and formerly from Liverpool, was drowned about noon yesterday at the foot of M street, while attempting to get upon the Fish Market from a small boat in which he had been fishing. [Sac. Union.

A NUT FOR GEOLOGISTS.—We learn from our Georgetown correspondent, that while tunneling in Manaluke Hill, thereafters of a building were found in a perfect state of preservation one hundred and fifteen feet below the surface. [Coloma Argus.

A murderous affray took place at Diamond Springs, in the Pacific Saloon, on the 28th ult., between John Harris and some man named Helms, in which Harris was stabbed in the back and abdomen. Two of the Helms died immediately and have not yet been arrested; two

From the Isthmus.

We take the following from the Aspinwall Courier of the 15th inst.

General Posada is ordered to take command of the Provinces of Carthagena and the department of the Magdanela.

He is now raising recruits in Panama, and will leave this for Carthagena in the first English steamer with such force as he may collect.

It is understood that all laborers employed on the railroad are exempted from military service.

The Panamano says: "By a letter received from Carthagena, June 6th, we are informed that on the 24th of last month, General Melo attacked the constitutional forces assembled in Capiquira under General Franco, and routed them with considerable loss. The defeated party had fallen on Ambalema, Honda and La Mesa; that Melo's agent in Bogota, Berinac, Obregan, etc., committed all kinds of cruelties and excesses. In order to effect the payment of the tax which was levied on every person. A person of the name of Don Ildefonso Santamarie, had been imprisoned and kept in prison twenty-six hours without food, light or water, who finally had to ransom himself with $8000.

From private accounts received by the Panamenon, it gives, and we extract the following: "Gen. Franco Capiquira." The former being greatly molested by the guerilla parties of the latter, in his advance on Capiquira, determined on attacking and taking that city, although Gen. Herrera and himself had agreed not to attack the enemy. The rebels had fortified themselves strongly in their houses, and by those means caused serious injuries to the constitutional party; but even with all this, fighting desperately, they managed to cut their way through and reached the "plaza Mayor," but Gen. Franco was killed by a discharge from the church steeple.

Discouraged by this unhappy event, the troops began retiring in good order, but Melo in person pursued and completely routed them. The loss sustained is estimated at 500. In consequence of this, the forces of General Lopez, stationed in the town of La Mesa, formed with the troop sthat marched from Popayan, Antioquia and Cauca. Gen. Herrera had escaped uninjured from the defeat of Capaquira, and effected to march to Anibalema, after separating in San Juan del Rio Seco from Senor Jose de Dios Ueros, who had arrived at Honda.

Gen. Juan Jose Reyes Patrie was in Tunja with 15,000 men, awaiting 400 "Bancros."

AN EXPECTED ENGAGEMENT AT SEA.—One of these days we may expect to hear of a naval engagement between the Russians and the British, in the Pacific or Indian Ocean. The London Globe says:

"Prowling about the South Seas there are to heavy Russian frigates, the Diana and a consort. A Russian squadron is at Batavia. Lawless California and the mongrel republics of South America are infested with desperadoes to whom piracy would be pleasant pastime; and if the war lasts, clipper privateers from these quarters, under the Russian flag, will soon be at it, dogging all gold ships. But to the Diana. Unquestionably it would be possible for this fine frigate and her consort, well handled by dashing commanders, to steal along and successfully destroy one six Australian and New Zealand chief towns—Sydney, Melbourne, Adella, Hobart Town, Auckland and Wellington. Most of these places are noble deep water ports, where even a seventy-four might anchor within a mile of the buildings. All are utterly defenceless against attack from sea, the few pop-gun batteries possessed by Sydney and another place or two would be swept away by a frigate's first broadside."

POLITICAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce alludes to the municipal election in the Federal city in the following terms:

"The Washington City municipal election, which came off yesterday, is to be viewed as a marked feature in the history of the times. It shows that a new party is springing up, in these otherwise quiet times, which will dislocate old parties, and give a new direction to political power. For, if the "Know Nothings" could take that city, under circumstances of great discouragement, what city can they not take?

SINGULAR CASE OF DEATH.—Mr. Ed. Knight, an Englishman, passenger on the Herculanum, which was run into by the steamer Skelly, off Nice, and sunk, who was rescued, has since died at Geneva, of gangrene, resulting from a bite of his wife. During their last struggles in the sea, Mr. Kolght proposed to abandon the children, as he could not save both them and her, but she declined, and so went down with them, in the desperation of the moment biting off one of his fingers.

NEW YORK RAILROADS.—From the report of railroads in New York, it appears that the number of persons carried over these roads, during 1853, was 8,174,364, twenty-five per cent. of the whole population of the United States. These passengers traveled an aggregate of 397,282,298 miles. Of this mighty multitude, 137 were killed, and 209 persons were injured with vehicles at road crossings, 57 by being run over. Of these, the dead and wounded, 14 perished by voluntarily jumping on or off trains while in motion; 10 by collision while walking, standing or laying on the track; 9 by collisions; 6 by trains being thrown off the

DEATH ON MOUNT VESUVIUS.—A letter from Naples states that on the 14th ultimo Mr. J. Delius, of Bremen, having ascended Mount Vesuvius with a party of his countrymen, went too near the edge of the crater, and the ground giving way under him he fell into the abyss. His groans were heard from the bottom, but when some persons descended, by means of ropes, he was dead.

DIVING FOR GOLD.—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy states that Mr. C. B. Pratt, the diver, left that city on Tuesday last, with his assistants, to renew his search after the treasure of the British ship of war Huzzar, sunk in seventy feet of water during the Revolutionary War. About a million of dollars were on board at the time, which were destined to pay off the troops of the British army, then in the Highlands.

It is stated that more than seventy cattle have recently died in Montpelier and vicinity from the effects of being bitten by mad dogs.

The first bale of cotton ever sent to Charleston from Nashville, Tenn., was received there last week.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Friday Morning, June 23.

COTTON....The demand yesterday was limited and the sales did not exceed 1600 bales. Prices were generally full, and we quote:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5@5¾	Middling Fair	9¾@10¼
Ordinary	6@6¼	Fair	10¾@11
Middling	7¼@8¼	Good Fair	nominal.
Good Middling	8¾@9½	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds
Stock on hand Sept	10,572	39,468
Received since	1,206,902	41,428
" yesterday	1,930—1,400,029	60—81,807
	1,410,601	70972
Exported to date	1,225,867	26,134
" yesterday	2,854—1,228,241	520—26,654
Stock

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Stocks.

Arise! for the day is passing
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are armed in armor,
And forth to the fight are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you;
Shame, man, has a part in play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard-fought field,
Of storming the airy fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor; (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the past detain you,
Her promises and storms forget!
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away.
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle!
Rise! rise! for the foe is near!
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle
You will wake and find it past.

Fashionable Intelligence.

If any person can bring before the public a more perfect burlesque than the following, which we take from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, let him do it:

Marriage in High Life—Great Festivities.

The following report of an event of great interest to the gay world has been sent to us by a friend, who found it in the street in New York. It is supposed to have dropped from the pocket of a reporter of the New York Express, Evening Post or Times, and we take this method of presenting it to the world, as well as of enabling its proper owner to procure it and give it to his impatient readers:

The Marriage Fete at Crowswood.

"The fashionable world has been much interested in the nuptial ceremonies attending the union of Miss Dinah Dora Blowitt with Mr. Samuel Scott Ditchie, better known as Sambo Ditchie—both parties being distinguished in the colored literary circles of our great country. The marriage was solemnized at Crowswood, the residence of the bride's uncle, on Saturday last, in the presence of a highly distinguished party of guests from this and the adjoining States. The weather, sympathizing with the occasion, was highly propitious to the gathering of the company, but less so to their separation. The sun had considerately sheathed his fiery arrows, and a personal friend of the bride, who is by profession a street-waterer, had the night before gone over the road with his cart and laid the dust so as to prevent the gentlemen and ladies from getting their shoes and stockings dirtied.

"The distance from the city being only a few miles, most of the guests went on foot, but some of the more distinguished went in omnibuses, and a few of the aristocracy drove to the scene of the festivities in their own drays. Mr. Pompey Johnson, a wealthy hod carrier, took a gay party of his friends in a furniture car, hired for the occasion; but their enjoyment was considerably dampened by the absence of Mrs. Johnson, who, owing to the house-cleaning going on at the mansion where she presides as maid-of-all-work, was unavoidably detained at home. General regret, too, was felt at the absence of Mr. Julius Quash, the celebrated wit of the colored circles, who was unable to enjoy the festive scene, it being the height of the white-washing season.

"By half-past two o'clock most of the guests had arrived, and rarely has such a brilliant company been assembled in this or any other country. They entirely filled the drawing-room of the Crowswood mansion—a spacious apartment of 12½ feet square. About three o'clock a strain of bewitching music was heard from the back porch, where a friend of the groom's—a celebrated amateur performer on the banjo—had stationed himself, and to these enchanting sounds the bridal procession advanced into the saloon. The bride leaned upon the arm of her venerable Uncle Edward, and the groom upon that of Aunt Chloe, and they were attended by a train of sixteen bridesmaids and groomsmen, all chosen from the beauty and fashion of the colored aristocracy.

"The bride wore a splendid dress of white decision, over pink muslin, which contrasted and harmonized beautifully with the ebon of her polished complexion. Her splendid masses of noble hair were unadorned except by a wreath of white and crimson peonies, plucked fresh from the garden of Crowswood by her own fairy fingers; for we may add, *par parenthèse*, that it is one of Mrs. Ditchie's fancies never to wear artificial flowers or other imitations of nature for ornament. From the wreath hung a veil of rich bobinet that cost at least twenty-five cents a yard. A necklace of wax beads—the splendid gift of the happy bridegroom—encircled her black-swan-like neck in flattering contrast, and a *Berthe* of delusion was looped up at her breast by a magnificent mother-of-pearl brooch, three inches in diameter. The groom's dress was a long-tailed blue coat, white vest and pants, white cravat and white cotton gloves, and his feet were encased in a pair of boots expressly polished for the occasion by one of the groomsmen, a professional gentleman in that line of business.

"The marriage ceremony was according to the well-known impressive service of the Ethiopian church, and was performed with great feeling by the Rev. Cæsar Jones, pastor of the Ethiopian Chapel in that vicinity. We have no room to describe the entire service, but to the questions that were to make the twain one flesh it was remarked that the groom replied promptly, though almost inaudibly, 'I will, hoss!' and the bride, in a clear but slightly tremulous tone, 'Well I does!' As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the happy bridegroom folded his bride to his bosom and imprinted upon her blushing cheek a long, fervent salutation, and then the joyous company gathered around to offer their congratulations.

"Soon afterwards the dancing took place to the inspiring strains of Lucy Neal and the Virginia Break-down, while a portion of the company partook of a bountiful supply of refreshments. The bride and groom departed early, the amateur artist on the banjo, before referred to, striking up, as they took their leave, the happily-chosen air of 'Carry me back to Ole Virginia.' The gay company soon afterwards took their leave of the hospitable halls of Crowswood, and returned to their homes by the several private conveyances by which they arrived. A slight shower, which had fallen during the festivities, was the only *contretemps* to this otherwise joyful occasion.

"It is understood that the happy couple proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were to dine with a brother-in-law of the bride's, at his mansion in Small street. From thence they were to proceed to the residence of the groom's venerable father, and after that to his own home, which awaits its new mistress with anxious interest."

By a singular coincidence, we have received, since the above was in type, the following exclusive account of another fashionable affair, containing many particulars not heretofore given to the world:

Mrs Mowatt's Wedding.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1854.

Dear Bulletin: Although you have seen in the New York papers such full accounts of Mrs. Mowatt's wedding, your readers, will no donbt, be glad to have some further particulars in reference to this great event. The following incidents occur to my memory as worthy to have a place among those already chronicled by the "Express" and others:

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

We observed among the foreign guests, Sir Philip Pilensky, wearing his order of the Shoulder-Knot; Herr Von Zoobbe, dressed very simply in the costume of a New York editor; Mr. Jenkins, of the London Post, and our old and esteemed friend, James Yellowplush, Esq.

BEFORE THE CEREMONY.

About four minutes before the ceremony, I am told that Mrs. Mowatt drank a part of a tumbler of water, making the striking remark: "How very cold it is!"

As the bridal party entered, Mr. Brown suddenly discovered that he had dropped a moss rose bud from his buttonhole, and with great presence of mind arrested the further progress of the procession until Mrs. D——, of W——g, gracefully placed a beautiful forget-me-not in his lapel. Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. Ritchie blew his nose, using a very handsomely embroidered "mouchoir," marked with his initials in full. We understand that the article was purchased at Stewart's, about a week ago, by Dr. G——, of Troy, for this special occasion.

[illegible]

TRIBE OF BRIDAL PARTY, ETC.

The groom was dressed with singularly delicate taste, in a black dress coat with tore skirts, black pantaloons, and white vest, patent leather pumps and silk stockings. We did not see his hat, but are informed that it is strictly in keeping with the rest of the costume, the whole of which is the production of an eminent Parisien artist.

Mr. Brown was dressed precisely like the groom, and would have been mistaken for him, had he not worn the Rose-bud before mentioned, instead of a wedding-favor. The editors and reporters of the New York Express, were arrayed in as unique uniform, consisting of yellow plush knee breeches, cotton stockings, and well blacked shoes, highly ornamented coats, somewhat resembling the liveries of English footmen, powdered hair and cocked hats They attracted much attention, and the perfect ubliquity of some of their corps, gave rise to the following excessively witty conundrum:—"Why is Ravenswood like an island? Because it is invested by the babbling Brooks!"

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIDAL PARTY

The bridal party left New York for Philadelphia yesterday at 5½, P. M., in car A, but passed in car B, at Trenton. They reached Philadelphia safely, and drove rapidly up Walnut street to Dock street and thence to the Girard House. They occupied the superb suite of rooms Nos. 14 to 18. To-day they will proceed to Baltimore—the bride wearing a neat traveling dress of brown linen, and the groom a plain brown "dust catcher." In Baltimore they will dine with Mr. and Mrs. G——, and reach Washington on Saturday night. On Monday Mrs. Ritchie will attend to a little shopping, accompanied by the fourth groomsman and bridesmaid, and the party will then continue their southern course. As it is all important that the public should be advised of their future movements, I shall endeavor to note down, as I receive them, every minute detail, and furnish you with a complete report in my next.

Yours truly, HENRY HANGERON.

A Street Scene.

This world is a great dice box, and nobody can tell what will "turn up" at the next throw. There are incidents and romances enough transpiring every day in the streets of the metropolis to furnish material for the poet and novelist to the end of time.

A short time since, a well dressed gentleman was passing up Broadway. Foreign enough evidently given to a face once fair, a tinge of bronze, and though nearly half a century might have rolled over his head, yet it had left few traces behind it, and no evidence that the shadows were falling far to the eastward.

Near Trinity Church sat an old apple woman. A tattered cloak of plaid was thrown over her shoulders; her eyes were dim, her hand trembling, and her thin gray hair, escaping from the keeping of a cap, guiltless of lace, lay upon her cheek. The old woman was watching for customers, and her eyes rested upon the form of the stranger as he proceeded leisurely along, pausing now and then as he seemingly recognized some spot familiar in other days or noticed some unexpected, and to him, doubtless, painful changes.

The old woman suddenly dropped her basket, and the apples rolled hither and thither, but she did not see them. "George!" she exclaimed, as she sprang to her feet, "George!" The stranger turned in the direction of the voice. In an instant his quiet manner vanished. "George!" "Mother!" and the twain were clasped in each other's arms. Greatly did some marvel at the scene. "Has the old woman fainted?" cried one. "Has she been stealing?" asked another. Yes, she had been stealing—stealing whole years of care from Time, and flinging it to the winds. "But one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and there was many a heart that beat softer at the scene.

Twenty years ago "George" had left his home in Utica, N. Y., and gone "down to the sea," and "done business upon the great waters." After varied fortunes, that brightened at last, he had returned to find the old homestead razed to the ground, a block of stores occupying its site, every inch of which had been dear to him. He found no brother, no sister to welcome him; but an old man pointed out his father's grave. It was sunken, and without a stone to mark where he lay. Of his mother he could obtain no trace. She had left Utica long ago to seek her son in New York, and never returned.

Who can tell how she watched, and waited, and wept for her first-born, wandering son? Who can tell by what a painful descent she went down from comfort to a home in the street, old age, and poverty?

But it was all made right. The dead was alive again, and the lost was found." And to-day, who thinks she would exchange places with the most favored of fortuna that dwell in mansions of marble?

God grant that much joy break not the pitcher at the fountain, or the wheel at the cistern. God grant many such meetings in this world of partings! [New York Tribune.

A MOTHER STEALING HER OWN CHILDREN.—Mrs. Nichols, of the Brattleboro' Democrat, thus describes an affecting scene which she witnessed in the cars:

The 12th of this month I was on my way to Templeton, Mass., to lecture, by invitation, on Woman's Rights. About twelve miles from home, two men, one the High Sheriff of our county, came into the car, and after looking around, as though in search of some one, the elder man opened the door of the ladies' saloon, and directly the cry was heard—

"Oh, father! father! don't take away my children! They are my children—they are my children, father!"

I sprang to my feet, and being acquainted with all the parties, soon got an explanation. The old grandfather had come with a Vermont Sheriff to take from the mother his son's children, who had been taken from her by her husband (whom she had left in Massachusetts for his drunken abuse), and carried to his father in Vermont.

"She had stolen them," the old man said—(stolen her own children! almost equal to a man's stealing himself! I told him)—"and my son away in Indiana looking for a place. She had besides, as he charged, stolen blankets and a bed-quilt. (They were carried from her own father's when she married, but became her husband's, who transferred them with her children to his father.) Well, we had a Woman's Rights lecture, or THEY did. Every man in the cars was a Woman's Rights man on the question before them; and the fellows, after trying in vain to get the second child—they had snatched the eldest (four years old) before we knew what they were about—got off at the first stopping-place. Then arrangements were made for its recovery. I took the little one, two years of age, along with me to Templeton, and the mother stopped at Oranga, six miles below where the men had stopped, and assisted by a leading man of the place, providentially on board, sent a Sheriff back and brought the little one and its kidnappers to Orange also. There they had to sit out the night under the care of a Massachusetts Sheriff, and learn, at a good round cost, that they were out of their jurisdiction, and had no authority to take the children from Massachusetts soil. The parties being all in the first class of wealth and intelligence in their own town, the matter has made a good deal of stir, and all for woman's rights to her babes. They were both girls, and two so perfectly beautiful children, in one family, I never saw, and their mother also young and beautiful.

A gentleman employed in one of the telegraph offices in France, accidentally brought his arm in contact with one of the wires while the electric current was passing through it. So violent was the shock, that he was raised from his chair and thrown with great force through an open window into the adjoining garden. When he recovered his senses, he had no recollection of what had happened, and could only be convinced of it by finding that his hair and beard, which were previously of a beautiful jet black, had become in various places as white as snow. It devolves on men of science to explain this phenomenon, which will form an epoch in the history of electricity.

"Where is your house?" asked a traveler in the depths of one of those old solemn wilderness of the Great West.

"House? I ain't got no house."

"Well, where do you live?"

"I live in the woods, sleep on the Great Government Purchase, eat raw bear and turkey, and drink out of the Mississippi." And he added: "It is getting too thick with folks about here You're the second man I've seen within the past month, and I hear there's a whole family come in about fifty miles down the river. I'm going to find out who the moody cusses."

The Grave in the Wilderness

BY FORDLY JESSUP.

What a field of romance there is in the West! Like its own beautiful prairies, it spreads before the traveler, inviting him to plnck the many colored flowers that bloom around him. The story of the red man of the forest and plain, his wrongs, his resentments, and his inevitably approaching fate, are calculated to call up at once the tear of pity and the blush of shame. Though from the nature of things it seems ordained that he should pass away, yet such is a hard fate. His very nature, wild, romantic, and adverse to restraint, renders it impossible that he should ever assimilate himself to the manners and laws of civilized life; and as mankind are still toiling up from the night of barbarism and superstition to the broad noon-light of enlightment, the poor Indian can but fade away before the coming day.

The valor of King Philip of Pokanoket, the eloqnence of Red Jacket, the indomitable resistance of Tecumseh, the heart-burning wrongs of Osceola, the manly grief of Logan, the calm patience of the Fox Patriarch, and the virtues of Pocahontas, have been themes of story and song; hnt how many thousands more, whose hearts olung as fondly to their hearth-stones and fathers' graves, have gone down into the shades of oblivion, with no pen to perpetuate the memory of their strnggles or their fate! It is upon this olass of aboriginel inhabitants that the execrations of a cruel world have been heaped; to these have the epithets, merciless, revengefnl, and bloodihirsty, been applied by their civilized foes scarce less tiger-like than they. When they heve seen their homes passing by frend or violence into the hends of their pale faced neighbors, when they saw the whitee becoming a powerful people, themselves fading away before his approoch—becoming yearly weeker and weeker—destined to total extinction, hope sometimes yielded to desperation, and, in the wild frenzy of their exoitablo nature, they committed exoosses which were deepened in spirit and effect by the vengeance and resentment of the whites.

To speak of conqnest between our pioneer fathers and the sons of the forest is bnt to relate an old story. To point to the rude mounds now leveled by the wheels of Time, where some victim of strife was hastily laid by his comradee, is but to repeat every day scenes in the early history of the West.

Long years ago, when every foot of the Western frontier was disputed ground, Capt. Ward left his home of peace and security in the East, to endure the hardships and share the dangers of frontier life, takieg with him his wife and several small children. He was accompanied by a widowed sister and her son, a noble youth of nineteen. The convenience of a luxuriously furnished room in a majestio steamer, plowing her way through the rippling wavelets laving her sides, was then unknown. Our pioneers embarked in a square bait boat, some eight or ten feet broad by fifty in length. They had on board abont n dozen horses, besides other stock, and with the man engaged to work the boat there were nearly a dozen persoes. Slowly and wearily they drifted down the broad and beautiful Ohio, keeping in the middle of the stream, as well to enjoy the current, as to avoid danger from the parties of Indians which might be prowling along the shore. Day after day dawned and closed upon them, and they had passed the great border battle-ground, where wild, undisciplined valor was strnggliog to resist the approsch of usurpetion end civilization. They no longer feared the deadly missiles from the shores, nor started at every sound that came to their ears, as at the footsteps of an unseen foe. A sense of security naturally brings with it a relaxation of vigilenco and a diminution of exention.

Just at the close of a beautiful day, the rowers, weary of labor, had ceesed, and the boat was drifting down the current, when Ward oelled to his pilot:

"Rogers, enppose we put in this elde of that point yonder, fasten our boat to one of those trees, and put up for the night."

"It looks like a good place," replied Rogers, "and I am in favor of stopping; besides, I hear some wild turkeys, and would like to have one for breakfast."

The boat turned toward the point in question, the children were all animation at the idea of stretching their cramped and wearied limbs on the shore; the women were already getting out their provisions and making preparations for supper. They were within fifty yards of the shore, when their attention was arrested by the cracking of a stick. The Captain remerked that instead of turkey they might have a supper on venison. "No," shouted Rogers, who was steering the boat, "It's Indians. Row for your lives or we are all dead!" With all haste the boat was put about, but before it was headed toward the middis of the stream, the crash of a hundred rifles broke upon the stillness of those mighty solitudes, and a shower of balls swept around the little boat. The nephew of the Captain sprang up, seized his rifle and fired at the foremost Indian, who from his dress appeared to be the leader of the band. The Indian fell, and the young man at the seme moment. The cool and intrepid exertions of the oarsmen soon placed them beyond the reach of danger; as they knew it to be only a hunting party, they wore aware that they were destitute of oanoes and did not fear pursuit; still their condition was a deplorable one. Many of their horses were killed, others were wounded and plunged fearfully; one child, sorerely wounded, lay in the boet, his head supported by his mother, while the crimson current of life flowed rapidly from his bosom. He whispered a few words of encouragement and consolation to his mother, breathed a preyer commending his spirit to heaven, and expired.

Night thickened around them. Silently they sought the shore, and in silence partook of their humble repast, and in sorrow prepared the last resting-place of the dead. No white-robed priest stood beside that lonely graye to utter a prayer over the deperted, but the heart-broken mother knelt beside the remains of her only child, and placing her hand above that heart, now etified for ever, breathed such a prayer as only a soul crushed by sorrow still relying on Heavee can utter. Manly cheeks were wet within that little group, and, from eyes unused to weep, the tear of pity flowed. In the morning, Rogers assisted the mother in piecing a rongh stone at the head of the grave, and the little band of adventurers, saddened by the events of the past, yet hopeful of the future, started again on their journey towards the setting sun.

Long and obequered years hays passed, and the whole face of the mighty West has changed. The red man, driven back before the rolling tide of civilization, no longer lurks upon the banks of the Qneee of Rivers. The unsightly rafts that drifted upon its quiet waters have given place to floatieg palaces, furnished with all the oonvenlences and luxuries that taste or comfort oan suggest. Long after the event which we have related had transpired, Rogers, then an old hunter, stood beside that simple stoee; the mound they had piled above the pulseless had sunk to a level with the snrrounding earth—and his eye moistened as he related the incident to a comrade, and his lip quivered as he wound up his story with, "Ah! preachers may talk of sublimity, but I never saw any religion so sublime as that of that mother by the side of the grave of her son in the wilderness."

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The sixth division of this work consists of the main line in Kentucky, forty miles in length, and the Paducah and Columbus branches, respectively fifty-nine and five miles long; making the total length of the division, main road and branches, one hundred and four miles; of which seventy-two and five-eights are in progress. The Paducah branch is all in the hands of oee efficieut company, who have now fifteen miles at the Paducah and nearly ready for the tracks, and can complete the whole by the 1st of December next. Thirteen miles and a half in Hickman oonnty, Kentucky, iuoluding the Columbus branch, has made some progress to the emount of $5000, but will be urged rapidly on as soon as the remaining thirty-one and a half miles in Fulton and Ballard counties can be put under contract. Iron rails have been ordered to Paducah in moderate quantity, that the track-leying may be commenced as early as practicable. With a continued supply of rails at Padneah, the tracks may reach Jackson, Tennessee, by the 1st of October, 1855. [Louisville Courier

Valuable Land for Sale.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES in the western part of Alabama, fourteen miles from the Bigbee river and eight from the M. & O. Railroad. Most of the land is very rich, with good buildings on each, commodious dwellings, negro cabins; and also a superior horse-power Sawmill. On the west is a good neighborhood, and on the west an extensive range for stock—800 acres in cultivation, and well watered.

A more desirable place can seldom be found where land is rich

Terms easy. For further information, apply to

JAS. B. RAMSEY.

June 17, 1854. Columbia, Conecuh co., Ala.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
June 16, 1854.

Common Council—City of New Orleans.

[No. 1577.]

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, in pursuance of the powers, and subject to the conditions therein mentioned, of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 15th March, 1854, to subscribe on behalf of the city to the stock of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to construct a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans subscribe on behalf of the city of New Orleans, to the stock of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, in the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the subscription of the city to the stock of said company shall be payable in bonds of said city for $1000 each, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in New Orleans or New York, transferable by the endorsement of the President and Secretary of the said company; and said bonds may be converted into the stock of the said company at any time not exceeding five years from their date, under such regulations as the President and Directors may see fit to adopt, the parties in interest agreeing thereto

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That a tax on every species of property, occupation, trade or profession now taxable in said city, shall be levied in January of each year, commencing in January, 1855, sufficient to pay the annual interest on said bonds, specifying the rate of said tax, which shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the consolidated loan tax of the said city.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the bonds of the city, issued for the stock of the said company, shall be issued and received at their par value for said stock; and to insure the full and punctual discharge at maturity of said bonds, the stock of said company thus issued to the city of New Orleans shall be forever pledged for the redemption of said bonds in the amount of ten shares for each bond of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That in pursuance of section third of the act of the Legislature above recited of March 15, 1854, all ordinances, resolutions or other acts passed by the Common Council after the first day of January of each year, commencing on the 1st January, 1855 except an ordinance to impose said consolidation loan tax, and an ordinance imposing a tax specially for the payment of the annual interest on bonds issued by the city of New Orleans as its subscription to the stock of the other Railroad Companies in the State, shall be null and void unless a resolution levying a special tax for the payment of the interest on the bonds thus issued to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company for its stock, shall have been previously passed; it being understood agreeably to the several provisions in said section contained, that no levy of a tax for the payment of interest on said bonds shall be made whenever a dividend of six per centum per annum shall have been declared for any year on the stock of said Pontchartrain Railroad Company held by the city, which dividends shall be applied by the city to the payment of the interest; and that whenever the dividends of said railroad stocks owned by the city shall amount to more than six per centum per annum, the excess after payment of interest as aforesaid shall be applied agreeably to the third section of the law aforesaid to the purchase of the bonds issued under this ordinance, and that whenever a dividend of less than six per centum per annum shall be declared during any year on the stock of the city, a tax for interest shall be levied for the difference only between the amount of said annual dividend and the amount of the annual interest.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That immediately after the passage of the ordinance authorizing the subscription to the stock aforesaid, and its approval by the voters of the city of New Orleans, as hereinafter provided, the Mayor shall cause bonds to be issued to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company for the amount of said subscription on receiving from said company certificates for fifteen thousand shares of its capital stock of one hundred dollars full paid in the manner following, to wit: Bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars at the time of subscription; the further sum of five hundred thousand dollars in bonds whenever an additional amount of private subscriptions shall have been obtained to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars on which ten dollars in cash upon each share of one hundred dollars shall have been paid up at the time of subscription, the balance subject to the call of the Board of Directors; and the further sum of five hundred thousand dollars in bonds whenever the Mayor of the city shall be satisfied that sixty miles of said road between New Orleans and Mobile have been constructed and are capable of transportation thereon; *And provided*, That from the time of the city subscription to the stock of the said company, the old and new stockholders and the city shall in all respects be upon an equal footing, in proportion to their respective number of shares, as to the exercise of that may accrue on the road in existence, as well as that to be constructed to Mobile; and *provided further*, that the rights and exclusive privileges now held by the Pontobartrain Railroad Company, and by which, under charters granted by the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the said Pontchartrain Railroad Company has obtained the privilege of constructing and maintaining a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile through those States, shall, on the subscription of the city, as above set forth, become the joint asset of the new as well as old stockholders of the said Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and of the city of New Orleans; and thereupon the Mayor of the city is authorized and required to execute before the secretary of said company a pledge of the said stock, to secure the full and punctual discharge at maturity of the bonds thus issued, in the amount of ten shares for each bond of one thousand dollars, agreeably to section fourth of the law above recited.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained etc.*, That this ordinance shall not be valid or take effect until it shall have been approved and ratified, at an election to be held for that purpose by order of the Common Council, by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters of said city, which election is hereby directed to take place within fifteen days after the passage of this ordinance, and shall be preceded by a public notice of ten days to be published by the Mayor in the newspaper chosen by the Common Council and shall in all respects be conducted, when not herein otherwise provided, in the same manner prescribed by law for the city elections; and at said election the vote shall be taken in the following manner: Those who approve of the ordinance shall inscribe or have inscribed on their tickets the following words: "In favor of the tax to aid in the construction of a railroad to Mobile;" and those who disapprove of said ordinance shall inscribe or have inscribed on their tickets, "Against the tax to aid in the construction of a railroad to Mobile;" *Provided*, That the Board of Directors of said company shall, in conformity with the sixth section of the act above recited, notify the Mayor in writing of their consent to accept said ordinance before the publication of the said notice of election.

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That in the month of January of each year, or at such time as the other stockholders of said Pontchartrain Railroad Company shall elect their directors, the Common Council shall elect, agreeably to the provisions of the seventh section of the act above recited, by joint ballot, three directors of said company, who shall be citizens of New Orleans. They shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected, and shall not be members of either Board of the Common Council or officers of the Corporation.

[Signed] W. S. CAMPBELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] JAS. H. CALDWELL,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved June 16, 1854.
[Signed] JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.
A true copy. D. A. ST. CERAN,
j20 Clerk.

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JOSEPH H. COTTRELL.

Pensacola, Fla., June 24, 1854. ly

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VOL. IV. NO. 22. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854. WHOLE NO. 178.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR—As the Report on the Tract Society, adopted by the late General Conference, provides for the immediate organization of this institution in the city of Nashville, I forward you for publication, without delay, the Report, embracing the Constitution of the Society. Editors of other Church papers will please copy it into their columns.

THOS. O. SUMMERS.

Charleston, June 6, 1854.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Committee, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry concerning the organization of a Tract Society in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, report:

They consider it necessary that judicious and systematic measures be speedily adopted, and vigorously prosecuted, to secure the more general diffusion of the Books, Tracts, and Periodicals of the Church—they believe that this end will be subserved by the organization of a Tract Society, to be located at the place at which the Book Concern is to be established, with auxiliaries in each annual conference, and sub-auxiliaries in every pastoral charge. They accordingly recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That Bishop Soule, E. Wadsworth, and M. M. Henkle, be authorized and empowered, as a committee on behalf of the General Conference, to organize, in the city of Nashville, in the month of June next, or as soon thereafter as they may find convenient, a Tract Society, under the provisions of the following constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Article I. This association shall be called The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Art. II. Its object shall be the diffusion of religious knowledge, by the circulation of the publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Art. III. Any person paying to this Society one dollar per annum, shall be a member; and the payment of twenty dollars, at one time, shall constitute a member for life; and the payment of fifty dollars at one time, shall constitute a director for life.

Art. IV. Life-members and Life-directors shall be entitled to receive Tracts, at any one time, to the amount of one-half the sum paid by them.

Art. V. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Managers shall determine.

Art. VI. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine Directors; all of whom shall constitute a Board of Managers, any five of whom shall be a quorum to do business.

Art. VII. The Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall be President of the Society, and the other Bishops, Vice Presidents. Each Annual Conference may elect a Vice President, and the Society shall elect one at each annual meeting. The Book Editor shall be the Corresponding Secretary, and the other officers shall be elected by the Society at each annual meeting.

Art. VIII. The funds of this Society shall be expended under the direction of the Board of Managers, in payment of the necessary expenses of the organization, and in the promotion of its general objects. In all cases of gratuitous aid, Books and Tracts shall be given instead of money, unless the latter is strictly necessary to the accomplishment of a constitutional object.

Art. IX. The Board of Managers shall have power to enact their own by-laws, to fill vacancies in the Board, occurring during the year, to provide for the publication of Tracts, to make appeals to the Church in behalf of the objects of the Society, to raise and disburse funds, to employ colportours, and to establish Committees of Finance and Appropriations.

Art. X. Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may form a Conference Tract Society, auxiliary to this, with power to adopt such measures as, in the judgment of said Conference, are best fitted to promote the objects of this Society, and to form sub-auxiliaries in its several circuits and stations. The Presidents of the Conference Auxiliaries shall be Vice Presidents of this Society.

Art. XI. This Constitution shall not be altered, except by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Resolved, 2. That the General Conference recommend to all the Annual Conferences the formation of Conference Auxiliary Societies, under the provisions of the following constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE ——— CONFERENCE, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Art. I. This Society shall be known as "The Tract Society of the ——— Conference."

Art. II. It shall be auxiliary to the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose purpose it shall promote, by aiding its funds, and by colportage or otherwise circulating the publications which receive its sanction.

Art. III. Any person may become a member of this Society by the payment of —— per annum, or a member for life by the payment of —— at any one time. Life-members shall be entitled to receive Tracts, at any one time, to the amount of one-half the sum paid by them.

Art. IV. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Directors—ministers and laymen—who shall constitute a Board of Managers, any five of whom shall be a quorum.

Art. V. The Board shall meet on the —— day of the session of the conference, to fix the time and place, and to make other arrangements for the annual meeting of the Society.

Art. VI. At the annual meeting of the Society, the Annual Report of the Secretary shall be submitted, also that of the Treasurer, duly certified; annual subscriptions shall be renewed, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Art. VII. This Constitution shall not be altered but by a majority of the Society present and voting on the proposed alteration.

Resolved, 3. That the General Conference recommend to all the Quarterly Conferences in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the formation of Tract Societies, auxiliary to the Tract Society of the Annual Conference within whose bounds they may be located, under the provisions of the following constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF ———.

Article I. This Society shall be known as "The Tract Society of the Quarterly Conference of ———."

Art. II. It shall be auxiliary to the Tract Society of the ——— Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose purposes it shall promote, by aiding its funds, and by circulating the publications which receive the sanction of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Art. III. Any person may become a member of this Society by the payment of any amount in aid of its funds.

Art. IV. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, who shall constitute a Board of Managers, four of whom shall be a quorum.

Art. V. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Managers shall designate. At this meeting the Secretary shall present the Annual Report of the proceedings of the Society, and the Treasurer shall report the condition of the treasury. Abstracts of these reports shall be forwarded to the Tract Society of the Annual Conference, to which this Society is auxiliary.

Art. VI. This Constitution shall not be altered but by a majority of the members of the Society present and voting on the subject, at any annual or special meeting of the Society.

Resolved, 4. That the General Conference recommend to all the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to do all they can to carry out, with promptitude and vigor, the provisions of the foregoing resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Ch'n.

Columbus, Ga., May 27, 1854.

The following paper was presented, read, and laid on the table at the late General Conference, and afterwards taken up, and ordered to be published in the Church papers:

SYSTEM OF COLPORTAGE

Recommended to the Annual Conferences for a more thorough supply of our people with Books.

1. There shall be a Standing Book distributing Committee instituted in each Annual Conference, who shall confer with the Presiding Elders as to the wants of the several districts, and the kind of books necessary to supply each district, and report the same to the conference.

2. The Book-distributing Committee shall have authority, with the consent of the Bishop, to employ the requisite number of Colportours for each district (or districts combined together as a field of labor) from among the effective or superannuated ministers, local preachers, or pious laymen recommended by the Quarterly Conference as proper persons for this work.

3. The Committee shall then order from the Depository with which the Conference is connected, or from the General Book Concern, at certain points within each district, such a supply of books as they judge necessary, subject to the use of the Colporteurs appointed to that field of labor; and at the ensuing session of the Annual Conference, the Colporteurs shall report to the Committee the amount sold, and pay over to them the proceeds; also the amount of books gratuitously distributed, under such limits and restrictions as the Committee shall institute. If any of the books on hand are not saleable, the Committee shall order them to such points within the bounds of the Conference as may need them, or return them uninjured to the Depository, according to the arrangements they may make with the Agent.

4. The Committee shall have power, under the direction of the Annual Conference, to make arrangements with the American Bible Society for a supply of Bibles and Testaments, for sale and gratuitous distribution, and with our Agents, for a supply of Tracts and other cheap works, to meet the wants of the necessitous in each particular district.

5. Collections may be taken up in every part of the work, when, in the judgment of an Annual Conference, it is necessary for the support of the Colporteur system, to be paid over to the Book-distributing Committee, out of which, with the profits arising from the sale of books, they shall pay the Colporteurs for their services, and the surplus shall go to secure the Conference against any loss that may arise from damages sustained, and for books gratuitously distributed.

6. The Colporteurs shall be subject in their operations to the advice and direction of the Book-distributing Committee, who shall have the entire control of the whole system of Colportage under our economy. The Colporteurs shall report quarterly a full account of their transactions to a Quarterly Conference designated by the Presiding Elders superintending the district within whose bounds they labor. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so understood as to interfere or prevent any of our preachers from purchasing and selling books as heretofore.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS Adopted by General Conference of 1854.

In the published proceedings these Reports were referred to by number and title, and the action taken on them stated. Some of them will be incorporated into the Discipline, and our readers will soon have them in that permanent form. Others will not. Without giving the whole of each report—containing much of merely local interest, or that has been already published in our columns—we give an abstract of the material acts and alterations. [ED.

From Report No. 2 of Committee on Episcopacy.

The Committee judge that the Indian Missions may be greatly benefitted by such Episcopal visitations as will allow the Bishop attending the Indian Mission Conference time to visit the most prominent points in that work; and preach among them from place to place before each annual session—which work itself would require the labor of one Bishop at least one month at each visitation.

We are of opinion that it is very desirable, and perhaps in some cases necessary to the success and perpetuity of some of our *colored* missions, that they have at least an occasional Episcopal visit. And although it may be true, that unless the number of Bishops is greatly increased, they can not be expected to visit all the Missions to the people of color, nor, in fact, any one of them very frequently, yet we believe there are times and places at which such visits are vastly important to the interests of these Missions; and perhaps, in some cases, to their very existence and perpetuity.

We think, moreover, that it is highly important to the interests of the Church, that our Bishops should visit and preach in many places among our people, remote from our towns and cities not heretofore visited, and where their labors would be highly prized, and where sometimes local preachers are to be found holding certificates of election to orders, but who, except for such visitations, might never be ordained.

Report No. 4 of same Committee, regulating Episcopal Decisions.

The Committee on Episcopacy recommend that the Discipline be so changed on page 38, that answer 7 to question 3d shall read as follows:—They shall decide all questions of law coming before them in the regular business of an Annual Conference, and may require such questions to be presented in writing, and on the order of the conference such questions and the decisions of the Bishop shall be recorded on the journal of the conference. When the Bishop shall have decided a question of law, the conference shall have the right to determine how far the law, thus decided or interpreted, is applicable to the case then pending. An Annual Conference shall have a right to appeal from such decision to the college of Bishops, whose decision in such cases shall be final. And no Episcopal decision shall be antheritative except in the case pending, nor shall any such be published until it shall have been approved by the college of Bishops. And each Bishop shall report in writing to the Episcopal college, at an annual meeting to be held by them, such decisions as he has made, subsequently to the last preceding meeting; and all such decisions, when approved by the college of Bishops, shall be either recorded in a permanent form, or published in such manner as the Bishops shall agree to adopt; and when so approved, and recorded or published, they shall be authoritative interpretations or constructions of the law.

Also, so to amend answer 6 to question 1st on page 40 of the Discipline, as to require a presiding elder to decide all questions of law which may come up in the regular business of the quarterly conference when submitted to him in writing; and all such questions, with the decisions of the presiding elder thereon, shall be recorded on the journal of the conference.

Lost Report of same Committee, No. 7, on Appropriations for Support of Bishops.

Resolved, 1. That the fiscal year of the Bishops shall commence on the first day of June; and they are hereby authorized to draw on the Book Agents quarterly, in advance, for the amounts hereinafter provided for.

2. That the Bishops are requested to keep an account of their traveling expenses, drawing on the Book Agents for payment. The arrearages now due Bishops Capers and Paine, on account of excess of traveling expenses over the appropriations of the last four years, are hereby ordered to be paid.

3. That the appropriations for the support of the Bishops, annually, for the ensuing four years, and covering every thing except traveling expenses, shall be as follows:

Bishop Soule	$1000
Andrew	1400
Capers	1450
Paine	1400
Pierce	1450
Early	1300
Kavanaugh	1000
Mrs. Bascom	600

4. That in order to conform the language of the Book of Discipline to the foregoing method of supporting the Bishops, the answer to question 3d of section 5 of the 2d part, be stricken out, and the following inserted, viz:

"*Ans.* The allowances of the Bishops shall be estimated at each General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the Committee on Episcopacy, the aggregate to be drawn in quarterly instalments in advance from the Book Agents, beginning with June 1st of each year. The traveling expenses of the Bishops shall also be paid by the Book Agents aforesaid, upon the presentation of their accounts."

From Report No. 3 of Committee on Books and Periodicals on various subjects.

Report of the Book Agent—that we find the Concern to be in a healthy condition—the accounts being correct, so far as we can judge. We require our Agents in future to be very explicit in their exhibits of salaries and expenses, as well as assets and liabilities.

The Quarterly Review. We recommend that the Conference authorize the Agents to furnish the editor of the Quarterly Review the necessary facilities for conducting that Journal.

Terms on which the Advocates should be published. We think it inexpedient for the General Conference to fix the terms of our Advocates, and that this matter should be left to the judgment of the Agents or Publishing Committees.

Regulating the question and claims of Back Dividends.

Whereas, in the settlement of the Property question at New York, the sum decreed in favor of the South was so aggregated by the Court as to make it extremely difficult now to determine what exact proportion thereof should be considered as "Dividends;" and whereas a large amount of the claim of the claimants upon this fund, considered in strict equity, has been met by the increased liberality of the Church, therefore, in order that justice may be done every where in the administration of the money received, be it resolved—

(1.) That each Annual Conference, at the next ensuing session (should any claims be presented,) shall take measures to ascertain precisely, or as nearly as possible, what difference exists, if any, between the per cent. paid such beneficiary claimants before and since the division of the Church.

(2.) If upon examination the result shall show that there has been no diminution, then shall it be considered that no claims remain to be satisfied. But if it shall appear that the per cent. upon the claims presented, as paid to these beneficiaries, has been to any extent lessened from what it was before the division of the Church, and from what it probably would have been if no such division had taken place, then shall the amount of difference be recognized in favor of such claimants, and be paid to them out of the money recovered in the suit, if applied for, at the sessions of the Annual Conferences next succeeding the present General Conference.

(3.) The amount, according to the foregoing rule of calculation, being so ascertained and graduated to the number of actual living claimants presenting their claims, may be drawn for upon the Book Agents by order of Conference—the Bishop and Secretary signing the drafts.

On sectional papers asking aid.

We recommend the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Agents be authorized to afford, for the several periodicals asking relief of this General Conference, the following loans to the Publishing Committees of said periodicals, for their establishment and support; provided that the said loans shall be returned, from time to time, to the Agents, in profits from the publication of said periodicals, to wit:

To the Publishing Committee of the periodical at St. Louis,	$5000
To the Publishing Committee of the periodical at Knoxville,	$5000
To the Publishing Committee of the periodical at Galveston,	$5000
To the Publishing Committee hereafter to be appointed by the Pacific Conference, for a periodical to be published within its bounds,	$5000

Resolved, That the Book Agents be instructed to procure the New Orleans Christian Advocate and the Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate from their present publishers, and make them the property and establish them under the control of this General Conference; provided that not more than $6000 be expended for the former and $5000 for the latter.

On the Vanhouten Will—From Report No. 5 of same Committee.

We have considered the subject of C. Vanhouten's Will, referred to us, and recommend the following, viz:

Resolved, That the Rev. Richard Abbey and Rev. Levi Pearce, or either of them, be, and are hereby appointed the lawful agents and attorneys of this General Conference, to take all necessary steps to secure and receive all money or other property that may be coming to the General Conference, or in any way to be used for the benefit of the M. E. Church, South. And that they, or either of them, receiving any money under the Will of Bro. Cornelius Vanhouten, deceased, shall, after paying all necessary expenses, pay it over, one-half to the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, and the remaining half to our Book Agents, and report the same to our next General Conference.

From Report No. 1 of the Committee on Boundaries.

The Committee on Boundaries beg leave to recommend, that for all that part of the description of the Boundary of the Kentucky Conference, after the words "in Cincinnati, Ohio," [Dis. p. 154] the following be substituted: "Except that part of the State of Kentucky included in the Western Virginia Conference."

Your committee having carefully considered the petition of the Rev. Joel Saunders and the letter of R. Randle, which recommend the omitting off of an important portion of the Louisiana Conference, beg leave to report that in these recommendations they do not concur.

That in the Boundary of the Virginia Conference (p. 156,) after the words "on the North," the whole be struck out and the following inserted, "by the Allegheny Mountain."

That the Boundaries of the Florida Conference be made to read as follows: (p. 158.)

Florida Conference shall include all that part of the State of Georgia not included in the Georgia Conference, and all of the State of Florida not included in the Alabama Conference.

Your Committee having carefully considered the petition of the Arkansas Conference and of the delegates of the same, for a division of said Conference, do recommend that the Arkansas Conference be divided into two Conferences—the one to be called the Arkansas Conference, and the other the Ouachita Conference, and to be bounded as follows:

Arkansas Conference shall include all the State of Arkansas north of a line commencing at the mouth of White river, and running thence up said river to the mouth of Des Arc Bayou, thence up said Bayou to the mouth of Cypress Bayou, thence up said Bayou to its head, thence down the Palarm Creek to the Arkansas River, thence up said river to the mouth of the Petit Jean, thence along the line between Yell and Perry counties to the southwest corner of Perry, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of Yell county, and thence due west to the western line of the State.

Ouachita Conference shall include all the State of Arkansas not included in the Arkansas Conference.

The Committee having considered the petition of the East Texas Conference, for a change of the name and boundary of the Texas Conference, recommend, 1. That there be no change in the name of the Texas Conference. 2. That the boundary of the East Texas Conference be so changed as to read, "to the source of the west fork of the same, and thence due north to Red River," instead of the "middle fork of the same," as it now stands.

Pacific Conference shall include the State of California and that part of the Territory of New Mexico west of the Rocky Mountains.

There shall be a Kansas Mission Conference, including the Kansas Territory and that part of the Territory of New Mexico not included in the Pacific Conference.

Report No. 3 of the Committee on Itineracy.

The Committee on Itineracy, to whom was referred the memorial of brethren of the Alabama Conference, asking that the city of Mobile be "exempted from the rule which prohibits the Bishops from continuing ministers more than two years in the same circuit or station;" and also a resolution "instructing them to consider and report on the propriety of altering the rule in reference to stationing preachers so as to allow of their remaining more than two consecutive years in the cities of Galveston, Houston, Indianola, Port Lavaca and Brownsville," beg leave to say that they have given due attention to the representations of those who ask this change; and have weighed the reasons on which it is urged: they have surveyed the subject in its attributes, and in its relations to the purity and perpetuity of an Itinerant system of propagating the Gospel, and as the result of their mature reflections, are convinced that it is impolitic and inexpedient to grant the requests contained in the memorial and resolution above referred to. They, therefore, recommend for adoption the following resolution, as expressive of the sense of the General Conference.

Resolved, That there exists at the present time no sufficient reason for changing the law of the Church as to the appointment of ministers, or the length of time in which they may remain in the same field of labor.

Report No. 5 of same Committee on relation of Local Preachers.

The Committee on Itineracy, to whom was referred the memorial "respecting the relations and duties of Local Preachers, with the view of bringing that branch of our ministry into more effective usefulness," beg leave to state that, in their judgment, the subject of the position, employment and usefulness of the local ministry of the Church is one eminently deserving the devout and deliberate consideration of the General Conference. There is, perhaps, no greater diversity of endowments and acquirements in the local than in the traveling ministry. They are equally under vows to make full proof of their ministry; and are alike bound "to serve God for the promoting of his glory and the edifying of his people." But by the organic laws of the Church, they are placed in positions independent of each other, and in relations to the great work of building up the kingdom of God in the world, if not totally distinct, yet materially different; the one under a law that allows of occasional and partial performance of ministerial functions at their own option as to time and place of service; the other, pledged to a course of labor that allows no choice of place, and demands entire consecration of talents and time to the work of the ministry. These relations to each other, and to the entire duties of the ministry, are established by the laws of the Church; and while it is maintained, that under our ecclesiastical system the subject is within the control of the General Conference; and also, that "the more effective usefulness" of this branch of our ministry is a legitimate subject of legislation, it is, nevertheless, believed that the circumstances under which the essential and fundamental changes asked for in the memorial are brought under the consideration of the General Conference, do not justify at this time a course of legislation contemplating a thorough change in our ecclesiastical polity, and requiring an entire reconstruction of our system of government.

Your Committee do not regard it as their duty to express an opinion as to the merits of the plan submitted to their consideration. They deem it enough to state, that it comes before them signed by only two of the thousands of local ministers within the jurisdiction of the Church; that they have no means of knowing whether it be desired, or would be acceptable to the great body of those for whom, in this particular case, legislation is asked; and they therefore recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we greatly desire the more effective usefulness of the local ministry of our Church, and are ready by all appropriate means to foster, encourage, and augment their usefulness, we deem it inexpedient to legislate so largely upon the subject; or to attempt, without their consent and cooperation so essential a change in their position and relations.

From Report No. 8 of same Committee on leaving members of the Conference without appointment, by request.

The Committee on Itineracy, to whom was referred a communication of the Bishops calling the attention of the General Conference "to the fact that some of the Annual Conferences are in the habit of asking the Bishops presiding to leave their members without appointments," they also say that notwithstanding their doubts of the lawfulness of such a course of proceeding, they have, nevertheless, yielded to such requests on the part of Annual Conferences, but they are so persuaded of the illegality of such appointments that they feel themselves impelled, by a proper regard for the law and discipline of the Church, and for the sake of uniformity of administration, to suggest to the General Conference the importance of an enactment either declaring or disavowing the legality of the relation to which they call the attention of the General Conference.

Your Committee have given this subject their careful consideration, and are of the opinion that the relation is illegal and ought not to be continued; they therefore recommend for adoption by the General Conference the following resolution:

Resolved, That an Annual Conference has no authority, under the discipline of the Church, to leave an effective member of its body without an appointment at his own request.

Report No. 11 of same Committee on the Journals of Annual Conferences.

The Committee on Itineracy having had the journals of the several Annual Conferences under their careful examination and consideration, beg leave to state that they find many defects and errors in the mode of keeping these records which, in their judgment, ought to be corrected, both for order and uniformity in journalizing, and for the sake of historical accuracy and correctness in these important records of the executive administration of the Church. Among other things herein complained of, they specify the following:

1. They find in the journals of the East Texas Conference for 1851, that certain questions of law were submitted to the President of the Conference; that there is no record of any opinion or decision given by the president; but it is stated that the vote of the Conference was taken upon the points of law submitted to the president; a procedure in the case, in their judgment, entirely discordant with the provisions of the Discipline, defining the duty of a president of an Annual Conference (see Discipline, page 38,) and in the second case an assumption of power, on the part of the Conference, in contravention of law, of dangerous tendency, and highly detrimental to private rights, especially when personal character is involved.

2. They find in the journals of the following Conferences, Pacific and East Texas, that individuals are left "without appointments at their own request"—a mode of disposing of ministers for which there is no law, and which is in conflict with the declared judgments of the General Conference.

3. They find defective records of the ordinations of Deacons and Elders at some of the sessions of the following Conferences: Memphis, Indian Mission, Louisville, St. Louis, Texas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Pacific, Tennessee; and the Alabama Conference reports the ordination of Elders, but not of Deacons.

4. They find no notice of the examination of candidates for Deacon's Orders in the Indian Mission, Louisiana, Holston, St. Louis, and South Carolina Conferences.

5. They find defects in recording Statistics in the following Conferences: Virginia, North Carolina, East Texas, Georgia, Indian Mission, Carolina, East Texas, Georgia, Indian Mission, Mississippi, Pacific, Louisiana, St. Louis, Holston and Alabama.

6. They find omissions to record the regular minute questions and answers in the following Conferences: North Carolina, Memphis, Mississippi, Virginia, Indian Mission, Louisiana, Holston, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina.

7. They find omissions to record the Stations of the Preachers in the East Texas, Indian Mission and Holston Conferences.

8. In conclusion, they find and report among many other defects of a less important character, which they omit to specify, the following, which they deem sufficiently reprehensible to bring under the notice of the General Conference in order to their correction.

First. Resolutions referred to as introduced and adopted by the Conference, but which are not only not recorded, but their character even is not stated.

Second. In several cases the Journals, not signed by the Bishop presiding at the session. In one, they are not signed by the Secretary.

Third. The relations of members of Conference are changed and continued without any reference to the former or existing relation of the parties.

Fourth. Matters pertaining to the trial of ministers are expunged from the Journals; and testimony in the case ruled out by a vote of the Conference.

Fifth. In one Conference, the Bishop being compelled to leave sometime before the adjournment, an Elder, not a Presiding Elder, is placed over the Conference as President.

Sixth. In another, no one is mentioned as occupying the chair; no mention of religious services at its opening; and no record of the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding session.

In all these respects, your Committee find the Journals of the several Annual Conferences defective, indicating great carelessness in the Secretaries, and failure on the part of the Episcopacy to carry out the law of the General Conference of 1850 for the correction of these errors and defects. The matters complained of may, in some of their aspects, be regarded as trivial. But considering them, as we do, as historical records, and estimating their value by their accuracy and completeness, we can not refrain from calling your attention to these defects, and invoking your authority for their correction. In order to the accomplishment of this desirable and important object, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved 1. That the Bishops be, and they hereby are instructed to see that the Secretaries of the several Annual Conferences enter upon their respective Journals, as fully as may be, answers to each of the questions contained in question 4th, chapter 2d, section iii, pages 31 and 32 of the Discipline; and that they record all such other matters of business as come under the cognizance of Conference, or constitute the regular proceedings of the session.

Resolved 2. That the Annual Conferences be, and they hereby are, instructed to require their respective Secretaries to conform their Journals to the plan indicated in this report, and especially set forth in the first of these resolutions.

Resolved 3. That the Annual Conferences be, and they hereby are, instructed to require their Secretaries to record in their Journals the memoirs of the deceased members of their bodies.

Resolved 4. That the Annual Conferences be, and they hereby are, instructed to require their Secretaries to procure and keep for the use of the Conference, the Journals of the General Conference as they now are, or may be hereafter, published.

Resolved 5. That the Secretary of this General Conference be, and he hereby is, instructed to have this report, with its resolutions, printed in circular form, and supply each of the Bishops with copies of the same, to be by them given to the Secretaries of the several Annual Conferences, for their guidance in keeping their respective Journals.

Respectfully submitted.

From the China Mail, April 6.

Funeral of an American Sailor.

One of the standing opinions about the Japanese, destined to be thrown down by Com. Perry, has been that they were invincibly intolerant of Christianity. Indeed, this has generally been assigned as a main reason for their exclusiveness. To the emblem of the Cross they still object; but the story of the expelled Portuguese, that every Christian landing at Japan was required to trample on it, or on a representation of the Virgin and Saviour, must, if true, have been almost entirely confined to themselves and their co-religionists. More recent writers, who have been able to deny that such is now the custom, tell us the "practice of religious rites is prohibited by irrevocable Japanese laws;" but the following narrative of the funeral of a marine of the United States squadron shows that there is as little foundation for the one statement as for the other:

On the 9th of March, the day following the first meeting between Com. Perry and the Imperial Commissioner from Yedo, to negotiate the terms of a commercial treaty, a soldier's and a Christian burial was given to a marine, Robert Williams, who had died a few days before on board the steamer Mississippi. The party detailed for this purpose consisted of several officers, one of them the Chaplain in his gown, an escort of eight marines in charge of a corporal, and four marines as bearers of the corpse. Two boats left the ship; one containing the officers, and the other the body and escort. Upon reaching the shore the party was met by several Japanese officials, ready to conduct them to the grave. The escort landed first, and received the body with the usual honors. The little procession was then formed; first the escort, followed by the music, drum and fife; next the body borne on the shoulders of four messmates; and then the Chaplain with the other officers, and a few sailors from the boats bringing up the rear. In this order, with the music playing a dead march, the party moved to the grave, winding through the streets of a village, a distance of nearly half a mile. On either side of the road, and on the surrounding hills, at the foot of one of which the grave had been made, thousands of people, men, women and children, could be seen, all manifesting eager curiosity to witness a sight so entirely novel in their land.

I could not but think as we passed along, how strange, not only the procession, but each of us individually, must appear to that eager throng, not one of whom probably had ever before looked upon the face of a stranger from a foreign country; and yet there was no undue noise made, or apparent alarm on the part of any of them; only intense interest in observing what was passing before them. As we neared the grave (which occupied a very pretty spot) the voice of the Chaplain could be heard: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." As we gathered around the grave, and the reading of the beautiful and touching burial services proceeded, the scene was one of unusual interest; for the time and place, and circumstances, all conspired to make it, as an incident, honorable to our short sojourn in a land where, for centuries, it is said, the symbol of our religion has been trodden under foot. The Church burial service being ended, the escort fired three volleys over the grave. I had expected that on this there would have been some commotion among the crowd, but I noticed only at the first discharge, that for a moment there was a slight movement, as of surprise, and then all were again quiet and attentive observers.

Having now committed to the earth, with all due honor, the remains of our deceased shipmate, the procession was reformed, and with music to the front, again passed through the village and the thousands of spectators to our boats on the beach. Here we took leave of the officials, who throughout the entire ceremony had conducted themselves with great propriety, and extended to us every civility, and returned to the ship, pleased with the consciousness of not only having witnessed, but assisted in giving, such honors, in such a place, to a deceased brother. W. B. S.

WEIGHING TOBACCO SMOKE.—A story has been told of a wager, once laid by Sir Walter Raleigh with Queen Elizabeth, that he would determine the exact weight of the smoke that went off in a pipe of tobacco. This he did by weighing the ashes, and the Queen readily granted that what was wanted in prime weight must have evaporated in smoke; and when she paid the wager, she said pleasantly that she had heard of many laborers in the fire who had turned their gold into smoke, but Raleigh was first to turn his smoke into gold.

CUBAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Washington Union, in reference to the statement that our difficulties with the Spanish Government are in a course of settlement, says: "That our difficulties with Spain remain unadjusted, and that all rumors as to any change in the policy of the Administration, are fabulous."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

PLEASE ATTEND.

Accounts are being sent out to all the Agents whose Post-offices have been reported. Those who have not forwarded a list of the Post-offices in their Circuit, will please do so promptly: it will be small trouble to them and much gain to the office.

☞ Remember that the subscription price, at present so low, is due *in advance*, and not at the end of the year.

☞ We hope the Book Agents will soon be able to make arrangements whereby the Advocate will be issued under highly favorable auspices, enlarged and improved. Meantime we need from our friends active and prompt efforts to collect back subscriptions and increase the list. We need money now: need it much, and will need it every week.

☞ The receipts for several weeks past have not met current expenses. Collect and send forward. Bills current at home are at par. Remit them by mail at our risk.

Health and Weather.—The "oldest inhabitant" has no remembrance of hotter weather than that of four days past. Last summer the weather was pleasant at this date, and—sickly. Now Sirius rages—man and beast and bird pant, and—there is no yellow fever.

Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., has resigned his post as President of Oakland College, Miss. His resignation has been accepted with resolutions of high compliment.

Opelousas Railroad.—The Secretary or Directors of this popular and progressing road furnished us with an invitation to a rail-ride, at the opening, some months ago, when the cars made their first trip. Like many regretful disappointed ones on that occasion the note coming through the Post-office, reached us too late to avail ourselves of it. The cars now run to Bayou Des Allemandes, and soon to Thibodaux.

Book Agents.—The *Nashville Advocate* informs us that

"A meeting of the joint Board of the Agents and Book Committee, was held in this city on Wednesday of last week. Brothers Stevenson and Owen were both present, and seem resolved to address themselves to their work with much zeal and energy. They expect as soon as practicable to erect the necessary buildings, procure machinery and materials, and begin the work of manufacturing books. Some time, however, will be required to get these plans matured, so as fairly to begin the operations of the establishment. Until they shall be ready to enter upon the work of manufacturing, they will continue to supply their customers from the Depositories at Louisville and Richmond, as heretofore. They have also made arrangements with Messrs. McFerrin & Hunter, of Nashville, by which all persons ordering books from this city, may be supplied upon the same terms as at Louisville or Richmond. Messrs. McFerrin & Hunter will keep constantly on hand a supply of the books of the General Catalogue, and will be ready to fill all orders that may be sent to them for the works published by the Agents."

The Agents are not men who will give the Church cause to complain of them; but patience must be exercised. They cannot control the funds and do everything in a day. As to the lot and buildings of the Book Concern at Nashville, it is presumed there will be no delay. *Seventy thousand dollars* will do it, and hand it over to the Agents, with the keys, and leave their original capital untouched. This will be noble, and becoming our connectional head-quarters. A proper exemplification of liberality *there* will go out upon the whole church with effect. It is for them to pitch the tune, in finance and literature, in itineracy, and in all the essentials of Methodistic economy.

According to the following extract from an exchange paper, they will do this nobly—even outdo their word by their deed:

"The citizens of Nashville have selected a lot, 90 by 300 feet, right in the heart of the city, upon which they design erecting at once the Book Concern buildings. The whole will, on completion, be presented by the citizens of Nashville to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and will be a gift worth not less than $75,000 to $90,000."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Milton, Fla.—Rev. L. P. Golson writes, June 22: In my last I ventured a prediction that there was a better day ahead for Milton. That day is now dawning upon us, through the blessings of God. We have closed a meeting of five weeks' duration, which has resulted in great good to our town.

Perhaps it is due me to state that the long continuance of this meeting was the result of solicitations from the congregation. We often numbered from fifteen to forty mourners at the altar for prayers—many of whom have embraced religion and joined the Church.

Brethren Cottrell, of Pensacola, Thomas, Chaplin of the Navy Yard, Harris, of Warrington, did us good service during the meeting.

Brethren Burts and Hart, Local M., labored successfully. Brother Mitchel (Baptist,) who resides in this place, labored with us faithfully. We believe that much good has been done, and many of our citizens received lasting benefit, and have great reason to praise God for his mercies.

Religious Revival. — The Antaugaville (Ala.,) of the 10th inst. says:

"We have never, in our life, witnessed a more extensive revival than the one which is now going on in our village. Two weeks have now elapsed since its commencement, and in that time about 120 have professed religion!

Columbus, Miss.—We learn that there has been a gracious revival of religion among the Methodists in this place. Rev. J. Hutchison, the pastor, has received many converts into the Church of Christ—about 65 have professed. Brother L. J. Schoolar, who has charge of the colored congregation, is witnessing displays of God's mercy and converting power among his people.

Fayette, Miss. Conf.—We have just closed a meeting of some four weeks' continuance in this place. The meeting has been one of great interest to the Church and the community generally. It was characterised by close attention to the Word of God and deep concern for the salvation of the soul. As many as forty were several times seen at the altar of prayer—there were many conversions to God—fifty in all have been added to the Church.

We are under many obligations to Brothers Capers, now Bros. Mortimore Johnson and Jones for their help in the various services of the sanctuary during the meeting.

J. L. Forsith and G. H. Clinton.

June 20, 1854.

Algiers, La. Conf.—For three weeks a series of religious meetings have been carried on in the little Methodist Chapel at Algiers. The services have been conducted by Rev. Moses U. Payne, Local Preacher, who has labored with success. Congregations have been full, and about twenty-three souls converted and added to the Church.

METHODIST PRESS.

Pewed Churches.—The Editor of the Chicago Advocate attended the dedication of Union Chapel in Cincinnati. He acknowledges Cincinnati the Metropolis of Methodism in the West. The Church has done well there, "but that," says the Editor, "she has of late years failed to exemplify that inherent power of adaptation—that elasticity of her economy, to meet social and popular exigencies, which, while it need not cool her heart of fire (never has) and soul of love, but enlargee her embrace of power, recent contrasts with the success of sister churches in Cincinnati, and other statistics, tend but too plainly to show."

This Union Chapel is the party of "adaptation," and in favor of pews and family sittings. The Conference opposed the principle and left them without a pastor. The matter was brought before the General Conference of 1852, and the congregation *sustained*. They have a very active and liberal membership, large congregations, Sunday Schools, and an imposing Gothic building. The painted windows are of stained glass, the pews are of solid oak, neatly carved, and *all* handsomely cushioned, upholstered and carpeted.

The Editor liked things:

But the voice of the General Conference, so far from hereticalizing it, or pronouncing as irregular or anti-Methodistic, the Union chapel movement, sanctioned and legitimized it. At this the Union chapel brethren, though gratified, assumed no air of triumph, but continued on the even tenor of their way, until the amplest success has crowned their efforts. The praise of their perseverance, zeal and liberality, is in the mouths of all their friends, and as for their enemies—enemies of the movement we mean—they are fast living and loving them into friends. Success is dissipating prejudices which were mistook for arguments. The history of the movement is an instructive example in the history of Methodism in the West. Hereafter, Union chapel in Cincinnati will be looked to as the exponent of a progressive, liberal and ethetic Methodism in the West. Neither pews, nor choirs, nor suadry et ceteras, in no wise deemed out of place in the house of God by prospering sister churches, and which, it is deemed by some, are now demanded by changes in our social condition, the increase and improvement in popular intelligence, taste, etc.—the sundry things, we say, which it is deemed no merit or amuletic evidence of primitive Methodistic simplicity to do without, (while the doing with, is a great convenience, as well as an innocent gratification of mind, and of our love of the beautiful and the true,) are not to be ignored, in the congregational services of Union chapel, it would seem. We have, and shall continue, to watch this "Young America" type of Cincinnati Methodism with extraordinary solicitude.

The main interest in the Christian Advocate & Journal is the Editor's engagement with the powers of abolitionism. The Troy Conference originated a substitute for the "general rule" on slavery, which is passing round, concurred in by some Conferences, non-concurred by others. It proposes to exclude from membership all *voluntarily* holding slaves or buying them, except for emancipation. A prominent member of the Troy Conference communicates to Dr. Bond, plainly that they are weary of waiting on him and and his border brethren:

"With the power in our hands to place ourselves right before the world, the disciplinary sanctions of slavery in the M. E. Church ought not, and can not (innocently) be endured! *Six hundred thousand anti-slavery Methodists standing where they would not*, and tolerating and consenting to what they abhor, out of respect for a few hundred," etc.

The old hero fights back:

Again, the General Conference of 1828 unanimously decided that they could not exercise any strictly legislative power over the Church; that the General Conference was only authorized to make "rules and regulations" for the carrying into effect the laws of the only Lord and Lawgiver of the Church. They disavowed any right to make laws, either "of moral or civil force." They could neither take from nor add to the legal code enacted, and commanded to be published, by Him who is "head over all things to the Church." But the conditions of Church-fellowship are plainly and explicitly laid down in the Scripture code, and therefore no Church has a right to alter or add to them. To do so would be to renounce the authority of Him to whom all power is given both in heaven and on earth, and to "teach for doctrines the commandments of men." An error which brought upon the Jewish nation the judicial blindness with which they were cursed at the time of our Saviour's advent, and which has produced the same effect in the Romish and some other christian Churches; for the King of saints will not give his glory to another.

The proceedings of the General Conference, South, come to his relief—its action on the *Ninth Section*, and attempt on the "General Rule:" and in his issue of 15th inst., the case is colored desperately; looks to requisition of Cuba—repeal of law prohibiting African Slave trade—plays into hands of Southern politicians, etc.

Of course, the Editor must show to those he is conserving that there is a middle-ground, and it is large, and he occupies it. New England and her confederates on one extreme—the South *construed* to the other: between is a distinct platform. Push both ways and make room. He must clear a position, then claim and defend it.

READING FOR THE DOG-DAYS.

This is warm weather, very. Action is exciting, thought is exciting; so writing is, almost. In the three days just gone the thermometer has reached 99, in the shade. We must entertain our readers with something not profound and not dull—and here it is to our hand—the "Bishop's Journal." What Bishop? The "Bishop of Mississippi"! The *Church Herald* will understand that, and from its columns we take the itinerary.

Friday, May 27, 1853, begins some memorable entries. True, a circuit-rider would count them every-day affairs, but a different character is on the road here. Sixteen miles on horse, "a plantation horse" at that, was excruciating. "Our sufferings is intolerable."

Friday 27—Leaving one of my family quite sick, I set out on my northern and eastern visitation. Next day the horses ran away with the stage, and I was compelled to ride forty-five miles in an open wagon under a hot sun. I got that night within sixteen miles of De Kalb, where I was to preach the next day. Next morning I rode a plantation horse, and reached De Kalb just in time for services. Whilst there, was most kindly entertained by a worthy Methodist lady. I preached both forenoon and at night. The congregations were large and attentive. The services were new—many having heard them for the first time. There is here but one member of our Communion; several others once belonged to us, but from want of Church service, and a thorough knowledge of the Church as a Divine Institution, far above any of the inventions of man, they have joined themselves to the several sects by which they were surrounded, whose teachings and solicitations they found it too hard to resist.* I distributed some books and tracts, with a view of instructing some and interesting others in the Church.

After giving the charitable reader time to digest the latter part of that and draw conclusions as to the type of its *Churchmanship* and Christian fellowship, we present the foot note, indicated by the *:

*I have frequently been asked, what a member of our Communion should do, when cut off by Providence from the ministrations of the Church, and surrounded by Christian friends of other organizations. My invariable reply has been, "Read your Bible and your Prayer-Book; pray daily and earnestly for the privilege of once more treading the courts of the Lord's house, and then patiently wait God's own good time."

Here's a precious *morceau* of the "Communion of Saints." What a lucid comment on the relations of "the whole family in heaven and earth"! The fraternal spirit here shown is only equalled by the tender care for hungry souls. "Wait till you can get bread from our hands—what if *we* can not feed you—wait." The Bishop by "God's own good time" means, of course *the* Church's own good time—which is long a-coming.

Again; his "divine institution" taken about by the "Bishop of Mississippi," in slow coaches, comes at last to find its work done by the "inventions of man."

May 31—Preached next day in the "Church of the Messiah," and confirmed *two* persons.

The Church building being yet unfinished, was not consecrated. The congregation is small but intelligent; nor is there hope of its being much larger. The ground seems for the present, preoccupied by the sects.

The "Bishop of Mississippi" puts a strict construction on the text "Beware of Dogs." He is at Hernando:

Wednesday, 6—Preached to a pretty full congregation. Confirmed one person. I was here much annoyed by a dog. People ought not to let their dogs accompany them to the house of God. It is a profanation of the place, as well as a disturbance of the Divine worship. This congregation is at a stand. There is no interest taken in the Church except by the Pastor and his family and one or two other persons.

Moreover, the dog is not a *rubrical* animal, anyhow.

Such was his statue under the temple dispensation, and the "Bishop of Mississippi" has formally and officially, in his robes and before the Convention, settled the matter. We remember once reading a story about the Scotch Kirk-goers, taking the guardians of their sheep-folds along with them to the Kirk. When the congregation, at a given signal, rose up for the benediction, there was such a lively *re-union* among the dogs the minister could not be heard. After many frustrations they hit on a plan to *cheat* the dogs by receiving the benediction sitting!

We may return to this document again, in case the weather remains so trying and the times dull.

COMMENCEMENT NOTICES.

The Annual Examination of the Students in the Centenary Institute will commence on Friday the last day of June, and will continue until the following Wednesday, which is Commencement Day. The Commencement Sermon will be preached on the intervening Sabbath. At the close of the exercises on Wednesday, the 5th July, the Literary Address will be delivered by Wm. A. Chambers, Esq., of Russell county, Alabama.

A. H. Mitchell, Pres't.

Centenary College of Louisiana.

The Annual Examination and Commencement Exercises of this Institution will begin on Monday, 17th, and close on Wednesday, 26th of July.

The Examination of the Preparatory Department will take place on Monday and Tuesday (17th, 18th). Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (19th, 20th, 21st) will be devoted to the Examination of the Regular College Classes.

On Sabbath, 23d, the Rev. Dr. Stanton, President of Oakland College, Miss., will deliver the Commencement Sermon.

The joint Board of Trustees and Visitors will convene on Monday, 24th. Exhibition of the Preparatory School in the evening of the same day, at candle-lighting.

Tuesday, 25th, the Literary Societies will hold their Annual Celebration; at which time they will be addressed by the Hon. C. Roselius. Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association in the afternoon—Orator of the occasion, C. T. Dunn, Esq.

Wednesday, 26th—Commencement; Addresses by the Graduating Class; Baccalaureate Address and Conferring of Degrees.

It is earnestly hoped that the State Visiting Committee, Visiting Committees of the Patronizing Conferences, and the Examining Committee may be punctual in attendance. The friends of learning, and the public generally, are cordially solicited to be present on the occasion.

W. H. Scales,
Sec. of Faculty P. T.

Jackson, La., June 18, 1854.

The Annual Meeting of the Joint Board of Centenary College will be held at Jackson, La., on the 24th of July, 1854.

W. H. Watkins, Sec'y.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MODERN PREACHING.

The power of the modern pulpit, compared with the primitive and apostolical, is not proportionate to its numerical strength and auxillary forces. The ministry in every subsequent age has outnumbered that of the apostolical by thousands; but its fruits have not been proportionate to this superiority. In every age of Christianity the pulpit has gathered increasing facilities and aids in the performance of its functions. Literature, science and art—all the advancements of civilization, have befriended the Gospel, and placed themselves in the attitude of allies to the chief means of its promulgation. With these aids and facilities, almost unknown in the first preaching of the Gospel, modern preaching has fallen behind in its comparative results. Twelve, or possibly twenty, men there have been in every generation who have been instrumental in the conversion of as many souls as were the same number of apostles and evangelists in the first century of our era. It cannot be shown certainly, but we think it not improbable, that modern preachers may be pointed out who have had as many immediate seals to their ministry as any of the inspired college could count to theirs.

If we confine our parallels to Methodism, Wesley and Whitfield can be considered scarcely inferior to Paul and Peter in the aggregate conversions witnessed by them. Many of our early American preachers would furnish us with similar results. Later evangelists have numbered their thousands. Even now, Caughey is almost weekly adding hundreds to triumphs already swelled beyond tens of thousands. The lesser lights and the comparatively unknown, in hundreds of instances, have almost, if not altogether, reached apostolical success. There are those who come up yearly from their circuit toils, leaving behind them hundreds of epistles to tell the history of their successes. Whilst there are individual examples of apostolical success, it must be admitted, as respects the whole, that modern preaching falls far below the power of the primitive pulpit. We are disposed to admit that the actual results of modern preaching are equal—even greater than in the days of an inspired ministry; and that a larger proportion of labor is now exhausted upon the discipline and conservation of the harvested field, than in the time of St. Paul. But these admissions do not weaken the conclusion. With the present numerical force of the ministry; with the vantage ground which the pioneering of eighteen centuries gives us; with the aids of a mature and wide-deed civilization; and with the cooperation of education and literature, the present should almost infinitely outstrip the march of the primitive pulpit. Its aggression and successes are not proportionate. They may equal, and even exceed, actually; but this is not enough; the excess should bear a just proportion to increased and accumulating facilities; which it does not.

To account for the inferior power of modern preaching, the advantages of an *inspired* ministry, which the primitive pulpit had, and which the modern has not, have been adduced. This can not fully meet the case. The ministry of the Apostles embraced a wider range of functions than that of subsequent times. The pulpit then was a fountain of revelation, as well as of exposition and persuasion. Besides the Old Testament Scriptures, which were presented on their own Divine authority, the text books of the first preachers were for the most part unwritten, and it pertained to them not only to preach the Gospel, but to complete and systematize its truths. An inspired ministry under these circumstances was a necessity. The period of inspiration seems to have terminated with this necessity—probably with the Apostles themselves. From that time, furnished with a complete, well-authenticated body of revelation, the proper functions of the preacher no longer required plenary inspiration, nor the power of miracles. To the Bible he was to add nothing; he was to take nothing from it. To enforce it upon the faith and acceptance of the world, was the extent of his commission. If the uses and advantages which accrued to the apostolical ministry, from inspiration, were confined to functions, exclusively its own and foreign to the preacher proper an[illegible] times, it follows that the possession of inspiration in the one case, and the absence of it in the other, does not at all account for a comparative and proportionate difference of power. As incumbents of the apostolical office, and as the supplementary channels of an unfinished revelation, the Apostles were inspired in the fullest sense of the term; but that this peculiar inspiration was carried into those pulpit functions which have descended to the present age, remains to be proved. For aught that can be shown to the contrary, the modern pulpit, in its true and guaranteed sphere, is as much inspired as the pulpit proper of St. Paul. The results of the former, in many instances, have been marked with the same power and demonstration that characterized the latter. The pulpit set up in apostolical times was instituted for all time, and the same blessings of spiritual vitality and success belong to it of right in every age. To see it in its true light, it must be eliminated from the incidents of inspiration and apostleship. These have passed away, but that remains intact in its functions and privileges. The elements of its power have been the same in every period of its history. These have never been inspiration nor miracles; but God in his Word and Spirit. The promise of Christ, "Lo I am with you alway," is the pulpit's peculiar benediction of all time; designed for its possession, not less in modern than in primitive times, and all of its triumphs have flowed from this source. If its legitimate function were reached by inspiration of any kind, it must have been the same that affects them now—that moving of the Holy Ghost which constitutes a Divine call to preach the Gospel. This may be regarded as the extent of pulpit inspiration; and this belongs as much to the present as the apostolic age. The modern preacher is as truly called as was St. Paul; and whatever advantage accrue from this source, must attach equally to both.

If this reasoning is inconclusive, we can safely abandon it for another position. If inspiration ever belonged to the pulpit proper in any other than this last sense, and it had been essential to its success, it would not have been withdrawn. The same may be assumed of the continuance of miracles in the Church. They were necessary for certain purposes at the time, but their withdrawal indicates that we can now do quite as well, if not better, without them. The conclusion is warranted by the fact; but its correctness, if our purpose required it, might be shown upon other grounds. The possession of inspiration, then, in one case, and the absence of it in the other, does not account for the proportionate feebleness of modern preaching.

Should it be insisted upon to the contrary, this solution can not possibly come to our assistance in a comparison of the present with the proximate past. Contemporaneous preaching has, on the whole, less vigor and power than the preaching of half and a quarter of a century ago. Here, on the score of inspiration, both stand upon the same ground; and something else must be resorted to in order to account for the difference.

That the different phase of human society, opinion, education, and human nature itself, with which the modern pulpit has to deal, is more against its success than another phase of the same things was against the Apostles or our forefathers, can not safely be assumed. We have a juster appreciation of our own difficulties, but it is not likely that they are greater than those which have surrounded the pulpit in other times. It has always battled against the same errors and opposition in part; and where they have not been the same, the exchange has not been in favor of the past, but rather against it. The cause must be sought in the pulpit itself; in those who are the incumbents of its responsibilities and the stewards of its privileges. The institute itself is diseased—a wasting consumption is at its vitals. Palsy has stricken it in its march. Its life is one of languor—its progress is one of lameness.

Those who have attempted the diagnosis, have located the derangement variously; taken altogether, they have perhaps arrived at a large amount of truth. Literary qualifications, spiritual attainments, and manner of delivery, comprise the fields which these explorers have chiefly canvassed. In the first, the pulpit of the present day has never been excelled. Its literary and educational qualifications are at least as proportionate to the demand as they have ever been. It may sorely feel the want of them, but not more than at any time since the days of the Apostles. The times may demand a ministry of more thorough mental discipline, and of more extensive intellectual resources; but this demand is as nearly such as it has ever been. They who ascribe the comparative inefficiency of the pulpit to ignorance, must be mistaken. The evil of ignorance is not new under the sun; it has existed of old. In the second, we may possibly fall behind; but this is doubtful. We believe there is as much spirituality now in the Church, as at any period of its history. That type of spirituality which makes up the staple of the believer's attainments, is largely possessed by the orthodox ministry. Its *subjective* power on the inner life will compare favorably with that of other generations. In these things we praise the past just as we eulogize the dead; we deal our strictures upon the present just as we indiscriminately belabor living men. When looked at with impartiality and candor, the dead are no better than the living; the present is just as good as the past; probably something better. In the third, there is a greater difference; but it is extremely problematical whether, after balancing the advantages and disadvantages of extemporaneous and written sermons, we shall find in the result the solution we are seeking. There is a great deal of powerless extemporizing. There are a few who read effectively. It is clear, there may be eminent success in both modes; equally clear that there is a great deal of dullness in both. The charge of comparative feebleness lies more heavily against a reading ministry; but it also lies with fearful weight against the extemporizing. The extemporaneous pulpit is less powerful now. The results of these respective modes are inferior. Whilst this view of the subject does not lessen the superiority of extemporaneous preaching, it shows the *modes* of preaching do not unravel the difficulty. This is rather a collateral thread, not immediately connected with the warp and woof of our inquiry. Whatever may be the merits of these respective modes, it can not be denied that the success of either is dependant upon qualifications extrinsic of itself. In any view of the subject, the barrenness of the pulpit can not be attributed to want of the extemporaneous element; and if it could be, its absence would remain to be accounted for, which, so far as we can see, leaves the matter precisely where it was before.

Upon the palpable inadequacy of all these we propose a cause which, if no better, is at least more satisfactory to ourselves: *the unbelief of the ministry*. Its want of *objective* faith in the divine institution, and special spiritual blessings of the pulpit, and in the cardinal doctrines which it is commissioned to urge upon the belief of the world. Faith in itself and faith in its doctrines, is that essential which lies under and back of every thing else. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

A living ministry, vocal of Gospel truth, is the chief, divinely-appointed instrument of evangelizing the world, and to it inheres so much of special spiritual power as is requisite for the accomplishment of this end. The tendency of these times is to skepticism upon this point. Hence the pulpit, in the estimation of its occupants, has lost its high, independent position, and is ranked only as one amongst other means; its fellowship, if not subordinate, is no more than that of equality. In many instances precedence is given to education, to the distribution of Bible and Tract literature, and to single and exclusive projects of moral reform. Judging from the custom which obtains of filling our Colleges, Schools, and Editorial chairs with the marrow of the ministry, the subordination of the pulpit to these is self-confessed. Not a few ordained preachers practically avow that their usefulness is greater out of the pulpit and pastorate than in them. As things are now tending, the time seems to be approaching when the pulpit shall be degraded from even an equivocal peerage; when its divine identity shall be lost in this human miscellany; and when the ministry, with the simplicity of a Dogberry, shall write Ichabod upon its own stronghold. Whatever may be the value of all other instrumentalities, we hold that they are essentially different from a living, speaking ministry—subordinate to it in the relation of auxiliaries. The Gospel reveals God; the pulpit is the vocal, sympathetic, persuasive revelation of the Gospel. As such, it has a peerless individuality, marked by the divinity of its institution and its own peculiar benediction; an individuality distinctive and eminent from the time of the Apostles to the present period.

In like manner as we have eliminated it from the incidents of inspiration, miracles and apostleship of other times, we must disintegrate it from every thing that is merely auxiliary to it now. The want of this discrimination, and disbelief of the truth which it evolves, has led not unfrequently to the abandonment of the pulpit for other fields of benevolent labor, and caused a partial and divided occupancy, which has marred its character and crippled its efficiency. The ministerial call is determined very much by our views of the pulpit. If the latter has nothing in it pre-eminent and distinctive, the former has just as little. If the pulpit may be lawfully wedded and amalgamated with other institutions, the ministerial vocation is nothing more than a call to the paternity of its hybrid deliverances. Faith in the pulpit as a divine institute would correct these evils, whilst it would arm the preacher with a moral power that would be invincible. It would restrain him to the citadel, and to the artillery which Heaven has mounted upon its bulwarks. It would lead him to attach a definite and present sense to the words of Jesus, "Lo I am with you alway."

Much as we hesitate to express it, we honestly avow the conviction, that there is in the modern ministry a growing relaxation of stringent orthodoxy. The pulpit holds some of the essentials of Christian revelation with a tamer grasp than formerly. It may not be disbelief, but it is a subdued tone not many steps removed from skepticism. In public sentiment, in those currents that ebb and flow around the base of the pulpit, may be heard the murmurs of a startling infidelity. There is a loosening, a gradual giving way from beneath, that threatens a land slide of orthodoxy—a crevasse of its firmest embankments. If our creed is drying up at the root, must it not have *commenced* drying at the top? Whilst it must be confessed that the majority of Christians act as if a universal atonement and the perdition of ungodly men were figures rather than realities; we are forced to the more humiliating acknowledgment, that the voice of the ministry, in too many instances, indicates that it is giving out the expiring throes of the faith once delivered to the saints. An evangelical charity has, to some extent, degenerated into latitudi[illegible] This, in part, may be the secret [illegible] dut-

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tenance which characterizes the pulpit to-day. The tolerance which gave to the orthodox the right hand of brotherhood has unconsciously grown into a fellowship of their errors. Whilst we have been [illegible] with heretics, we have been feeding heresy. Whether this is the cause of unbelief, or only in part, is not [illegible] There is an overwenning fastidiousness in denouncing the more severe truths of the pulpit; a morbid delicacy in pressing their logical conclusions, and a sensitiveness in their personal application which is a weakened conviction of their [illegible] Whilst its catechisms and text-books are changed, the pulpit is not without its [illegible] modified theology. There is in it the heart of unbelief in departing from the living God." This is one of the marked distinctions between modern and primitive preaching. The Apostles, and the preachers of a century ago, believed what they preached. There was no giving way upon any point great or small. Around such doctrines as "that Christ died for all, and that all are dead;" "he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned," they concentrated all the vigor of their mental and emotional being. They believed them, believed them strongly; and they preached zealously, powerfully. In ministry cultivate a vivid perception, cherish a wide, deep, absorbing conviction the truth of these fundamental doctrines, there will be an earnestness and a decision in their words that few can withstand. These will inspire a zeal before which manuscript sermons will be scattered like chaff before the march of a whirlwind. The [illegible] horsed upon the fiery ardor of a faith like this, will break from the trammels which have so long environed it, and arouse the slumbering world by its fresh and burning utterance.

Woodman.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

Dayton Mission—Ala. Conf.

To the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, *Assistant Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

Dear Brother—It becomes my duty to report the state of the Dayton Mission of the Alabama Conference.

The Dayton Mission is, I think, in a healthy condition, although I can not call it very prosperous, yet there is good attendance at the most of my appointments. At two of the appointments where there are Churches or houses prepared for the purpose, I have large congregations, who listen to the Word with great interest.

I got to the Mission the first of January, found all the appointments on my plan, and have kept them up until now with one exception—that the appointment at Col. Crop heads, had been taken by a Baptist preacher. So you see our Baptist friends will have some of the fruit of our labor, though it is among the negroes, yet I thought to myself it would have looked a little better if a friend had got out into the forest and cut and hewed his own timber, especially as there is room in this thickly populated country for all to work.

I now have eleven appointments, at which I preach once in four weeks, but have to preach altogether on the Sabbath, which gives me three appointments every Sunday but one. It is a tax upon my strength, heretofore, by the blessing of God, I have been able to bear. The drawback upon this arrangement is, one can not do his work well when it has to be done in such a hurry. There are 178 members on this Mission; thirteen have joined this year; one has been returned out; three dropped; two have professed to find peace in believing; twenty-one children have been baptized; a great many children are regularly catechised, and the ready manner they answer the questions in the Catechism, show they have not been neglected by my predecessors on the Mission. I look to this department of our work as the more important part, as it is laying the foundation of piety and religion in riper years.

Yes, to the young and rising generation we look for a Church when the present membership shall have passed away.

I have said there has been two conversions on the Mission, and as there was something rather peculiar in the case of one of them, I will state the facts connected with it and leave others to make their own comments: After preaching at Col. DuBose's plantation, I opened the door of the Church for the reception of members, and stated I did not wish any one to join unless they had fully made it up in their minds to make a lifetime business of it. One man came forward, who, as I was informed by the overseer, was one of the worst stutterers in the world, and on my next visit to that place, I held a class meeting. When this man's name was called, he came forward and told his experience without a stutter on his tongue. He got religion in the woods. Sometime before day, his overseer had well nigh whipt him for being absent that morning, before learning the cause. I had been there twice since; he is still rejoicing in hope of the glory of God, and I sincerely trust, is truly a converted man. There are a great many on the Mission that seem to be anxiously seeking religion, and I hope they will shortly find the pearl of great price.

I will conclude by saying I find it a secret pleasure to offer to the negro the benefits of the Gospel of our salvation.

I ask an interest in the prayers of the friends of Missions.

Jesse Ellis.

June 17, 1854.

An Ugly Customer.—A little girl about four years of age, residing in Centre Bridgton, in Maine, having been apparently out of health for some time, and troubled with a bad cough, on Sunday last her mother gave her a lobelia emetic; soon after which she vomited up a *black snake!* A physician was called, and the child is now doing well. The snake was covered with a scaly substance, was about as large around as a lady's finger, and was eighteen inches in length. It was alive when ejected. How long it had been in the stomach is unknown, but probably was swallowed in water when it was very small, as, for some time past, the health of the child had been wasting away. [Portland State of Maine.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—lly Rev. D. L. Watkins, May 39th, Mr. CHARLES A. WILLIAMS and Miss MARGARET E. CLOWER; all of Bastrop, La.

June 12th, by same, Rev. GEO. W. EVANS, of the Louisiana Conference, and Miss MARY H. CLOWER, of Bastrop, La.

In Black Hawk, Miss., June 21st, by Rev. J. Nicholson, Mr. P. P. JONES and Miss MARY A. BALL: all of Black Hawk.

OBITUARY:

DEATH OF MRS. ANDREW.

It is with extreme sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. LEONORA, the beloved wife of our much afflicted friend, Bishop Andrew. This took place on the 10th inst., at Oxford, the residence of the Bishop. It has made his hearth desolate, and turned his home into a "house of mourning." After several years of infirm health, this excellent lady, fitted by natural endowments and careful cultivation to grace the domestic circle in the highest walks of social life, has been removed to the better society of the heavenly world. We beg the indulgence of our bereaved friend, for making public a few paragraphs from a private letter giving us information of this mournful event. He says: "You will remember my great anxiety to leave Columbus I have rarely spent a more unhappy fortnight; I felt that public duty seemed to call me to remain, while the claims of a sick family, and especially the condition of my beloved wife, feeble and sick as I knew her to be, urged my return. When I reached home, I found her health worse than I anticipated, though she was able to be out of bed. I arrived at home on Saturday morning, and on Wednesday night my brother, H. H. Andrew, died of dysentery after three days' illness. When I returned home from his dying couch I found my beloved wife struggling with the same disease. From the beginning I had but little hope, owing to her long continued prostration. She gradually sunk under the power of disease, until Saturday last. She conversed but little during her sickness, and was frequently rather flighty, as she was incessantly under the influence of powerful opiates; yet frequently a short exclamation would escape her lips, as "bless the Lord oh my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name!" Once when I spoke to her she said, "yes, I love God, and trust in him, and want to go to him when I die." The last word which she was heard to articulate was, "almost home." My precious Leonora was a desponding, doubting, Christian; never confident, but conscientious in the discharge of her duties. Her piety was quiet and unobtrusive. She loved the house of God and the class room, though but rarely able to visit them for months, in consequence of sore and almost uninterrupted affliction. Indeed she had been for many years the child of affliction. And what more should I say of my loved and lost one, as a wife devoted almost beyond example. Indeed the main study of her life seemed to be to promote my happiness. My society seemed to be almost the light of her existance; hence my long absence fell with agonizing weight upon her. Yet she never whispered one word of hinderance to me. She was kind to all, and especially the poor, who never went empty from her door. Indeed she was always ready to encourage me to every work of benevolence and kindness. In the very difficult and responsible relation of step-mother, I regarded her as a model; her only fault was too much indulgence. Yet she succeeded in governing my young children by the influence of her kindness and gentleness; and I think few step-mothers have ever been more affectionately regarded than she was by my children. As a mistress, she was humane, kind and considerate; and those who witnessed the deeply affected group of her servants who pressed about her dying couch, or about the coffin to catch a last look at the calm and placid countenance of their much loved and honored mistress, would have needed no further comment upon her character in that relation. Her own children and mine have lost one of the best of mothers; but oh, who can estimate my loss? My home is desolate. The future for earth seems dark and cheerless. Yet the Lord hath done it, and I know it is right. My soul is sad, very sad; yet faith points to a city which hath foundations. In my Father's house I know there are many mansions, and in some of those bright mansions, I shall meet the loved ones who have gone before me."—*S. C. Advocate.*

General Intelligence.

THE ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election held yesterday for the ordinance to subscribe $1,500,000 to the stock of the Pontchartrain and Mobile Railroad:

PRECINCTS	FOR.	AGAINST
First	83	323
Second	106	174
Third	80	340
Fourth	68	304
Fifth	92	324
Sixth	153	344
Seventh	208	275
Eighth	178	157
Ninth	134	65
Tenth	424	25
Eleventh	732	17
Twelfth	422	28
Thirteenth	463	95
Fourteenth	142	
Fifteenth	984	12
Sixteenth	468	1
Seventeenth	183	1
Eighteenth	1023	16
Nineteenth	120	18
Twentieth	567	10
Twenty-first	339	1
Twenty-second	53	470
Twenty-third	94	271
Total	7001	3292
Majority	3709	

MORTUARY.—The following is the report of interments in the different cemeteries of the city, for the week ending on Sunday, June 25, 6 o'clock, P. M. The Catholic Cemetery No. 1, which reported 8 last week, has made no report this week:

Protestant, Girod street	6	Catholic No. 2	10
Odd Fellows' Rest	3	St. Vincent de Paul	22
Cypress Grove, No. 1	4	Lafayette, 4th District	36
" " 2	10	Hebrew, Lafayette	1
Charity Hospital	14		
St. Patrick's	43	Total	170

The number of interments for the three previous weeks were: June 4, 194; 11, 184; 18, 189.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A young man, named Parker Andrews, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hall & Rodd of this city, lost his life on Sunday at Bayou des Allemendes, whither he had gone on a pleasure excursion in the Opelousas cars, in company with several of his comrades, by the upsetting of a small boat made in the shape of an Indian canoe, in which himself and a young man named Pitcher were paddling around in the bayou. When the boat capsized, a skiff left the shore and went to the assistance of the young men. Pitcher was rescued, but as Andrews was being taken in the boat he suddenly and most unaccountably sank into the water, and has not since been seen. It is supposed that he was dragged under by an alligator. He was a very estimable young man, about 20 years of age.

PETRIFIED.—An Indian agent named Vaughn, who has traveled extensively in the Northwest, says that in one region of the country north of Utah everything is inclined to petrification. Logs of wood, limbs, vegetables, and once animals, might be seen turning into rock. A tortoise by the shore that would weigh 400 pounds; also birds, fishes, and animals. He has with him several eagle quills, petrified and perfect, also the hand of a human curious specimens of wood and stone.

A GOOD REBUKE.—Theodore Parker, Phillips & Co., of Boston, constituted themselves into what they term a vigilance committee, and passed resolutions recommending the different towns of the Commonwealth to omit the usual celebrations on the 4th of July, and toll the bells in honor of Tony Burns, Esq. They sent one of their circulars to Marblehead, which was returned to them with the following endorsement:

The Selectmen, after a glance at the infamous suggestions contained in the within circular, have deemed it unworthy of notice, and return it to the source from whence it came.

WM. KNIGHT, JOHN ADAMS,
GEO. KNIGHT, SIMON STONE,
BENJAMIN BROWN.

Marblehead, June 14.
Good for Marblehead!

GEN. QUITMAN AND THE FILIBUSTERS.—An article appeared in the Washington Union some days since, in which a friend of Gen. Quitman alluded to the attempt to connect him with the alleged filibustering movements against Cuba. This article has induced Gen. Quitman to send to the Hon. Wiley P. Harris the following significant despatch:

New Orleans, June 14.—Tell the editor of the Union that no man is authorized to speak for me but myself. Publish this.

J. A. QUITMAN.

THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES RECIPROCITY TREATY.—*Quebec*, June 17.—The Quebec papers of to-day give a synopsis of the Elgin treaty, in the settlement of the Fishery question, which has been agreed upon at Washington, the substance of which is as follows:

Article 1st throws open the British American fisheries, excepting those of New Foundland, the mouths of rivers and the salmon, shad and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article 2d gives the British a right to American fisheries to the 36th parallel.

Article 3d provides for the free exchange of certain commodities, among which are enumerated flour and all kinds of breadstuffs, cotton, cheese, butter, tallow, lard, all kinds of coals, pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice and manufactured tobacco.

Article 4th throws open the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals to American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to admit British vessels to their canals.

Article 5th provides the manner and mode of ratification of treaty.

Article 6th provides for including New Foundland in the rights of the treaty, if she should consent.

A NEW SECTIONAL MOVEMENT.—The Western papers are clearly becoming tired of the eternal distinctions of North and South, so often produced in political debates at Washington and elsewhere, now-a-days. A St. Louis paper asks, in all seriousness, whether it is "not time that the Western States were admitted into the Union?" It claims that the very existence of the great and powerful West is ignored and lost sight of in the sport of these "petty contending factions."

True it is, that the West cares little for the ridiculous disputes concerning the political morality of slaveholding, which are used as levers to move the masses of the people of the more Eastern States. Iowa, Illinois and Indiana laugh at the factious violence of Massachusetts or South Carolina. They have a higher destiny to work out, and have no time to lose, and no inclination to lose it, in indulging childish jealousies such as creep into the political issues of older communities—older, but scarcely stronger.

In the great proviso hubbub of 1847–50, it was the voice of the great West which commanded peace, and it was the example of the central Western States which enforced it.

But the paper we allude to, not content with claiming for its section of the Union a recognition to respect and attention, seeks in ignoble imitation of the vary disputes it condemns, to mark out a strictly Western policy in behalf of which to labor. It exaggerates "the millions lavished on the seaboard" to contrast them with the "paltry Congressional appropriations to the West." It complains of the discontinuance of Western post-offices in the latest schedule from the Postal Department. It charges the Secretary of the Interior with suffering the act of Congress providing for the immediate purchase of Indian titles, to sleep an entire year, without official action. It remarks that the Secretary of State "having made the land ring with his demand for the release of Koszta, has quietly replied to the complaints of Western citizens in like troubles abroad, that he could do nothing for them." And, rising higher in the scale of denunciation, it alleges that the "resident has threatened a veto of the Homestead bill—the only measure of intrinsic importance to the West which had a prospect of a passage through Congress. This impassioned rehearsal of local wrongs is concluded with a hope that the West shall rally to the support of a Western champion, under whose invincible leadership "the present pirate watchwords" of a North and a South shall become obsolete in the land.

The paper from which we quote is the St. Louis Democrat, and the "champion" whom it indicates is of course the redoubtable Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Let us see how this new sectional movement will progress. [Albany Argus.

The Portsmouth Journal, under the head of traditionary sketches, publishes the following account of a model jury of the olden time:

"About eighty years ago a man came to his end by a casualty at the Island of Shoals, and a coroner from Portsmouth visited the island to make an inquest. Twelve jurors were summoned from those who were first met with, and directed to sit on the body. They went into the house, and soon some of them returned, and informed the coroner that he would hold but *six!* They were again instructed and sent in. They reported that he was drowned. They were again sent back for further investigation. In due time they returned with the report that they had notched on one stick all his good deeds they could find, and on another all his bad ones. The latter numbered most, and therefore they gave their verdict that he had gone to the wicked place. One of his good qualities was reported to be, that he could carry a can of flip at arm's length around the island, and not spill a drop."

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—We have just received a visit from Mr. Edward Pepper, a reporter of the N. Y. Times, who details, so far as he can, under the suffering of wounds, the following atrocious outrage: He was in the vicinity of South Ferry, in Stone street, a place inhabited chiefly by Irishmen, when the cry arose among a crowd of them there assembled: "This is one of them!" "A Know Nothing," etc.; and he was knocked down with a loaded whip-handle, and beaten severely in the head and body, and would have been killed if it had not been for the exertions of some fifteen policemen; Officer Sheen suffering also from his close proximity with the victim. The attack was made upon Mr. Pepper because the mob supposed him to be a "Know Nothing," as they said. But the victim did not happen this time to be an American, but an Irish Catholic. We mention this fact to shew that not only was this foreign mob brutal to the last degree, but so blindly furious as to mistake one of their own countrymen for a supposed political opponent.

Several others were also beaten at the same spot during the afternoon. The mob in question watched the ferry for victims during the afternoon, and made assaults only equaled in their violence by their cowardice. Where is the Police that should prevent things? The Police, we are informed, fought well, and even desperately, but surely there could be a prevention for these outrages. This matter is of such fearful significance that it will not be suffered to rest. If Americans are to be murdered for a political creed by foreigners, in their own country, our society is at an end. We must have a thorough reform, and justice as summary as terrible. [N. Y. Tribune.

The Chinese are said to have labored for centuries under great embarrassment for not knowing how to make a barrel. They could make the staves, and set them up and hoop them in; they could make the heads and put one of them in; and, indeed, with the help of a man inside, they could put the second in; but how to get the man out after the barrel was headed up, that was a problem they could not solve.

In China, if a young man is not married by the time he is twenty, he is drummed town. No place for bachelors among the *fum*."

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Orizaba arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence from that port to the 22d instant.

The most important item of news contained in the papers is the announcement of the sudden death by cholera of Madame Henriette Sontag, Countess de Rossi, which took place in the city of Mexico on the morning of the 18th. The Vera Cruz papers merely announce the fact, and as we have not received our exchanges from the city of Mexico, we are not able to give the particulars of the demise of this renowned "divinity of song." It appears, however, that the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" had been announced at the "Oriente" theatre—the audience had assembled, and that at the hour fixed for the curtain to rise the manager appeared and, stating that Madame Sontag had been taken suddenly ill, postponed the performance and closed the theatre. On the following day she died.

Mexico appears to be enjoying tranquility, with the exception of an occasional skirmish in the South between Alvarez and the Government troops. An account is given of one of these "bush-fights" between 300 men on each side, in which it is stated, after fighting two hours, the Government troops were victorious, having killed one of the enemy's men and taken two prisoners, who were immediately shot as traitors.

Santa Anna's birth-day, the 13th inst., was celebrated with immense enthusiasm throughout the country. And his Serene Highness signalized the return of his natal day by a kingly act of kindness—he pardoned all the soldiers in the army who were undergoing punishment for trivial offences, and all deserters.

The locusts have made their appearance in the States of Oajaca and Vera Cruz, and are causing great damage—they appear to be more ruthless in their invasion and less acceptable to the Mexicans than were the Yankees in 1846.

The corner-stone of the monument to be erected to Santa Anna in Cordova was laid on the 13th with great pomp.

Gen. Ampudia has been raised to the dignity of commander in the national order of Guadalupe.

The cholera is raging in Mexico, and on the 12th a grand procession was formed and marched through the streets to a cathedral dedicated to "Our Lady of the Remedies," to implore Heaven for ruin, the scarcity of which is supposed to be the cause of the unhealthy condition of the city.

Texas Items.

We learn from the Clarksville Standard of the 27th ult., that on the 13th ult., Mr. Wm L. Harper was killed by one Jesse C Russell in Hopkins county. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension and delivery of Russell to the Sheriff of Hopkins county. Said Russell is described as being five feet ten inches high; black hair, inclined to curl; black eyes, heavy black beard; about thirty-three years old; will weigh 165 or 170 pounds; one of his wrists is crooked and he is said to be very quick.—[Galveston Times.

MORE KILLING.—We extract the annexed account of the killing of Milton P. Mize by A. E. Howell, from a letter received from Groce's Retreat, under date of the 10th instant.

"On Monday, the 14th inst., a man of the name of Milton P. Mise was killed by A. E. Howell. They appeared very friendly, until a few minutes before the horrid deed was committed. The only cause of the melancholy difficulty was *Liquor. Both of the parties were intoxicated.* Howell was acquitted by the Magistrate, on the ground that he was acting in self-defence. [Galveston News.

WEATHER, CROPS, RIVERS, &C.—The weather continues almost insufferably hot, notwithstanding the strong wind, accompanied with rain, with which we were visited a few mornings since. The little breeze which we now have is from the North-East, bringing with it legions of mosquitoes.

At last accounts, the Brazos river was falling slowly. It had been over its banks, in the neighborhood of Washington, but, we suppose, not enough to do any very serious injury to the bottom farms.

The Huntsville item of the 17th inst. has the annexed paragraph:

"We have had such heavy rains in our section of country, lately, that the crops of cotton have suffered considerably. The river continues in good navigable order, and the upper counties are now well supplied with the necessaries of life."

The Houston Morning Star of the 21st inst. says:

"The corn crop in Harris county is very promising. The same can probably be said of most counties in the State."

We clip the following paragraphs from the Austin Times of the 10th inst.:

"We learn that the wheat crops in Williamson county and the counties above, exceed all previous calculations. They have two excellent flour mills in Williamson. We shall have domestic biscuit this year.

"Mr. Hawpe, Sheriff of Dallas county, reports the wheat crop in that section as having turned out good. The greater portion of the harvesting has been completed.

"The crops, coming from Houston by way of Waxeca, Brenham and Matson's, look tolerably well. The cotton is not forward, appearing generally to be a second planting, only a few inches high.

"On the Colorado the corn and cotton crops are looking remarkably fine.

"The late rains have rendered the prospects of a large yield of corn west of the Trinity almost certain.

"Millet is now being raised by many of our farmers. The present crop will be a good one.

"Irish potatoes have done well.

"This will be a good year for farmers, if appearances can be trusted."

The Texas Star, at Gilmer, gives the following account of the weather and farming prospects:

"Of late we have had a great deal of rain, accompanied with fearful winds, which have blown down a great many trees, to the great damage of our farmers. The season is evidently too wet for the farming interest. However, crops look finely upland, yet the bottoms are entirely too wet. We learn that the roads are in a bad condition, being torn up by the rain and obstructed by the fallen timber."

A NEW COLONY IN LIBERIA.—We have seen in some of our exchange papers mention made that the Ohio Colonization Society had bought a tract of land without the limits of the Republic of Liberia for the purpose of forming an "Ohio Colony." The facts, we believe, are these, as we find them in the Cincinnati Christian Advocate:

"Charles McMicken, Esq., of this city, in 1848, offered funds to Mr. Christy for the purchase of lands in Africa for an Ohio colony. To give an additional check to the slave trade, they carried on extensively at Grand Cape Mount and Galinas, it was proposed to make the purchase outside the limits of Liberia, and, if possible, to obtain one or both of these districts. By an additional offer of funds in England, and a smaller sum from Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Putnam, Ohio, the President of Liberia was enabled, in 1850, to purchase and annex to the republic both those regions. Subsequently, the Legislature of Liberia passed a bill authorizing a settlement to be made at Grand Cape Mount, but in consequence of the English offering $10 per head to the chiefs for laborers, to be shipped to the West Indies, a war broke out among the tribes to catch apprentices for Jamaica, and the place could not be settled. The Liberians are unable to make the defences, and erect the houses necessary for the security and comfort of emigrants, and the work must be delayed till the funds for this purpose can be raised in the United States.

PERHAM OUTDONE.—A tailoring firm in New York city advertise that they will give to every patron who purchase goods to the umount of three dollars, a sealed envelope, "containing a ring of some kind, varying in value from 25 cents to $100, which can be opened immediately after the purchase, and the article obtained."

ILL-PAID SERVICES.—A bill for changing the time for the annual meeting of Congress is now under discussion in the United States Senate. It is proposed to commence the long session on the first Monday in October, instead of in December; the professed object being to get through with the business of the session before the Summer months. Mr. Mason objects to the change, and thus states his reasons:

I am utterly unprepared to meet at an earlier day than now fixed by law. I fear that the only effect of it would be to prolong the short session, without at all diminishing the duration of the long session. It is the theory of our Government—and the practice of it—that our labors here at Washington are not to interfere with our private business.

The compensation which is given to members of Congress, as every body knows, can not be increased. I think it would be idle to attempt it. Every body equally knows that what they now receive is not a remuneration for their services. Why, then, I respectfully ask, should we run any risk of prolonging the time of our services here? We all have our occupations, and we are all obliged to abandon them to a very great extent. Certainly, gentlemen who come here from a great distance have to abandon them almost altogether.

I fear, therefore, if we adopt an earlier day for our meeting at the long session, we shall remain here just as long as we should if we met on the first Monday of December; and we know (the practice of both Houses of Congress proves it) that all the business of the session, if we mean by business the legislation—the actual voting—is, either at the long or short session, crowded into the last two or three weeks.

The logic of this is, says the New York Sun, that though members of Congress do not receive sufficient remuneration for *their services (?)*, and though the principal part of the work they perform is crowded into the last two or three weeks; yet members are so prodigal of their time, that they will, if they are allowed the opportunity, waste still more of it upon the country to their own personal loss! We submit, however, that the *services* of members are paid with profuse liberality; and that a majority do not consider that they are making ruinous sacrifices to a patriotic desire to serve their country, the long sessions are, we think, conclusive evidence. Mr. Mason might earn more money elsewhere, but his case, we fear, is one of the exceptions, not the rule.

The Baltimore Sun of the 16th has the following from its sagacious Washington correspondent "Ion:"

"I learn that one day last week seven hundred Germans, new immigrants, passed through Cincinnati on their way to Kansas. I am credibly informed that this is only one small party out of the many parties now on their way to Kansas and Nebraska, and that all these bodies, numerous in the aggregate, are but the advanced guard of an overwhelming foreign force.

When Col. Mennypenny was in Nebraska last year, he found there but three white men; soon there will be some hundreds of thousands, all anti-slavery men. It is time for the South to acknowledge that they never believed in the Nebraska bill as a benefit; and the North, now allecting to be so much agitated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, must acknowledge that the Nebraska bill is a bill for the enlargement of the area of abolitionism. All these settlers are to have the right of suffrage from the start. I have not heard positively who are to be the first governors of the twin territories.

"Many novel and startling events are passing around us, all tending to important results. Among them I notice the organization of a new political party, under Democratic and Whig auspices, which professes, as I learn, for I have not read their "bill of health," to come in upon principles of uncommon purity. Some fifty members of Congress have joined it. Many outsiders, of energy and influence, have become enrolled in it. If it is really a party based on principles of common sense and common honesty, it will deserve success. The country is prepared for such a political party. If, on the other hand, it is a sectional organization, it will perish almost at its birth. I learn, however, that its principles will be announced and its flag unfurled before the lapse of another month.

"The homestead bill will pass the Senate. The anti-Nebraska senators have determined to support it upon the ground that it is an antidote to the slavery clause of the Nebraska bill. It will give the country to free labor. A caucus was held by the Senators on the subject, at which it was agreed to take up the bill on Tuesday, or as soon as the vote on the vetoed Indigent Insane Bill can be taken, and keep it before the Senate till disposed of. Its passage will be forced on Saturday. Then both Houses will be ready to fix upon the third day of July for adjournment."

PATRICK HENRY'S SON.—The youngest son of Patrick Henry died not long ago, poor and alone, in a public house in Floyd county, Virginia. Recently the tavern keeper applied to the overseers of the poor for a special grant to indemnify him for boarding, funeral expenses, etc. This was refused on the ground that retrospective appropriations are unauthorized, and that it would be establishing improper precedent. I called to see the old man some months before he died: his given name was Nathaniel. He said he was young when his father died, but he remembered him perfectly, and was pleased to talk about him. His clothes were clean but not whole. There was evidently a struggle between his pride of ancestry and his present poverty. He has been teaching what is here called an old field school, for amusement, as he insinuated, but from necessity, as I knew. His health failing, he removed to a hotel in Jacksonville, and was kept by the host for a year or more, who presumed that some relatives or friends would defray his expenses. He died with dropsy of the chest, in a few moments after the operation of tapping had been performed by Dr. Stuart.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—Seamen are becoming more scarce at New York, and much difficulty is now experienced in shipping crews. Several ships for New York have been detained a week or ten days. The wages to Liverpool remain as last quoted, but as high as $50 to $60 advance money has been paid. The Government is now paying $12 per month, with $30 bounty.

WEST POINT CADETS.—*West Point*, June 17. The annual examination of the United States corps of cadets is expected to close to-day, and the corps will encamp next week. The graduating class numbers forty-six. This class entered the institution four years ago, with one hundred and ten members. This reduction in the numbers of a class during that period is not unusual; indeed, it may be remarked that a greater proportion of the original members of this class graduate than of most classes.

THE CLERK'S WIFE.—A merchant's clerk, of the Rue Hautoville, recently married. His master had a niece of Spanish birth, an orphan. She is not pretty, though very sensible and well informed. At the balls last winter, little or no attention was paid to her; indeed she seemed to attend them rather as a whim than from any inclination or amusement, as she seldom or never danced. But if she did not dance, she noticed much and listened to more. The clerk soon observed that the lady was only invited to dance when no other partner could be obtained. She herself had already noticed the same fact. Being a gallant man, he acted accordingly. The incidents that led to the *denouement* may be easily devined. In six weeks after his first dance with the fair Spaniard, he obtained her permission to ask her uncle for her hand in marriage. He, astonished, gave his clerk's proposal a very cool reception, and then had a long interview with his niece. Finally, however, all was arranged, and the lovers were married on a Tuesday. The Thursday after, at breakfast, Adeline said to her husband, who exhibited considerable chagrin at being compelled to return to the duties of his office thus early in the honeymoon—

"Very well, don't go there; go there no more!"

"My love, it is very easy to say so, but—"

"Easy to say, and easy to do, both. I have a million and a half. Nobody knows it but my uncle. I always made a point of forgeting it myself, because I wished to choose a really disinterested husband. There need be no more of it, if you do not wish it. Yet is, husband, that you neglect

A SINGULAR PERSONAGE.—"Rhoderick," the Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Star, gives the following account of a very singular personage:

There resides in Baltimore county, not far from our city, a very singular and extraordinary personage, who thus far has passed through life unobtrusively. His history yet remains to be written, and few, if any there is that could do it justice. He has lived the life almost of a hermit, seldom appearing outside the walls of his hermitage, except when special occasions require. There is a marked singularity in his dress, general appearance and manner. Though upon the turning point of fifty, he had remained a bachelor. Humble in his profession—being simply a repairer of clocks—he is proud, and looks down upon those of high rank and wealth with a degree of contempt. He is lord of his own castle, and inhabits it *solus*—has no friends, no companions, and wants none. He eschews women, considering them a useless expense, and a source of multifarious vexation. Wealth, to his philosophy, is an absorbing evil, and money in any shape, except so far as it contributes to higher enjoyments, mere dross.

This singular person has existed in the same hut, same locality, for many years, and still his nearest neighbors know him not. He spends only so much of his time at physical labor (mending clocks) as will procure a plain, scanty living, and obtain other requisites to mental enjoyment. He visits Baltimore about twelve times a year on foot, and then so arranging in point of time, that his entrance and exit are made in the night. His passion is books and culture. Though in seeming poverty, he has a well selected library of several hundred volumes, containing all the classics, besides other works. His visits to Baltimore are generally of a literary character, always taking home books of a rare quality.

To see him, the beholder would suppose he belonged to the ignorant, unlettered division of human nature. In this, however, the few who were fortunate enough to form his acquaintance, found themselves mistaken. Contrary to all expectations, he proved a scholar of superior finish, versed in the classics thoroughly, and master of Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, and many other languages, all acquired without a tutor. He is also familiar with the various sciences, accomplished in manner, address, etc. He converses freely, fluently, and sensibly, upon the most abstruse and complicated subjects; is well posted in politics, and knows the history of the past and current events accurately. He delights particularly in Oriental literature, and possesses a fund of information thereto. He professes alliance with no religion, and yet observes a code of scrupulous morality.

His best costume is extremely antiquated, parts of it having been in use probably twenty years, and all together, if put up at auction, would not command ten dimes. The casual observer would suppose him a poor mendicant, and feel inclined to extend the hand of charity to yet he is surmised to be comfortable in the world's lore, and proves himself enviably rich in all that appertains to a refined and highly cultivated intellect. His name I do not feel at liberty to mention at present. I have given you the outlines of a reality, which, up to this period, has probably never been thought of beyond the ordinary routine of life. The "Learned Blacksmith," John McDonogh, Peter the Hermit, and Stephen Girard, were not more peculiar than the hero of this brief epistle.

Within the past year he has mastered the the arts of stenography and phonography, and reads and writes them with ease.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.—We give this morning a highly important bill for the reorganization of the United States Navy, reported in the House of Representatives on Saturday, by Mr. Bocock, the able Chairman of the Naval Committee of that body, an early copy having been placed in our possession. The bill differs in detail, though not in principle, from that reported some time ago by Mr. Mallory in the Senate, and we understand is the result of a conference between the Committees of the two Houses and the Secretary of the Navy, held in the early portion of the session. From the cursory examination which we have been enabled to make, it appears to go very much in detail upon all the subjects connected with a thorough re-organization of the broken down and dilapidated institution.

The principal features of Mr. Bocock's bill are the establishment of a higher grade of officers than captains, namely, "flag officers;" a reduction in the whole number of officers, so as to leave as few idlers in the service as possible; a retired list; a board of reform; increased pay for sea service; stringent rules to prevent as far as possible continued leave of absence; promotion not to be based exclusively upon date of commission, but also upon general qualifications; and provisions for the meritorious discharge of seamen and inducements held out to them to re-enlist. The question of assimilated rank between officers of the navy and army is settled—a Judge Advocate is also provided. It is further provided that there shall be an increase of seamen and marines to the number of three thousand, whose pay is greatly increased, and inducements to good conduct and re-enlistments are made.

We learn that there is no doubt that the House of Representatives will concur in the proposition for a recess which has passed the Senate. The Homestead bill is to be made a party measure in the Senate, and will be passed as soon after the defeat of the Insane Land bill as convenient. There is a host of aspirants to the offices in the two new Territories, but the nominations will doubtless be withheld until certain administration schemes, including the Gadsden treaty, we presume, are quietly arranged. [N. Y. Herald.

LIEBIG.—Mr. Kinney, late Chargé d'Affaires to Turin, writes home from Genoa to his Newark Daily as follows:

"We have had recently an interesting visit from Prof. Liebig, the eminent German naturalist, who fills the Chemical Chair in the University at Munich, and whose works on agricultural chemistry have placed his name among those of the benefactors who have taught mankind how to make two blades grow where but one grew before. He received every practicable attention from our savants and the public authorities At Turin the patriot King did himself the honor to confer upon him the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which the Professor, in consideration of the delicate and respectful manner in which it was tendered, did not hesitate to accept; thus conferring upon the royal donor more than he gave—a title to notice in the memoirs of science. While here he expressed a desire to visit the United States, where he knew that his 'labors were fully appreciated,' at least by 'fellow-laborers.' Among these, the name of Professor Mapes, of New-Jersey, was mentioned complimentarily.

"It is worthy of mention, in this connection, that a Chemical Professor at Parma has recently succeeded in producing gas for illumination from various kinds of wool, which is said to be cheaper and purer than any now in use."

AN IMMENSE CYLINDER.—On Friday, at New York, 22 persons sat down to a lunch inside of the cylinder of the steamboat Metropolis, now being finished at the docks of the Novelty Works, for the Fall River Line. This enormous cylinder is 104 inches in diameter, working with 12 feet stroke. It is 13 feet and 8 inches in length, and 34,000 lbs. in weight. A horse and carriage passed through the cylinder several times without difficulty, and it is said it looked large enough for an omnibus to pass through. After the dinner was over 101 men stood in the cylinder without difficulty, and it could have held several more.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that a young son of Col. A. J. Donelson, Jr., of this parish, a lad about ten years of age, met with a serious accident on Wednesday evening last, by having a leg caught in the gearing of a corn mill and most shockingly mutilated, so much so that amputation, in all probability, will have to be resorted to. We sincerely condole with the afflicted parents in the maiming of a son, on whom they had centred bright hopes and anticipations of future usefulness. [Thibodaux Minerva.

The figured heads of the Territory of Florida, stolen, it is alleged, in 1839, by a Col. Armstrong, are turning up at last. Last year one of them was forwarded to Washington, and the fraud having been forgotten there, was paid, with interest, amounting to $2000. Subsequently two more have been sent, and an investigation ensuing, the bonds were found to be of the number stolen, and means are now being taken to recover the amount already paid, and arrest those who have knowingly engaged in perpetrating the cheat.

A BALLOON ACCIDENT IN AUSTRIA.—Mr. Godard, the aeronaut, was sent for to Vienna to make an ascension in honor of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria. On the day appointed for his aerial excursion, the weather was stormy and just at the hour fixed for the departure an absolute tempest of wind broke over the city, and raged so violently that the authorities asked him to postpone his ascension until the next day. Mr. Godard having consulted three gentlemen who were in the car with him, and having obtained their consent, determined not to disappoint the thousands of spectators assembled, and in consequence gave the word to let go. The balloon rose with extraordinary rapidity, and in less than five minutes was out of sight. Then leaving behind it towns, hills, valleys and rivers, it passed over Pressburg and the Carpathian mountains. After being in the air very nearly an hour, Mr. Godard attempted to effect his descent in a wooden island of the Danube; but the wind was so violent that the grappling irons broke away from the ground, and caught in one of the arms of an aged oak. Mr. Godard, however, so contrived matters that he got his three companions to the ground in safety, and then managed to bring down the balloon, though not without its being rent in four places by the branches of the tree. The travelers were then obliged to remain for the night in the car, sheltered to some extent from the severity of the weather. The balloon had passed over 30 French leagues (73 English miles) in 55 minutes. [Galignani's Messenger.

THE ENGLISH AT A TURKISH HAREM.—A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Constantinople under date of May —, says:

Visits to the Sweet Waters of Europe are now at an end, and the fashionables of the Turkish world will soon have to resort to the Sweet Waters of Asia at some distance up the Bosphorus, nearly opposite the Bentek. An amusing scene took place on Friday at the former spot. A gallant English gentleman was determined to address a few words to some fair inmate of the harem. He asked a friend to write down for him some complimentary phrases in the Turkish tongue, such as "You are very pretty," "I love you," and so on. Armed with this document, he visited the Sweet Waters, and, selecting the prettiest face he could find, he leaned in at the carriage window, and proceeded to favor the lady with the contents of the paper, which he drew from his waistcoat pocket. A shrill shriek from the eunuchs betrayed their horror at this audacity. They rushed up and attempted to drag him away. He resisted, and one of the guardians drew his sabre. Our countryman did the same, and the eunuchs fled in dismay. The lady within highly enjoyed the scene, and seemed much pleased at the discomfiture of her tyrants. In fact, the fair creatures are much more independent than of yore; the summary proceedings of former husbands are now impossible; and the ladies have no longer before their eyes the traditional terrors of the sack and the Bosphorus.

A REASONING FOX.—A certain hunter, who was one morning keeping watch in the forest, observed a fox cautiously making his approach towards the stump of an old tree. When sufficiently near, he took a high and determined jump on to the top of it; and, after looking around awhile, hopped to the ground again. After Reynard had repeated this knightly exercise several times, he went his way; but presently he returned to the spot, bearing a pretty large and heavy piece of dry oak in his mouth; and thus burdened, and it would seem for the purpose of testing his vaulting power, he renewed his leaps on to the stump. After a time, however, and when he found that, weighty an he was, he could make the ascent with facility, he desisted from further efforts, dropped the piece of wood from his mouth, and coiling himself upon the top of the stump, remained motionless as if dead. At the approach of evening, an old sow and her progeny, five or six in number, issued from a neighboring thicket, and, pursuing their usual track, passed near the stump in question. Two of her sucklings fell a little behind the rest, and just as they neared his ambush, Reynard, with the rapidity of thought, darted down from his perch upon one of them, and in the twinkling of an eye bore it in triumph on to the fastness he had so providently prepared before-hand. Confounded at the shrieks of her offspring, the old sow returned in fury to the spot, and, until late in the night, made repeatedly desperate attempts to storm the murderer's stronghold; but the fox took the matter very coolly, and devoured the pig under the very nose of its mother; which at length, with the greatest reluctance, and without being able to revenge herself on her crafty adversary, was forced to beat a retreat. [Lloyd's Scandinavian Researches.

UTILITY OF TEA.—In the life of most persons a period arrives when the stomach no longer digests enough of the ordinary elements of food to make up for the natural daily waste of the bodily substance. The size and weight of the body, therefore, begins to diminish more or less perceptibly. At this period tea comes in as a medicine to arrest the waste, to keep the body from wasting away so fast, and thus enable the less energetic powers of digestion still to supply as much as is needed to repair the wear and tear of the solid tissues. No wonder, therefore, that tea should be a favorite, on the one hand, with the poor, whose supply of substantial food is scanty, and, on the other, with the aged and infirm, especially of the feebler sex, whose powers of digestion and whose bodily substances have together begun to fail. Nor is it surprising that the aged female, who has barely enough of weakly income to buy what are called the common necessaries of life, should yet spend a portion of her small gains in purchasing her ounce of tea. She can live quite as well on less common food when she takes her tea along with it; while she feels lighter, at the same time more cheerful, and fitter for her work, because of the indulgence. [Chemistry of Common Life.

A PERILOUS AERONAUTIC FEAT.—The ascent of Mr. Wise in his balloon, from the yard of the Crystal Palace, at New York, on the 9th inst., was very interesting. There was a great gathering on the occasion, of course. The inflation of the balloon took place in the Palace enclosure, outside the edifice, and was watched with much interest by the multitude. Punctually at the hour, the ropes were loosed and Mr. Wise soared away toward the clouds. A brisk western breeze was blowing, and he was borne rapidly toward the east. The remainder of his adventures the Tribune gives in his own words, from which it appears that he had a narrow escape; but he returned to the Palace in due season. The last that we have heard from the balloon was by way of telegraph, saying that it was seen at half-past 4 P. M. off Bridgeport, scudding rapidly eastward. Of course all who saw it believed Mr. Wise to be in it, and fears were expressed that he would be lost in the Sound or carried out to the ocean. But he says that he threw out his grapple, finding the balloon unmanageable, and he made a plunge of at least forty feet into the salt meadow, knocking out one of his teeth and slightly bruising his jaw. The balloon d

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

For the Methodist.—By Bayard Taylor.

I lie in the Summer meadows,
In the meadows all alone,
With the infinite sky above me,
And the sun on his mid-day throne.

The smell of the flowering grasses
Is sweeter than any rose,
And a million happy insects
Sing in the warm repose.

The mother lark that is brooding
Feels the sun on her wings,
And the deeps of the noonday glitter
With swarms of fairy things.

From the billowy green beneath me
To the fathomless blue above,
The creatures of God are happy
In the warmth of their Summer love.

The infinite bliss of Nature
I feel in every vein;
The light and the life of Summer
Blossom in heart and brain.

But darker than any shadow,
By thunder-clouds enferled,
The awful Truth arises,
That Death is in the world!

And the sky may beam as ever,
And never a cloud be curled,
And the sire be living odors;
But Death is in the world!

Out of the deeps of sunshine
The invisible bolt is hurled;
There's Life in the Summer meadows;
But Death is in the world!

[New York Tribune.

Thoughtless Extravagance.

This article, which we take from the Herald, applies to other latitudes besides New York:

We have on several occasions called attention to the rapid, thoughtless and fearful progress which the spirit of personal extravagance is making in this country—we mean more particularly extravagance in dress, living and amusements.

We have confessed our inability to solve the mystery as to where the funds have been found by many individuals whom we know to be at this moment under protest, or recently compromised. A few days ago, happening to visit a fashionable *maison des modes* up town, the proprietor had occasion to speak of her inability to furnish ready money sufficient to liquidate the duties upon her newly arrived goods now in port. We expressed surprise at this, knowing that she enrolled upon her "golden tablet" the names of the *beau monde* and the most *recherche*. She then stated that it was with the utmost difficulty and sacrifice, both of time and personal feeling, that she could collect enough to pay her workwomen and the duties; that she was then owing money in Paris which she was unable to remit; that families, comprising from two to four grown-up daughters, besides the mother, were then owing her from twelve to twenty-four hundred dollars each, and that every application for an acquittance was met by a plump refusal on the part of the husband and tears from the wife, until at length she had positively refused to furnish more dresses until the existing debts were canceled.

This is not an isolated case—it is, we might almost say, universal in fashionable life.

Every evening party at a fashionable house requires from fifty to one hundred new dresses, and at a magnificent *fête champêtre* given last week in New Jersey, there were over two hundred new and magnificent dresses, costing from fifty to one thousand dollars each.

These are facts. They cannot be denied nor qualified. The graceful and lovely belles, so magnificently attired at these fashionable reunions, are, therefore, dressed not at the expense of their wealthy papas, but by the unpaid labor, the steaming sweat, the hard taxed eyesight, the midnight toil of the poor and wretched seamstresses and milliners; for these hard working and harder fated women are frequently obliged to go unpaid when their employers are unable to collect their debts. Think of this, ye giddy, frivolous, worthless belles! At the bootmaker's, the same story there; and so with the hatter, the tailor, and every other tradesman, the same. There is one system of plunder, an understood thing—fashionable and universal.

We do not altogether pity these people—the evil is universal, and by a concerted movement cash in hand could be required before goods are delivered or dresses cut. If this were carried out universally, there would be no fear of losing customers, for no better terms could be had elsewhere. In our business we tried it, and shall revolutionize the entire newspaper business in this city.

But the reaction is now upon us. Real estate is descending from its Pegasus, and one by one the necessaries of life are being reduced in price. Money is becoming daily more dear and more difficult to obtain. Many merchants and stock jobbers, living in large houses and driving fine equipages, are now trembling on the brink of a fearful precipice. Two per cent. a month is readily paid by these doomed men in the hope that some fortunate card will "turn up" to relieve them.

Let those to whom these remarks apply take warning, and, before it is too late, retrench their unjustifiable expenditures, place a limit to the excesses of their wives and daughters, and preserve their own reputation, their credit and their peace of mind.

Shipwreck of an American Crew upon a Desolate Island—Their Imprisonment among a Strange People.

About five months ago, there appeared in our columns an extract from the Valparaiso Herald, announcing the loss of the American brig Chatham. From Captain Snow, who commanded the brig, we learn the following particulars of her voyage and loss, and the present melancholy position of the crew upon a desolate island.

The Chatham sailed from San Francisco Sept. 12, 1852—her officers and crew numbering fourteen souls—bound on a trading voyage to the South Pacific Islands. After touching at the Society, Marquesas, and Chain Hervey Islands, and procuring a cargo of the productions of those islands, she sailed from Why lootackey Dec. 28, on her return voyage. About 4 A. M. Jan. 5, 1853, the brig struck on a reef, and soon became a total wreck. When day dawned, the crew found themselves thrown upon a small island, and among savages. At first they were apprehensive that they were at the mercy of a tribe of cannibals, but soon ascertained themselves to be objects of terror to the natives, who, until that moment, had never looked upon a white face. For a short time the natives regarded the whites as superior beings, and showed them much deference; but they soon became accustomed to their presence, and treated them with indifference. On board the brig Capt. Snow had a large number of hogs and chickens, a great portion of which he succeeded in landing, but the natives exhibited the greatest aversion to them, and destroyed the whole—thus depriving the unfortunate sailors of all animal food, except shell-fish, the island affording none other. Capt. Snow describes these people as a peculiar race, differing entirely from the inhabitants of the neighboring islands. As an evidence of their kindness of heart, he relates that whenever himself or any of his people were sick, or met with any accident, the natives would gather around the sufferer and manifest the deepest grief. Yet they seldom allowed the whites to follow their own inclination, and even denied them the privilege of wearing any garments whatever, destroying every thing of the kind—rendering their situation any thing but agreeable, within eight degrees of the Equator, without any covering for their heads and bodies. The various anecdotes of Capt. Snow, illustrating the character of the people, would fill a volume. The island is a lagoon island, being about twenty-five miles long and fifteen miles wide, extending from N. N. W. to S. S. E., and is peopled by about 2500 savages. Capt. Snow supposes its position to be in latitude 8 deg. 48 min. South, and longitude 157 deg. 10 min West. Upon the standard charts, the nearest land to this point is the Penrhyn Islands, distant about sixty miles South by East.

As soon as the natives would permit him, Capt. Snow set about constructing a boat of such materials as his wrecked vessel afforded. After six weeks of unremitting toil, in the burning sun, he completed a crazy thing, hardly worthy of the name of boat, and with three men, put to sea in her, hoping to reach some one of the Society Islands, or fall in with some vessel. But his boat proved so leaky that he was compelled to return, and remained six weeks repairing. March 22, 1853, his boat was again ready, and once more put to sea. On the fourth day following, made and landed on Humphrey's Island. He was well received by the missionaries there, and also by Mr. Williams, agent for Hart & Bros., who carry on an extensive pearl fishery there. Mr Williams was very kind to Capt Snow and his companions, though the Captain thinks much more might have been done for men situated as himself and friends were. As a vessel was daily expected to arrive to fill with shells already collected, Capt Snow determined to wait her arrival for an opportunity to leave the island, rather than proceed in his frail boat. After waiting more than a month, he determined to trust himself again to the boat, and sail for the Navigators. Two of his men refused to go, and himself and second mate concluded to proceed at any rate, and while engaged procuring food for the voyage, his boat was destroyed by one Dr. Berk, who had gone as a passenger with Capt. Snow. His was thus compelled to wait for Hart's vessel, which arrived about the middle of August. After considerable delay, Capt. Hart, of the brig Caroline Hart, the vessel before alluded to, consented to carry Capt. Snow and Dr. Berk to Valparaiso, where they arrived after a passage of forty-two days. He immediately applied to the U. S. Consul for assistance, which was meagerly extended. The Consul commenced making arrangements to send for the remainer of the crew of the Chatham, and had proceeded so far as to charter a vessel and appoint a captain for her.

Capt. Snow left Valparaiso for this place on account of his family affairs, under the supposition that his unfortunate friends would soon be relieved. But, to his astonishment and sorrow, he lately learned that after his departure from Valparaiso the preparations were dropped and the project given up, in consequence of which his companions, twelve in number, are left to eke out a miserable existence on that barren island, among a savage people—and he demands of his Government the adoption of some measure to relieve them, if living, or at least to ascertain their fate. A majority of the unfortunates have families at home dependent upon them for support, who call upon the generosity of the Government of the United States to restore to them their husbands and fathers. Something should be done, and the Government has sufficient means at its disposal for its relief. Capt. Snow has a large family to support in San Francisco, and to his deep regret finds himself unable to do any thing towards the relief of his shipwrecked companions, among whom is his own brother. The case is one which demands the humane exertions of the federal authorities in this city.

P. S. Since the above was written, we see it reported that the whale-ship Enterprise, which arrived at New Bedford on the 5th of April, touched at the island above-mentioned, and took off four of the crew of the Chatham, but the other six still remain in the hands of the natives, who refuse to let them go. [San Francisco paper.

The Perils of Gold Mining.

An intelligent correspondent of the Williamsburg Times, writing from Forest Creek, Australia, narrates the following incidents illustrative of the dangers which beset the Australian miner:

"Perhaps no death is more terrible than that which awaits the digger; the heavy yellow dust with its tempting look, keeps the miner burrowing in the earth, with thousands of tons suspended over his head, and by a tenure less reliable than that which upheld the sword of Damocles. An acquaintance of mine—Nutter, from the State of Maine—persisted in taking out a rich pillar from a very dangerous hole, and succeeded; but he was not fairly on the ground again, when fifteen or twenty yards sank down with a dead heavy crash. Little stones accidentally falling, and hard lumps of dirt have killed those in holes, and great care is necessary to guard against these evils.

"At Ballarat, where the holes are very deep, accidents are common—one occurring there lately. A man digging found the bottom growing soft, but paid little attention until his legs sunk in so that he could not get them out. He shouted for his mates to let the rope down, and he fastened it around his waist, but they could not pull him up; they procured assistance and twisted off the crank of the windlass; they then seized the rope in their hands, but it was of no avail—the water bubbled up around the man in the hole, the quick sand rushed in, buried him to his waist and neck, stifled his cries, and rose thirty feet above his head. To dig him out was useless, in fact next to impossible. The rope was sent and its end pushed beneath the quicksand. In another instance, a man driving sixty feet under ground loosened a large stone, and found water trickle through were it had been, but not dreaming of danger from water, he struck his pick in, when the water burst through with great force; he had the presence of mind to drop his pick and turn round; the water drove him violently into the main hole, and being a swimmer he kept upright in the hole until he was drawn up, when carelessly getting out he slipped and fell, losing his life by the fall. But notwithstanding the many accidents that occur, perhaps they are not greater for the persons employed than in any other business or trade in life. There are numbers at the mines who would not go to the bottom of some of the holes for all the gold in Australia, but the great majority would gladly place their lives against a fortune—myself for one."

As to the productiveness, positively and relatively, as compared with California, he says:

"I would not yet wish to hazard an opinion of the Australian gold fields, but I am convinced that almost the whole soil is more or less filled with the precious metal, and that eventually companies, assisted by machinery, may do well, but the very general impression here is, that the richest gullies, flats, and hills have been worked. A miner, who has been some time on the diggins, tells me that nearly every creek and gulley in the colony has been prospected—that during the last six months more than forty parties of Californians have been constantly on the search, and that the conclusion of the Californians is, that more extensive fields exist in Australia.

It is a fact, that the Californians are dissatisfied, and are leaving in great numbers, and so are the Americans generally, all dissatisfied with the Government. It cannot be denied that California is preferable to Australia—wages are better there, and the yield of gold greater, compared with the numbers digging—to say nothing of being in a decent country."

Consumption Baffled.—Since the days of Esculapius, medical men have striven in vain to conquer that arch enemy of mankind—consumption. Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., has, we have every reason to believe, succeeded in attaining this object nearer than any predecessor or contemporary. His cable his remedy "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," by which name it has been favorably known for many years in all parts of the world. It is recommended by numerous eminent persons as the best remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs extant. Dr. Ayer received a letter from Hon. Daniel Webster, in which that statesman speaks of the Pectoral in the highest terms, and mentions that he is personally knowing to the usefulness of this article in both America and Europe. [New York Sunday Times.

An Interesting Incident.—A correspondent of the Greenfield Republic relates the following interesting instance of maternal affection in animals:

A few days since, Mr. Joel Rice, of Conway, discovered on a tree what he supposed to be a crow's nest. But on examination he found, instead of a brood of unfledged corn-pullers, a litter of flying squirrels. Not a little pleased with his booty, he thought it a fine opportunity to secure an acceptable present for his children. Having descended from the tree, he stood at the foot, contemplating his prize, when the old one made her appearance. A mother's temerity, when her offspring are in danger, knows no limits, she jumped upon his hat, crawled down to his hand, seized one of her young ones, and endeavored to take it away. For a moment Mr. R resisted her claim—yet only for a moment. Sympathy for a parent's agony made an appeal, and was successful, his better feelings triumphed, and the dam gathering into her furry folds a little one, sought a new home for her family. After short time she returned, and then again, until she had taken them all away.

Consumption.—Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, argues the protective and curative value of cod liver oil, from the fact that the obituary tables give a much diminished number of deaths from consumption since it came into general use. "Probably," he says, "we have cured one in eight cases of consumption by its use."

Wild Elephants.

A person who has never seen a wild elephant can form no idea of his real character, either mentally or physically. The unwieldy and sleepy-looking beast, who, penned up in his cage at a menagerie, receives a sixpence in his trunk, and turns around with difficulty to deposit it in a box; whose mental powers seem to be concentrated in the idea of receiving buns, tossed into a gaping mouth by children's hands; this very beast may have come from a warlike stock. His sire may have been the terror of a district, a pitiless highwayman, whose soul thirsted for blood; who, lying in wait in some thick bush, would rush upon the unwary passer-by, and know no pleasure greater than the act of crushing his victim to a shapeless mass beneath his feet.

I have even heard people exclaim, upon hearing anecdotes of elephant-hunting: "Poor things!" Poor things, indeed! I should like to see the very person who thus expresses his pity going at his best pace with a savage elephant after him; give him a town to run upon if he likes, and see the elephant gaining a foot in every yard of the chase, fire in his eyes, fury in his headlong charge; and would not the flying gentleman, who lately exclaimed "Poor thing!" be thankful to the lucky bullet that would save him from destruction? There are no animals more misunderstood than elephants; they are naturally savage, wary and revengeful, displaying as great courage when in their wild state as any animal known. The fact of their great natural sagacity renders them more dangerous as foes. Even when tamed, there are many that are not safe for a stranger to approach, and they are then only kept in awe by the sharp driving hook of the *mahout*.

Elephants are gregarious, and the average number in a herd is about eight, although they frequently form bodies of fifty, and even eighty, in one troop. Each herd consists of a very large proportion of females, and they are constantly met without a single bull in their number. I have seen some small herds formed exclusively of bulls, but this is very rare. The bull is much larger than the female, and is generally more savage. His habits frequently induce him to prefer solitude to a gregarious life. He then becomes doubly vicious. He seldom strays many miles from one locality, which he haunts for many years. He becomes what is termed a "rogue." He then waylays the natives, and, in fact, becomes a scourge to the neighborhood, attacking the inoffensive without the slightest provocation, carrying destruction into the natives' *paddy-fields*, and perfectly regardless of night-fires, or the usual precautions for scaring wild beasts.

The daring pluck of these "rogues" is only equaled by their extreme cunning. Endowed with that wonderful power of scent peculiar to elephants, he travels in the day-time *down* the wind; thus, nothing can follow upon his track without his knowledge. He winds his enemy as the cautious hunter advances noiselessly upon his track, and he stands with ears thrown forward, tail erect, trunk thrown high in the air, with its distended tip pointed to the spot from which he winds the silent but approaching danger. Perfectly motionless does he stand, like a statue in ebony, the very essence of attention, every nerve of scent and hearing stretched to its creaking point; not a muscle moves, not a sound of a rustling branch against his rough sides; he is a mute figure of wild and fierce eagerness. Meanwhile the wary tracker stoops to the ground, and with a practiced eye pierces through the tangled brushwood in search of his colossal feet. Still farther and farther he silently creeps forward, when suddenly a crash bursts through the jungle; the moment has arrived for the ambushed charge, and the elephant lie upon him. [Baker's Rifle and Hound in Ceylon.

Treatment of Emigrants in Liverpool.

A Liverpool correspondent of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society of Philadelphia, gives the following account of the condition of emigrants on the eve of their embarkation:

"Of all the crowd who throng our port seeking ships to convey them across the Atlantic, none are so destitute and helpless, or so cruelly treated, as those who comm with passage certificates in their hands, purchased and sent them by their friends in America. The majority are females and children, following their husbands, parents, or other relatives to the land of promise. They arrive with nothing but a few shillings in their pockets, and their passage certificates; sometimes, perhaps, with additional funds remitted by their friends to defray their traveling expenses from the American seaport to their new homes in the interior of the country. This, if known, is generally filched from them by the merciless harpies by whom they are surrounded. As there is no commission to be got for booking these pre-paid passengers, all that the runners can get by them is by inducing them to lay out the few shillings they may have at shops, to which they take them, where every thing is sold at an extravagant price, the runner sharing the overcharge.

"From 15 to 20 per cent. is usually paid by the first-class dealers on sales thus effected. The keepers of lodging-houses next come in for their share of these pitiful spoils—a set of perfectly devilized men, who drag the poor creatures into small cellars, filthy, damp, dark dens, without fire or light at night, where they are detained sometimes for a week or ten days, if it does not suit the purpose of these wretches to put them board ship sooner; thence, they are hurried on board, fleeced of every penny, without the means often of buying a bundle of clean straw for their beds. Can we wonder that disease and death should seize them on the passage?

"That more do not die would appear to be a standing miracle; it can only be explained by a reference to the remarkable physical stamina and powers of endurance which these poor creatures are blessed with.

"Such is the lot of thousands of poor emigrants, as I can testify from personal knowledge, and as every one else will testify who has the same opportunities of observation."

Opening of the Ganges Canal in India.—The Ganges Canal, the greatest public work as yet constructed by the English in India, was opened by the Lieutenant Governor of Agra on the 8th of April. The opening, as described by the local papers—English clergymen reading a form of prayers for the occasion, Brahmins throwing flowers into the stream, an imposing display of troops, a general distribution of sweetmeats, missionaries preaching to the crowd, racing in sacks, and the like—formed a *melange* that could only have been presented in British India. Though the great trunk of the canal has been thus formally opened, the branches required for the distribution of the water will not be fully complete for some years. By the time they are so, the work will have cost a million and a half; and it is thought that the direct net return will be at the rate of about 7 per cent on the outlay, and the indirect return arising from the increase of cultivation and land revenue is estimated at about the same sum.

The results of the canal, in preventing the recurrence of the famines that have invariably followed the failure of the monsoons in the districts it traverses, and in creating numerous lines of easy and economical transit connected with the great rivers of the Doab, are incalculable. The total length of channel navigable throughout, including the trunk and terminable lines into the great branches, is very nearly 800 miles. The principal engineering work is an aqueduct over the Solani river, having a watery way of 750 feet. This work cost £300,000, or about nine times as much as Telford's aqueduct over the Dee, at Pont-y-Cysyllt, which is half as long again, and nearly three times as high, but with a much narrower channel, and there can be little doubt that had Telford's mode of construction been adopted by the military officer who constructed the work, the cost would have been very much less than it has been.

The American Nation.—The Westminster Review, after comparing the census of Great Britain and the United States, says the whole civilized world owe respect and gratitude to the United States for what they are doing in education. "As for what the American nation is to become at its present rate of progress, it is really an overwhelming idea. There may be a Democratic Republic of 100,000,000 of citizens at the end of this century."

The injunction, never to fill a fluid lamp when lighted, or when there is a light in the room, should be dinned into the ears of all persons who use camphine or burning fluid, until the habit becomes a second nature. If this rule be followed, nine out of ten of the camphine accidents would be avoided.

The Inquisitive Yankee.

A gentleman riding in an Eastern railroad car, which was rather sparsely supplied with passengers, observed in the seat before him, a lean, slab-sided Yankee, every feature of whose face seemed to ask a question; and a little circumstance soon proved that he possessed a most "inquiring mind." Before him, occupying the entire seat, sat a lady dressed in deep black; and after shifting his position several times, and manœuvering to get an opportunity to look in her face, he at length caught her eye. He nodded familiarly to her, and asked her, with a nasal twang utterly inscrible of imitation,

"In affliction?"

"Yes, sir," responded the lady.

"Pa-rents?—father or mother?"

"No, sir," said the lady.

"Child, perhaps?—a boy or gal?"

"No, sir, not a child," was the response. "I have no children."

"Husband then, 'xpect?"

"Yes," was the curt answer.

"Hum: cholery?—a tradin' man, mebbe?"

"My husband was a seafaring man, the captain of a vessel; he did'nt die of cholera; he was drowned."

"Oh, drowned, eh?" pursued the inquisitor, hesitating for a brief instant. "Save his chist!" he asked.

"Yes; the vessel was saved, and my husband's effects," said the widow.

"Was they?" asked the Yankee, as his eyes brightened up; "pious man?" he continued.

"He was; a member of the Methodist Church."

The next question was a little delayed; but it came;

"Don't you think you got gre-a-t cause to be thankful that he was a pious man; and saved his chist?"

"I do," said the widow abruptly, and turned her head to look out of the window. The indefatigable 'pump' changed his position, held the window by his 'glittering eye,' once more, and propounded one more query, in a little lower tone, with his head slightly inclined forward over the back of the seat: "*Was you cale'latin' to get married agin?*"

"Sir!" said the widow indignantly, "you are impertinent!" And she left her seat and took another on the other side of the car.

"Pears to be a little huffy!" said the inoffensive bore, turning to our narrator, behind him: "she need'nt be mad; I didn't want to hurt her feelin's. What did they make you pay for that umberel you've got in your hend? It's a real pooty one!"

Anecdote of two Parrots.—A curious old story is told in Captain Brown's book, without any clue to its date; its ludicrous tendency being the temptation to copy it here:

A tradesmen, who had a shop in the Old Bailey, opposite the prison, kept two parrots, a green and gray. The green parrot was taught to speak when there was a knock at the street door; the gray whenever the bell rung; but they only knew two short phrases of English. The house in which they lived had an old-fashioned projecting front, so that the first floor could not be seen from the pavement on the same side of the way: and, on one occasion, they were left outside the window by themselves, when some one knocked at the street door.

"Who's there?" said the green parrot.

"The man with the loether," was the reply. To which the bird answered—

"Oh! oh!"

The door not being opened, the stranger knocked a second time.

"Who's there?" said green poll.

"Who's there?" exclaimed the man; "why don't you come down?"

"Oh! oh!" repeated the parrot.

This so enraged the stranger, that he rung the bell furiously.

"Go to the gate," cried a new voice, which belonged to the gray parrot.

"To the gate?" said the man, who saw no such entrence, and who thought the servants were bantering him. "What gate," he asked, stepping back to view the premises.

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Pensacola, Fa., June 24, 1854. tf

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VOL. IV. NO. 23. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854. WHOLE NO. 179.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"WHEN THIS OLD COAT WAS NEW."

IN IMITATION—BY W. E. M. L.

When this old coat was new,
It was a goodly dress;
All lined through and through,
Cut rounding down the breast:
The buttons were of brass,
The cloth Kentucky blue:
Oh, those were golden days
When this old coat was new.

When this old coat was new—
'Tis since a hundred year,
The old folks did eschew
The gaudy philactere:
Simplicity decays—
(Believe me, this is true,)
But was not in those days
When this old coat was new.

Our fathers were not learn'd
In seminaries then;
Their noble fame was earn'd
As self-instructed men.
They sought not worldly praise;
Their wants were small and few;
Oh, those were blessed days
When this old coat was new.

But times have sadly chang'd
Since this old coat was new:
Our pastors seem estrang'd,
And most the people, too.
There's a room to mend their ways,
But none dare tell them so;
This was not in those days
When this old coat was new.

"Old fogy," they will call
The one that dares to speak,
Or croaker, worse than all,
That only lives to squeak.
If one objections raise,
He must recant or rue;
This was not in those days
When this old coat was new.

"But we are richer grown
Since this old coat was new;
It will not suit the town,
Nor flourish in a pew;
The old coat would disgrace
The improvements we pursue:"
But would not in those days
When this old coat was new.

A philosophic age—
We must reflect the hue—
To change, is all the rage,
The old coat for the new:
Perhaps 'tis best always
To leap before we view,
But was not in those days
When this old coat was new.

We never will disown
Those heroes of the past,
Who, by their coats were known,
While sense of honor lasts:
Though we discard their ways,
To them we will be true;—
Brave vet'rans of those days
When this old coat was new.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20.

MR. EDITOR—Suppose we lock arms and rambulate about the streets of this city and it such places as attract a stranger's attention. This is a prosperous, improving place; tains about 8000 inhabitants. Three railds center here. The streets are beautily shaded with water-oaks—a row on each and one in the middle. It is, emphatically a city of oaks. An umbrella is hardly cessary the warmest day. Sheded streets atly add to the beauty and loveliness of a. Strange that southern cities are so eless about this matter—take so little pains providing shade trees to improve, adorn beautify their streets. Here is "Sydney k," which contains the water-works of the . The water, from several fine springs, collected in a basin and forced, by steam, ough pipes to the top of a hill 125 feet h—the highest point in the city. There a reservoir receives it, from which it is ributed throughout the city by means of es ruening under the ground. Few cities, size, are as well supplied with pure waas Columbia. This park is a handsome e. Shaded bowers surround these springs, eath which crowds assemble, late in the ieg, and refresh themselves by drinking pure, sparkling water which bubbles up heir feet. Close by a fountain plays, sending its gushing streams high up in the air, ch, dividing into millions of drops, fall to earth like so many diamonds sparkling in joyous sunshine. It is an ornament to place.

This is the Gunnery. During the late xcion excitement in the State, thousands of s were manufactured here. Every preparion was made for the looked-for emergen. The Arsenal stands close by. We enter enclosure. A beautiful green lawn spreads in front. There are two large brick ildings. A polite Cadet conducts us through rooms containing the arms—muskets, pisswords, etc. We ascend the tower—a view—the city lies spread out below us, really looks as if it was built in a solid est of oaks. Church steeples tower high ove the trees, and look like so many silent gers pointing heavenward. Yonder is the er slowly threading its crooked channel. ers is the railroad, along which a train of e is puffing. On a high hill several miles are the buildings of the "Female High hool." Far, far away the green hills gradily rise one above the other until the last e appears, behind which the blue sky seems sink. The drum beats—the cadets all appear on the parade ground dressed in full uniform. A beautiful sight. How skillfully ey manage their muskets, and with what ce, regularity and precision they go through e various military evolutions.

We will now descend and visit the Lunatic ylum. Here it is. Three squares are appropriated to its use. A high brick wall surounds it. Here, in front, is a flower garden tefully laid off and arranged. The main ilding is very large, four stories high. On its frontispiece we read, "Established, 1822." There are about 200 within its walls,

> "Whose wretched brains have given way,
> And they become wrecks, at random driven,
> Without one glimpse of reason or of Heaven."

As we are not allowed to see those who are confined within their cells, we will ascend to the top of the house and see those who are not confined. There is the back yard, well shaded, over which they are scattered, variously engaged. There is one rolling over in the grass making a mournful noise, and another sitting and singing—

> "When I can read my title clear," etc.

Some poet says:

> "There is a pleasure in being mad
> Which none but madmen know."

Is this true? Perhaps so. But Heaven save me and mine from such pleasure!

We will now turn our footsteps from this sad scene to the "State University." A pleasant walk along a shaded street brings us to it. The Campus embraces four squares, which is surrounded with a brick wall. We enter. The buildings—professors' houses, school rooms, society rooms, library room, etc. are arranged in two large rows, with the President's house at the head. The intermediate space is planted with oaks and elm trees, beneath which the student finds a shady retreat. We enter the College Library. The accomplished Librarian politely shows us through. The library contains about 35,000 volumes; cost about $90,000. We are shown some rare literary curiosities—several books printed in the 14th century; one of these, "The History of the Property of Things," common size, printed at Nuremberg, Germany, 1483; has sold, at the time, for 53 pounds and 11 shillings. Another, "The Work of Albertus Magnus," has wooden backs and the old fashioned Monkish clasps. These books are in a fine state of preservation. The paper is finer and stronger than that contained in books now. Here are several other curiosities. "Capt. Smith's History of Virginia," printed in 1632; "Shaw's Illuminated Ornaments, selected from the Manuscripts of the Middle Ages." This contains some of the most splendid engravings I ever saw. "Engraving of seven Cherokee Indian Kings sent to England in 1730 to make a treaty with the King." "Audubon's Birds of America," cost $925—a magnificent work. While looking on this massive pile of books we feel how true it is, that

> "The past but lives in words: a thousand ages
> Were blank, if books had not evok'd their ghosts,
> And kept the pale, embodied shades to warn us
> From fleshless lips."

Here the student can

> "Turn back the tide of ages to its head,
> And hoard the wisdom of the honor'd dead."

We would gladly tarry here longer, but must not. We now turn our course to one of the many Flower Gardens here. Columbia is a city of flowers as well of oaks. Much taste is displayed by its wealthy citizens in adorning and beautifying their yards and gardens. We enter this one; it looks like an earthly paradise; the walks are walled in with hedges of the mock-orange, trimmed in almost every shape. Beautiful arches are formed, and door-ways are cut through these solid walls of trees. As we wander along these walks we find ourselves, ever and anon, beneath vine-covered bowers, where we may repose and give loose reins to our excited, wandering minds. If I was a poet, I am certain I could write better poetry, seated beneath one of these bowers, than any where else. Shaded bowers, surrounded with rich shrubbery and fragrant, blushing flowers, act like a charm on a sensitive, poetic mind. Here are two small, beautifully constructed buildings, intended to represent Indian Wigwams. One is made of bark, and covered inside with moss; the other is made of small sticks, cut short and variously arranged, and the roof inside is ceiled with sea-shells of every size and color. It cost several hundred dollars. We now enter the "Green-house." What a beautiful sight meets the eye. Here are tropical fruits, such as "the fragrant orange with bright, golden rind"—the juicy lemon—the delicious banana, etc. Also a great variety of the rarest, richest flowers, collected from almost every portion of the globe.

> "Here opening roses breathing sweets diffuse,
> And soft carnation shower their balmy dews;
> Here lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
> The thin nudness of superficial light;
> And varied tulips show an dazzling gay,
> Blushing in bright diversities of day."

And here, in one corner, is

> "A violet by a mossy stone,
> Half hidden from the eye;
> Fair as a star, when only one
> Is shining in the sky."

We could spend a whole day examining these flowers, and be as much delighted when we ceased as when we commenced. How loveable and attractive are flowers.

> "Who does not love a flower!
>
> "Its hues are taken from the light,
> Which summer's sun flings pure and bright.
> In scattered and prismatic hues,
> That shine and smile in dropping dews;
> Its fragrance from the sweetest air—
> Its form from all that's light and fair!—
> Who does not love a flower!"

How instructive are flowers.

> "Ye are the Scriptures of the earth,
> Sweet flowers, fair and frail:
> A Sermon speaks in every bud
> That woos the summer gale."

How lovely, sweet and simple are flowers.

> "Yes, lovely flower, I find in thee
> Wild sweetness which no words express,
> And charms in thy simplicity
> That dwell not in the pride of dress."

How universal are flowers.

> "Oh! the flowers look upward in every place
> Through this beautiful world of ours,
> And dear as a smile on an old friend's face,
> Is the smile of the bright—bright flowers!"
>
> "In Eastern lands they talk in flowers,
> And they tell in a garland their loves and cares;
> Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,
> On its bloom a mystic language bears."

Beautiful, charming language this! May this not be the language of Heaven! At least, may we not entertain the fond, delightful thought, that the rarest, sweetest, richest flowers carpet the far-spreading fields of Paradise, and all speak a language, burdened with love and joy, understood by the bright Angels who wander among them? Are not flowers the most lovely objects on earth?—The only remaining relics of the beauty and loveliness of the "Garden of Eden," along whose shaded walks and beneath whose flower-decked bowers Adam and Eve walked and reposed in all the glory of their Godlike perfections? And shall these flowers fade away in Heaven? Oh, are there no flowers in Heaven? Oh, yes!

> "There everlasting Spring abides,
> And never withering flowers."

Blessed thought! A bright, balmy, delightful spring, which will know no end, and flowers that will bloom for ever, and shed their fragrance over the plains of Heaven! This feature of Heaven, aside from all others, makes it vastly attractive.

Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for detaining you so long in this flower garden. I have been so charmed that I forget how rapidly time sped away.

We will now turn away from this delightful spot, cheered with the bright hope of reaching, ere long, a more delightful spot than this, from which we will never depart.

An interesting revival is in progress in one of the Methodist Churches here. It is now church time; we will attend; the singing is charming; a well-trained choir occupies the middle of the church and leads the singing, the congregation uniting with them. Dr. Cross, known as "Nimrod," occupies the pulpit. He is slenderly built—has a small but expressive face—wears spectacles—sports a heavy pair of whiskers. Combs his hair, which is long, straight back, without parting. I am sure, from his general appearance, Bascom's man would never snap at him for a Methodist preacher. His style is smooth and flowing—his logic is clear, strong and convincing—his voice is sweet, musical and persuasive—his gestures are few and rapid—his manner, as a whole, is rather theatrical. He is, undoubtedly, a close thinker and a hard student. He is preparing a volume for the press, which will soon appear. Success to the meeting. Good by, Mr. Editor.

RAMBLER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BISHOP IVES, THAT BOOK, ETC.

MR. EDITOR:—In an article in your last, upon Bishop Ives' Book, you express the wish that some one would write a book upon "the trials of a mind in its progress from Methodism to High-churchism," and also express the belief that it would be a work of surpassing interest. In this opinion I concur, from various considerations—especially if the author would introduce in their order, the various *elements* of conviction and illumination.

I have seen—not a book—but a letter, from one who went, not from Methodism, but perhaps from Presbyterianism, to *Low*-churchism, and *that* was so full of interest, that one from a pilgrim in another direction would be profoundly attractive: for if such things are found in the green tree, what would there be in the dry? Speaking upon this point brings to mind a statement made to me during my sojourn at Columbus. It is the knowledge of many of your readers that the late Martin P. Parks, one of the rectors of Trinity Church, New York, who died last year, had made that journey, having formerly been a member of the Virginia Conference. The statement was, that a brother of his who lives in Virginia, and who corresponded with him to the time of his death, gives it as his opinion that had Mr. Parks lived a little longer, and the way been unobstructed, he would have returned to our Church again. This I think more than probable, though the embarrassments, both subjective and objective, that beset a man who has made one of those false moves publicly, are inconceivable to those who have not passed through them. It costs inconceivably more to retrace an erroneous step, than to take it. But Mr. P. had been a converted man, and had felt the joys of salvation; he *knew*, therefore, that the teachings of High-churchism upon these subjects were unqualifiedly false. It is very probable, too, that he saw such a lamentable want of spiritual character and a knowledge of Divine things in most of his clerical associates, as went far to open his eyes in spite of the influence of position and the force of circumstances. Indeed, I wonder how he could reconcile it to his conscience to remain so long out of the path of Christian usefulness; for we think it more than probable that he never saw a single soul brought to Christ, during the whole period of his exile from the Church. Fancies—progressive churchianity—and rustling robes, may amuse one and keep the mind employed for a season, but an approach to the closing scene will be apt, with such a man, to place these things in their true light. Mr. P. *earnestly requested that not one word should be said of him or his life*, in connection with his funeral services. The best part of his life appeared, no doubt, such an utter failure in respect to all the great objects of the Christian ministry, and his false step so fatal, that while he could not live to retrieve it, he could not consent that it should be held up to the world in commendation. Who can tell the emotions of an honest, enlightened mind under such circumstances!

Analgous to this were the feelings of a lady who died in C., in T., some years since. Her convictions and preferences were all in favor of the Methodist Church; but by the force of circumstances and inveigling, she was induced to enter the Episcopal Church. After having been a member of it for some time, in a state of mind better imagined than described—she sickened and was near death; the Bishop came—prayer-book in hand,—but the lady declined seeing him! She requested that a local minister residing in the neighborhood might be sent for, and when this was declined, she desired her mother to sing her "one of those good old Methodist hymns," to comfort her dying child, and upon the consolation that afforded her, she yielded up here spirit.

Similar to this latter, was a more recent case reported to me upon authority which I cannot doubt. A lady, whose whole religious training had been Methodistic, but who, in an hour of weakness, yielded to a web of circumstances which the unsuspecting often allow the managing to weave around them, and joined "*the* Church." Years rolled away—such years as one who had enjoyed and been trained upon New Testament teaching and principles, might be expected to spend under the fostering influence of the forms of "the Church," and preaching destitute of a warming evangelism. The joys and hopes of a former happy experience had died out—anguid devotions passed into an utter absence of all sense of Divine favor. In this condition, sickness—the precursor of death—overtook her. Die thus she could not; and her heart shrank from the thought of looking for spiritual aid from her then religious teacher. So, calling to her a pious young woman then in the family, she requested that she would kneel by her bed-side and join her in prayer for mercy. When asked if she would not have her pastor called in, she replied, "No, M., let us pray for ourselves." In this struggle she continued for hours, until peace was again restored to her soul. Environed by these chilling influences, she seemed doomed to spend the remainder of her life under the shadows of a false position. But subsequent occurrences I must not narrate. One false step in a matter so important as that of religion, often brings a life of bitter repentance—and it is to be feared, not unfrequently costs the authors their souls. In these great matters every one must decide for himself; for there are those whose zealous church-man-ship seems to run so high that they would almost rather that you go to hell with them, than go to Heaven through another Church! I could narrate other cases that have come within my own personal knowledge, equally instructive—in which these coerced into "the Church" by persecutions more dangerous to the soul's peace and its principles than the block and the stake, watch for and improve every opportunity of stealing away to the church of their choice—or when positively *forbidden* this, sit at their windows and weep, while they listen to the songs of Zion coming up from the old Church. But I must forbear. Enough has been written to show, that if "Jordan is a hard road to travel," there *is* such a road.

June 26, 1854. WATCHMAN.

DR. DUFF ON AMERICA.

This zealous and eloquent minister, after a well improved visit to the United States, has returned and reported, by request, to his Church—the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Duff came to stir up the Churches here, and as he says, "to be edified." Both ends have been accomplished. He takes back a good report—characterized by large, generalizing, Catholic views. We present some items from his address—four hours long in delivery—before the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, in Edinburg, May 26, 1854.—[ED.

Now, there are many points regarding the States, which, as a Christian Church, we cannot but feel deeply interested in, and I will rapidly allude to a few, though time and strength will compel me to be brief, and to omit even a notice of many altogether. In the first place, one cannot but be astonished at the multitudes who arrive constantly there from other lands. How are they disposed of? I fear we don't sufficiently sympathize with our brethren across the Atlantic in regard to this matter. In New York alone, no fewer than about 1000 arrive daily; at Boston, 17,000 to 20,00 a year; at Philadelphia much about the same number. Altogether, about half a million must arrive every year from the Eastern world. We hear of emigration from England, Scotland, and Ireland, but we don't think of other countries who had a large share. As a matter of curiosity, I made some inquiry on this point; and I find that last year there were from England, 30,000; Ireland, 157,000; Scotland, 8,000; Germany, 147,000 (there is always a large number from Germany;) France, 6000; Russia contributes her 112; together with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Sardinia—in short, every country in Europe; some in Asia and Africa; many from South America. After enumerating the precise numbers from each country, Dr. Duff proceeded—What is to be done with these immense heterogenous multitudes! How a city like New York is able to withstand this constant influx, it is difficult to say; and were it not for the Anglo-Saxon energy, characteristic of its people, it could not withstand such a continual pressure. It is true, great numbers proceed to the West, but the worst are left behind, as a residuum of poverty, vice, and crime; and it must require a vast digestive power to swallow, assimilate, and dispose of these vast multitudes. In Staten Island they have an establishment for really destitute emigrants and their children—the average number maintained and taught there being almost 3000. I visited this institution, and naturally inquired how many Scotch were in it. Well, at that time, in the juvenile department of 700, there was just one single representative for Scotland. (Applause.) This was a little girl, who had been only three weeks there; and I begged that she might be pointed out to me, just as a curiosity—(laughter)—"And who," I asked, anticipating the answer, "give you most trouble here?" "O, you need scarcely ask," was the reply—"the Irish." Not the Presbyterians from Ulster, however—(applause)—but the crime and destitution are where Popery is—that is the testimony of the United States.

CHURCHES.

With regard, then, to the means employed for encountering and melting down this prodigious host into sober and homogeneous Americanism, there is no time to go into details. I have here statistics of the Churches, which do exert a weighty influence; but time will not admit of my entering into particulars. Altogether, there are 36,000 churches—a church for every 500 or 600 of the inhabitants of the United States; and the bulk of these churches are in the hands of evangelical Christians. (Applause.) The Methodists are the most numerous, having about 12,000 churches; and, like the Methodists in England, they are good scriptural Christians. The Baptists come next in point of numbers, having about 8000 churches. They are sound in faith, however much they may differ from others in the matter of baptism by dipping. Then comes the Presbyterians, who have 5000 churches—I mean the different sections put together. It is a matter of delightful hopefulness for the States, that the great bulk of the churches are in the hands of persons substantially sound in the faith. Coming down to infidel or other sects, they are very small alongside of these great bodies.

SCHOOLS.

Next, we may glance at their schools. First of all, it may be known, that in all the Northern States, what are called public or common schools, have been got up at the public expense. They voluntarily tax themselves for these, and children are taught there gratuitously. Connected with each circuit of schools in the great towns, there is a free academy for higher education to the *elite* of the schools. The system differs in different States; but the general Government has determined, with reference to the new Western States, that due provision shall be made for a proper system of education being there established; and accordingly, in every new State they set apart millions of acres, to be devoted some day to education, especially of a collegiate or academical kind. In every district of sixteen miles square they additionally set apart one square mile, or the sixteenth part, as a local fund for common education, when that district is planted with human beings. In the Northern States, in particular, the proportional number in attendance is somewhat beyond what is to be found even in Prussia. Why, it is astonishing to see the edifices they get up there for educational purposes. They say they will have nothing to do with small, paltry, close, confined, ill-ventilated school-houses. Their common school-houses in New York and elsewhere are like palaces, three or four stories high; and they get some 1500 or two thousand children to attend. They are really furnished up and replenished most tastefully and handsomely, and the rooms are remarkably healthy and airy. Go into one of these crowded rooms, containing 500 children, and as far as fresh air is concerned, you may almost as well go into the airiest drawing-room or saloon in Edinburg. And the training of the children in these schools is admirable. Why, every little boy in any one of them has the idea that he will some day be the President of the United States; and why should he not endeavor to become a great man? The whole training is well fitted to develope, not only the mental faculties, but to inculcate the duties of citizenship. There is an energy and vigor, and an apparently precocious thoughtfulness and free out-spokenness, in even a boy of the age of twelve, that makes him appear already a little man. They must be debaters; and even the political questions of the day are often debated under the management of the schoolmasters. This is the training to which these children are, to a great extent, undergoing for American citizenship. As to another part—the Christian part of it—how is this managed? It differs exceedingly in different States and districts; and it would require a whole night to go into the discriminating differences, and I can scarcely attempt to scratch even the surface.

POPERY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

But here let me advert to the interference of Popery with the common school system. The Americans, some twenty or thirty years ago, thought of Popery that it was an effete, antiquated thing, come over from the old world, and would soon be dissolved and disappear in their free land. It had been found, however, a tougher thing than that, and a harder bone to be digested. They gradually began to find out that, for the Papists began to play a strange game, under the pretence of liberty of conscience, right of citizenship, and all that nomenclature which Papists know so well how to employ when it suits their purpose. (Hear, hear.) But liberty of conscience coming out of Popery is like the icebergs of the North Pole coming out of the heat of the solar beams, or the flowers, and fruits, and stately palm-trees of the tropics springing out of the ices of the North Pole. (Applause.) The one is as true as the other. The American citizens, however, believed them at first. Practically they said, We won't interfere with another man's conscience, and so on. And by and by the Papists take them in and say, These schools interfere with our consciences; and they did it so slyly, that some of the Directors and Board of Management of these schools so far conceded the point before they were fully aware what they were doing. And I had the curiosity to bring over two old school-books to exemplify the kind of thing they did deliberately before people came to be aware of it. In one of these school-books there was a section upon Martin Luther; and they said, There are things there that are distressing to our consciences; but the book is stereotyped, and great numbers have been thrown off; What shall we do? It would be a terrible loss to sacrifice the thousands of printed volumes and the stereotypes. O, but you can blot out the thing of which we conscientiously complain. Now, just look at the way they have blotted or blackened the obnoxious pages or paragraphs of the book (holding up a school-book with the page blackened with ink, amid the laughter of the Assembly.) The next chapter he exhibited was a long one, and two opposite pages of it are of such an odious kind to the Papists, that they have pasted them all together, so as to form one thick leaf (holding up the pasted leaf, to the amusement of the Assembly.) That was on account of the allusions to Cranmer. Then there is the famous speech of Chatham on the American war, in which allusion is made to the Popish atrocities. That sentence is blotted in the same manner. In the poetry, too, the same system is adopted. In Goldsmith's Travoller there is a couplet blotted out (holding up the book amidst renewed laughter.) People at last began to say, "Our children bring home black-patched books;" and they thought that looked rather odd; but, not to break up the stereotype, in the next edition they simply broke up that part of it which contained these sections; so the next edition comes out with a white blank leaf, or white blank spots here and there, in this way. [Here the reverend Doctor held up another specimen with the pages blank, amidst cheers and roars of laughter.] So that with this blank leaf or spot it was not so odious to the eye as the black patch, as you might think some one had stuck in the page, did the paging not show the real state of matters.

Well, all this was going on, and American citizens began to think there was something under this; and by and by the Papists began to speak of the use of the Bible in the schools as an offense to their consciences. We have no objection to the Bible. You may read it as much as you like, of course. It is the interpretation you put upon it that we object to. Well, so far to meet the humor of the Papists about this, they entered into this arrangement, that henceforth, at the opening of the school, a chapter of the Bible should be simply, but solemnly, and reverently read, without note or comment, by the master or mistress, and the Lord's Prayer rehearsed to them; so that it was agreed there could be no reasonable objection, since the Bible is not a sectarian work or Protestant work, but a Christian work, designed for the instruction of the world. I allude to these things because it was in this stealthy manner the Papists came to unmask what was really a religious system, and evacuate it of its more special religious instruction. Still, the Papists would not be satisfied till the Bible was banished altogether. When it came to that, in some cases the thing was done; but being left by the State to the local boards to do as they thought proper, they generally said, you Universalists, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and all other sects, you all believe in the Bible, and nobody can object to the Bible being read in the school without note or comment. And, in fact, nobody did object but the Papists. Even the infidels and atheists did not usually at least object to it, as they thought it would teach their children good morals. But nothing satisfies the Papists but the Bible must be banished altogether. The Americans, as a body, could not stand that. They said, "If you are so much against the Bible, it must be because the Bible is against you, and we cannot stand that." (Hear, hear.) Even the great statesman Webster comes forward to defend the Bible as a part of unsectarian instruction to be established in the schools. Then he lays it down as a principle that Christianity is an integral, component part of the American Constitution. This flows through the State; and now it is growing up to be the dominant dogma. We do not ask foreigners to come to us,—they pitch themselves on us whether we will or no; but if they come and submit to our laws and become American citizens, they are welcome; if otherwise, we must see to it that they shall not be allowed to subvert those free institutions, set up at the cost of our fathers' blood, and under which we have so flourished. * * * * * *

A TRANSFORMATIVE PROCESS.

There is a strange transformative process going on yonder. For the first generation you have all the old medley of tongues—quite a Babel of them—with the ten thousand varying habits and prejudices of their different sects and nations; there they get up their own newspapers, get up their own journals, their own discussions, their own Bible, through a whole variety of tongues. Ah! but the children—they mingle with other children, and the children all hope one day to be magistrates, governors and presidents of the United States. "What! am we to be shut out?" "Yes, unless you learn the English language—unless you come to the common school, and there read what we learn on history, the principles of our Constitution, on true, Christian morality." Well, it is perfectly astonishing with what power and rapidity this process is telling; how it is melting, and fusing, and moulding down these strange heterogenous masses. Generally the great bulk of them are moulded down in the second or third generation, and all the Babel of tongues disappear; and if not thoroughly Christianized, they are undone with regard to Germna Pantheisms, and Irish Pecperics, and such like, and therefore open to something better. Then the Papists found they could not drive the Bible out of the schools—and I am happy to say it is but from a very small fraction of the schools the Bible has been excluded. And now, almost everywhere they try to make up for the deficiency of religious instruction in the schools, by insisting on parents being more diligent—by insisting on Subbath-schools becoming more vigorous, and productive of spiritual fruits, and parents helping to educate them, so that they might make up by Sabbath-school instruction and parental instruction for that which most of them would like to see given in the common school; but to the comparative exclusion of which they had submitted for the present under very peculiar and exigent circumstances. And then, in numbers of instances, private and parochial schools are voluntarily established and supported, in which an out and out religious education is given. I have no doubt, from what I have seen, that the great bulk of the Christian people of the United States are determined the Bible shall never be shut out from their schools; and that the rising tendency is, to require not only that it shall be read, but also to have it fully explained and enforced as to its great leading truths. That is the disposition chiefly developed. The Papists next turned round, saying—since you won't drive the Bible out of your schools, give us a share of the public money, and we shall set up schools for ourselves. * * * The reply was, that they might get back the share they had themselves contributed, but that was so small, that in the common school system they actually got each twelve dollars for one. It was found, moreover, that in the taxes for pauperism, the Papists generally got back ten or twelve times what they contributed, besides supplying their jails. They said, "You are rather a costly set. It is rather bad to ask us to pay you for making us pay ten times more for keeping you from starvation, and for putting you in jail." (Laughter.) No, the Americans have resisted that, and I believe they will resist the Popish application utterly. Would that Britain could take a lesson in this respect from America!—(applause)—then our Maynooths would be down to-morrow, and cast at once and forever to the bottom of the sea. (Hear, hear.) We have many lessons to learn in these matters yet.

KNOW NOTHINGS.

Why, I may mention in passing, as a singular characteristic of America, that in New York there has sprung up a new sect lately. It calls itself the "Know Nothings." What the whole of their object may be, nobody well knows; but the result of their establishment proves this, that this class are striving very much to counteract the insidious underworkings of Popery. (Hear, hear.) And they show it in many ways. They go quietly to elections—nobody knows about them; and of late it has been found that an aim under Popish influence in getting into power and authority. Not long ago (just to show the working of the thing), a man in New York began to preach openly in the streets and elsewhere against Papacy, and some of the Papists, just as in Ireland and other places, began to hoot and pelt the man with mud. When this was heard of, in due time a great number of these "Know Nothing" got into the crowd, so that for every Papist there was a "Know Nothing."—Well, the Protestant man went on expounding Popery, while the Papists, as usual, began to hoot. Suddenly, every Papist got a firm thwack on the side of the head with the most thorough American gravity—(great laughter)—coupled with such words as these: "Sir, this is a free country; every man is entitled to speak; and, sir, when the man is done, if you want to answer him, we will see to it that you get justice." Well, if it had been only one or two who behaved in this manner, they would soon have been overpowered, but the Papists, seeing the apparent ubiquitousness of these "Know Nothings," were glad to give in. (Cheers.) They tried it again and again, however, but always with the same result so that ere long full liberty of speech was established in the free city of New York. I do not know whether we could imitate this or not at home—(laughter)—but, at all events, the plan has proved quite successful over the water. (Hear, hear.) Now, with reference to Popery in America, the general conclusion is, that in America it is undoubtedly to find its grave—(applause)—its influence is unmistakeably on the decline, its power is melting away.

ROMANTIC INCIDENT—THE LOST HAND.—A paper printed at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, gave an account last fall of a gravious misfortune to a young girl 13 years old, named Meta Taylor. She was running to cross the railroad track, when she stumbled and fell. Just at that moment the cars of the New Brunswick road came up, and the locomotive cut off her left hand, which lay over the rail. In the confusion of the moment the hand was not picked up; and finally, when it was looked for, it could not be found. It was feared some animal had carried it off, and this thought was very distressing to the mother of the girl, as well as to Meta herself. Last week the lost hand was recovered as follows:

A young man from Elizabethtown happened to call on a friend of his at a boarding house in Eighth street, New York. On the shelf in the room he saw a glass jar, with a pretty little hand suspended in it, preserved in spirits. It had a ring on the third finger, and was in every respect a lady-like looking hand. He thought at once of the lost hand in Elizabethtown, but he did not suspect that this was the one. On asking his friend whose hand it was, he was told that it came from the Medical College, as his room-mate was a medical student. The young man thought no more of the matter until he got home, when he mentioned what he had seen.

His sister told him that Meta Taylor's lost hand a ring on the third finger, which she described. This ring was exactly like that on the hand in the jar. The sequel may be told in a few words.

Meta Taylor came over to New York along with her mother and the young man alluded to. Proceeding at once to the house on Eighth street she recognized the preserved hand in the jar as her long lost member. The student gave it up very cheerfully, assuring the young girl that he bought it of a person who supplied bodies to the Medical College. It is suspected, however, that he stole the hand himself, as he was known to have been down at New Brunswick about the time the hand was cut off, and was probably a passenger in the cars that very day.

FREAKS OF TELEGRAPH REPORTING.—The intensely condensed dispatches of the telegraphic reporters for the press frequently lead to the most amusing mistakes. By the last California steamer, the "lightning line" put us in possession of the following item:

"The news from the mines is encouraging. There has been a slight fall of snow at Jamalgan."

It will scarcely be believed that the above is nothing more nor less than a tolerable free translation of the subjoined paragraph, which appears in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found true bills against Walker, *Nasso* and *Jernigan*."

The reporter at New Orleans must be a bright youth. (Washington Star.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

Oh, for more such.—Rev. D. C. B. Connorly, of Pickens Ct., Ala. Con., has obtained and forwarded to the Advocate since Conference, fifty new subscribers, and collected in forty-three old ones—cash.

Rev. E. W. Griswold, of Farmerville Ct., La. Con., since Conference, has obtained forty-three new subscribers—cash.

Rev. H. B. Kemp, local preacher, Bastrop, La., has sent fifteen new subscribers, cash, since Conference.

Brethren, remember these Resolutions at last Annual Conferences: the traveling preachers to obtain twenty new subscribers, the local preachers ten.

"Shepherd of the Valley."—The publication at St. Louis of this weekly paper has been suspended. The publisher in his valedictory says it did not pay. He was losing money, and hence was compelled to suspend its publication. The Shepherd was an organ of the Catholic faith, and we notice its discontinuance because it had obtained some notoriety for the boldness with which it enunciated its views in regard to religious toleration.

Central Texan.—Such is the title of a weekly newspaper, just out, in Anderson, Texas, published and edited by J. D. & R. A. Vanhorn. The Texan is an interesting and workman-like sheet, well located. The enterprise must do well, and we enter an *exchange* with pleasure.

The German Appeal.—The attention of those addressed is invoked to the letter of the Rev. J. M. Hofer. He enjoys the utmost confidence of his brethren here, who know his life and work. His cause is good. Receive him—help him. Never was there a better prospect in the South-west for promoting Evangelical Christianity among the Germans—a people fast increasing, in numbers, wealth, social, moral and political influence. What the Churches have bestowed this way, has been judiciously and economically administered.

Magazines.—The *National* Magazine holds on its way and leads.

Godey—for June—is on hand. In this number the editor has sought to improve on his previous efforts, in his embellishments, and he has succeeded. The line engraving of Noah, is of superior merit.

Quarterlies.—The North British Review for May, is on our table. The first article and most interesting—"Plurality of Worlds," we shall republish, in part, at as early a day as possible. *The Earth is not the only inhabited sphere.* By the way, this commences a new volume for the North British. The other Reviews and Blackwood, begin a new volume in July. The time for subscription is favorable. See advertisement.

Harper for July.—One of his best specimens. We have a copy through McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street.

Methodist Quarterly—for July.—As the Editor, Dr. McClintock, is away to Germany, we shall not dip into it greedily.

Rev. John Lane.—On Sabbath last, 18th ult., says the Lake Providence Herald, this venerable and distinguished man of God, preached the funeral sermon of the late Rev. Benjamin A. Haughton.

The sermon of Mr. Lane was well timed and highly appropriate. It could not have been more so. He is now sixty-six years of age; has been preaching the Gospel of glad tidings forty-one years, and has served in five general conferences. He has preached over a thousand funeral sermons, and has celebrated the rights of matrimony more frequently perhaps than any other clergyman in the South-west. Mr. Lane has been a citizen of the city of Vicksburg over thirty years, and enjoys the confidence of every man, woman and child in his large and influential district.

Dr. Summers.—The friends of Dr. Thomas O. Summers belonging to the Trinity Church, Charleston, S. C., have presented him with an elegant gold watch, as an expression of grateful esteem for his occasional services in their Church.

Change in Sacramento.—Rev. J. L. Shuck has determined to settle in Sacramento City, California, and labor there with the Chinese. He will attempt at once to have a meeting house erected.

Stewart, in a note in his hand book on Wesleyan Methodists, states that Methodism has been shorn of nearly *one hundred thousand* of its members in the struggle for reform in its government and administration.

Episcopal College in California.—Mr. Thos. Larkin, of San Francisco, has made a donation to Bishop Kip of six hundred and forty acres of land for an Episcopal College. The Bishop has selected a site for it in the Sonoma Valley, thirty miles from San Francisco, and an application is to be made to the Legislature for a charter of the proposed institution, under the name of the "Trinity College of Larkin." It is anticipated that it will be liberally encouraged by donations

THE SOUTH-MOVING LINE.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

We have regarded the enterprise of establishing a Church at Corpus Christi with favor, and promoted it as we could. The difficulties of accomplishing it were counted beforehand by those who started it—the Texas Conference. They are great, but not uncommon. Methodism has obtained a footing in many places under similar discouragements. The Minister appointed to this task appears to be equal to it in endurance, perseverance and zeal. His colaborers of the Conference are not unfamiliar or unsuccessful in the hardest pioneer work. They are the "Texas Rangers" of the Church, South.

A point of operation thus early and firmly established at *Corpus Christi*, will command the important valley of the Nueces as it opens up. It is an important post for the evangelical army of occupation under our Lord Jesus Christ. It is part of a system of approaches upon the Mexican frontier that the Churches of the United States ought to be maturing.

The M. E. Church, South, we hope, will especially have this in care. She is now the strongest of any in the South and West of Texas. This is the moving line—the Southern line, that it behooves her to follow up. The Northern line may remain where it is. The work there, if not done by us, will be done by others. We are satisfied if it remain stationary. But this Southern line should be continually moving down. This is the last pointed out to the M. E. Church, South, for possession. The Isthmus of Panama must be reached, and then Cape Horn. Here is work and outlet and destiny for the far-seeing directory of our Missionary Society. It is home work, Southern work—the work of evangelizing Central and South America. China is important, and Africa—but America more so.

Before many years, we hope to see strong Missionary posts established all along the Rio Grande valley. As yet, Brownsville stands alone. If the Texas Conference furnishes the men and does the prospecting, she ought not to be left alone to bear the burden.

We began this article to bring before our readers again, and to solicit their speedy and large aid in behalf of this Corpus Christi Church. A merchant of this city (a local preacher) having visited the place and given help, received this letter from the pastor, which has been handed us for any use we might deem expedient:

Corpus Christi, Texas,
April 3, 1854.

Dear Brother: Through the kind and tender mercies of our Heavenly Father I am still here and enjoying good health, struggling with the adversities that surround me. I have been in expectation of hearing from you or Bro. Rice, but am almost led to fear that you are both either sick or dead, or have forgotten Corpus Christi. Capt. Arnet of the *Barber* forwarded to me by the schooner William, the lumber to complete the church in Corpus; but its arrival found me far behind the necessary amount of funds to meet the demand, and I am in serious fear that I shall be compelled to sell a part of the lumber. The church wall has stood exposed more than four months without a cover. It is true, the material is such as not to be damaged by the weather; yet it looks discouraging to see the wall of a house designed for the worship of God, standing so long without a roof.

I received from New York $150, $50 of which was from Mr. Phelps, and $100 from the Southern Aid Society. The army family have been very kind and liberal, considering they are but temporarily located here. I am fully persuaded that if all the good people could see or realize the situation of this town and country, in a moral point of view, they would assist us.

I will be pleased to hear from you often. Tell Bro. Rice I am inexpressibly anxious to hear from him, and would rejoice to see him.

We are still gaining in numbers in Corpus, and immigrants are coming into the valley of the Nueces river, with some considerable capital. One has recently come with one thousand head of cattle, and another with a considerable number of slaves.

Please pray for us and talk for us, for, I can assure you, a Missionary here needs help and encouragement.

If you think the annexed sheet worth an insertion, please hand it to the editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Your brother in Christ,
H. S. Lafferty,
Missionary Corpus Christi, Texas.
Rev. R. W. Rayne.

One exception we would make to the course of Bro. Lafferty—consenting to receive $100 from the *Southern Aid Society*. We are not posted up with documentary evidence as to this Society, but know something of it. One of its Agents was in Alabama and Georgia lately, and may be there now collecting funds. It is located in New York, and under the control of ——— who knows! We have a distrust of these irresponsible Associations. This one especially wears a face offensively patronizing to the South. A Society in New York for Southern Aid. Verily! And what are their principles, religious and civil? Of course, where they give money, they claim the power of dictation. We like it not. This is the first, last and only case we have heard of in which a Methodist Church in the South, has consented to receive any alms from this Society; and we hope it will be returned, and that promptly. Already this single case has been trumpeted through the land—made the basis of appeal at the South for funds to be disbursed in New York, and doubtless this $100 has yielded thousands already. We hope it will be returned, and public notice made to that effect.

With the embarrassment of our lone Brother, acting without counsel, we sympathise. His Conference will hardly approve this step, though one can readily account for it under

burden, and the sooner the enterprise is relieved of it, the sooner will it succeed.

We shall be happy to act as Agent for this cause, acknowledging in our columns, and forwarding any sums donated. Let us have the money to refund this $100 and build the Church. Send it on without delay. It is wanted.

AN AMERICAN DIPLOMA.

"A protest has been made against the recognition of degrees from American "Universities" conferred upon persons in Great Britain. At a meeting of the Established Church Synod of Angus and Mearns, upon an Intimation that the minister of Fordoun was now designated Dr. Buchan, Mr. Whyte, of Fettercairn, objected to that style being accorded him—urging that, as a Church Court, they had no right nor power to acknowledge a title having a foreign origin. No decision was come to, it being stated that the subject was likely to come before the Assembly."

This item, with various comments, has gone the round of the American press. Jonathan's literary mettle has shown itself in some of them. Jonathan thinks his degrees, like every thing else emanating from his American workshops, as good as any body else's.

English merit in some cases has obtained from American Universities a recognition, in this way, which party and social prejudices denied it at home. *Perhaps* the matter has been overdone. It ought to be known, however, that the D. D., or any other degree, has not been unasked or given every time it was asked. An English "Church Court," jealous of the domestic monopoly, may rule them out, but they are in demand. One of the rarest, *unique-est* applications in this line of things is now on our table. We shall lay it up in our cabinet of literary curiosities, labeled—"An English application for an American Diploma." Any wonder that the accommodating Americans, under stress of such applications, backed by such endorsements, have shown a tendency to glut the market.

Here is the letter entire; names of places and persons omitted:—

———, South Wales.
8 March, 1854.

Mr. R——,

My Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty of requesting the favor of yr. assistance, in order to procure an American *diploma*.

Such a diploma, of what degree I leave with you, would greatly assist me in the literary department in which I am engaged in connexion with —— Church, of this country.

Already I have published several small works, for the young, one of which I enclose.

Should any reference be required, whether lay or clerical, I shall be most happy in furnishing the same.

Should you, sir, be able to procure for me the favor requested in this communication, you will thereby greatly oblige—

My dear sir,
Yours truly,
(Profession and Residence stated in full.)

P. S.—The Bearer of this note, Captain N———, has kindly engaged to forward this to you and to bring me any reply.

On the other half of sheet is *the* endorsement:

"The present applicant, Rev. ———, is favorably known to me, and I do most cheerfully recommend him, both as regards his literary and moral character, as worthy of the distinction he seeks.

Consular Agent of U. S. A.
———, April 8, 1854."

This latter, as the former latter, bears every mark of national individuality and authenticity. The book referred to is a clever, *primer* affair.

The way it was: Capt. N——, the bearer, commands a fine ship trading to this port. He is one of the best of that brave, generous sort that live on decks. The spirit of railroads in the South seeds him to Wales for iron. While there, being "some" in his way, the applicant makes his acquaintance and turns it to account for an "American Diploma." Asks to be referred to a "party" here to put him through. Why, of course, Capt. N. bethinks him of Capt. R., who lives here, a noble soul in his way—the official inspector of hulls! The most natural thing in the world, this reference!

Capt. R. entered our sanctum a few days ago, looking not as genial as common. There was something on his mind. He was serious as death. "What, has a ship foundered at sea—without insurance! Any leaky hulls—rotten bottoms?" None of these.

Pulling out the document—"Look here, Parson, I've got something here—strange—don't understand it—what does this fellow want? Not in my line, no how. Read that and tell me what you think of it."

The Captain says if the fellow wanted his timbers inspected, or any thing so, he is his man. But a diploma—what's that? And how the fellow expects *him* to get him a diploma!

A more capital farce has not transpired. It is broad—yet as long as it is broad. All the parties in cold, sober earnest!

We give this instance of application—opportune just as is, to vindicate the American diploma as not obtruded upon the upturned noses. It is not going a begging.

The *form* of it may be serviceable. Doubtless the applicant acted advisedly as to the best plan for putting the matter through.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, North, comprises a membership of 740,606, and its contributions for Missionary purposes in 1852, amounted to $210,447.

Lake Providence, La.—The Herald says:

Our Methodist friends, in this place, are making arrangements to repair their Church. The foundation and walls of the building are good, and all that is necessary to render the house comfortable and handsome, is the expenditure of about twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. With a gentleman of Mr. Harps' energy and business habits, the work will be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The City Hospital of Mobile, Alabama, have been, like many others, under the control of *Sisters of Charity*. Reports have often been told of their partiality to patients ascertained to be Papists, and neglect of Protestants mutilating and destroying Bibles left for their use—refusing to send for Protestant ministers when requested by sick and dying persons, and urging upon them their priests because theirs was the only true Religion!

Two months ago complaints were formally made by an Alderman before the Governors, who, on a full investigation that ended last week, sustained the charge that the Sisters had made their management of the Hospital "*subservient to and instrumental in the propagation of sectarian principles.*"

The resignation of the Sisters was accepted, and the management of the Hospital otherwise provided for.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

A member of the Providence Conference recently made a visit to New Jersey. He gives the following account of a Sabbath in Newark, and the condition of the Church there:

On the Sabbath I was at Newark, N. J., by invitation. In the morning I preached at the Central Church for Bro. Dunn. This is a fine Gothic church, the best in the city, which is saying much; for Newark abounds in fine churches. And I opine that there are also *five* men belonging to it; for one brother was introduced to me who had given $10,000 toward the structure. The congregation, also, was one upon which to feast one's eyes—it was one of the finest upon which it has ever been my pleasure to gaze. In the afternoon and evening, I was at the Halsey street Church for Bro. Vansant. This is one of the largest churches in the United States, and for elegance, simplicity, size and commodiousness, it is a model of its kind. Halsey Street is the mother church of the Methodist churches in that city, of which there are now eight—a worthy mother of many fair daughters. And yet our brethren in Newark are now building a church which is to surpass all the others. It is Gothic, and the chapel alone has already cost them $17,000, the church to be finished in corresponding style. And yet, this church is to be *free!* It is situated on Broad St., which is one of the finest avenues in the United States, and of which it will be one of the most attractive ornaments. Newark is a most beautiful city, although, it being mostly new, it is yet in an *unfinished* state. It must probably be esteemed the center of Methodism for the Middle States. The religious enterprise of our friends here exceeds almost every thing that can be found elsewhere. [Zion's Herald.

Methodism is stronger relatively in Newark than in any other city of any considerable size in the country; and to the observing mind the reason is obvious. It has strided and kept pace with the wants of the community, in church accommodations. This is true not only in reference to the capacity of her churches, but in reference to the style of their architecture. Her judicious and liberal members have wisely judged that the maintenance of Methodism in its purity and vigor did not require the erection of unsightly, uncouth buildings—in out-of-way streets and lanes—to be kept dingy, dirty and uninviting—but that her doctrines were worthy of the very best edifices that could be had. Consequently they have spared neither pains nor expense, as the above extract will indicate. "But it required wealth to do all this," says the reader. True, it did; and the judicious and tasteful outlay of their means was the very thing—instrumentally—that secured it, by attracting and attaching men of judgment, taste and means to them; the very class of men who, under a different prevailing taste, would have been repelled from the church—as they have been in a hundred instances—and Methodism been compelled to remain in the suburbs, or in some inaccessible lane.

Other things being *equal*, or *nearly so*, men will follow their *tastes*, and those of their families, in matters of religion. The advance of other churches, or the declension of Methodism in some of its distinguishing characteristics, have well-nigh annihilated the perceptible difference between us and them—thus rendering it impracticable for our church to rely upon a former obviously superior spiritual elevation, to secure adherents, do its work, and counteract fictitious advantages; it must, therefore, adapt its *prudential* and *economical* arrangements substantially to the prevailing taste of the times, or it must wane away.

A house for God should be a thing of praise itself—a perpetual anthem—continually eloquent of Him, to show it is sacred. No man can have a more utter abhorrence than we have of that heathenish extravagance that marks many of the churches of the day, especially in Northern cities. Still, there is no religion in smoky, dirty, uncouth slovenliness. It is unworthy of religion and God, and a thing for which men ought to pray to be forgiven.

CHEAP PERIODICALS.

Methodist Episcopal Book Concern.—*Cheap Periodicals.*—In consequence of the reduced price of the periodicals, the loss during the past year upon them was about $6,000. There were then 177,400 subscribers to the various periodicals, but it was necessary that a greater number should be had. During the year there were published over 12,000,000 tracts, and of bound volumes 2,961,215, which was equal to 9,878 per day, 987 per hour, 164 per minute, or 2 44-60 per second. The profits of the Book Concern for the year notwithstanding the enhanced salaries paid to operatives in consequence of the increased expenses of living, after paying the salaries of the seven bishops, were about $53,000. It is worthy of notice, that the loss for the year upon their periodicals is about $6,000, and this notwithstanding their various subscription lists contain the immense number 177,000 subscribers! The loss is attributed to the reduction in price. [Methodist Protestant.

THE RISING GENERATION.

[The following article was prepared for last week, but overlooked.—Ed.]

Sabbath School Celebration.—The eighth anniversary of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was celebrated Sabbath evening, 24th ult., at the McGehee Church, Carondelet street. The Union extends over the city of New Orleans and the towns of Algiers, Gretna, Bonligny and Carrollton. It embraces twelve schools, in four of which the German language is exclusively used. It numbers 45 officers, 129 teachers, and 1026 scholars; and is doing much good to the children of the places over which its jurisdiction extends. The officers and teachers display a laudable zeal in its cause, and do all in their power to increase its usefulness and extend its influence.

At the hour appointed, 4 o'clock P. M., the different schools could be seen in processions, with beautiful banners, coming from various directions towards the church, and caused the neighborhood to look quite gay and animated. The Church, although very large, was crowded almost to suffocation with neatly dressed little girls and smart little boys, and such of their parents and friends as were fortunate enough to find seats. The banners contained very appropriate devices, and were placed in conspicuous positions on the stage which had been erected in front of the pulpit. On one of them we read, in the German language, the following singularly appropriate quotation from the Holy Book:

"Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The scene presented in the Church was one of the most delightful we ever witnessed.

The assembly was called to order by some prelatory remarks from W. H. Foster, Esq., the worthy President of the Union, who superintended all the arrangements and exercises.

The Editor of the *Bulletin*, on the next day, held the following language in his paper:

Methodist Church, Carondelet street, was yesterday crowded to overflowing by children and adults, for the purpose of Sabbath School Celebration. The church presented a scene of great interest, and we envy not the head or heart of him who could look upon it without emotion. There must have been nearly fifteen hundred children present, of all ages, from infancy upwards. The union embraces twelve schools, eight English and four German. Many little pieces were very prettily recited by the children, and anon the whole would join with the greatest emotion in a hymn of praise that made the welkin ring. These Sabbath Schools are doing much for the good of this city, silently, it is true, but effectively. The Methodists are an eminently practical working people. They take hold of things in earnest. They scour the outskirts of the city. They plunge into the swamp. They explore the highways and byways. They rake the gutters of moral filth, and whenever they find a straggling little orchin, they by right hold of him, scrub him, comb him down, wake him up, and push him right into the temple! Soon he is a merry boy, clothed and in his right mind; and directly he is a man, an honest man, whose word is as good as his note, whose vote cannot be purchased, who can be relied on in any emergency, that requires the exhibition of the noblest characteristics of humanity. In this way they are saving hundreds from vice, crime and the penitentiary, in this city; hundreds that but for them, would go to swell the black, seething tide of degradation and ignorance that is hurrying so many young vagrants to premature and unhonored graves among us. The Methodist of New Orleans are creating for themselves a monument whose base rests on the lowly places of earth, and whose apex penetrates the serene heavens, and is lost amid the radiating effulgence of the celestial city.

The occasion passed off well, with fine moral effect. The schools are prosperous.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AND RESOLUTIONS.

The State Temperance Convention of Alabama met early in last month, in Montgomery. R. H. Powell, Esq., was Chairman. The Convention presented a strong array of influential citizens, and their platform is distinct, judicious and solid. A similar law in Louisiana is now working, and killing off grog-shops capitally.

We give the important item in the proceedings of the Convention just held at Montgomery. We invite the attention of our readers, without distinction, to its simple, republican, and conservative declaration. They desire no legislation inconsistent with the Bill of Rights, but in the name of humanity, they demand that something should be done to arrest the terrible evil pervading every department of civil and social life. The social and intellectual caste of the body thus addressing the people, should silence the unjust suspicion of contemplated intolerance, at least, and award a liberal measure of disinterestedness.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Whereas, the present License System of ——, Alabama, established, maintained and administered by law, is adverse to the best interests of this State, and in direct hostility to the great object that every intelligent, judicious, government should seek to promote; and whereas, the firm and deliberate judgment of a large number of our thoughtful citizens, irrespective of parties, sects and churches, has been openly and earnestly expressed against this system as it is now sanctioned and executed; and whereas, this system in its practical working allows none of our citizens to exercise their civil rights to arrest the dreadful evils which flow from it. Be it therefore Resolved by this Convention—

1st. That if the State of Alabama think it expedient and right to allow a License System to stand upon her Statute Book, we claim at the hands of her general assembly such a modification of the present system as shall be more in accordance with the individual and local interests of her citizens.

2d. That by the foregoing Resolution we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not sanction this opinion that a License System allowing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a common beverage in any form is in itself morally right and proper.

3d. That this Convention hereby pledges itself to use all justifiable means to secure such a change in the present License System of Alabama as shall embody,

1st. The full recognition of the principle as presented in the Preamble and Resolutions of the Convention in Montgomery, that the allowance of the retail trade in intoxicating drinks is a question to be decided by the people, who are immediately and directly affected by its operations.

2d. The incorporation into our State License System of the principle that all our communities shall have the right to select the retailer of intoxicating drinks by requiring him to obtain a recommendation therefor from a majority of the voters and heads of families in the city, ward, town, village or election precinct in which such applicant proposes to sell intoxicating drinks; and that on no other condition said license shall be granted.

3d. That we hereby solmenly pledge ourselves to support no man for the office of Governor of Alabama at the next election, Senator or Representatives to the next General Assembly at its next session (1855-6) who shall not satisfy us fully as to his firm and inflexible devotion to the principles involved in the proposed change of the License System of our State and his hearty willingness to unite with the friends of Temperance in the necessary means to be used for the accomplishment of the object contemplated.

LETTER FROM REV. W. H. SEAT

Gonzales, Texas, June 26, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—Please change my Advocate from San Antonio to Gonzales, Texas. I have been compelled to give up my charge on account of ill health. It may be that my health will so far improve as to enable me to take light work next year. I cannot tell as yet. It has improved since I left my work.

San Antonio is a very interesting and important field of labor. The population amounts to some seven or eight thousand, from one-third to one-half Mexicans, the remainder nearly equally divided between Americans and Germans. The Mexicans and Germans are mostly Roman Catholics. Ours is the leading Protestant denomination. During my stay there of three months, there were six conversions and seventeen accessions to the Church, mostly on probation, and a flourishing Sabbath School of some seventy scholars, established in the Methodist Church. My sojourn there was very pleasant, with the exception of family and personal affliction. I have never felt, I believe, quite so much interest in any other field of labor as in San Antonio. But my health completely failing, for the time being, at least, I was compelled to abandon it.

Your Brother in the Gospel,
Wm. H. Seat.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE GERMANS IN MOBILE.

As it may not generally be known to the friends of Missions abroad, that a Missionary Church for the German Mission in Mobile was built this spring, allow me to make known this fact through the Advocate.

About nine years ago the Alabama Conference established a Mission among the Germans in Mobile. This Mission had a fair beginning, and prospered well the first two years. But for some years past it struggled between life and death for the want of a suitable house of worship. To obviate this difficulty, the Churches in Mobile, at their Quarterly Conferences last winter, Brother Garrett, P. Elder, at their head, made an effort to procure a lot of ground, and resolved to build a church upon it. All hands willing, the building was put under contract. Mr. Rolwood, of Mobile, agreed to put it up for $2300. There was no trifling about it; six weeks after the contract was agreed to, the house stood, finished and ready for dedication.

Accordingly, on the 4th of June, the house was dedicated to the service of God by Rev. T. W. Dorman, in presence of a large assembly. Bro. Neely preached a very appropriate sermon for the occasion on the words: "Now, therefore, are we all present before God to hear all things that are commanded thee of God;" Acts 10, 33. A collection was taken up, which amounted to $258.

And now has this little flock got a home at last; the Mission is now more firmly established, and will no doubt prosper and grow under the labors of a pious Missionary. The house is in size 30 by 45 feet, fronting on St. Francis street. It is built of wood in plain Gothic style; the steeple being in good proportion with the building, makes a very good show.

The day of the dedication was a real holyday to us in a two-fold sense. In the first place, it happened to fall on a Sunday very sacred to the Germans on account of its being kept in commemoration of the great day of Pentecost. In the second, we were now permitted to see with our eyes a church accomplished.

Bro. Pauley and the writer, in connection with the Missionary Bro. Mäuss, labored one week in the new house, and, we trust, not without profit to the Mission. On Sunday the 11th, we administered the Sacrament of Baptism to several children, as also the Lord's Supper to about twenty communicants. The blessing of God attended the whole. Two joined the Church on probation, and the little flock was more firmly knit together in love to each other.

But now we come to the most important part of our report. There is resting a debt of $1000 on this greatly needed Missionary church, which, according to promise, *must* speedily be liquidated. There was collected in Mobile and New Orleans all at this time that could be. We are obliged to try the Missionary feelings again of our brethren and friends in the Alabama Conference. This pleasant part of Missionary work falls again to the lot of your humble Brother.

It is my design to make a visit to the western part of the State as soon as the time of Camp-meeting commences. The recollection of the liberality of our dear brethren and friends in Russell and Macon counties, as also in Columbus, Ga., keeps up our little courage, for we anticipate to find as much of the Missionary spirit in the western part of the Conference as we found in the eastern part. At any rate, we expect no failure at our contemplated trip. Would our precious time admit, we would most gladly accept the invitation already received to Salem Camp-meeting in September next.

Now, dear brethren, you would confer a great favor on your humble Brother in the labor of love, if you would make me acquainted with the time of your Camp-meetings or Missionary meetings. I purpose, God willing, to start to Alabama towards the middle of August next. May God through Christ our Lord, order and overrule all things to the good of His cause and the glory of His adorable name.

John M. Hofer.

New Orleans, June 18th, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

IS IT RIGHT? IS IT FAIR?

Bro. McT.—I seldom trouble you or the public with any thing from my humble pen; but the above questions have forced themselves upon my mind, and I think demand the serious consideration of the Methodist people. They have reference to the practice which is too generally obtaining, viz: that any and every body can occupy our pulpits—friends or foes. And in proposing these questions, I have more direct reference to those Ministers occupying our pulpits who, while they receive this courtesy, openly denounce us as a sect, merely; not a Church, nor a branch of the Church, having no duly authorized Ministry, nor sacraments.

The time has been when an Episcopalian Bishop would scorn to company with us at all, or to occupy our houses of worship. But in these latter days they are exceedingly friendly, paying special attention to Methodist Ministers whenever they meet them, and very careful to visit Methodist families, leaving here and there "Tracts for the People" or some other such work for them to read.

Now, for one, I think the time has come either for us to deny them the use of our churches, or for them to reciprocate in the matter. How very strange and anti-Protestant has been their course toward all others. And yet they must receive all attention and courtesy. I believe in the doctrine that we should render good for evil; but I am unwilling to cherish a viper in my own bosom if I know it.

The Presbyterians may have an assembly meeting, the Baptists their conventions and associations, the Methodists their conferences, and on all such occasions the churches of these denominations are tendered for the accompancy of their brethren. But the Episcopal churches, with those of the old Mother harlots, are closed against us all. Does the savor of "Protestant" Christianity? Notwithstanding, I see from an article in your paper, that the Ministers attending the late Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Mississippi, at Jackson, were invited to occupy the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of that city; and all over the country it is seemingly considered quite a compliment that the Right Reverencey, the Bishop, should condescend to preach in a Methodist meeting-house. Now I repeat, it is time for them to reciprocate. It is not right—it is not fair, that we should receive a man into our houses and treat him kindly for the mean privilege of being told that we are not in the Church—that we are unbaptized—have no right to minister the sacrament. Still we are called "my dear brethren," and recognized as a sect of outdoor lobby member of the Church. Such cant is ridiculous, absurd; and the time has come for Methodists to say so.

Respectfully, H. P. S.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TENSAS CHURCH,

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

But very few years ago, a traveler passing up that portion of the Tensas river which divides the parish of Tensas from Catahoula would see nothing but Nature in her native wildness, with hither and there, perhaps a squatter's cabin. But now the face of the country is changed. Fine plantations skirt the river, and every where we behold marks of wealth, taste and improvement.

Lately, a very neat and tasty church has been built there by the Methodists, as also by others who are not members of any church. I cannot give you the exact size of the building; it is large enough for the neighborhood, and it is the neatest house of worship that I have ever seen in a country place. The aisles are carpeted, the pulpit is very tastefully and conveniently trimmed, and the altar will correspond. The ladies contributed much with the "material aid" of young geothen—towards giving the church that finish which we always liked to see in the house for the worship of God. A very elegant Bible and hymn-book were presented by one lady, and an equally elegant sacramental service was presented by another.

A few Sabbaths ago, the church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God by Rev. W. H. Watkins, of Natchez, Miss. I did not have the pleasure of hearing Bro. Watkins preach on that occasion; we had to be in Natchez filling his place—very sorry for it—but we have been informed by good judges that it was an excellent and edifying discourse on the Christian religion—a very appropriate theme for the occasion. We hope it left an impress on the minds of the hearers that never will be eradicated.

Last Saturday and Sabbath our second Quarterly Meeting was held there. Rev. Mr. Thompson, our P. E., was with us. It was a time of greater interest than these people have seen for a long time. The congregation throughout manifested much feeling. Five white, and about a dozen colored joined the Church. The membership were much revived.

It is always pleasing to contemplate improvements, but the pleasure is heightened immensurably when these improvements are connected with the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour. Without religion, the towering forest might be cut down; beautiful mansions might be reared, surrounded by the beauties of Nature and of Art; wealth might be obtained; and luxury, with pomp and circumstance, might be there; but man—immortal man—will arise from the enjoyment of these, sick at heart, and crave something higher and holier. It is a good omen when we see a community, while they improve in other things, building houses of worship of the right sort. Not only do we there behold marks of improvement in reference to the things of Time, but also in reference to the eternity whither we are hastening. The man who built the church will soon pass away, but the church will stand, and their children will worship in the house which they have raised. The doctrines preached in the church will forever stand—Christ and Him crucified. And we trust that this will be the firm foundation on which all, who have in any way contributed to the building of Tensas church, will build their hopes of eternal life, that they may be fearless and secure when

"The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, and all that is inhabit, shall dissolve;
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

Itinerant

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Methodist Sunday School at Clayton, Morengo county, Ala., on the occasion of the death of its Superintendent, W. C. THOMPSON.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence having been pleased to deprive us, by death, of our beloved Superintendent on the 3d May ult., and this School being moved by feelings of affectionate regard for the memory of the deceased, and by a sense of bereavement on this melancholy occasion; Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine Will, we can not withhold the expression of sincere sorrow for the loss of him who so endeared himself to us all by his beautiful exhibition of pure benevolence, seeking the welfare of those associated with, and of those committed to his care.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory and that we will endeavor to make him our exemplar in uniform courtesy, earnest zeal will for all manifested by word and act, and his eminent piety.

Resolved, That by his death, at the early age of 28, we are all solemnly admonished to prepare for that summons of which he was ever mindful, and for which he was ready.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the bereaved companion of the deceased in her unspeakable affliction, and that she be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the N. O. Christian Advocate.

June 17. A. E. EDGERWATH, Prin.

GENERAL MINUTES.—This annual publication of the Church for the years 1853–1854, has been sent to us. It contains the annual statistical exhibit of Southern Methodism which indicates a gratifying prosperity in the various departments of Church enterprise comprised within its objects. In looking over its pages we find many reasons for thanking God for the results of the past year; and for encouragement in the year's work yet to be finished. But it contains the sad record of the departure out of this life of *forty-two* faithful and beloved brethren, who, having finished their course, have entered into the joy of the Lord.

We find the following as the numerical position of the Church:

Traveling ministers, 1803. An increase of 37 over the preceding year.

Local ministers, 4,328. A decrease for the year of 127.

White members, 415,297. Increase over the last year, 22,439.

Colored members, 154,264. Increase for the year, 7,135.

Indian members, 3,691. Increase, 647.

Total increase of membership of the Church, 30,401.

The total amount raised for missions was $83,031. The Minutes also show a decided improvement in the amounts collected for the superannuated and deficient preachers. The foregoing statistical facts indicate a steady progress in the Church.

NOTICES.

Special Notice.

It was announced by our predecessor—the Rev. D. Early—that a considerable amount of out-standing claims, against ministers and others, within the limits of the Southern Church, had been transferred to him under the New York adjustment. Their accounts, notes, etc., being now in our possession, we take this method of saying to all concerned, that we are most anxious to have them closed up at the earliest possible day. With a view to the accomplishment of this very desirable object, we take the liberty of suggesting to those who may be involved in these liabilities, the propriety of communicating with us at once, in relation to the final settlement of these claims, without waiting to be directly and officially called on by us for that purpose. And as we shall need, in the course of a few months at most, all the funds that may be realized on these accounts, we would, therefore, respectfully solicit remittances at the earliest convenience of those against whom these claims exist. Our address, for the time being, is Louisville, Ky.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

June 22, 1854.

Special Notice.

All orders for Books and communications relating to the business of our Agency and Publishing House, should be addressed, for the present, and until further notice is given, to the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky. Orders out of the mountains, can be forwarded, as heretofore arrangements are made, to Bishop Joshua Early, Richmond, Va. Every effort on the part will be made to commence operations in this city at the earliest possible day. In the meanwhile, however, an ample supply of our publications will be kept on hand by the house of McFerrin & Hunter, with whom we have made an arrangement by which all orders will be filled at our usual rates.

STEVENSON & OWEN.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1854.

Notice.

In consequence of my detention at the General Conference, and my necessary absence since its adjournment, on a trip to Mississippi, the July number of the *Quarterly Review* will not appear at its usual time. Its issues will be prompt thereafter. Having been reappointed its editor, and being determined that it shall meet the expectations of friends, I would hereby entreat our brethren in the ministry and the laity, to send us new subscribers, to make collections of the old, and to promote its circulation, as the only Journal of the kind belonging to the M. E. Church, South.

DAVID S. DOGGETT.

June 3, 1854.

Commencement Exercises of Emory College.

Sunday, July 16th. Commencement Sermon by Rev. T. Cross, D. D.

Monday. Meeting of Board of Trustees at 9 A. M. Sophomore prize Declamation at night.

Tuesday. Junior Exhibition. Address on conferring prizes to Sophomore declaimers. The proposed Methodist Educational Convention at night.

Wednesday. Commencement day. Address before Literary Societies in the afternoon, by the President of the College.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR,

General Intelligence.

INTERMENTS.—The following is a report of the number of interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 2:

Protestant, Girod street	11	Catholic No. 1	17
Odd Fellows' Rest	4	Catholic No. 2	16
Cypress Grove, No. 1	8	St. Vincent de Paul	68
" " " 2	45	Lafayette, 4th District	8
Charity Hospital	38	Hebrew, Lafayette	2
St. Patrick's	54		
Total			329

The great increase over the last report, when there was only 170, is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the heat of the weather, more than one hundred deaths having occurred from sun-stroke alone.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of the Charity Hospital from Saturday, June 24, at 5 o'clock P. M., to Saturday, July 1, at 5 P. M., shows: Admissions, 237; discharges, 138; deaths, 48. The number of patients remaining, 480. Twenty of the deaths were from sunstroke, resulting from the excessive heat of Wednesday and Thursday last.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury came into Court on Saturday morning, and submitted the following report of their arduous labors:

To the Honorable Judge John A. Campbell, U. S. Circuit Court, Eastern District of Louisiana:

The Grand Jury beg leave to report to your Honor that, in the discharge of the duty confided to them by the Court, they have cited from among their fellow-citizens a number of persons as witnesses to testify and to procure from them, if possible, evidence in relation to the current rumor, in this city of an expedition said to be on foot, the tendency and purpose of which would be to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Among other witnesses cited were several whose names figured most prominently with the rumored expedition, and from the refusal of some of them to testify, (as is shown in the Court,) no the ground that they could not do so without criminating themselves under the ruling of the Court, the obvious inference left on the minds of the Grand Jury was, that these rumors were not altogether without foundation, and from collateral evidence, brought to their notice in the course of the investigation, they are further left to infer that meetings have been frequently held on the subject of Cuban affairs, and that what is called "Cuban bonds" have been issued; that funds have been collected, either by contributions, sale of these bonds, or promises to pay, to a very considerable amount which was, or would be hereafter, at the disposal of whomsoever might be chosen to the command of an expedition purporting to be in aid of the cause of Cuban revolutionists; but, from a strict and searching investigation, (examination) of the witnesses through the District Attorney, the Grand Jury have been unable to elicit any facts upon which to found an indictment against one.

Although the Grand Jury strongly incline to the opinion that these assertions and collections of funds have for its (their) end, the organization of an expedition, either for the purpose of assisting in a Cuban revolution, or of making a demonstration upon that Island; yet the plea whatever it be, seems altogether in the prospective; and hence, as we seem to be a great deal has been said and written about the extensive and formidable preparation on foot for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba, we believe it to have been very much overrated and magnified, nothing having been brought to our notice

That there are a large number of citizens of the United States whose feelings and sympathies are decidedly enlisted in behalf of what is termed the Creole, or native, population of the Island of Cuba therefrom no question, and that there has been means contributed, either by themselves or their friends in the United States, for the purpose of ameliorating their condition, or for getting up an excitement in this country, in view of procuring the aid and sympathy of our citizens, we confidently believe, but that it has succeeded to the extent of furnishing the means necessary to the raising of men, arms and ammunition, with which to make a hostile movement towards that Island, they have no evidence; indeed, they very much doubt the ability of the friends of this cause to command means to organize and equip any military expedition equal to the task of invading it with any prospect of success. Nor do they believe any such expedition, even if organized, could elude the vigilance of our Government officers, or of our law-abiding citizens; believing, as we do (that) they will not look with indifference upon any attempt to infringe the laws of our Government more particularly the Constitution of the United States; but, looking to that instrument as the grand link which binds this nation, North and South, as one people—as the very work or palladium of their safety—upon the observance of which the future prosperity and progress of this great nation depends. They will rally in behalf of the Constitution and the country; and, with the strong arm of the law on the one hand, and the moral sentiment of the masses on the other, visit upon every offender the just and merited punishment due such crimes and misdemeanors.

The Grand Jury, therefore, deem it inexpedient to prosecute the investigation of witnesses any further for the present, but will continue to make diligent inquiry in relation to this subject, or any other matter that may be brought to their notice, from time to time, as your Honor may see fit to direct.

ALF. PENN, Foreman.

The Judge expressed his gratitude at the efforts made by the jury to ascertain the exact state of the reputed expedition against Cuba, and, after some further remarks, stated that he felt it to be his duty to require General Quitman, Mr. Trasher and Dr. Saunders—the three witnesses who had refused to answer, on the grounds of self-crimination—to enter into bonds with the United States for their good behavior. General Waul, counsel for the witnesses, objected to this as entirely at variance with the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the country. The Judge, however, persisted that he was legally justified in exacting bonds from the witnesses, but at the request of General Waul left the matter open for argument at 6 o'clock.

At the appointed time the parties were all in Court, when the question was fully argued by General Waul and the Court, which ended by the Judge stating that he felt bound to require the witnesses to furnish recognizance in the sum of $3000 each, as a pledge that for the space of nine months next ensuing they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially the neutrality laws of 1818, and that, not as punishment for any imputed offence, but merely as a surety that the laws of the country will not be violated.

General Quitman arose and informed the Court that if without proof he must be suspected of an intent to violate the laws, he would decline to furnish the required recognizances. Mr. Trasher and Dr. Saunders also gave the Court similar assurances.

The Court then told the witnesses that they must consider themselves under the custody of the United States Marshal, who has kept them close prisoners in the City Hotel on their parole up to this time. Of course an application will be made to-day for a *habeas corpus* in one of our local tribunals.

RIOTOUS.—On Monday night a disturbance of rather a serious nature occurred on board the ship Clara Wheeler, in the Third District, which vessel had just arrived from Liverpool with a load of Irish emigrants. It got rumored among the Irish laborers on the Levee, it is said, that the crew of the vessel, composed principally of negroes, had during the voyage taken improper liberties with the female portion of the passengers. A large mob assembled and attacked the vessel, threatening with vengeance both the officers and crew. They took possession of the vessel and drove the officers and negroes off, who narrowly escaped with their lives. The Chief of Police, with a posse of his officers, repaired to the spot and soon put a stop to the riotous proceedings, by arresting the negroes and confining them in the lock up. In the morning, however, another demonstration was made against the vessel for the purpose of destroying it and lynching the officers, but the police soon dispersed the mob, restored quiet, and placed a strong force there to keep order.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The Alta Californian has an article on Chinese emigration to California, which shows that our western shores are likely to be thronged with the satellites of the Brother of the Sun. Such is represented to be the demand for the emigrant ships that all the old vessels that have been condemned as unseaworthy are bought up at enormous prices, and temporarily fitted for passenger uses. Thousands and thousands are arriving continually, and the cry is still they come.

Mr. George W. Aspinwall died near Germantown, Pennsylvania, recently. He was on the steamer San Francisco, bound to South America for the benefit of his health, when she was wrecked, and was taken by the bark Kilby to Boston. He has since then been to Cuba and Europe, but failing to regain his health, returned with appropriate remarks. The

Big Names and Comprehensive Mottoes.

Some of our exchanges have very large names and mottoes that go a great ways. We give a few of them:

"South-west Independent." "A journal for the encouragement of Education, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Fine Arts, Sciences, Religion, Political Reformation, and the Interests of every body."

"The Arkansas Whig." "Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Education, Literature, Miscellanies, the Markets and General Intelligence." He should have added, etc., etc., etc., and we doubt not would, but the line was already filled out.

"Iberville Gazette." "Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Sciences, and the General News of the Day."

"The True Democrat." "Devoted to Democracy, Foreign and Domestic News, Internal Improvements, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Sciences, etc." This one found room for one etc.

"Miner's Express." "For Truth, we sink our shaft. We drift upon the vein of principles."

"Arkansas State Gazette and Democrat." "Truth is in no danger from Error, so long as Reason is left free to combat it."

"Southern Advocate." "In Principle just, in Politics conservative, in conduct Independent."

"The Southern Shield." "The People's safety is the sovereign law."

"The National Patriot." "Devoted to the maintenance of American Principles, without Sectarianism in Politics or Religion. Motto—No Kings, no Popes, but an enlightened People."

"The Daily Constitutionalist," (Jacksonville, Illinois.) "Devoted to the dissemination of Useful Information, Temperance, News, Politics, and to the interests of Jacksonville."

"The Democratic Flag." "Truth fears nothing but Concealment," (alluding to the Know-Nothings, no doubt.)

"The Golden Era." "The proceeds of this paper are devoted to the spread of Liberal Principles." Of course it must be patronized. Does Barnum take three copies?

"Two etcs. "Bienville Times." "An Independent Family Newspaper. Devoted to General and Miscellaneous Intelligence, Literature, Science, Education, Religion, Temperance Agriculture, Domestic Economy, etc., etc." What do the etcs. stand for?

"The Lancasterian." "The grant of exclusive principles to some is repugnant to our whole system, the interest of which is to make firm the equal rights of all."

"The Merchants' Journal." "Devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Reviews, Education, News, Morals, Health, Humor, Amusement, Drama, etc., etc."

The Celebration.

The celebration on Tuesday last was pretty much of a military one throughout, but of course none the worse for that. The sound of cannon, at an early hour in Lafayette Square, brought crowds of the people to witness the somewhat unusual spectacle of a tented field, with all the appendages and attendant circumstances of a military array in the midst of the city. This encampment was formed by Washington Artillery and the National Guards, under the supervision of Brig. Gen E. L. Tracey and Col. Henry Forno, and it was universally admitted that all the arrangements were in true military style. The Louisiana Greys, under command of Capt. Cavanaugh, paraded upon the Square early in the morning, presenting their usual fine appearance and excellent discipline. At 7 o'clock Governor Hébert reviewed Companies A, B and C of the National Guards Company D of this fine young battalion was not prepared to turn out, but was represented by its officers, Capt. Salomon and Lieuts. Moore and Laucke. We shall not soon forget the splendid appearance of these companies, nor our astonishment at the rapidity with which they had acquired proficiency in military evolutions. Company C in particular, which has been organized but two weeks, surprised every body by the promptness and accuracy with which it executed orders. This company is under the command of Capt. Chas. O Dreux, a young man well and favorably known in this city. He is a graduate of the military academy at Frankfort, Kentucky, and the manner in which he has drilled his company in so short a time shows that his education is highly creditable to that institution. The companies B, commanded by Capt. J. A. Jaquess, and A, commanded by Lieut. Smith, were, we believe, in no particular, unless in numbers, inferior to any that turned out in any part of the city.

Captain Jaquess performed the duties of officer of the day, from reveille until 1 o'clock. Lieut. Hannister, of the Washington Artillery, acting as officer of the guard; from 1 until the companies were dismissed, Captain Dreux became officer of the day, assisted by Lieutenants Mark Moore and Oscar Howell, the latter of Company B. Adjutant Chas. Forno, son of Col. Henry Forno, showed himself a "chip of the old block" by the manner in which he executed his difficult and responsible duties. In fact we have never known a set of young officers conduct themselves in a manner more worthy the reputation of experienced soldiers.

At 12 o'clock a splendid collation was given by Gen. Tracey, in the large tent which had been prepared for the occasion, and here we found assembled a considerable crowd of notables, whose names are too numerous to mention. Speeches and toasts, wine and eatables were freely given and taken, and every thing went off in fine style.

Two o'clock was the hour fixed upon for attacking the ample lunch spread out by Col. Dick Nash, but a sudden storm of wind and rain upset his arrangements and spoiled the dinner at the same time. Many persons present were unfeeling enough to make light of this misfortune and treat it as a good joke, but those who had lived on short allowance for a day or two for the purpose of being in good condition for the occasion, felt it to be a very serious matter. At 5 o'clock another collation, comprising innumerable delicacies, was spread for such ladies as chose to grace the scene with their presence.

The Louisiana Legion and Washington Regiment were reviewed in Congo Square by the Governor and his staff. It is not necessary to inform any body in this city that they are composed of soldiers of the finest kind. The Horse Guards, Col. Wood commanding, were also reviewed by the Governor, and presented an exceedingly fine appearance in their new and costly uniform. They numbered rather smaller than usual, in consequence of sickness and unavoidable absence of members. The Guards are very popular, and we learn that no less than ten petitions for membership were presented during the day. At about 11 o'clock they regaled something like 200 guests at 52 Carondelet street, with lunch, wines, etc., upon an extensive and liberal scale. His Excellency the Governor, and staff, Generals Lewis, Palfrey, Cronan and staff, the veteran General Lacoste, the field, staff and line officers of the Legion and 2d Brigade, together with many of our most prominent citizens were present upon this occasion and seemed to enjoy it exceedingly. A beautiful flag was presented to the troops on Rampart street, and was given received with appropriate remarks. The

Texas Items.

By the steamship Louisiana, which arrived here yesterday morning, we have late dates from Galveston and Houston:

At Galveston, the Civilian, of the 30th, says the mercury went up to 93 degrees in the shade the day before.

The Trinity continued full, even to overflowing in some places, as reported by the telegraph.

Until recently the weather has been quite rainy in the interior; but at last date the atmosphere was extremely dry and warm.

We hear of no damage to the crops, but apprehend some, unless the rains abate.

The Lavaca Commercial, of the 28th, says:

The prospect for fine crops of corn and cotton was never more flattering than at the present time. The corn crop this year will be much larger than that of last year.

We were visited by another terrible gale last evening from the south-east. The wind commenced blowing last evening, and continued all night, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. The tide is very high; several bath houses have been washed away, and some little damage has been done to the wharves. The steamer that was due yesterday has not yet arrived, and some fears are entertained for her safety. She may get in to-day.

The Houston Star, of the 28th, says:

The corn crop of Texas, from the increase of land in cultivation, and the extraordinary heavy yield now promised, will probably exceed that of any other year by at least 50 per cent.

The incessant rains that have visited all parts of the State cannot prove otherwise than seriously detrimental to the cotton crop. The complaint is general that there is not enough dry weather to work out the weeds.

Gov. Pease has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Harris county, of Justus Odum, the murderer of Peter Sauer. In addition to the above, the citizens of Harris county have contributed $100, which will be promptly paid over, on the lodging of Odum in the jail of that county.

The Houston Star announces the resignation of Hon. C. W. Buckley, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, to take effect on the third Monday in September next. The Star says Judge B. has resigned thus early to enable the Governor to order an election at the usual time, the first Monday in August.

The Star of the 28th ult. says: John Curtis and Joseph Wilks got into a quarrel at Riordan's corner on Monday night, and the latter was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife, supposed to be in the hands of Wilks. No person saw the stab inflicted. Curtis died this morning. Wilks was committed to jail.

The proceedings of the Educational Convention in Huntsville are published in the Presbyterian. They recommend a change in the Constitution, enabling the counties to sell their school lands for school purposes on a long credit. The plan, we believe, is much like that recommended by us some time since, and which has succeeded so well in Wisconsin. They estimate the children of the State, between six and sixteen years of age, as follows: Males, 12,762; females, 12,702—making a total of 25,564 pupils. This number is obtained by adding fifty per cent. to the census of 1850; but they think the increase has been at least one hundred per cent., which would make the whole number, at this time, 28,332 children. Supposing their education costs the State $10 per annum, the whole cost will be $283,320.

The Houston Morning Star, of the 28th ult., says the Brazos river was hailing at last accounts. It had overflowed the banks at several points, doing considerable damage. Some of the bottom fields were submerged and the crops destroyed.

The Galveston News understands that Shultz has made a full confession, not only of the murder of Bateman and Dett, but also of a long catalogue of other murders and crimes during a period of many years. We have not as yet been put in possession of full details, though we hope soon to be. We can only say now that he confesses to having killed an old pensioner in Knoxville, Tennessee, before he came to Texas. He does not remember his name, but says he had just received his pension, and upon the strength of it, he drank a little too much. He adds that when he was on his way home that night, he waylaid and shot him, and then placed his body under a projecting rock—that some school children found the body the next day. That suspicion attached to himself—that he was taken up, tried, and acquitted.

He says he belonged to the "Murrell Gang," and recites many robberies and crimes of which he was guilty, while in that connection. He finally came to Texas in 1835, for greater security. He confesses to having shot Colonel Teel in his tent, in the fall of 1836. Many of our old citizens will well remember that event. The night was one of the most stormy on record, and the darkness was so great, that nothing could be seen but the flash of the gun. Suspicion attached, he says, to several persons, but not to himself.

Louisiana Items.

In our last issue, says the Thibodaux Minerva, of the 1st inst., we mentioned that several sporadic cases of cholera had appeared in different parts of the country. It has now become our painful duty to state that it is beginning to assume an epidemic form on the plantation of Messrs. Pugh & Darden, a short distance above this place. The number of deaths up to yesterday at noon was fifteen. The disease is confined exclusively among the blacks.

Mr. Sylvain Baudoin died from suffocation, at his residence on the Lafourche, on Wednesday, the 27th ult.

Mr. John H. Field, late sheriff of Terrebonne Parish, died on the 25th ult. He was a very kind-hearted man, and at the same time possessed of great resolution and courage.

The thermometer at Thibodaux during the whole week ending the 1st inst., from 90 to 98 degrees.

We learn that Capt. Ferdinand M. Streck, the veteran steamboatman, died at his residence at Donaldsonville on Thursday morning last, 29th ultimo.

ENGLAND'S WAR VIEWS.—A letter from London states that the Government of Great Britain, though reluctant to begin the war, and not seriously decided upon carrying it on with the necessary energy, so long as the Czar may be made to believe that he has no allies, and accordingly no chances of success, has determined to employ all the elements at its disposition at the moment when Austria shall have disappointed the expectations based on her friendly assurances. The war until now has been only a cessation of peace. The whole solicitude of the Western allies has been, until within a short time, to secure the Austrian alliance, in order to escape thoroughly, as they hope, the real war. Nothing, however, has been left undone to act instantaneously, and with the utmost vigor, upon the failure of exertions in that direction. It also stated that Kossuth has the direct assurance of the Sultan; "and indirect notifications of the British Cabinet, that his presence in Constantinople, and especially on the frontiers of Transylvania, will be desired at the shortest possible notice, upon any fresh attempt on the part of Austria to evade her promise to regard the march of the Russians towards the Danube as a *casus belli* for herself." He is, of course, at the disposition of the allies for such ends, although he will not blind himself to inactivity, should the contingency of his being called upon not present itself to England.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN JAMAICA. We have files of the Kingston Morning Journal with dates to the 12th inst.

Cholera is making sad havoc among the people residing in the district of Everton in St. Thomas, in the vale. Thirty-eight cases had occurred at that place, out of which twenty-nine proved fatal. The disease has also appeared at Worthy Park Estate, in St. John, but in a mitigated form. Fifty-four cases had occurred, out of which five persons died. At St. Ann's Bay, up to the 28th ult, seventy persons out of a small population had died, and many more were ill. The disease is said to be more rapid in its effects this visitation than it was in 1850; four to five hours seem to be the time that the patient lasts.

"Sir," said one of two antagonists, with great dignity, to the other, during a dispute which had not been confined to words, "you have called me a scoundrel and a liar, you have spit in my face, you have struck me *twice*; I hope you will not carry this any further, for if you do you will rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, and I cannot tell what may be the conse-

GREENWELL SPRINGS.—In addition to the number of things which are destined to make Baton Rouge a great city and pleasant place of resort, the Greenwell Springs, a few miles distant, are attracting a good deal of attention. The following, which we take from the Gazette, in relation to them, is quite true:

"The distance of the Springs from the Amite river is not more than a "stone's throw." This river furnishes one of the best fishing grounds in Louisiana when not swollen and rendered turbid by the heavy rains. Game is also abundant in the vicinity. These are important considerations to those who are desirous of visiting some "watering-place," for the double purpose of recruiting their health and enjoying the agreeable pastime of hunting and angling.

"From Baton Rouge to the Springs the distance is not more than two hours' comfortable drive over the best road in the Parish; so that a party wishing to visit Greenwell and return on the same day, can do so, with the greatest ease."

PINE WOODS PASTURE AND SOUTHERN COWS. Hundreds of cows that range in the pine woods of the Southern States do not give a quart of milk a-day, and we have often seen the milking of a cow in a pint cup without filling it. The animals are generally poor, small, scragged creatures, and their calves look like foals of the mother of the woolly horse. It is a common thing that planters with large herds have to buy butter and go without milk. The deficiency is generally charged to the climate. This is not the cause. The truth is to be found in the fact that the natural grass of the extensive plantations of all the Southern States is almost entirely destitute of phosphate of lime, without which the cow cannot produce abundant milk; her calf cannot grow rapidly, for it gets no bone material.

Don't say, "What fools; why don't they add phosphates to their soil if it is destitute of that important ingredient of fertility?" Look in the glass—see yourself. Look at your own pastures. They may not be as bad; they may be made better. [New York Tribune.

LUCKY MISTAKE.—A few years since two prominent gentlemen of this State had a newspaper quarrel, which became so personal that one of them, Mr. A., wrote to the other, Mr. B., that he would be in Columbus on a certain day, and would expect to meet B. there. Mr. B. replied that he would be on hand. When the day arrived the challenger was in Columbus, Mississippi, and the challenged in Columbus, Georgia. This *rencontre* mistake was so ridiculous that their friends afterwards interposed, and the matter was settled and hushed up. [Alabama Gazette.

NOT TO BE FOOLED.—One of the dog poisoners related to us an incident yesterday, says the Cincinnati Atlas, which occurred on the evening previous, near the corner of Sixth and Plum streets. The poisoner threw down a piece of meat; the dog smelt it, turned it over and over with his paw, and, shaking his head, walked away and left it. In a few minutes after, a small "bow wow" came along and took it in his mouth. The large dog ran towards him and barked and made a terrible fuss, but the little cur swallowed the meat, and in a few minutes lay dead in the streets. The large dog was of the Newfoundland species, and valued by his owners as being worth $75.

The following is an amusing household dialogue which is worth printing: "The baby is sick, my dear." "Well, give it castor oil. Dennis, get me that castor oil." "It's all gone, sir devil a drop is left." "Gone! why, we have not yet opened the bottle." "Surs you have had it every day, and I've seen you use it myself upon your salad." "Why, you scoundrel! you don't mean to say that I've been eating castor oil every day during the salad season?" "Sure you have, sir." "Did you not see the bottle was labeled 'Castor Oil?'" "Sure, and I did, sir; and didn't I put it in the 'castor' every day?"

TRANSPARENCY OF THE OCEAN.—In the course of some remarks made by Commander Glynn, of the Navy, at the recent meeting of the American Scientific Association, in Washington, some interesting facts in relation to the transparency of the ocean was stated. Commander Glynn said that the chief requisite in making observations of this transparency was a perfectly smooth, glassy sea. During a cruise of four years he had succeeded in making only sixteen observations worth saving. His method of experimenting was to lower a white dinner plate horizontally in the water as far as the eye could follow it. He found that the farther he was from points where earthy matter was washed into the ocean in large quantities, the clearer the water was. Thus off Cape Horn, where perpetual storms stir up the dirt from the regions around the Pole, he could see only to the depth of ten fathoms, while on the west side of the Pacific, where the ocean is stillest, he could see the plate twenty-five fathoms below the surface, which distance he concluded to be the maximum of visibility. These high and low points of visibility corresponded with the highest and lowest points of the water's temperature.

A PREACHING MONKEY.—There is a curious animal, a native of South America, which is called the preaching monkey. The appearance of this monkey is at once grotesque and forbidding. It has a dark, thick beard, three inches long, hanging down from the chin. This gives it the mock air of a Capuchin friar, from which it has acquired the name of the preaching monkey. They are generally found in groups of twenty or thirty, except at their morning and evening meetings, when they assemble in vast multitudes. At these times, one of them, who appears, by common consent, to be the leader or president, mounts to the top of the highest tree which is near, and the rest take their places below.

While Mr. Clay was standing upon the deck of the Georgia, previous to her departure, a man stepped up to him and, seizing his hand, began to shake it so vigorously as to give this venerable Senator pain. "Sir," said Mr. Clay, very blandly, "if you will allow me to shake hands with you, I will do it gently."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 8, 1854.

We have had another quiet week in nearly every branch of our market, with but few changes to notice in prices of the leading articles. Flour has been rather lower, and Corn mostly higher. Freights have been more abundant, and have generally further declined. Exchanges have continued very dull.

COTTON—The Cotton market opened on Saturday with a good demand, and about 4000 bales were disposed of partly at easier prices. On Monday, however, factors were asking an advance, and business was consequently checked to some extent, but the transactions embraced fully 3500 bales. Tuesday was very generally observed as a holiday, but one or two changed hands, the sales of that and the following day reaching about 4500 bales, at steady prices. On Thursday the market was quiet, and barely 2000 bales changed hands, and yesterday 1500 bales were taken, making a total for the week of 10,500 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5⅝@5¾	Middling Fair	9⅜@10¼
Ordinary	6@6¾	Fair	10¾@11
Middling	7¼@8¾	Good Fair	Nominal
Good Middling	8¾@9¼	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhd
Stock on hand Sept	20,672	20,646
Received since	1,411,951	42,784
" yesterday	68—1,412,019	80—42,864
	1,422,591	723-9
Exported in date	1,271,054	29,971
" yesterday	4,184—1,276,038	123—30,094
Stock on hand not cleared	146,553	42,215

TOBACCO—The recent heavy transactions in the Tobacco market have reduced the stock on sale to a comparatively small amount, and the business of the past week has been on a more limited scale. The transactions embrace about 1100 hhds, including the following particulars: 12 hhds at 5½, 50 Light Kentucky at 5½; 65 Clarksville A and B, at 6¾; 70 hhds at 6c, 270 A. and B. at 5½c round, 225 at 5½c round, 93 at 7½c, and yesterday 18 hhds at 4¾; 50 at 5 5-10; 3 at 5¾ and 27 at 6¾; and 93 of which 68 at 5 20-100, 5 at 5½, 9 at 6¾, and 14 at 6¾ ₱ lb.

Wm quote as follows:

Factory logs	4¾@4¾	Fair	6 @6¾
Planters do	4¾@5¼	Fine	6¾@7½
Leaf Interior Com.	5¼@5¾	Choice & Select'ns	7¾@8¼

SUGAR—The receipts of Sugar have been moderate, and with a fair demand prevailing during the greater part of the week, the rates have improved. The sales of the week, including 800 hhds yesterday, embrace 1600 hhds, the market closing at the following range of prices:

Inferior to Common	4¼@3	Prime and Choice	4¾@5¼
Fair to Fully Fair	5¼@5¾	Clarified and Refined	4¾@7

Week's receipts, 1914 hhds—Exports, 479 hhds.

dull most of the week, and with small receipts, the sales have been limited to some 700 or 800 bbls at 7@7¼ for Fermenting, and 9¼@11¢ ₱ gallon.

Week's receipts, 1294 bbls—Exports, 798.

FLOUR—The Flour market has presented a very dull appearance throughout the past week, and prices have shown a drooping tendency. The sales, up to Thursday evening, were limited to some 3000 bbls, mostly in small lots, at $6 25@6 50 for Superfine and $6 62½@6 68 for Fancy to Choice Extra brands. Yesterday the market was still heavier, and 500 bbls sold on the Levee at $6 12½ ₱ barrel.

Week's receipts, 6047 bbls—Exports, 1080 bbls.

CORN—The receipts of Corn has been light, and prices have steadily tended upward during the week. The sales up to yesterday morning embraced about 15,000 sacks, the later transactions being at 58@60¢ for Yellow and Mixed, and 62@65¢ ₱ bushel for White. Yesterday's sales embraced 200 sacks inferior at 56, 300 White and Mixed at 63 and 715 White at 65¢ ₱ bushel.

Week's receipts, 13,216 sacks—Exports, 17,426 sacks.

OATS—With a pretty good supply in the market the sales of this article for the past week embrace 12,000 or 20,000 sacks at 34½@35½ ₱ bushel for St. Louis.

Week's receipts, 17,373 sacks—Exports, 4015 sacks.

WHEAT—We have noticed sales of some 6000 sacks of Wheat since our last report at $1 27@1 28¢ ₱ bushel, and 2400 prime at $1 35.

BRAN AND HAY—Bran has sold slowly at 95@$1 ₱ 100 lbs. Of Hay, some 1600 bales have been disposed of at $18@$19 for Ordinary to Good Northern, and $20@$23 ₱ ton for Western.

PORK—The Pork market has continued without activity, but prices have generally been firmer. The principal sales reported have been 300 bbls uninspected Mess at $11, 500 inspected at $11 25, 75 do at $11 50, and 60 M. O. at $10 75 ₱ bbl, and yesterday 300 uninspected Mess at $11, and 400 inspected at $11 50 ₱ barrel.

Week's receipts, 519 bbls—Exports, 402 bbls.

BACON—We have no change of moment to report in this article for the past week. The sales embrace some 250 or 300 casks at 5¼@5¾¢ for Good to Prime Ribbed Sides, 5½@6¢ for Clear, and 4¾@5¢ ₱ lb for Shoulders. Hams have continued to sell at 6¾@7½¢ for Plain and Bagged, and 9@10¢ ₱ lb for Extra and Choice Sugar Cured.

Week's receipts, 127 casks—Exports, 143 casks.

CHEEN MEATS—A lot of 60,000 lbs bulk Shoulders was sold on Wednesday at 5¾¢ ₱ lb.

LARD—The market for Lard has been very quiet during the week. The principal sale was 200 bbls No. 1 at about 8¾¢ ₱ lb.

Week's receipts, 147 bbls—Exports, 446 bbls.

BEEF—We continue to quote Mess Beef at $14@$14 75, and Prime at $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl.

Week's receipts, 79 bbls—Exports, 21 bbls.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter has sold slowly at 12@15¢, and Cheese at 9@10½¢ ₱ lb.

RICE—We quote fresh Carolina at 5¢ ₱ lb, with no transactions of any moment.

WHISKY—The supply continues light and prices firm. The sales of the week embrace some 500 bbls at 25½@26¢ for Rectified; 27 for Rew, and 28@30¢ ₱ gallon for Extra, according to brands.

Week's receipts, 517 bbls—Exports, 314 bbls.

DAGGING AND ROPE—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 14½@15¾¢, with only small transactions, and India at 12½@13¼¢, the sales of the latter including 40 bales at 12½¢ cash, and 50 at 13½¢, equal to cash. Of Rope, we have noticed sales of 275 coils at 8¾¢, 300 at 8¾¢, cash, and 175 at 8¢, also cash.

GUNNY BAGS—The asking rates for bales have been 11@12¢, with no further important sales.

COFFEE—The Coffee market has been quiet, and the week's sales are limited to some 3500 bags Rio at 9@9¼¢ ₱ lb, of which 500 were sold yesterday at these rates.

SALT—We hear of further sales from warehouse of some 8000 sacks Liverpool Coarse at $1 25 ₱ sack, and 1500 Key West at $1 15 ₱ 140 lbs.

CANDLES—We have noticed only a few small sales of Star Candles during the week at 22¢ ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We quote city rendered at 10¢ ₱ lb.

LIME—The rate for Thomaston from second hands has been $2 25 ₱ bbl, and Western $1 75.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—A lot of 40 bbls Spirits Turpentine sold at 45¢ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a good demand for shipping, but generally at lower rates during the week. The engagements comprise seven or eight ships for Liverpool at ⅝d for Cotton, 60s for Tobacco, and 14½d for Wheat, one for Havre at 1 5-16c, one for Genoa and one for Marseilles at 1⅛¢ for Cotton, one for Antwerp at 60s for Tobacco, and two for Boston at ⅝¢.

EXCHANGE—The Exchange market has continued dull, without any change of consequence in the rates. We quote:

Sterling	108¼@109
France	5f. 15 [illegible] 25 ₱ dollar
New York Sixty-day Bills	2@2½ ₱ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	par@¼ ₱ ct. disc.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices Current

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

	From	To
Bagging—		
Kentucky, ₱ yd	14	15½
Tennessee	13½	14½
Carmen	—	—
Hale Rope, ₱ lb	8	9
Kentucky	—	—
Navy	—	—
Pilot	—	—
Cracker	—	—
Hay,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Congressional.

Washington June 2 1854

SENATE.—Several House bills were passed unanimously.

Petitions were presented. Resolutions were next in order, and a great number presented. Among them several by Mr Bell, of Tennessee. Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in favor of the passage of a law suspending the duty on railroad iron for two years after the works shall have commenced operations. Resolutions of the same in favor of a grant of land and Government credit, to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, to begin at Memphis, in that State as a central point for said road. Memorial of [illegible] asking the passage of an act to reclaim the swamp lands in the east bank of the Mississippi river, and to [illegible] Mississippi, so as to keep that river within its shore, and thus to prevent the constant change that is occurring in the Mississippi between [illegible] the Ohio and Memphis. Resolutions of the same, in favor of the passage of a law granting a pension to the officers and privates who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain and the various Indian wars. Resolutions of the same, in favor of the passage of a law that will secure to the militia or minute men called into the service of the United States for north Mexican war, payment for horses or other property lost in that service. A memorial from the citizens of the city of New Orleans, in favor of the passage of a law [illegible] the prospects. What is [illegible] paying the reduction of [illegible] duties on railroad iron, which was [illegible] passed, which was approved [illegible] to-day.

Mr [illegible] spoke at length in explanation. He said, in substance, that the Committee of [illegible] which would have been [illegible] see [illegible] Congress [illegible] meeting of Congress [illegible] Monday next, [illegible] voted down.

Mr Benjamin [illegible] on amendment [illegible] which would have been [illegible] voted down.

[illegible] Mr Bell [illegible] Government [illegible] tion of a railroad to the Pacific [illegible] Memphis, in that State as a central point for said road. Memorial [illegible] the passage of an act to reclaim the swamp lands in the east bank of the Mississippi river, and to [illegible] Mississippi, so as to keep that river within its shore, and thus to prevent the constant change that is occurring in the Mississippi between [illegible] to authorize the Ohio and Memphis [illegible] of the same, in fact [illegible] the passage of a law granting a pension to the officers and privates who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain and the various Indian wars. [illegible] same, in fact [illegible] passage of an act [illegible] service of the United States [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCA

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 24. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854. WHOLE NO. 180.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We promised in a former article to show that it is within the province of Government to prohibit the Liquor traffic. A republican will not controvert the position that Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; therefore, if a majority of the voters of any of the sovereign States desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the representatives of those voters not only have the right, but are in duty bound to suppress the traffic.

But it is contended by some that there are Constitutional restrictions in the way of State legislation. If there be, it is an easy task to point to the Article of the Constitution that forbids it. This, so far as we are advised, has never been done; hence we infer it is not there. Several of the States have already prohibited the traffic, and we have heard of no able and learned jurist pronouncing the law unconstitutional. We wish to hear no more about the Constitution forbidding, unless the fact can be proved. We cordially invite any one to prove it; and until it be proved, we shall take it for granted that there are no constitutional restrictions in the way of a prohibitory law. We think it has been proved beyond controversy, in a former article, that no one has a moral right to engage in the traffic. Now, if no one has a moral right to retail ardent spirits, and if there are no constitutional restrictions in the way of State legislation, what other reasonable objection can be urged against it? It is conceded by some that this is a moral question, and that it should be left to the operation of moral forces. We reply, that polygamy is a question of morals, yet it is prohibited by law, as all will admit, for the best of reasons. But some may still contend that the evils of intemperance can be mitigated, if not entirely remedied, by moral sunsion; hence it is unnecessary to invoke the aid of the law. Let the history of the Temperance cause for the past twenty years answer that argument. The apostles of Temperance have been in the field, pleading their cause with the most thrilling eloquence; the alarm has been sounded upon the house-top, and in every nook, corner and dale of our country. Still the fiery flood sweeps with unpitying fury over the whole face of the earth, submerging all that is pure, and lovely, and of good report, in its burning waves; and in its track are seen the mangled forms of its victims, while the sighing wind bears on its wings the sighs and groans of distressed orphanage and helpless widowhood, and the parched earth drinks up their flowing tears.

Why, then, should we sit down and wait for moral sunsion to do what it has failed to do after a trial of so many years, when we have the means in our hands of effecting the object immediately?

The only question that admits of reasonable doubt, is one of expediency. Some are disposed to question the good policy of a prohibitory law. We think, however, a careful analysis of the subject may satisfy the most skeptical of its good effects.

If the law will in any degree lessen the evils of intemperance, every good man must surely give it his support. That the Maine liquor law has greatly lessened the evils of intemperance, where it has been in operation, is a fact too well known to need proof. If the law, then, has lessened the evils of drunkenness without inflicting greater ones upon the people in their stead, we can not see, for the life of us, why it should be denounced as the most preposterous, utopian idea of the age. Let its opponents show us, if there be some secret, lurking evil in it that has escaped the observation of their less sagacious fellow-countrymen.

To an impartial looker-on, there is nothing so very horrible in the destruction of cross-road groceries. We can not see that it will cause the widow and the orphan to have less bread, or that it will increase their troubles and trials in any way. We can not see who will be injured by it, unless it be the few that are engaged in the noble work of retailing poison, poverty, death, and every species of crime with which our sin-cursed earth is afflicted. These are noble fellows, to be sure, to claim their rights under the law; and our legislators are very considerate indeed, in not suffering the glorious privileges which were bequeathed them by our ancestors, to be invaded.

The question for a legislator's consideration is this: shall the wishes of the small per centage of his constituents, who are engaged in the traffic, be consulted, in preference to the larger, wiser and better portion who favor a prohibitory law? Can there be a doubt as to the course he should pursue? "But," it may be said, "law is designed to protect minorities in their rights." That is a principle of law to which we subscribe as heartily as any one; but until it be proved that the minority on this question have rights which would be infringed by a prohibitory law, we shall deny its applicability. We contend the dealers in ardent spirits have no right to engage in a business attended with so much evil; but, on the contrary, they are infringing upon the clearly-defined rights of their fellow-beings.

The retail shop is a public nuisance—the nursery of vice, and a blight upon every thing that is good and praiseworthy. Yet, according to the present law of Alabama, any loafer may stick down a grocery at your door in opposition to the wishes of four-fifths of the voters of the beat; and this is called Republicanism! We contend that we have a right to claim protection of the law against this monstrous, legalized system of pauper-making, especially do we claim exemption from taxes for the support of the system.

The legislator that is indifferent to the claims and the rights of his constituents, is unworthy of the confidence of a free, enlightened people.

Our law-makers should be wise, free and independent—men who act from disinterested motives, and who are not afraid to do their duty and risk the consequences.

The legislator that is less than this, may do to follow a mule, or keep bar on a steamboat; but he is not fit to make laws for freemen.

P. G. W. Ellis.

Helicon, Ala., June 27.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF BASCOM

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.

It was Bascom's habit, after having traveled, preached and led his classes, to wander in the woods, book in hand, and thus improve his intervals for intellectual improvement. Here is an interesting paragraph relating to these evening indulgences:—

On one of these occasions, having finished the regular work of the day, and partaken of his frugal repast with the hospitable family where he sojourned, he took his book—Beattie on Truth—and sought the woods. Soon he entered a sweet, wild valley that nestled down between two lofty mountains which rose on either side as if to guard his sacred retreat; he followed up the lovely dell until his eye rested on a large spreading thorn tree, which, in addition to its own dense foliage, was all interwoven and mantled over with the thousand tendrils and broad leaves of a luxuriant grape vine, presenting a shade of inviting coolness, and a swarded carpet of refreshing green. Thither he went, and delighted, cast himself upon this cool lap of Nature, to enjoy, undisturbed, its delicious luxury.

But scarcely had he opened the volume in his hand when a sense of inquietude came over him, and he could not compose his mind to read. In vain he attempted to reason himself into composure; in vain he assured himself that a more charming spot could not be found in the wide forest than that he then occupied; his restlessness but increased until it rose to nervous excitement, and self-reproachingly he rose up and walked from the spot. Just as he did so, the friend with whom he carried, starting on a gunning expedition, approached him, and they met a few paces from the tree. At this conjuncture, the practiced eye of the hunter discovered what Bascom's had failed to detect—in a moment his piece was leveled, the sharp crack of the rifle rang up the valley, and as its echo came back from the adjacent hills, a huge ferocious panther dropped from its concealment among the vine-covered boughs of the thorn-tree, and fell dead on the very spot from which Bascom had but a moment before arisen, under the promptness of that strange restlessness. Shuddering at the hair-breadth escape he had passed, and overwhelmed with a sense of gratitude to God, he humbly acknowledged that it was the Lord's doing, and marvelous in his eyes! And, not long before his death, he expressed to the writer a most firm conviction that the mysterious and apparently causeless inquietude which drove him from beneath the tree, perhaps at the moment when the ferocious beast was about to pounce upon him, was the work of a special providence of God.

A COUNTRY APPOINTMENT.

Occasionally he met an adventure in itinerant life that would not now-a-days be very highly relished by our young itinerants. Here is a description of one of his appointments, followed by an incident of rather a startling character:—

Far back from the river in a sequestered dell under the mountain spurs, Bascom had a regular preaching place. The inhabitants were not huddled together in dense settlements, but scattered at wide intervals among the fastnesses and valleys of the mountains. When preaching day arrived, the mountaineers might be seen gathering in from different localities at distances varying from two to ten miles, and by modes of conveyance sufficiently unique to excite the attention of the uninitiated. Here might be seen approaching the rustic place of worship, a man on horseback, carrying his wife behind him on the same horse; there you might see a female, dressed in neat homespun, mounted on an indifferent horse, around the neck of which hung a bell, the clatter of which was temporarily hushed by the wisp of leaves—behind her rides a child, while she carries another on her lap;—her husband, in a blue hunting shirt, with pouch and gun, leads the way down the steep winding path, two or three larger children, with sun-bleached hair and sun-browned faces, following behind as a rear guard: a group of five or ten, comprehending the meeting-goers from one glen or gorge, might be seen approaching on foot, in Indian file, through the mountain passes, to the rustic temple; and though a stranger would judge that half a score of souls could not be mustered at one place, and especially on a call of religious duty, when the appointed time arrived, they came pouring in from their invisible habitations like the clansmen of some Highland chief at the well known signal for a grand rally. And he who expected to find these people barbarously ignorant of the value of truth and the benefits of preaching, would find his mistake. These mountain Christians were people of one book, and however little they knew of Grecian and Roman classics, few people were better acquainted with the doctrines of the Bible, and few better prepared to detect errors in the great elements of theology than they. If a preacher advanced any thing novel, even hypothetically, it was well to be prepared for defending it, for he was sure to be called on for such defense by the first old lady in whose company he happened to fall.

* * * *

A BEAR HUNT.

His biographer tells the following:

On one of Bascom's periodical visits to this place, the preacher had arrived, most of the congregation had assembled, and many were exchanging salutations about the door, others were still dropping in, and the preacher with his saddle-bags on his arm, was conversing with a brother from another neighborhood about making an appointment at a new place, when the report of a gun was heard but a short distance from the place. This was too common an occurrence to excite much interest, until a shout and then the yelp of a dog were heard in the direction from which the report proceeded, and the next minute a bear was seen running by the place of meeting, pursued by a dog. Instantly two or three rifles were discharged after him, but he was too distant for the balls to take effect. Two or three other dogs joined in the pursuit, and directly nearly every male on the ground followed in the chase. The preacher, seeing his congregation gone, dropped his whip and saddle-bags where he stood, and being exceedingly swift on foot, he was soon ahead of all his people, and but little in rear of the dogs. The woods were dense, and in a very short time, bear, dogs and preacher were out of sight of the following crowd.

The latter pursued by the cry of the dogs and dripping of blood of the wounded bear, but every moment the sound became more faint and distant, and old bear-hunters began to fear that the fleetness of the preacher might bring him into serious peril should the bear make a stand against his pursuers, while at such a distance in advance of the company as to put him beyond the reach of immediate help. This fear came near to being realized; for the bear, unable to climb, by reason of the wound in his *arm*, and alike unable to elude his enemies by flight, planted himself against a tree and prepared to defend himself to the utmost. The dogs were instantly around him, and at once a furious fight began. Practical dogs will not close with a bear but by compulsion, or when they have a very decided advantage, but while some make a feint in front, the others snap him in the rear, and then fly off before he can turn on them, and so on alternating the attack as he changes front; but of the three dogs engaged in this conflict, one only had learned the necessity of these cautionary movements. When Bascom came up with the combatants—which was in a very few moments—the trained dog was playing around for an opportunity of a rear cut to his enemy, while the others were fiercely baying him in front, apparently debating the expediency of rushing upon his gnashing teeth and threatening claws. Bascom saw the posture of the parties, and cutting a stout bludgeon, instantly, but rashly, decided on *intervention*, if necessary. Advancing nearer, he encouraged the hesitating dogs to the onset, and they rushed on the foe; the third dog saw his opportunity to attack from behind, and for a few moments the fight was furious; but soon the bear gave one of the dogs such a blow as sent him away howling with pain, and deeply gashed: another he seized in his terrible embrace, and appeared as if he would crush every bone in his body in a moment. By this time Bascom had got within a few feet of the enemy, and raised his club to bring it down on the head of the foe with crushing energy. The bear had taken a sort of sitting half-erect posture, with his back against the tree, and as the club descended he managed to evade the force of the blow, and catching the bludgeon in his mouth, he struck his fangs through it and held it fast, still holding the dog in his agonizing hug. Unwilling to be thus foiled, Bascom, having drawn his knife to cut and trim his club, and having no time to return it to his pocket, still held it in his hand, now struck it into the bear's side; it was, however, too small to produce instant death, but greatly exasperated the wounded animal. Either probably regarding this as foul play, or thinking the preacher an enemy more worthy than the dogs to engage his powers—I am glad to say he did not live to tell which—brain dropped the dog from his embrace, and made a plunge at his new enemy. A few seconds before this the hunter, whose rifle had wounded the bear, having outrun his fellows, emerged from the thicket a few rods from the scene of action. At a glance he saw Bascom's danger—cast down his gun as he flew towards the spot with the speed that terror imparts, and drew from its sheath his long hunting knife. As the bear made a plunge that must have brought the preacher fully within his power, two of the dogs seized him behind and broke the force of the movement, but yet he caught the leg of Bascom's pantaloons in his teeth, and in spite of the efforts of the faithful dogs, would have drawn him within the grasp of his killing embrace, but that at this perilous conjuncture, the hunter plunged his long, keen blade to the very hilt into the heart of the furious beast, and with a groan he sank down dead, still holding the preacher's pantaloons between his clenched teeth.

The rest of the company came up—the adventure was talked over—comments were pleasantly made on the preacher's fleetness and courage—the bear was dragged back to the meeting-place, skinned and hung up—the congregation collected in the house, the new made young bear-fighter preached with uncommon life. An uncommonly interesting class-meeting followed, and a large proportion of the company dined together that day on the "preacher's bear." [Dr. Henkle.

We should like to continue these spirited extracts, but our space admonishes us to forbear. We may recur to the volume again.

A Goon Hint.—The celebrated John Angell James, in a communication to the British Banner, made the following sensible remark:

"Why should students, whatever their taste, capacity and aptitude, all be drilled after the same fashion, and kept four or five years dogging at the language, of which they are never likely to make any thing, and are thus, in some cases, prevented from becoming good preachers, by being made bad scholars. I do not write thus to depreciate sound learning, for I contend for this wherever it can be obtained, but to show that it is not in all cases necessary for great usefulness. It is an unquestionable fact, that many of our most popular and useful ministers in the present day, as well as in past times, have made no pretensions to scholarship."

The Bards.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

When the sweet day in Glenco hath departed,
And twilight comes with dewy, downcast eyes,
The glowing spirits of the nobly-hearted
Like stars around me rise.

Spirits whose voices pour an endless measure,
Exhaustless as the fountain of glory are;
Until my trembling soul, o'erswept with pleasure,
Throbs like a flooded star.

Old Homer's song, in mighty modulations,
Comes surging, endless, up the oblivious main;
I hear the rivers from succeeding nations
Go answering down again.

Hear Virgil's stream in changeful currents striding,
And Dante sweeping round the ninth Palestine;
And Dryden's deep and solemn river rolling
Through groves of midnight pine.

I hear the Iron Norseman's numbers ringing
Through frost in Norsage like a herald's horn;
And, like a bell, hear glorious Chaucer singing
Away to England's morn.

In Rhenish halls I hear the minstrels lever
Wave wildly while they harp both trolling strings,
Till the young maiden's eyes, all beinisled, over
Like the wet cup overflow.

And hear from Scottic hill, the eagle quiet,
Tearing in fierceness music's ripened eyes,
As their imprisoned song in battle agitate
In the long rally days.

The world-wide Shakspeare—the imperial Emperor,
Whose shafts of song o'erleap the angel's scale;
While delicate, as from a silver censer,
Floats the sweet dreams of Keats!

Nor these alone; for through the growing present
Westward a starry, steep Parnassus lies;
Her glorious spirit, like the evening crescent,
Comes rounding up the skies.

I see the beauty which her light imparteth!
I hear the masters of our native song!
The gentle-hearted Allston, poet, artist!
And Dana wild and strong!

And he, whose soul like angel-harps combining,
Anthemed the solemn "Voices of the Night"
I see fair Zophiel's radiant spirit shining,
Pale, intellectual light!

And Bryant, in his own broad kingdom mildly
Walking by streams, through wood and summer fields;
And from hundred Whittier, who to wildly
The fiery fabliau wields!

These are the Bards, who, like our forests, lower,
Firm in their strength as are the mountain trees!
I were content could I but be a flower
Up at the feet of these!

THE HISTORICAL PORTRAIT GALLERY AT THE SYDENHAM PALACE.

[From the London Athenæum, June 10.]

A certain feeling of awe creeps over the mind of the spectator who stays even for a few minutes to muse in these long avenues of the "Pantheon of History." We can now in some degree imagine what a Roman patrician must have felt when he walked through the hall of his father, and saw the waxen images of his ancestors on either hand, smiling, as his fancy might conceive, at his virtues, or frowning at his vices; and we can now conceive the feelings with which an Egyptian monarch may have beheld those embalmed bodies of his predecessors, which had for a thousand years mocked at corruption and the worm. The unit man looks small amid this great multitude of the chosen sons of nature—of those who, being dead, are yet speaking to him from the tomb. We feel as if we were pacing some silent desert of a purgatorial region, surrounded by pale, voiceless faces which something tells us are but the mere vanguard of those shadowy legions which memory can so quickly summon up from their long sleep to re-people earth.

In this court the dead painters environ us, from saintly Giotto and Fra Angelico, to Raphael, beautiful as an angel, and Rubens, courteous and lordly as the kings whose courts he visited; the dead poets hem us in, from Dante, visionary and mournful, to Ariosto, gay and chivalrous; and the dead musicians gird us round, from Palestrina, with the high sad brow, to Mozart, lively as the Viennese who adopted him; and far without, in very distinct circles of a lower heaven, are crowding kings and warriors, from pious Louis to the thick-lipped Bourbon, from heroic Bayard to the mountebank Murat, and from the falcon-eyed De Foix to the ill-starred Lannes.

A few glances here, and all modern history rises before the eye in conflicting images that obliterate each other, and shift like the colors in a kaleidoscope. As we behold the Austrian beauty of the daughter of Maria Theresa, the French Revolution "rushes red on the sight," and as we turn to look at the calm austerity of the blind Milton, our own Civil War gives rise to thoughts of the black scaffold and the red ax, of the Whitehall window and the judgment seat at Westminster. Petrarch, dead in his study, recalls Tasso dying at Rome while the the laurel crown was even then wreathing for him in the Capitol; and Raphael, lying in state before his own picture of "The Transfiguration," reminds us of the sadder scene of Haydn, falling dead and mangled before the unfinished creation of his genius. Peace has come at last to these heroic souls, and, "after life's fitful fever they sleep well." Galileo has long ago risen from his knees before the Inquisition, and, in spite of Holy Office and red-legged Cardinals, the world still moves round the sun. Tasso has long since left the madman's narrow dungeon at Ferrara for the narrower grave, and Dante has ere this rejoined his Beatrice in Paradise. Posterity has paid Correggio what his cotemporaries refused, and Milton's poems are no longer despised.

It does the loiterer good to look around and remember how Time works its revenges, and how justice denied by one age is granted by another. Here is the proud Torregiano, who broke to pieces the statue he had wrought for the niggardly *hidalgo* that refused him his hire, and who died forgotten in a Spanish dungeon, now become a crowned king among men. Here is the still prouder Michael Angelo, his fellow-student, whose nose he broke by an angry blow as they were working together, modeling an antique statue in the princely garden of the Medici—that same Angelo whom a paltry noble compelled in his youth to mould a frail statue of snow in the courtyard that he might mock his useless labor from his palace window. Where is the sculptor now, and where the noble, in the memory of men? Here is the meek Racine, who slain by an angry look from that blubber-cheeked king whom nobody stays to look at, and near him is the satirical Boileau who recorded Louis's glory. We see again Beethoven in his old age, deaf to all the sounds he loved so much; Haydn, though blind, still groping over the keys of the organ; Buonarotti, when dim of sight, having the antique torso brought to him that he might feel it, though he could not see its beauty; and Milton, sightless, writing of the beauties from which he was ever shut out. The groupings of these casts in this manner supplies an artificial aid to the memory, and all the reading of a life unwinds itself as we gaze at face after face of these dead patriarchs of thought. These are the conquerors ever time and oblivion, (the past alone is indestructible and unreachable by destiny,) they whose names are immortal and imperishable, as long as the human race survives to extend their conquests and perpetuate their fame. Let us stop a moment before this cast of David—not King David, but the great artist-painter of the French Revolution, the butcher of the Convention, and the painter of Napoleon. His face is coarse and brutal, his mouth hideously distorted. He is just the man you can imagine shouting, to his colleagues, in the language of his own art, "We must grind some more red," as the tumbril jolted by, with the pikes clashing before it, amid the jeers of the "*insultenses*" and the hoarse yelling of the Marseillaise, while the *poissardes* who reeled after, tossing up their red caps to the cry of "*Ca ira ca-ira, les aristocrats à la lanterne!*" Not far off is Madame Dubarry, who once heard those cries that drowned her shrieks as she passed on to the place of death. The unblushing forehead of the *quondam* milliner—the wife of Le Roué, and the mistress of a king—the harlot in youth and saint in age—who escaped death when she was guilty, and suffered when she became innocent—is hard, round, small and prominent. Her small, port, grisette features, slender neck and full bust, are not very unlike those of Marie Antoinette, except that these little pouting lips have not the negro-like fullness of the Austrian race: and the gaze is more impudent and wanton, and less capable of being roused into the heroic. She is one neither able to dare nor to suffer.

The casts are divided into four sections: the English, the French, the German and the Italian. The first abounds chiefly with illustrious moderns; the French with the *illuminati* of the "Grand Monarque" and revolutionary periods, and with a fair sprinkling of the earlier kings; the German includes their chief poets and philosophers, and many of the more recent statesmen; and the Italian is rich in the old painters, and comprises a few poets and dramatists.

The ugliest of all ancient and modern great men seem Galileo, Socrates and Pitt; Machiavelli and Calhoun coming in a good second. Galileo, like Socrates, has a short, thick, fleshy nose, long upper lip, and prominent cheek bones. Socrates, not unlike a vulgar Silenus, was accustomed to say that his face, in spite of the apparent contradiction, was a great argument in favor of physiognomy, for that by nature he had all those bad passions that his features indicated, but wisdom had taught him to subdue them. Pitt has a bowsprit of a nose, a pert, hook-shaped appendage, on which his enemies used to say, "he dangled the Opposition," the most unpromising nose that genius ever blew. Machiavelli is a small, wizen, tight-skinned looking lassult, with the cold cunning ferocity of a wild cat hidden beneath the white-flecked skin of a priest. Calhoun is a gaunt, emaciated giant, like a consumptive backwoodsman, and his angular features seem worked by the external machinery of those whip-cord veins and that shrivelled cordage of muscles that hang like loose rigging about his hollow-eyed visage. The great Michael Angelo, too, in spite of his pure aspirations and noble extraction, appears scarcely more comely than the illustrious men here selected for their preëminence in ugliness. He has the heavy brow, coarse, blunt, almost savage face of a bullying stone-mason, and the protruding cheek-bones of a highland blacksmith, with the perceptive faculties swelling out in a bar above his deep eyes: in short, he presents the rough sketch of the noble face which we see realized in his friend and cotemporary, Sebastian del Piombo, whose front and beard are like the Phidian Jove, and who might have served Buonarotti as model for his Moses. In all the faces you may discern the truth of the remark made by that acute observer and good, pious visionary, Lavater, that the eye-brows of the English and the noses of the French are the chief features of their respective great men Henry the Fourth, Sully, Montaigne, are all remarkable for the bold, broad-ridged nose, with its dilatable nostrils; and Shakspeare, Bacon, Newton, have all the low, full, meditative eye-brows, the very reverse of the fantastic, high-arched, wandering ones of Francis the First. "*Non cuique datum est habere nasum*" (it is not given to every one to have a nose) says Lavater plaintively, forgetting that to some the gods grant too much nose, as he might have seen in a moment in the looking-glass.

The painters form here an interesting series: from the monastic, calm, pious contemplative faces of Fra Angelica and Masaccio, with whom painting was rather an aspiration and a religious duty than a trade, to the solemn, aristocratic Venetians, who became rich and ennobled by their art, and the great men who pursued art as a passion, like Michael Angelo, the Berserker, and Raphael, sweet-eyed and saintly, and so on to the full-blooded, vigorous Flemings, with whom Art was both a trade and a dignity but not a religion. How we group them together when we think of Titian visited by Michael Angelo, the friend of Raphael and Giulio Romano: or of Velasquez walking at night with Claude and Poussin on the rampart at Rome, while Guido was painting his "Aurora" in the same city, and Albano too was there not idle, or we see Rubens, a very king among painters, busy at his "Descent from the Cross," while robust Jordaens and Snyders, Brauwer and young Teniers are looking on. Here is Giotto, whom Cimabue took from tending sheep: and the Carracci, the sons of a poor tailor, like Andrea del Sarto; and here is the slow, sure-witted Domenichino, whom the savage cut-throat Spagnoletto persecuted to death; and Guido, the Carracci's pupil, who escaped with difficulty the same fate only to die more miserable than Correggio. We see here those enthusiasts to whom Art was all in all: who sat beside the galley slaves as they toiled, to watch the straining muscles, and who exposed themselves to the risk of shipwreck for the sake of a marine effect.

Among the great composers we see the usual peculiarity of the physiognomy, following the changes of a century. Palestrina is austere and calm; Cimarosa sensual and fat; Haydn has a little of the *petit-maître* about him; but the demoniac Beethoven, whom he prophesied would turn out a mere pianist, looks sublime, with his deep eyes, suffering face, and hair like a wild beast's mane.

There are several casts here of the Cæsar-like head of Napoleon, the very type of dominion and serene, cold, imperturbable wisdom; but Canova's and Thorwaldsen's busts, though both grand and calm, fall in point of actual portraiture when compared with the miniatures of Isabet, or the leonine faces that Delaroche and David have painted. In Isabet you trace the great Corsican, from the pale, cynical, melancholy young officer of artillery, and the grave, conscious dignity of the Consul, to the unhealthy and flabby features of the latter Emperor, when, as Lamartine says, his face appeared as if gilded by the life that tinged his blood, and when his head habitually hung down, like Wordsworth's, heavy with trance-like meditation and "*le petit caporal*" of the Santassins had become, in the soldier's language, "*le pere pensif*" of the Old Guard. Round this eagle cluster the eaglets. Here are all the Marshals, whom his keen eye detected, like Alexander, in every rank of life: Murat, the landlord's son; Junot and Ney, the poor privates; Bernadotte, the brave sergeant; Massena, the vintner's boy; and Kleber, the young architect. Here, too, is Hoche, the stable-boy, who once dared to laud in Ireland; Marceau, the renegade, and Desaix, whom Bonaparte wept for at Marengo; and Lannes, whose mind, he said, was continually growing, and who resembled an old Roman rather than a French Marshal. Of this invincible band few were native Frenchmen. Junot was a Swiss, Macdonald a Scotchman, and Kellermann, and Kleber were Germans. Here is Kleber who Napoleon said sometimes slept, but when he awoke it was the awakening of the lion, looking eager as if to fly up to pierce the battle-smoke, upraised like a Vulcan starting from his forge; Hoche, handsome as Murat, and less theatrical than that "King Francomi;" and Marceau, proud, beautiful, and cruel as a Catiline.

The poets muster strong, and elbow the very kings who let them starve. Here is that Corneille, whom Racine petitioned for so warmly; and who, nevertheless, died in poverty and neglect, while France was still reading the "Cid" with wonder and delight. Here is Tasso, sad-eyed, but calm; Ariosto, vivacious and wild; Dante, thin-cheeked and suffering; Metastasio, the boy who was found a poor *improvisatore* in the streets, now full-wigged and heavy-jowled; Petrarch, dignified and majestic; and Goldoni, intelligent and acute.

One may read a nation's history here in the faces of its kings. In crowned murderer and crowned adulterer you may trace every gradation of human criminality and human folly, from the lust and vanity of Francis the First to the blood-sucking fanaticism of Charles the Ninth—the infuted greed of Louis the Fourteenth, and the refined degradation of Louis Quinze. Here is Louis the Eleventh, his wrinkled face drawn down with superstitious terror, and wrung by fear rather than by repentance; Henry the Fourth, bold and sagacious, but unprincipled, valu and lewd; Charles the Ninth, a sort of royal pickpocket, with a hang-dog, Jack Sheppard face, more fit for the galley bench than the seat of state; Francis the First, headstrong and weak; Louis the Twelfth, ugly and heartless, in spite of Brantome's opinion, that he had "*un visage doux et bon*;" and Louis the Fifteenth, with his retreating forehead, fleshy jole and sensual under lip.

Behind these come a crowd of illustrious Frenchmen. Voltaire, the incarnation of a sneer, with his hollow piercing eye, projecting under lip and pointed chin; Descartes, wild, furrowed and haggard, the most imaginative looking of severe thinkers: who explained creation by the most absurd and poetical hypothesis, and convinced himself that there was a God by the most daring speculations. Here is Sully, the very model of a statesman; grave, wise and thoughtful, strangely contrasting with the fixed, stony faces and compressed lips of such modern diplomatists as Mantenfel and Von Stein.

On the antique oasis we have no room to speak. It is singular to observe that when the Greek strove to convey a low type of humanity, as in the Faun or Silenus, its face has European analogies. The Roman heads resemble ours in many respects; and the depraved women of the imperial times, as Faustina, Agrippina, etc., have the hard round forehead and small weak chin which became the marked feature of the Louis Quinze age, or may be traced in the sleepy-eyed, languid beauties of Lely and of Kneller. It is impossible to deny that every century seems to have impressed its peculiar crimes and virtues, and its hopes and struggles, on the faces of its great men. The Elizabethan face is finely oval; the eyes meditative, the forehead high and arched, and the chin firm and well rounded. The George the Second visage is fleshy and full, the chin small and fat, the lower jaw heavy, the neck thick, and the cheeks full and furrowed. The fifteenth century forehead is square; the seventeenth round; the thirteenth flat and wide; the eighteenth full and swelling over the eyes. We believe that in the present day a better type of physiognomy is beginning to appear: the face grows more oval, the forehead higher and fuller, the lips smaller and firmer, the nose nobler and straighter. Napoleon's was a model of a head; Byron, Shelley, Southey, Wordsworth and Keats were spiritual and handsome. Most of our living authors present much more of the Elizabethan type. Refinement of matters is already perceptible on the outlines of features. Club life may be as selfish as tavern life; but it is purer and healthier. There is more religion now and decorum, more earnestness and less materialism. A pure school of poetry has arisen, drawing its images direct from nature, and appealing to the common heart. A school of painting has sprung up side by side, originating from it, and likely to rival it in renown. With the peaked beard vanished chivalry; with the full bottomed wig, Renaissance poetry; and with a revival of a taste for Gothic Art is now coming back all that was worthy of preservation in the Middle Ages.

The Plurality of Worlds.

Sir David Brewster's reply to Prof. Whewell on the Plurality of Worlds has been published in London. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "It is more imaginative than scientific. The author is not merely a positive philosopher; he thinks that things may exist which do not furnish evidence for mathematical demonstration. Else, indeed, what is the use of the faculty of Belief?" Here is a suggestive paragraph:

"To assume that the inhabitants of the planets must necessarily be either men or any thing resembling them, is to have a low opinion of that infinite skill which has produced such a variety in the form and structure and functions of vegetable and animal life. In the various races of man which occupy our globe, there is not the same variety which is exhibited in the tribes that perish. Although the noble Anglo-Saxon stands in striking contrast with the Negro, and the lofty Patagonian with the diminutive Esquimaux, yet in their general form and structure they are essentially the same in their physical and in their mental powers. But when we look into the world of instinct and survey the infinitely varied forms which people the earth, the ocean and the air—when we range with the naturalist's eye from the element to the worm—from the leviathan to the infusoria—and from the eagle to the ephemeron—what beauty of form—what diversity of function—what variety of purpose is exhibited to our view! In all these forms of being, reason might have been given in place of instinct, and animals the most hostile to man, and the most alien to his habits, might have been his friend and his auxiliary, in place of his enemy and his prey.

"If we carry our scrutiny deeper into nature, and survey the infinity of regions of life which the microscope discloses, and if we consider what other breathing worlds lie far beyond even its reach, we may then comprehend the variety of intellectual life with which our own planets and those of other systems may be peopled. Is it necessary that an immortal soul should be hung upon a skeleton of bone, or imprisoned in a cage of cartilage and of skin? Must it see with two eyes, and hear with two ears, and touch with ten fingers, and rest on a duality of limbs?

"May it not reside in a Polyphemus with one eyeball, or in an Argus with a hundred? May it not reign in the giant forms of the Titans, and direct the hundred hands of Briareus? But setting aside the ungainly creations of mythology, how many probable forms are there of beauty, and activity, and strength, which even the painter, the sculptor and the poet could assign to the physical casket in which the diamond spirit may be inclosed; how many possible forms are there, beyond their invention, which eye hath not seen nor the heart of man conceived?"

The author of the essay has replied in a dialogue on the same subject, in which he says he does not deny the doctrine of a plurality of worlds, but only proposed to show that the notion had been taken up on insufficient grounds, and that the most recent astronomical discoveries point the other way.

Wild Man of Africa.—There is another inhabitant of the woods by the Gaboon River, more to be feared than the African lion; it is the wild man of the woods—not the ourang-outang, though an immense ape—always acting on the offensive and ready to attack man. The bones of his extremities are longer than those of an ordinary sized, full grown man. I have examined them here, and while contemplating the skull, the jaws, and their terrible apparatus, really experienced a sort of shuddering. The canine teeth are upwards of two inches long, and of proportionate bulk. There is a ridge running from the top of the nose backwards over the crown of the head; to this affixed a muscle, by which the living animal draws backwards and forwards a most frightful crest of stiff hairs; when enraged, or preparing to inflict injury, he erects them and draws the crest forwards over his large eyes, and utters most hideous yells at the same time.

Nothing seems to intimidate him. Sometimes he advances with boughs of trees broken off for the purpose of concealing his approach and attack, and suddenly grasps the legs of a human being, brings him instantly to the ground, breaks his bones by blows of his mighty arms and hands, and tears the flesh by his monstrous teeth. The native huntsman who goes in search or meets with him while pursuing less formidable animals, has learned that the safest way to engage is to act quite on the defensive; to let the monster draw near, when he will immediately seize the end of the muzzle of the gun, (ready cocked and presented,) between his teeth. Instantly it must be discharged; if the man either delays till the ape has compressed the barrel so as to close it, or fails to give a mortal wound, his doom is sealed.

The Power of Habit.

John B. Gough, in a lecture delivered at Exeter Hall, London, thus illustrates the power of habit. The report is from a London paper:

I remember riding from Buffalo to the Niagara Falls, and said to a gentleman, "What river is that sir?"

"That," he said, "is Niagara river."

"Well, it is a beautiful stream," said I; "bright and fair and glassy: how far off are the rapids?"

"Only a mile or two," was the reply.

"Is it possible that only a mile from us we shall find the water in the turbulence which it must show when near the Fall?"

"You will find it so, sir;" and so I found it; and that first sight of Niagara I shall never forget. Now, launch your bark on that Niagara river; it is bright, smooth, beautiful and glassy. There is a ripple at the prow; the silver wake you leave behind adds to your enjoyment. Down the stream you glide, oars, sails and helm in proper trim, and you set out on your pleasure excursion. Suddenly some one cries out from the bank, "Young men, ahoy!"

"What is it?"

"The rapids are below you."

"Ha! ha! we have heard of the rapids, but we are not such fools as to get there. If we go too fast, then we shall up with the helm and steer to the shore; we will lot the mast in the socket, hoist the sail, and speed to land. Then on, boys; don't be alarmed—there's no danger."

"Young men, ahoy there!"

"What is it?"

"The rapids are below you!"

"Ha! ha! we will laugh and quaff; all things delight us. What care we for the future? No man ever saw it. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. We will enjoy life while we may; will catch pleasure as it flies. This is enjoyment; time enough to steer out of danger when we are sailing swiftly with the current."

"Young men, ahoy!"

"What is it?"

"Beware! Beware! The rapids are below you!"

Now you see the water foaming all around. See how fast you pass that point! Up with the helm! Now turn! Pull hard! quick! quick! pull for your lives! pull till the blood starts from the nostrils, and the veins stand like whipcords upon the brow! Set the mast in the socket! hoist the sail! Ah! ah! it's too late! "Shrieking, cursing, howling, blaspheming; over they go."

Thousands go over the rapids every year, through the power of evil habit, crying all the while, "When I find out that it is injuring me I will give it up!"

In concluding, the speaker warned young men, in very impressive language, that they could not, even by penitence, amendment, and a long life of religion and usefulness, wash out the stain of early dissipation, nor always banish the accusing spectors that would rise even in their holiest moments.

Masonic Celebration at Alexandria.—On Saturday, the Masonic Fraternity of Rapides celebrated the anniversary of one of their Patron Saints, St. John the Baptist. The day was a fine one, and the celebration was one which cannot fail to reflect great credit on this ancient and popular Order. The procession was a large one, numbering upwards of sixty, which shows that the Order is in a very flourishing condition in that parish.

The exercises were held at the Methodist Church. Rev. A. D. McCoy officiated as chaplain on the occasion, reading the usual scriptural service, and offering up appropriate prayers. The choirs of both the Episcopal and Methodist Churches mingled their strains together on the occasion in singing songs to the Most High.

After this part of the ceremony was concluded, O. N. Ogden, Esq., a member of the Order, and a gentleman of the highest talent, was introduced to the audience, and delivered an eloquent address, suited to the occasion. Though we have not room for the whole of it, we cannot forego publishing the following portion, which the author has kindly furnished us, beautifully alluding to their late Grand Master, H. R. W. Hill:

"It is proper that, on this occasion, I should notice the lamented death of our late honored and most worshipful Grand Master, H. R. W. Hill. When but a few months ago the Angel of Death stood in our midst, dealing ruthlessly his pestiferous darts, he attained, in all his murderous triumphs, no more shining mark. Standing preëminent for a long series of years, among the intelligent commercial class, of which he was so distinguished an ornament, his mercantile honor was ever untarnished, and his personal integrity alike unimpeached and unimpeachable. Twice seriously embarrassed in the exigency of the times, by his heavy engagements for others, he on both occasions seemed to gather strength and credit from the very difficulties which beset him, and to rise on with fresh vigor from a pressure which, though it might overwhelm others, was powerless to ornish energies like his. He said well and truly, in his last will, that his charities had all been done in his life-time. Indeed, so large and generous, as well as judicious, were these, that it almost seemed as if Heaven had prospered him in his enterprises, and poured wealth with a liberal hand into his coffers, in order to make him an especial almoner of its bounty. Of his loss to the people of the wide region over which his business relations extended, this is not the

...ristian Advocate.

...per ...num, in advance.

...ORLEANS:

... JULY 15, 1854.

...ER INQUEST.—In giving the ver... Fillibuster inquest bef... week, we left the ... the U. S. Marshal's ... that on M... was issued from the U. S. ...anding ... hal to ..., Mr. ... and Dr. ...ail, for re... ...ve bond to ... in ... uba. At this ...the gentlem... security and were ... presenting a pro... against ... of the Court.

Alabama readers may feel ... following clip from Dr. Dar... ...onary Circular:—

E. D. Taylor writes from Cape Palmas, April 8, 1854. He had, at the time of writing, in addition to his pastoral work, a mission boys under his care, and we hope he is fully committed to his work."

THE NEW CERTIFICATE.—The Managers of the American Bible Society have prepared, with much care and pains, a new Certificate for Life Directors and Life Members. It contains a large steel engraving, representing the scene between the Saviour and the Jews, described in John 5:39. The high priest, and a group of his countrymen, expressing, in their countenances, scorn, hate, and ridicule, the effect of the picture, while Christ, ... and followers, are on the ... large scroll of the Scriptures lies between the parties, to which the ... is earnestly pointing, and telling the ... to "search the Scriptures," etc. It ... clearly to view the great source of an... for religious belief, as given by the Christianity himself.

...URCES.—The Montgomery ... *Gazette* saith—

"...work of the last number of the ...ery Mail was done on the Advertiser ...e steam power press—and most mis... done it was."

...ought not to have been—considering ...hanical facilities of the Advertiser, ...or ...h business qualities of Messrs. ... proprietors.

"...ths ago, thinking the ADVOCATE ... might need something in that line, ... politely shown through the publish... ...ment of the Advertiser ... am not mistaken, it has ... power press in the State, and ... most complete and extensive es... ...ments in the South. The engine is a ... thing, made there at home, by the ...ery iron works. We should like to ... as well fixed up here.

"...we must not leave these gentlemen ... our own and a sufficient apology ... "...rably done."—

"...was executed in a hurry, at night, in ...nce of our regular pressman, by one ... boys, who don't like to work at night, and who don't know much about the business ... The next number of the Mail will be printed on our press, and done up brown."

...ORTANT REVOLUTION FROM WEST TO EAST.

...TREATY WITH JAPAN.

...stream is setting the other way—from ... East, instead of from the East, West... much for the Californian acquisi... ... is only an earnest of the advan... yet to be derived, when the Isthmus routes are more perfect and the Pacific rail... is a *fait accompli*. American interests, and, what is more, American ideas will thus be advanced to a distinction and preference never to be enjoyed while the tide flows as of old. As it is and has been, every commercial and political event, the intelligence of which is received by others before reaching us, is prepossessed. Hence Commodore Perry was careful to send his late treaty the other way.

"We have said this inverted route of mails would give preference to American ideas. American people will hear first, think first and speak first on topics that now come to ... stamped with European opinion. A ... amount of opinion is formed by the press in ... try, and a vast amount of that press ... clipping and quotations. The foreign press comes to us with news of events, all moulded to their absolutisms and monopolies. The tale is told to suit them. Facts are emphasized according to their appreciations. Men and things are first presented us with their preface. Through laziness or ig... or to be in advance of contemporaries, the American press plunges into the mail bags, uses scissors vigorously, takes para... gly, furnished to hand, and ... in columns manufactured now with our *imprint*. Other papers copy, and in a few weeks ... transpire, and all men that figure ... fore American people as ... estimated by a Paris or ... Vienna journalist!

"... present position we ... leaving, ... much impressed with, these facts. A revolution in the mail routes would be the great... revolution of the nineteenth century.

"We note with a satisfaction these signs of the ... The treaty with Ja... brings ... ly out the tendencies and ... ...times the way.

"... Age, Capt. Porter, arrived at P... on the 16th ult. from Australia, in ... thirty ... days, notwithstanding she stopped six days at T... to ... supply of coal. She brought 170 passengers, $200,000 in treasure, and a large private mail to Adams & Co.

A bearer of despatches from Com. Perry, as well as Captain Porter, of the steamship Golden Age, goes to New York in the George Law, which sailed from Panama 1st instant. The former carries with him a treaty, concluded by Com. Perry with the Japanese Government, to the effect that two ports have ... thrown open—one the seaport of Jeddo; and also that 10,000 tons of coal have been placed immediately for the use of American commerce.

By our latest advices from the Pacific, received through the Eldorado, which reached here 7th inst., the intelligence from Honolulu is highly satisfactory, as indicative of the policy which is gradually opening the way for a general recognition of the importance of closer relations between the Sandwich Islands and the United States.

The United States sloop of war Saratoga arrived at Honolulu on the 29th April from Japan, and sailed for the United States, via Tahiti, on the 18th May.

The American brigantine Eudorus sailed from Honolulu on the 18th May for Japan and the adjacent seas. By her the first mail for Japan was dispatched to the American squadron in those waters.

The *Alta Californian*, 9th ult., gives us the first news of the Japan Treaty, and from it we take the account with livelier satisfaction than if from the London Times:—

By an arrival from the Sandwich Islands on Wednesday afternoon, we have news of a highly important character from Japan.

A slip from the *Polynesian*, announces the important fact, that a treaty has been entered into between the United States and Japan.

We have not, of course, seen the document now in *transitu* for the United States, but we understand that it opens to American citizens an American trade, the port of Samodi (the *Odowari*, perhaps, of the maps,) on the island of Niphon, some 40 or 50 miles west of the entrance of Yedo Bay, and the port of Chickadada, on the island of Yesso, in the district of Matamay, on the Straits of Sanga. The former was selected as the most convenient place for a depot, and arrangements were made with the Japanese for a supply of coal at that point. This is a place of considerable commercial importance, having a good harbor and a population of fifteen or twenty thousand. Its proximity to the manufacturing districts, which are not otherwise approachable by sea, render it an important position as a port for foreign trade. The vicinity of the latter place has been frequently visited by American whaleships, where they have had great difficulty in procuring supplies, on account of the restrictive policy of the Japanese.

We understand the treaty arranges for intercourse at both of these places; for the residence of American citizens there, and also for the residence of consuls, if, in future, either party should desire it. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation.

It is said that the Japanese did not hesitate to enter into the most unqualified stipulations for the protection of seamen or others thrown on their shores; indeed they affirmed that it was already a part of the law of the Empire by special edict. They even insisted that the respective governments should pay the expenses of providing for the necessities of the citizens of the other, who might, by their misfortunes, need aid and comfort.

This disposition of the Japanese to treat with care and attention shipwrecked men, is quite contrary to the generally received opinion of the world in this respect; and in justice to the Japanese, it is but fair to state, that the restraint hitherto imposed upon American seamen, about which so much has been said and written, were rendered necessary by their over-becoming lawlessness.

So much for the treaty concluded between the United States and Japan. Its details can only be known after it is promulgated by the Government at Washington. It is not a commercial treaty, but one of Amity and Friendship, concluded in amity and friendship, and not an imposition of the strong upon the weak, whether they were willing or not.

It is the first international treaty ever made by the Empire of Japan, although repeated attempts have formerly been made to enter into relations with them of this character. The privileges enjoyed by the Dutch were a mere grant to a private company, having its principal foreign seat at Batavia.

REV. H. H. KAVANAUGH.—The *Western Recorder*, of Louisville, Ky., a Baptist paper, thus testifies of one of our new Bishops:—

"This able and eloquent Methodist minister, so well known and so much beloved and admired in Kentucky, has been elected and consecrated Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. If such an office, without Scriptural warrant and deriving life and being only from the Methodist Discipline, can be filled with Divine acceptance and for the advancement of vital goodness, we confidently predict it will be so filled by Bishop Kavanaugh. We have been accustomed to hear him preach from our boyhood; and few men have we ever heard with so much pleasure and profit. We have always regarded him as the strongest man in the Methodist pulpit of Kentucky, not excepting Bishop Bascom, who, out of the pulpit, as an orator *sui generis*, we admired above all men we ever heard, or whose orations we ever read. Bishop Kavanaugh is a Gospel preacher. Christ and his cross are prominent in all his sermons. He is a man of less sectarian bigotry than most of his brethren; indeed, he is always kind and courteous in his intercourse with ministers and individuals of other persuasions. He will elevate and adorn his new office."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.* Robert Dale Owen, Lewis Cass, Jr., John M. Daniel, Henry R. Jackson, Francis Scibels, Henry Bedinger, August Belmont, J. J. Selbes, John L. O'Sullivan, John W. Dana, James A. Bayles, Philo White, Charles Eames, James S. Green, to be *ministers resident* of the United States in the countries in which they are now charges d'affaires of the United States.

RE-BAPTISM IN MISSISSIPPI.

The work must all be done over again.

The work of re-baptism is going on bravely in Mississippi. The itinerary of the "Bishop of Mississippi," as delivered before his last Convention, and published in the *Church Herald*, goes to show the neglected and benighted Christians, (if they can be called Christians,) of all denominations in that State, that the time to favor them has come. A real Bishop—one of Apostolic degree—is out among them, doing what none other man or minister that has lived, and loved, and labored with them these many years, could do. He is baptising the old Christians over again. All the Methodists and Presbyterians of Mississippi are in the unbaptised state—they and their pastors:

Saturday, August 6—Visited a sick lady in Clinton, and administered to her the Sacrament of Baptism, according to the rites, and with the authority of the Church. In her infancy, she had received that Sacrament at the hands of a non-Episcopal minister but was justly dissatisfied with it.

Did ever Romish pretension run higher than that? We put the question—If a Romish Priest or Bishop, friar or monk, were to make a "visitation" through Mississippi, could he look upon the good work done there by various Christian Churches with less allowance, estimate it lower, and remark on it more invidiously, than this, new light, Bishop that has just taken the road! Is this the form of Protestant Christianity the people, the religious denominations of that State ask for?

Again:

Thursday, 5—I preached in Washington, in the Chapel of Jefferson College. I was assisted in the services by the Rev. Mr. Reigbley, the President of the Institution. Two persons were confirmed. In the afternoon, I baptized an infant in the neighborhood; and at night I baptized, in her own parlor, an aged member of our Communion, who, sixty years previous, had received the forms of that Sacrament from unauthorized hands, but who, now better instructed, humbly and faithfully desired the baptism of the Church.

The "Bispop of Mississippi" did not, like most new lights, *begin* at his own house, making his *first* converts there; but he is not without a witness in his family:

Sunday, 19—At night, I baptized, in my own parlor, my eldest sister, who was about to leave me the next morning. In her girlhood, she had received baptism at the hands of a good man, but one not duly commissioned to administer that Sacrament.

Well, ye Presbyterians of Mt. Hebron, rejoice—for you have cause to. You have been thinking, at Mt. Hebron there, that the services of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ were held and witnessed. See how much you were mistaken! Your *courtesy* brought you the benefit:

Sunday, 12—I preached, by invitation, at "Mount Hebron," a Presbyterian place of worship, near Bovina. It was the first time that the services of the Church were ever witnessed in that immediate neighborhood. The congregation was as large as could have been expected from the unavoidable short notice that had been given. I was no little assisted in the services, by several members of the Church from Vicksburg, who had purposely come out to take part in that good work.

How much *this* service is entitled to an exclusive *Church* character appears on the face of it—so cumbersome and complicated that a special force had to be brought out to put it in motion. Very like Gospel simplicity! Amazingly primitive! The first preachers sent out of the Master, by two and two, could not have worked the service!

We are done with Bishop Green for the present—having shown his type and the type of that diocesan Churchianity, he, his clergy and organ, are trying to make take root in Mississippi soil. The distinction here given him may be considered out of proportion. But, as the representative of those the Christian people of these and those parts have known little of heretofore, *except under another name*, we have held up his principles and movements in their own light and directed attention to them. It will be for others to determine how far they promote the ends for which Christ died in bidding such men God-speed. *The Church*, indeed! Rather an organized and rampant schism.

Personally, he may be a good man. Such, on the most reliable representations, we believe him to be. The same representations put him down as a feeble preacher and a man of small though industrious capacity. This accords with the classification now generally obtaining. Men of the Hawks, and Tyng, and Milnor and Johns' stamp are an honor to the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, an ornament and a strength to our common Christianity. But there is another stripe whose bigotry stands them instead of higher powers. The lower they are in real ability, the higher they are in ecclesiastical assumption. These make your high-Churchmen, *par excellence*. Buckram supplies the place of brains. Without a pedestal of great mind and great heart, and great usefulness, to elevate their littleness they mount the steel of pretension.

The main trouble in dealing with such is to preserve a proper charity and watch against their insidious and small depredations. They have not the strength to remove foundations or any thing so; nevertheless, they are men of detail, and capable of damage in their way. "Of this sort are they which creep into houses and lead captive silly women." They cause a good deal of distress and commotion among a class of disciples found in every branch of the Church, who have no mind of their own—an unfortunate people, whom the Apostle has pointedly character ised as "Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." For these have a care.

FAILURES OF THE PAPAL PRESS.

There is a death-worm at the root of the Papal Press in this country. Its history is sickly, and its end tragical. Why is this so? Those who like to find out the *causas rerum*, may have philosophic engagement here. Are Romanists not a reading people? Or does that free discussion which journalism challonges and cannot escape, turn out injuriously? The advantages on their side are *otherwise* decided. Witness with what concert they act and speak, and how liberally funds are forthcoming for any enterprise dictated by the hierarchy. The recommendation of the Bishop goes a great ways, and yet their papers die out with the Episcopal or archiepiscopal seal at their heads.

The *Catholic Messenger* ran its brief career in this city. We chronicled its birth and death. The *Southern Journal* succeeded it, of which we gave notice—devoted to "Catholic principles." Lately that has ceased. Another agony is about to be begun in Louisiana, blessed by an archbishop and a bishop, and lower functionaries innumerable. A Prospectus is issued for "*The Republican Omnibus and Catholic Herald*," to be published at Plaquemine, La. It is hoped, at this third experiment in as many years, to put Papal principles through—in an "omnibus bill." It is evident they can not go alone. The Baton Rouge *Comet* thus pertinently notices it:—"The prospectus tells us that the Omnibus is not only to be a vehicle of news, and of political polemics, but also a medium of literary intelligence. That "the paper will be published in the French and English languages, and will be devoted particularly to the inculcation of the doctrines of the Catholic Church." We wish the Doctor all manner of success, for he is a gentleman and a scholar; but we do think he will have his hands full when he attempts to drive a "Republican Omnibus" with such antagonistical passengers on the inside as the Catholic Religion and Republican politics."

The *Chicago Tribune* says:—"Within the last few weeks three Roman Catholic papers have been forced to discontinue their publication, for want of sufficient support. The *Shepherd of the Valley*, published at St. Louis, led off in this series of failures; the Buffalo *Sentinel* followed, and the New York *Budget* came next. In all of these cases the complaint was the same—they were starved out. The editor of the Sentinel, which was the accredited organ of the Catholics in Buffalo, has published a statement showing that he lost $47 per week in publishing the paper. The reasons given for the discontinuance of the Shepherd, namely, that no one would take it, is, we think, highly creditable to the good taste of the Catholics of St. Louis." Its violent denunciations and opprobious epithets have done them much more injury than good.

"It seems that even the endorsement and official recommendation of the archbishop of the diocese, kept standing at the head of its columns, could not constrain the great body of the denomination which it professed to represent, to accept its doctrines and give it support."

The *Crusader* (Gavazzi's organ at N. York,) alluding to the significant fate of the Shepherd, adds:—"We learn that the same gloomy fate is threatening the existence of our contemporary, the *New York Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Murphy, one of its proprietors and editors, has already withdrawn from the concern, in time to save his reputation and his purse.

"It appears that the Catholics in the United States are tired of supporting publications which make them and their religion so odious to all other denominations, and consider these inquisitorial papers more injurious to their cause."

GEMS OF THOUGHT FOR MINISTERS.

There may be priests in those religions which wait for the true sovereign Priest; there are none in that religion which has received and which believes in him. In this no one is priest, because every one is priest; it is remarkable, that in the Gospel it is only to Christians in general that this word is applied. [Vinet.

His (the Minister's) life is a life of consecration, without which it has no meaning. [Ib.

The Minister has pains of heart as little understood by the greater part of men, as the pastor's work is little appreciated. [Ib.

He alone who made the World, can make a Minister of the Gospel. [Newton.

It is the duty of every man, though drawn to the ministry by very lively convictions, to doubt his call when he sees that he is unacceptable. [Vinet.

Let God be called to our consultations, and never let Him be absent when the deliberations are going on. [Ib.

Prayer is necessary to keep us to the proper point of vision, which is always escaping from us. [Ib.

Prayer resembles certain isles of the ocean, the purity of which will allow no life to vermin. [Ib.

To my brother. It is out of place, in the relations of life, to consecrate ourselves to the ministry, and afterwards be at liberty to choose between the pastorate and the instruction of youth. [Ib.

The Minister is the depository of so great a thought, so great a responsibility, that gravity is but decency in his profession. [Ib.

For my young brother up the country. A man who is seen every where, can not inspire respect. The judgment we form of a Minister who goes much into society, is not very favorable. More than any other, the Minister should be select as to his associates. He must avoid, also, being seen without necessity in places even the most respectable, where the public come to divert themselves. [Ib.

It is remarkable, that the fear of prison and death has made fewer apostates than the love of money. [Ib.

Francis de Sales says, that in the whole course of his practice as a confessor, he had heard no one blame himself with avarice.

The family of a pastor may have friends, whom they may see frequently and familiarly, but it is not proper that they should *see the world*. The personal austerity of a pastor will not correct the impression which one will receive from the worldliness of his wife and children.

What is addressed to the ear, affects less readily the soul. [Horace.

Preaching has its place under the Gospel, but does not suffocate worship. Worship speaks *to* God, preaching speaks *of* Him. [Vinet.

I would rather hear the cure of souls objected against preaching, than preaching against the care of souls. I would rather one should say to me, "My sick, my poor, my scattered sheep require me, and forbid me to give my preaching all that attention which is desirable. [Ib.

METHODIST PRESS.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURY.—It is known that, in this city, is located a branch of our Missionary Treasury. The local and commercial convenience of this city offers facilities to those holding drafts of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, for having them cashed when they fall due, and without the discount generally suffered. But the Assistant Treasurer here has been able thus far to do *very little* for the accommodation of such, on account of the scarcity of funds in hand. This matter engaged the attention of the late General Conference. Rev. H. S. Thrall, writing to the *Texas Banner*, makes this item, which we hope will be noticed:—

"It is understood that the South-western Conferences are to have their drafts drawn on New Orleans, and are to report their Missionary money to the Treasurer there."

SECURING A POSITION.—A correspondent of the *North-western Advocate* brings forward a subject we have been thinking of editorializing on this good while. It is the policy that ought to be followed by our preachers and friends, of securing, at the earliest opportunity, eligible locations for church and parsonage, wherever they hold meetings. Build if you can at once; *but secure the ground*. Our people are generally first to enter a new field, but work without a conserving foresight. By and by others follow—society thickens, and the first is last. There are places, south and south-west, where twenty years ago Methodist Missionaries toiled. They might have domiciled the church and housed their labors then. They neglected this; and now not a Methodist church is there, or it is in a second or third rate position! It is time to act differently—to have the future in view; and this warning comes not too late for our good:

"Were you to travel through the country and see how this work is neglected, both your soul and your pen would immediately be stirred. Take an illustration or two: Here is a village which will soon be a city of no mean grade. The hard-toiling itinerant was here a long time in advance of all other ministers, as was generally the case through this country. The Methodist Society existed years before any other denomination came. The people felt their obligation and proposed again and again to give the ground for a church, and to help build it. And only two years ago, a non-professor gave a bond for a deed of two beautiful lots, if they would build within two years; and the specified time has but just expired, and now those lots are worth a thousand dollars, and others cannot be obtained in any suitable location. Only a few weeks since, a gentleman offered our people a good lot and a hundred dollars, but they did not start, and another denomination has taken that offer, and also all the heavy subscriptions which the people would have preferred to give the first moral cultivators of this ground. But the Papists, with Jesuitical vigilance, seized the most beautiful site, in the very heart of the town (not, however, until after we had rejected it as a free donation,) and they now have a papistic temple here, and a school, and are fixing "the mark of the beast" upon the people and upon the place as fast as possible; and neither our preachers here, nor our members, seem to be very much disturbed by these events. They take them quietly! and endure them with great patience and resignation, only saying, "we might have had a church here, but those families out on the prairie wished to have it there!" How long must such fooleries make our heritage to mourn? How long? At some time within a thousand years, other Rip Van-winkles may wake up, but it is very uncertain.

Take another case: We had the ground in advance, as usual, and our choice of the best sites as a donation, and the offer of liberal subscriptions from the public. We were urged to go on and build, and with but little effort the subscription was raised, the job let, and the lumber brought on to the ground. But did we get a church? O, no. Some suggested that we had better build of brick, the rest gave up themselves to sage babblings about it, and allowed the whole "to fall through." The contractor claims that he suffered damages in the sum of $150 or $160. Others also say that they suffered damages, etc. And now again we are thinking of building, but we can not get a lot, save one away out of town. Instead of taking the community as we might have done, and have secured to the place the settlement of many excellent Methodist families, who went elsewhere in quest of church privileges, almost every thing was lost. The people generally were disgusted with such a want of enterprise where it should have existed; and now, when called on to subscribe again, they make sarcastic allusions to past operations. These things are severely humiliating, and the more so, because they were totally unnecessary.

"In respect to lots in the most of instances, if the business were looked after in time, they might be secured without expense, or at most, for a mere trifle; lots which in a few years come to be worth hundreds, and in some instances, thousands of dollars. And when we have them, how strong the encouragement to build upon them. But when the best subscriptions must be taken to pay for them, it is some times found to be very discouraging, and often fatal to church enterprise."

PERSONS AND PROPAGANDAS:

The Editor of the Memphis *Advocate* makes a practical and profound reflection upon those *Societies* that Christians are too apt to glorify and rely upon to the neglect of individual usefulness. There is a tendency to place too much value on ecclesiastical *propogandas* and too little on the special providential missions of individuals. The comparative *cost* of the methods is illustrated by reference to the report of that noble institution, the A. B. C. F. M. Society, which, at an outlay of $172,000 annually, has in the field of Foreign Missions 58 preachers—American and native converts; and about 500 communicants. But the *efficiency* of operatives is more important. He speaks of the tendency of a certain class of Church organizations to blunt the sense of individual responsibility in regard to benevolent Christian effort. The zeal of the Missionary is damped, and his personal adaptedness to the work lost in a measure by waiting for the Board. He takes the character of an agent, and is prone to view his accountability in this light, and perform his duties in a perfunctory manner. We must have more guerrilla warfare with Satan.

In reading the remarks of our cotemporary, we could but think of Wesley in Moorfields and Kingswood, employed by no "Domestic Board;" of Elliott and Brainerd among the Indians, with no strong Associations backing them; of Judson in Burmah; of Roberts in China—the Baptist Missionary who is claimed by the leader of the Revolution as his spiritual father; yet Roberts is on his own hook. No "Board" owns him or supports him. We could not and would not recite these views if they did not recognize the worth and necessity of strong and formal Associations of Christian benevolence. These have their uses. But an army is not furnished with heavy ordnance alone. There must be picketing and skirmishing, and abundance of small arms and flying artillery:

"Now we make bold to say, in the blaze of the meridian light of the Nineteenth Century, with its three hundred or more benevolent societies, ... ing every night in the year, in every great city, with eloquent speeches and pompous anniversaries—we make bold to say, that for the six thousand past years of this world's history, wherein Almighty God has been working to save its millions of souls from perdition, only a minimum amount of good has been accomplished by these same societies auxiliary to the Gospel, in comparison with the vast amount resulting from God called and God inspired individual effort in preaching the Gospel and building up the Church. That is, we mean to say, that the men who have faithfully and unostentatiously in God's strength, pursued their special Divine call to preach Jesus; the men who have struggled against the world, the flesh, and the devil, to live like Jesus and to let his light shine through them upon the evil, dark world around them; the men who have operated as a diffusive leaven to shed Christian influence over ungodly society, have accomplished more for God, humanity and great eternity, than all the lauded associations combined, which have raised platforms, held conventions, and discharged copious floods of ephemeral oratory for the benefit of mankind in general, and no one real living soul in particular.

"How much have these associations accomplished in comparison with the resources of men and money which they have employed? They have done good, doubtless. But how much, is a question that should be settled, in order to estimate their relative value, and discover whether the Church may not be at fault in relying thus implicitly upon them in her aggressive movements. We refer our readers to a report, which we not... in the 'Editor's Table,' from ... which it will be seen that an amount of money, which might have supported nearly two hundred self-denying preachers of Christ, has gone through this channel of ... associated enterprise and secured the services of fifty-eight pastors, who have averaged not nine communicants apiece under their charge! We do not refer to this report denominationally, but as if it were, as it really is, a report in which as members of the catholic Church of Christ we are all interested. Let us not be misunderstood: we do not undervalue the good which has been done, but ask if another policy might not have led to more good? Suppose, for instance, these pastors had not waited for a call from a society, but gone out, prompted by God's Spirit and led by his Providence, the Church at large aiding by direct individual contributors to meet their necessities, might they not have done vastly more for the Church, with less noise and outlay and ostentation?

"Look, if you please, dear reader, at all the great enterprises in the past history of the Church, and mark how individual effort called out and upheld and led by God's Spirit and Providence, has been the secret of their wonderful success. How was groaning Israel delivered from its long dreary night of Egyptian bondage? By the divine legation of a Moses called out from the wilderness. How were the armies of Israel saved from a fearful threatened overthrow by the hosts of Philistia? By the sling of David hurling its pebble at the Divine behest. How, afterwards, were their lofty towers prostrated and their reveling lords mingled with their dust? Blind and captive Sampson bowed himself at the bidding of his God and upheaved their mighty pillars. How was Judea, sunk in spiritual ignorance, prepared for the reception of the Redeemer? By the solitary warning voice of rough John the Baptist, issuing from the wilderness as a lion from his lair. How was the gross and devilish idolatry which had overspread the Roman Empire, overthrown and substituted by the pure Gospel of Christ? By the resolute courage and unquenchable zeal of a poor persecuted and buffeted Jew of Tarsus, who went out alone in God's strength and at God's call. During his travels, Jerusalem was afflicted with a sore and heavy famine; how was it relieved! By Paul's individual efforts in raising contributions in the cities of Greece. How were the nations of Europe, whom the syren voice of the red harlot of Babylon had sung to an awful sleep, waked up to a sense of their true interests, as with tones of thunder? A lone monk, braving the frowns and bitter hostility of Pope and Emperor, and their myrmidons, lifted up his voice and sent out a sound, which they that heard felt to be full of Divinity, and obeying, rose up to assert their rights and give back their hearts to truth and faith in Christ."

Well, enough; but what would become of individual successes, if they were not conserved by Societies? These prolong and extend results that otherwise would be fitful, and give character to movements. What could *one* do in furnishing God's word to the world! The British and Foreign Bible Society the last year received, by ordinary and extraordinary contributions, £222,000, and issued in same time, broad cast over the face of the earth, 27,938,631 copies of God's word!

MISSIONARY REPORT

WALTON MISSION—FLORIDA.

To the Rev. H. N. McTYEIRE, *Assistant Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

With gratitude to God I embrace the opportunity to inform you that I am ... by Rev. Anthony S. Dickinson, P. E. ... den district, to supply Walton Mission. I received eleven appointments, and ... them in time from Conference. The ... four organized Churches. I have ... teen appointments. I have organized ... very respectable Churches for this ... Five more, I think, will be organized ... year. I have dropped none, expelled ... received eighty-two. I have large ... tive congregations in general. There ... been many conversions.

A great revival is going on in the ... at this time in many places. The ... are improving. We will have a camp ... ing on the Mission this year, to begin ... 25th October, 18 miles south of ... Holmes' county, Florida, on the west ... Choc River, at Hewitt's Bluff.

I have enjoyed good health: am well ... ed with the country and people.

June 20, 1854. JAMES PA...

BOOK NOTICES.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES. ... lated from the French of ... P. ... roniere. Revised and extended by ... thor expressly for this edition. New ... 1854: Harper & Brothers, 12mo. ...

This is a lively narrative of a Fre... life in a part of the world about wh... elers have written little. The sketch... habits and customs of the people, the ... personal adventures, and various ... from his long residence, render his ... entertaining.

It is the life of a refined Robinson ... with a pretty wife for the man Fr... scores of obedient natives instead ... goats. The only unpleasant suggestion ... reading the book, is about its truth. ... months ago we published two tough ... out of it as reviewed by Blackwood ... this American republication:—one of a ... man (or alligater) killed by Gironiere, ... head weighed 450 pounds; another of ... that was tied up *alive* by the adventu... his natives, the head on one side of a ... and tail on the other! "Sum snake...

For sale by McGinnis & Carver.

TRAVELS IN ARMENIA: By Henry R. ... New York, 1854: Harper & Brothers, ... pp. 227.

The author spent a year in Er... (which by many is supposed to be the ... the terrestrial paradise) and on the f... of Russia, Turkey and Persia. Accu... scriptions and statistical information ... that region is now peculiarly grateful ... public mind. Several illustrations by ... and wood cuts.

For sale by McGinnis & Carver.

THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND: By Agnes ... land. New York: Harper & Bros., ... 12mo. pp. 347.

This is the end of 4th vol. of this spr... series of Lives of Queens and Princesses ... noctod with the regal succession of Great ... tain. The other volumes have not ... hand—the polite publishers will please ... the fact. The burden of this volume ... subject of deep and never-failing—of sad ... romantic interest—Mary Stuart. It ... small treat to see one woman defended ... character of another. We have it here.

For sale by McGinnis & Carver.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE

COLUMBUS CT., ALA. CON.—We have ... closed our first protracted meeting on ... circuit, which was held at Fayette C. H. ... Lord's work has been considerably revi... From the commencement of the meeting ... til its close, the presence of the Lord ... felt. The meeting lasted nine days: the ... sult was thirty-four conversions and for... accessions to the Church; and some of ... bid fair to make working members, too. ... Church was greatly blessed. The young ... have commenced a prayer meeting. ... "The Young Men's prayer meeting." ... that they may always remain steadfast ... immoveable. The Lord has been good to ... therefore will we sing praises unto Him ... long as we live.

July 7. JNO. W. CO...

GLENNVILLE CT., ALA. CON.—For ... twenty days we have been engaged in a ...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ly and unusually interesting revival in the village of Glennville—the most prominent appointment on this circuit. Up to the last night, at which time we closed until the next Sabbath, we have had some 35 conversions and 41 accessions to the M. E. Church. A most solemn and serious feeling is now prevailing in this community upon the subject of religion. The students of the Female College in this place, under the presidency of Rev. D. L. T. Douglass, A. M., have shared largely of the benefits of the revival. We were assisted by Bros. Crowell, Owens, Burnett, Douglass, Jordan and Dawson, local preachers, and D. B. Leyns and J. Williamson, of the Ala. Conference—all of whom labored with efficiency and success. We have a colored Church in the village, of which the preacher in charge of the circuit is pastor and we have had some seasons of refreshing in this portion of our work; and some 8 or 10 accessions to the Church. We pray, and look for greater displays of God's saving power. J. W. SHOWES.

June 30. [S. C. Adv.

OBITUARY:

"In the midst of life we are in death." Ever and anon Earth mourns, while Heaven becomes vocal in praises at the reception of a trophy of the Cross,

Our beloved Christian Sister, ELIZABETH AMANDA, daughter of James Wordlaw, and consort of Rev. A. C. Ramsey, has passed the dark gate-way of death to mansions of blissful immortality.

She was born, 1805, in South Carolina; joined the Church in 1835; and died the 3d of June, 1854, at Oak Hill, Wilcox county, Alabama.

As the trying hour of her dissolution approached, she experienced increased measures of the all-sustaining grace of God. During her last sickness, until she became speechless, she enjoyed a fullness of the ecstatic love of Jesus—no cloud overshadowing her sun-lit vision. While prayer was offered, she heartily responded—audibly prnised God, and said yes,

"Lot music charm me last on earth,
And greet me first in Heaven,"

as the song was sung of which these lines are a part. When delivering her dying charge to her dear children and friends, and bidding adieu to earth, she did not forget her servants; they were pathetically entreated to serve God—be good—and meet her in Heaven.

JOHN D. WORRELL.

DIED—Suddenly, in this place, on the 3d of May, WILLIAM DOWSING, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

Bro. D. was one of our oldest settlers, and among the fathers of the Church in this section of country. He became a resident of Columbus in 1821, and was the first in forming here the Methodist Society of which he has been so long a zealous, spiritual and useful member. He was born in Lunenburg co., Virginia, but removed with his father to the wilds of Georgia in early youth. There he joined the M. E. Church when about sixteen years of age, and continued steadfast and faithful unto death—being for more than fifty years an exemplary and efficient class-leader. Bro. D.'s sterling integrity and practical sense was appreciated wherever he lived by his fellow-citizens, and most of his life he was in some public station in the service of his country. He was repeatedly called by the people into their service in the legislative councils of both Georgia and Mississippi—was an Elector in the Presidential canvass of 1838, and held successively offices of State, federal and county appointment.

Universally beloved and esteemed, he has left his sweetest savor in the Church of his fathers. Though suddenly culled, the messenger found him ready—his lamp "trimmed and burning;" and the parting rays will long reflect the radiance of a well-spent life.

"Soldier of Christ, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ!
The battle fought—the victory won—
Enter thy Master's joy."

Columbus, Mi., June, 1854. H.

DIED—Near Columbus, Mississippi, on the 4th June, Miss LOUISA C. LAWRENCE, in the 24th year of her ago.

Sister L. became a member of the M. E. Church in 1842, and though so young, walked worthy her vocation 'till called to her reward. She had been a sufferer for about a year; and though so protracted, she never murmured; indeed, her whole thought under her afflictive dispensation was, "these light afflictions which are but for a moment, worketh out for her a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory!"

Perfectly aware of her approaching dissolution, she spent her time in prayer and praise, and earnestly exhorted her afflicted friends to meet her in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," and which, by faith, she saw her sure inheritance. Her death-bed was, indeed, a privileged place—a place "quite on the verge of Heaven." She exhorted her heart-stricken mother to weep not nor repine at parting here, as they would soon be reunited where parting is no more. Calm, collected and triumphant, she met the "King of Terrors," and joyfully exclaimed as her feet entered "the dark waters," "Oh death, where is thy sting!" Thus was exhaled one of the loveliest and purest of spirits "made perfect through suffering," for an Angel's place at God's right hand. H.

Columbus, Mi., June, 1854.

DIED—At his residence in Scott county, Miss., on the 15th June, 1854, Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON, in the 49th year of his age.

Bro. Robertson has approved himself among (his labors being confined principally to a circuit) as a good, zealous and efficient local preacher, and in all the relations of life an exemplary Christian and man of God; in Scripture language, "he was a good man, and of the Holy Ghost and of faith." Bro. Robertson was taken away from us in the midst of his usefulness; and possessing as he did the confidence of all who knew him, died universally regretted. "But while we mingle our tears with those of the bereaved ones, we are consoled with the reflection, that he is gone to the kingdom of our God, where he will rest from his labors, and where his works will follow him."

"Thus are the watchmen falling from the walls of Zion; but "the Lord creates, converts, and uses them; while He is doing so, they are indispensable, but when He takes them away, He carries on the work better than before." EDWIN MORTIMER.

Hillsboro' Ct., Miss. Con.

Departed this life, in Union parish, La., on the 16th May, 1854, JOHN G. CLEMENS, in the 44th year of his age.

As a Christian, he was exemplary and sincerely devoted to God and His cause. Although Bro. Clemens never applied for a license to preach, we have heard him unfold the plan of salvation through Jesus Christ, with ability and power. His instructions and example will not soon be forgotten by those on whom they were brought to bear. As a Christian, a neighbor, a friend and citizen, his place cannot easily be supplied. His last hours were in keeping with his life, peaceful and resigned to the will of God.

"Great is the loss that we sustain,
But hope in Heaven to meet again."

Farmerville Ct. G. W. EVANS.

Mrs. ——— THOMPSON, wife of Mr. James H. Thompson, of Lowndes county, Miss., departed this life June 4th, 1854.

Mrs. T. was born in Northampton county, N. C., March 18th, 1813. She embraced religion when young, and remained pious and consistent member of the M. E. Church 'till her departure from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. I have been acquainted with her several years, and always regarded her a pattern of Christian meekness.

She was generally frail and delicate, and did not seem to enjoy good health; but she was always patient and resigned; and strove to discharge her duties, as a wife and a mother, with Christian fidelity. Her Bible was her solace and her comfort in her last sickness; and when she became delirious, she would repeat passages of Scripture, and verses of hymns, which had been her favorites when in health. She often testified during her sickness how sweet and consoling the promises of God's word were to her soul. She expressed to her husband her readiness and willingness to depart whenever the Lord should call her.

She has left an afflicted husband, and interesting family of children—mostly daughters—to mourn her loss; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. She sleeps in Jesus; and when the Lord shall come the second time, she, doubtless, will have a part in the first resurrection, and find a brighter mansion where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest"

GEO. SHEFFER.

Columbus, Miss., June 30.

DIED—In this city, July 7, GEORGE C., infant son of Capt. George C., sen., and Frances Louisa Henderson—aged five months and three days.

NOTICES.

Camp-meeting.

There will be a Camp-meeting at the Crescent camp-ground, four miles from this place, to commence on Friday the 25th of August.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Auburn, Ala., July 6, 1854.

Commencement Exercises of Emory College.

Sunday, July 16th. Commencement Sermon by Rev. T. Cross, D. D.

Monday. Meeting of Board of Trustees at 9 A. M. Sophomore prize Declamation at night.

Tuesday. Junior Exhibition. Address on presenting prizes to Sophomore declaimers. The proposed Methodist Educational Convention at night.

Wednesday. Commencement day. Address before Literary Societies in the afternoon, by the President of the College.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
Sec. Board Trustees.

Oxford, Ga.

Special Notice.

It was announced by our predecessor—the Rev. Dr. Early—that a considerable amount of out-standing claims, against ministers and others, within the limits of the Southern Church, had been transferred to him under the New York adjustment. Their accounts, notes, etc., being now in our possession, we take this method of saying to all concerned, that we are most anxious to have them closed up at the earliest possible day. With a view to the accomplishment of this very desirable object, we take the liberty of suggesting to those who may be involved in these liabilities, the propriety of communicating with us at once, in relation to the final settlement of these claims, without waiting to be directly and officially called on by us for that purpose. And as we shall need, in the course of a few months at most, all the funds that may be realized on these accounts, we would, therefore, respectfully solicit remittances at the earliest convenience of those against whom these claims exist. Our address, for the time being, is Louisville, Ky.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

June 22, 1854.

Special Notice.

All orders for Books and communications relating to the business of our Agency and Publishing House, should be addressed, for the present, and until further notice is given, to the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky. Orders east of the mountains, can be forwarded, until other arrangements are made, to Bishop John Early, Richmond, Va. Every effort on our part will be made to commence operations in this city at the earliest possible day. In the meanwhile, however, an ample supply of our publications will be kept on hand by the house of McFerrin & Hunter, with whom we have made an arrangement by which all orders will be filled at our usual rates.

STEVENSON & OWEN.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1854.

Notice.

In consequence of my detention at the General Conference, and my necessary absence since its adjournment, on a trip to Mississippi, the July number of the *Quarterly Review* will not appear at its usual time. Its issues will be prompt thereafter. Having been reappointed its editor, and being determined that it shall meet the expectations of its friends, I would hereby entreat our brethren in the ministry and the laity, to send us new subscribers, to make collections of the old, and to promote its circulation, as the only journal of the kind belonging to the M. E. Church, South. DAVID S. DOGGETT.

June 3, 1854.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from 23d June to 12th July, inclusive.

C—O. Carraway, $4; J. B. Clarke, $3; N. A. Cravens, $5; T. Cook, $1 50.

D—L. F. Dewdle, $1; S. J. Davies, $1 50; Z. Dowling, $3; J. T. Dew, $5.

E—L. Ercanbrack, $5.

G—C. R. Godfrey, $7 50; T. G. Gilmore, $2; R. C. Goodzien, $13 50.

H—W. B. Hines, $2; R. J. Holmes, $1 50.

J—R. E. Johnson, $1; R. F. Jones, $2.

M.—J. W. McCann, $3; L. B. McDonald, $2; W. P. Miller, $2; W. McArthur, $2.

N—J. E. Newman, $5.

P—E. Phillips, $2.

R—G. W. Rogers, $1 50; U. Riley, $5; J. J. Ridgway, $2.

S—Mrs. S. B. Starr, $1 50; W. A. Smith, $5.

T—Mrs. C. Tolson, $1 50.

U—W. Urry, $1 50.

V—G. T. Vickers, $5.

W—B. J. Woodward, $7 50; W. Williams, $3; F. Walker, $2; D. L. Watkins, $10; Miss H. Ward, $1 50.

General Intelligence.

The Railroad Bonds.

In the Lower Board of the City Council on Tuesday night last the Finance Committee reported a resolution instructing the Mayor not to make any issue of City Bonds in behalf of the New Orleans and Pontchartrain Railroad Company until all the stockholders of the existing road should consent to relinquish its earnings in the construction of the Mobile Road. A letter from the City Attorney accompanied this report, stating in effect that without the unanimous consent of the stockholders no transfer of any of their rights or privileges can be made, and that without such consent the new stockholders and the city will not stand upon that equal footing with the old which is guaranteed to them by the ordinance.

INTERMENTS.—The following is a report of the number of interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 9:

Protestant, Girod street.. 6	Catholic No 1 10
Odd Fellows' Rest.	Catholic No 2.....26
Cypress Grove, No 1..... 9	St. Vincent de Paul.....30
" 2..... 24	Lafayette, 8th District....31
Charity Hospital 24	Hebrew, Lafayette.....1
St. Patrick's.....30	
Total.....	191

Last week we had to report 320 deaths, of which 114 were from sun-stroke—this week there were but 11 from this cause.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed a law forbidding the passage of wild beasts through the State at any time except in the night, and then one must proceed in advance, warning the people of their danger. The Hartford Times warns the people that they may hear, in the deep quiet of the night, a bellow, "Ho! beware, ye sleepers; get out o' the way—the tall giraffe is on the road, about five miles back!"

The Democrat (Aberdeen) says four negroes and a mule were killed, a few days since near that place, by the falling in of an excavation while working on the railroad.

A census of the city of Dubuque, Iowa, just taken, shows it to have a population of 6715. When the census of 1850 was taken, the total of Dubuque was 3108. The town has thus more than doubled its population in four years.

ONE OF THE WATCHMEN.—Pat. Clairy was appointed last Thursday on the night watch by the Police Board. The first thing he did after mounting the cap and rattle was to steal Tim McCarty's silver watch. Pat. was arrested, disgraced from his newly gained honors, and yesterday after an examination before the Recorder was committed for trial before the First District Court.

FAME OF THE FILIBUSTERS.—We learn from Para, Brazil, that on the 20th of May the city of Para had been thrown into great excitement by the announcement that a party of filibustering Yankees were about to visit the Amazon. This announcement was made through the New York papers, which proclaimed that a large company was organized, and a large steamer was ready to visit the Amazon and force the Government to open the river to the free navigation of the world. The foreign residents, and even many Brazilians, rejoiced at this intelligence. Measures, however, were immediately taken by the Government to put the mouth of the river in a state of defence. Six small vessels of war and a steamer of about 700 tons were immediately sent for, and shortly after arrived from Rio: the forts were overhauled, and put in order for active operations; the barracks were filled with troops, and every thing was prepared to defend the entrance of the great river from the Yankee filibustering expedition.

COLT'S NEW ARMORY.—The Hartford (Ct.) Times says that the trenches for Colt's new armory, on the South Meadow, are now nearly on the ground. It is to be a gigantic building, or rather two parallel buildings, each 500 feet in length, with a structure for offices in the centre.

On the night of the 27th of June, an emigrant woman, on a steamer at St. Louis, while walking the deck, wailing and watching for her husband, who was ashore on a spree, fell overboard, and, with an infant child, which she carried in her arms, was drowned. The husband raved like a madman, and tried to jump in the river, on hearing of his loss.

It having been reported that the Catholics at Cincinnati would carry objectionable flags in the procession on the Fourth, and trouble being apprehended, Archbishop Purcell published a card assuring his fellow-citizens of every denomination that it was not the intention of the Catholics to carry any objectionable flag, sign or emblem, and that they would not attach a cross to the American flag.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.—During the firing of artillery at Aurora, Indiana, on the occasion of a railroad celebration, on the 27th ult., the powder magazine exploded, killing three men.

A RICH OLD CODGER.—Uncle Sam paid Santa Anna seven million dollars the other day on account of a farm he purchased from Mexico, and has still twenty-one millions left in hard cash in his breeches pocket. What will Uncle Sam's poor relations on the other side of the water say to this?

GREAT FATALITY.—From the 22d to the 30th ult., there were 38 deaths from cholera in the little town of Shepardville, Ky., and not a single case was cured or even checked.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL.—By the arrival of the Philadelphia from Havana, we learn that the French Admiral, Viscount Duquesne, commanding the French West India squadron, died at Havana on the 3d, of scarlet fever, and was buried with great pomp on the 4th inst.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

GRAND JURY REPORT.—To the Honorable Jno. B. Robertson, Judge of the First District Court:

The undersigned, comprising the Grand Jury of this city and the parish of Orleans, beg leave to submit the following report:

The many cases of crime that exist, we find, have been presented by our predecessors, and regret that the result of our investigations has shown but little amendment—the chief among these we find to be intemperance, and the unprecedented number of cabarets where liquor is sold to slaves. These latter establishments, with which our city abounds, are the fruitful source of the murders committed in our midst, and for their suppression we know of no means likely to effect so desirable an object as the passage of a prohibitory law. The matter having been brought before the Common Council, we laid the passage of the ordinance with pleasure which compels them to close at 9 o'clock P. M.—this being an important step towards their eventual suppression.

Your Honor having called our attention to the sale of lottery tickets, this jury have given the subject their careful attention. The vendors pretend to no secrecy; on the contrary, display their tickets openly to the public, thereby tempting the honest laborer and mechanic to invest their hard earnings in schemes without even the probability of gain. This we consider encourages a spirit of gambling, and to the detriment of good morals. The detection of parties engaged in this, must devolve, necessarily, on the police, whose duty it is to arrest all so acting in violation of law.

Our predecessors having reported on the inefficiency of the police, we feel glad, for the credit of our city, to be able to report an improvement in that department. We must, however, deprecate the practice of appointing partisans to office, and until the established and men selected for their capacity and worth identified with and feeling an interest in the prosperity and good government of the city, any attempt at the compiling a reform, we fear, will be useless.

As much valuable time of your honorable court is consumed in the investigation of petty cases, which could be disposed of by the Recorders, we think it would be advisable to invest them with authority by law to do so. The passage of such a bill by the Legislature, could not be otherwise than beneficial to the public.

On the 5th inst. the jury proceeded to the examination of the Prisons and other public buildings. The police stations and lock ups we found in very bad order, and in a filthy and disgusting condition. The cells of the First District lock-up are entirely loosened and hardly fit for the habitation of beasts. We would recommend its removal to some place where prisoners can be kept in accordance with the dictates of humanity, decency and justice. The lock-up of the Third District is an exception, being in excellent order.

We next visited the Workhouse. The general good order and cleanliness throughout reflects credit upon the present superintendent. There are at present 234 prisoners confined, including whites and blacks. No complaint of either food or beds. The sheds of the workmen were found in very bad order, and too small for the purposes for which they were intended. We recommend immediate repairing to be made; also an enlargement of the same.

The Parish Prison, under the superintendence of Captain Samuel Powers, we found in good order, reflecting much credit on that officer. A reference to his books shows a smaller number of prisoners at this time confined there than at any period for the past fifteen years. This fact we attribute to the zeal and diligence of Attorney General J. E. Moreau and District Attorney H. S. Thomas, in bringing them to trial rather than to any diminution of crime. There are at present 152 prisoners, a majority of whom have been duly sentenced, while others, at their own requests [illegible], but their trials postponed till the Fall term. No complaint was made in regard to provisions. Our predecessors having reported an insufficiency of blankets during the cold weather, and the requisite number not having been as yet furnished, we would recommend that attention be given to the matter before the return of cold weather.

In the lunatic department every thing was in good order, and no want of attention to the unfortunate inmates was apparent to the jury.

In the Boys' House of Refuge we found 128 boys. The accommodations are entirely too limited for so great a number, there being upwards of 105 boys sleeping in one room, with dimensions hardly sufficient to accommodate comfortably one-half that number. The building, though in good order, is too small for the purpose. Many of the boys are sent there for a home, being young, with evil habits. They might be made useful to society were it not that they are compelled by the present state of the House, to associate with those hardened in vice. This jury would recommend a larger building to be secured, but by all means a separate line of the convicts from the victims.

The Girls' House of Refuge we found in good order in every particular. We found 56 inmates from 6 to 16 years of age, apparently in good health, and contented with their situation. The girls are instructed in all the branches of a common education, and engaged in various kinds of work. Our predecessors having recommended this institution, and also that of the Boys' Refuge, to the fostering care of our city authorities, we cannot omit to add our own, in the hope that they will be the means of reclaiming many that now throng our streets.

In the Charity Hospital we found 540 inmates under treatment. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this noble institution. Its fame is too well known throughout the South-west to require any commendation from this jury. The management being to the satisfaction of all who visit it. The building is now undergoing repairs, superintended by Mr J. M. Howell.

We visited three orphan asylums. The first was the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum. It contained 230 boys, from two to twelve years of age and is conducted by a Board of Trustees and faithful managers. The building now in course of erection will amply accommodate the present number, but until it is completed the boys must suffer greatly from the ice-crowded condition of the old building. This institution is in need of means to complete their new building, and appeal to a generous community for that assistance. The streets and gutters around the Asylum are in a very filthy condition, emitting an unpleasant odor, prejudicial to the health of the inmates. The Street Commissioner's attention is called to the matter.

The Peydras Female Orphan Asylum, in the First District, we found in good order and under good management. It contains 130 orphans, from one to fourteen years of age, a few of whom are blind. The children are apparently happy and well provided for.

The "Female Orphan Asylum" on Camp street we next visited. This excellent institution is under the charge of Sister Regis, and contains 300 inmates, from two months to four years of age. The practical benefits of this institution are too well known to require comments by this jury.

The condition of the Court-House and its offices have been the subject of special report by former Grand Juries. Our attention having been called especially to its present condition, we must reiterate the necessity of some provision being made to improve both; your Honor cannot be insensible to the importance of securing fire-proof buildings for the public records of our parish, and avoid the incalculable amount of delay, inconvenience and expense to the community, which their destruction by fire would occasion. We deem this matter of the highest importance, and hope speedy attention will be given to it by those having authority to act in the premises.

We proceeded to the examination of the ferry fronting Jackson Square, Second District, and found the landing or wharves in a condition requiring immediate repair. The attention of the proper authorities is called to the matter in order that human life may not endangered by further neglect.

In conclusion we would tender to your Honor our thanks for the uniform courtesy and assistance you have extended to us; also to the District Attorney, Sheriff and other officers of the court for their kindness while prosecuting our duties.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. SHEPPARD, Foreman.

STATE OF OUR NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.—It is said that important intelligence has reached the State Department from Madrid and Paris. A dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

"In spite of all his efforts and all diplomatic seductions, Mr. Soulé has not succeeded either in restoring an *entente cordiale* with Spain, or in doing any thing toward the purchase of Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles. The obstinacy which the Spanish Government manifests in the settlement of the Cuban difficulty is to be attributed to two causes: First, they are confident of the support of France and England in case of emergency. Secondly, they do not believe the U. S. Government is in earnest.

No treaty has yet been concluded between France, England and Spain on this subject; but the preliminary steps for such a treaty were made some time ago, and only failed of consummation because England gave notice that she should insist upon the insertion of a clause in regard to slavery in Cuba, *which was so obnoxious to the Spanish Government that the negotiation was suspended.*

Since then Spain has offered France ten thousand men to supply the place of the ten thousand French soldiers in Rome, to permit the latter to join the army in Turkey, on condition that she will pledge her support against the U. States in case of a war. Louis Napoleon refused the proposition, because alone he could not enter into a war with the United States.

MISSISSIPPI AND RED RIVER RAILROAD.—The ceremony of breaking ground on the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad, was to have been celebrated at Camden, Arkansas, on the 6th inst., Governor Conway, Hon. Albert Pike, and many other well-known gentlemen were expected to be present, and address the people. The orator of the occasion was Hon. William T. Haskell, formerly of Tennessee.

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.—The tongue of scandal is making itself busy with the fair fame of Marshal St. Arnaud, the illustrious commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the East. It is said that, when a captain, he was detected in peculation of the funds of the company, but was saved from disgrace by the kindness of his commanding officer, General Rulhieres. As a token of his gratitude, St. Arnaud, who is now Marshal of France, has caused his former benefactor to be cashiered from the service. Gen. Rulhieres has made a publication on the subject, of which the following is an extract: "In 1837, General Rulhieres refused to break the sword of the Captain Leroy de St. Arnaud, unwilling to dishonor him; in 1851, the Minister of war, Leroy de St. Arnaud, unable to dishonor General Rulhieres, has broken his sword."

Fatal Collision at Sea—Great Loss of Life.

The New York Herald, of the 6th instant, learns the full particulars of the loss of the ships Trade Wind and Olympus. On the night of the 20th of June, at about 11 o'clock, the ship Trade Wind came in contact with the ship Olympus in latitude 41 50, and longitude 57 20, and so violent was the collision, that both vessels sunk beneath the waves within an hour after.

The Trade Wind was a fine three-deck vessel, built by the late Jacob Bell, of New York, for the Southern trade, and was on a voyage from Mobile to Liverpool. She was 2018 tons burthen, about three years old, valued at $100,000, and is insured in Wall street. Her freight is valued at $50,000, and the cargo at about $250,000, the latter being insured principally in England. She was owned by W. Platt & Son, of Philadelphia, and Booth & Edgar, and others, of New York.

She was commanded by Captain Smith, and had on board at the time of the accident seventeen passengers, and a crew numbering thirty-four. The weather was very thick, the wind was blowing quite hard, and the night was very dark, when the collision took place.

The other vessel, the Olympus, was commanded by Capt. Wallace, and sailed from Liverpool on the 21th of May, for Boston, having in all fifty-three souls on board—forty of them passengers, and the rest of them the crew. She was loaded with iron and general hardware. The vessels struck each other in the bows, staving in the Trade Wind, and sinking her within an hour after the shock. The Olympus went down in about half an hour before the Trade Wind.

Ten of the crew of the Olympus, the captain, and thirty-seven of the passengers were saved; the captain of the Trade Wind, sixteen of her crew, and all her passengers. This shows the loss of the Olympus to be three passengers and three of the crew. Eighteen of the Trade Wind's crew perished.

Names of the Passengers saved from the Trade Wind.—Mrs. Frank Smith and two children, Mr. David T. Newlan, Mr. Alexander Ewing, lady and daughter, Mr. John S. Gildsleeve, Mrs. John Gildsleeve, four children and servant, Miss C. D. Chamberlain, and Miss Alice Dodson.

Names of the Crew lost from the Trade Wind.—Thomas Pierce, carpenter; John Assow, first steward; John Acnow, second cook; John Mitchell, James Bowen, Thomas Hill, Joseph Addison, John Martin, Michael Walsh, Charles Town, Jeremiah McCarty, all seamen; Richard Bingham, James Brady, Manuel Lewis, and Luke O'Toole, boys.

Names of the Crew Saved.—Capt. F. Smith, Edward W. F. Smith, first officer; James Caw, second officer; Charles E. Meeney, third officer; Matthew Buck, boatswain; Ann Connor, stewardess; Samuel Acnow, second steward; John Allen, cook; Peter Williams, James Wheelan, Thomas Harrison, James Moore, John Baker, James Boyce, Adam Hooper, Charles Wilson, John McIlvain, Wm. Daniels, Thomas Doran, George Smith, John Scob, James Drummond, Thomas Nowlan, James Powers, and John Brown.

The saved from each ship were taken off by the Belgian bark Stadt Antwerpian, which arrived off Block Island on the 4th inst. Captains Wallace and Smith hired a fishing smack, and getting on board the steamer Bay State, arrived in New York on Tuesday evening.

The Olympus was built in Kennebunk, in 1850, and was 734 tons register; was worth about $50,000; the cargo $200,000 and the freight $15,000. The Olympus was insured at the Eastward, where it is presumed the cargo, or a portion of it, is also insured.

The following are the particulars of the catastrophe, by Capt. Smith of the Trade Wind:

When the collision occurred, the wind was blowing fresh from the southwest by south, with equally squally weather. Night, cloudy and excessively dark. The Trade Wind was under easy sail, steering east by south. We had a pure bowsprit light burning, and were keeping a good look-out fore and aft. A few minutes before striking, we saw the Olympus's light, one point on the weather bow, S. S. E. from us, leaving the wind three points abaft the beam, with yards squared and spanker furled; mizzen topsail on the cap. We put the helm up, and swung the ship off to E. N. E., bringing the Olympus' light broad aff on the weather bow, but before we could discover whether the ships were approaching each other, the Olympus' light disappeared. Yet in the darkness, we thought we could make out the sail, passing along to windward of us, standing to westward. After an interval of five minutes, her light again suddenly appeared close to us on our weather bow, and almost at the same instant, we could make out the ship with her head to northward, standing square across our course. Our helm was put hard up promptly, but we could not get our long ship off fast enough, both ships being too far off to deaden way by bracing yards. Our halyards and sheets, etc., were let go as soon as possible, but in vain. The Trade Wind was going at an immense speed, and the Olympus was under a press of canvass, forging ahead directly across our bow. She was struck between her main and foremast with an effect that can only be conceived. Our starboard bow was stove in, the outwater and stem were crushed, bowsprit and foremast were broken, and the ship was wrecked from atom to stern with the shock. The wood-ends opened, as I suppose, from keel to deck. The main and mizzenmast of the Olympus were struck with such force as to knock them clear of the ship altogether. She then swung round fore and aft along our port side, swinging her bow over our quarter boat, crushing it to atoms, after which she dropped astern clear of us, when I found the captain, officers, and crew, and some of the passengers, on board the Trade Wind, having jumped on board at the collision. Finding the Trade Wind full of water in a short time, with foremast hanging to the rigging, we cut away to clear the wreck forward, and have the anchors off the bow to lighten her forward. The launch and the two small boats we had left were now got aft, ready for launching over the stern. Provisions and water were also prepared, so as to be conveniently removed if we found it needful to leave the ship. But as our cargo was composed of 4657 bales of cotton, we hoped she would float for some time. The sea was running very heavy, though the wind moderated fast. The ship gradually settled as the cotton became soaked, so that we waited anxiously for daylight. When the day broke we found the Olympus still afloat, four or five miles to the eastward, and as she showed a side high out of water, Captain Wallace was permitted to take our small gig, with as many of his men as would accompany him, to ascertain the condition of the ship, and endeavor to save his passengers with his own boats if the vessel was likely to go down.

About 4 o'clock, A. M., we launched our large boat, and placed all our passengers in her, except Mr. P. T. Newlin, with the first and second officers in charge, and dropped her astern, out of the vortex around the ship, which threatened her destruction every moment. This was done with the view of loading from the ship by means of the quarter boat; but, unfortunately, just as the quarter boat was launched, three or four frightened creatures leaped into her, and capsized her. We found it impossible to right her in the heavy sea around the water-logged ship. In this state of affairs it became evident that, if the launch was permitted to return to the ship, she would be swamped, and founder alongside, by the mad efforts of the frightened crew to be first into her, and all hands would inevitably perish. I was therefore compelled to order her off, and leave us to our fate. It was a melancholy command, but one I deemed of imperative necessity. At this time the boatswain and many good swimmers plunged overboard, and swam to the boat, where they were gladly received. The rest followed the captain to the mizzen top, as the sea had taken possession of the upper deck. The launch, with twenty-eight of the crew, and five or six of that of the Olympus, pulled off in the direction of the Olympus. Before reaching her, however, she went down, but not until Captain Wallace had succeeded in getting every one from on board. She sank at 6 A. M. The launch then turned towards our ship, but while on her way, discovered a sail to the South, and gave chase in hopes of saving themselves, and obtaining assistance for those left behind. At half-past six they lost sight of the Trade Wind. After the boat had left, about twenty-five men with myself had taken refuge in the mizzen top. Soon afterwards we discovered a sail to the southward, standing by the wind to the northward.

The colors were set at the mizen sky-sail masthead, union down, to attract attention. In the mean time the work of destruction went rapidly on in the ship's hull. The upper deck burst and commenced breaking up, the cotton to float out; the spare spars, skylights, hatches, companion ways, etc., were carried off, whirling and turning over, while within the vortex surrounding the ship, to the distance of some fifty yards, but making fine rafts after getting beyond the circle. The ship settled with every sea that swept her, till about 6½ A. M., while I was on the mizzen topsail yard, and most of my companions were on the top, she made her final plunge, sinking very fast; carrying all down with her to some depth, when we immediately rose again to the surface, surrounded by the planking of the deck and a few bales of cotton. The expert swimmers immediately pulled with me, and under my orders collected all the floating planks and spars at hand, and formed rafts, on which we divided ourselves to the number of sixteen men, while others took to the foremast, which had remained by the ship until she sank, and was still afloat. The rest sank to rise no more, as the foremast must have proved but a temporary refuge, as the descending ship must have drawn it down as she settled, as some of the rigging was attached to it. After recovering our strength (much exhausted by our almost superhuman efforts in forming our rafts in the very heavy sea running at the time,) we took occasion to improve and add to them from time to time, out of the mass of wrecked stuff around us, until about 4½ P. M., or after ten hours' exposure to our perilous and exposed situation, we were mercifully rescued by the boats of the Belgian bark Stadt Antwerpen, Capt. Wyterhoven, the sail before mentioned. When we arrived on board, we found one boat, and those of the Olympus had reached the bark about 9 A. M., and had since been making praiseworthy efforts to reach and rescue us, but with no sanguine hopes of finding survivors among the floating wreck. Upon mustering, we found 44 of 62 from the Trade Wind, and 52 of 58 from the Olympus, making 96 saved out of 120.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The detention of the Webster was caused by the failure of the Star of the West in making her usual connection at San Juan on the morning of the 30th ult. The Star of the West was grounded by the Jamaica pilot in the harbor of Kingston for over three and a half days, which put her behind her time, not arriving at San Juan until the evening of the 3d July, not having sustained any damage. The same evening at nine o'clock both ships left the harbor, the Star with 250 passengers and eleven hundred thousand dollars in treasure for New York, and the Webster for New Orleans.

Everything was quiet at Greytown, the only vessels in harbor were the Royal Mail Steamer Taviot, Capt. Sawyer, and the British schooner Hermuda, Capt. Jolly, carrying one gun smallships; crews all well. The Cyane had not yet arrived. The revolutionary party in Nicaragua are still besieging Grenada; the place, it is thought, will hold out but a short time longer. One of the new boats, the I. Ogden, intended to ply on the river San Juan, had arrived. The health of the Isthmus was good, and the river in the finest boating order.

Arrival of the Baltic.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Baltic's advices state that the raising of the siege at Silistria has been fully confirmed.

Omer Pacha was advancing, at the latest accounts, upon the Danube, with his whole force. The Anglo-French army had reached Pruvadi. (Pravadi?)

The German States have accepted the note of Austria and Prussia.

The Bank of France has declared a dividend of 112 francs for the half year.

The Government of Brazil has officially declared the neutrality of that empire during the existing war.

It was reported that the Emperor of Russia had replied favorably to the demands of Austria, and consented to evacuate the Principalities. He was already withdrawing his forces beyond the Pruth.

STILL LATER.

It is now stated that the official reply of the Emperor of Russia to Austria would not be sent until the 21st of July.

The Austrians were to occupy the Principalities as the Russian forces should retire.

The Russians had seized and imprisoned two new York correspondents.

MONTGOMERY, July 10.—The decision of the Supreme Court, in affirming that of the Court of Chancery, in the case of St. John Powers & Co., against the Bank of St. Mary's, declares that John G. Winter and Joseph S. Winter are liable individually for the full amount of the notes of the bank which they issued and put in circulation in Alabama, and that the firm of J. S. Winter & Co. is equally liable. The decision also declares that the extension by the bank, on the eve of J. S. Winter's insolvency, of his indebtedness to it, was a fraud on its creditors.

Louisiana Items.

Just as we were going to press, says the Harrisonburg Independent of the 5th inst., we learned that a fatal rencounter took place yesterday, at a barbecue at Monteroy on Black River, in Concordia Parish, between Mr. Henry Tressler and Mr. W. J. Glasscock, which resulted in the death of the latter. We know nothing of the particulars.

The Harrisonburg Independent of the 5th inst. says: "The planters have had two weeks of fine weather in which to rid their crops of grass. The crops are growing finely, and are doing as well as could, under the circumstances, be expected. We have had no rain for a week or ten days, and a shower would be very acceptable about this time."

The Mayor of Alexandria, Louisiana, Mr. James Murray, was killed on the 4th inst. by a pistol shot. The circumstances are as follows: A difficulty occurred at the barbecue ground between George Hill and John C. Culbertson. Hill was trying to make Culbertson behave himself, he (Hill) being an officer to keep order. Culbertson drew a pistol, when the Mayor interfered, commanding the peace, and ordered him to put up his arms. Culbertson turned, placed his pistol to the Mayor's abdomen, and fired, inflicting a mortal wound. He then tried to escape, but was promptly arrested by the sheriff and others, and is now in jail. It was with great difficulty that the officers kept the Mayor's friends from lynching him.

The Vidalia (Concordia) Intelligencer of the 7th inst. says: "All good planters have succeeded, during the late scorching weather, in getting the grass under. The cotton looks fine, as out of blossom, and the formation of bolls seems good and promising. The crop is, however, backward, owing to the lateness of the spring, and the remainder of the season must be very favorable to secure a crop even equal to that of last year."

A letter from Black River, published in the Concordia Intelligencer, says: "There is some sickness in the country, and a few deaths, mostly upon Little River, in Catahoula Parish. The cholera broke out there on the steamboat Anazon, and some eight or ten persons died. The crew left the boat precipitately, and made their way down to Trinity, and a few went across to Natchez."

The Alexandria Democrat, of the 5th inst., says: "The river at this point still continues very high, but has for some days past been at a stand, and is now slightly on the decline. The weather has been dry and excessively warm, the thermometer having within the past ten days repeatedly marked 96 in the shade. This state of the weather, succeeding the recent heavy and almost continued rains, has, we are informed, very materially brightened the prospects of our cotton planters. Cane is also represented as being very promising throughout the parish.

The Shreveport (La.) Democrat, of the 6th inst., says: "The beautiful weather that we have enjoyed for the last two weeks has added materially to the prospects of a bountiful crop of both cotton and corn. We don't think we ever saw warmer—hotter is the better word—weather, that we have had for the last ten days, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade.

Red River was falling at Shreveport on the 6th inst., and all dangers of an overflow had ceased.

PRICE OF SILVER.—The directors of the Mint at Philadelphia have issued a circular announcing that, from and after the 1st of July, the price to be paid for silver purchased at the Mint will be $1 22½ per ounce of standard fineness, (nine-tenths) as determined by assay at the Mint. The price heretofore paid has been $1 21 per ounce.

From the West India Islands.

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 29th

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

of the 8th.

...D ACCIDENT.

...SQUEHANNA, RAIL-
...LIZE.—[Ink of the most
...which ever occurred in our
...day afternoon, near the
...re and Susquehanna Rail-

...ay morning a large number of
...repaired to Rider's Grove, 9 miles
...ailroad, to spend the day. The ac-
...rred about one mile this side of the
...n the upward train for New York
...o trains containing a portion of
...on their way to the city.
...e of the ... t was a curve of the
...ween the Relay House
...Rider's Grove.
...Three t... ...ll of ladies and gentlemen,
...th children, ... the city during the day, ...
...to in the celebration ... turning, one
...of t... n left for Balti... at two o'clock;
...a... ...ried at five, ... third; with
...which the accident occ... ...bout fifteen
...minutes later.
...minutes p... yesterday after-
...ccon... ...k left Calvert Sta-
...tin... ...ager cars and
...car... the exception of the last
...car were ... engers. Mr. William
...Scott ... accompanied by Mr. Hol-
...ton... ...rs of the road, who were
...despa... ...a Grove to assist in the ar-
...rangements for the safe return of the excur-
...sionists. On arriving at the Relay House the
...train, according to orders, proceeded to
...the Green Spring switch, where the
...conductors were that it should wait until the
...express train or trains passed. The express
...train from York, due early in the day, which
...had been thrown out of time, was waiting at
...the Relay, and after it had passed down towards
...Baltimore, waited for the excursion train, of
...about sixteen cars, crowded to excess, which
...passed down without giving any information to
...the conductor that two other trains were coming,
...which unfortunately proved to be the case.
...The road being now supposed to be clear, the
...York train again took the main track, and pro-
...ceeded on, and had scarcely got fully under
...way when, about three-quarters of a mile from
...the Relay, and about a mile from Rider's, a ter-
...rible crash, accompanied by a rush of steam,
...brought all who were uninjured to their feet,
...and on escaping from the wrecked cars a most
...heart-rending ... presented itself, that it were
...impossible to describe in all its horrors.
...The ... attached to the excursion train
...consisting ... the cars; that attached to
...train was in front, and literally
...its way into the cars loaded with pas-
...sengers in front.
...Half a dozen cars were crushed and
...reduced to atoms, and a large number of their
...shattered inmates either killed upon the spot or
...dreadfully injured. The scene is described as
...appalling to the last degree. Several of those
...killed ... ...ld were so caught in the wreck
...of the broken cars that they could not be re-
...leased without considerable time.
...Crow-bars were brought into requi-
...sition, and those alive and unhurt made super-
...human efforts for their relief. The cry for
...water ... the sufferers was continual, and ser-
...vants ... persons were engaged constantly in supply-
...ing them. It was not, however, until the loco-
...motive attached to the excursion train had been
...detached ... the crippled mass, that the dead and
...wounded were got out. A large number of those
...who escaped walked to town, while others came
...in as ... ...iever vehicles could be obtained.
...Part ... the forepart car was filled with
...the dead, dying and wounded, all wedged to-
...gether in one mass with the fragments of the car,
...and the seats, so compact that it required a half
...hour's time and the use of axes to rescue the
...unfortunate victims.
...A number of females and children
...were taken out from among the dead, scarcely
...breathing, through the floor of the car
...could be seen the protruding limbs of some who
...had apparently struck dead.
...Among the dead in the centre of this car was
...Mrs. Roberson, named in the list below, a young
...and beautiful woman, and Henry Clay Jeffers,
...the son of Madison Jeffers, a bright and beauti-
...ful boy; the bodies of whom were so wedged
...among the fragments of the two cars, which had
...been ... through each other like a telescope,
...that it was impossible to extricate them without
...hauling off the fragments of the upper car by
...the locomotive, which was also necessary to re-
...lease the large number of unfortunate creatures
...who still remained wedged between the forward
...cars; some still alive and others dead. In re-
...moving the ... Mrs. Roberson's body was lit-
...erally torn to pieces, but in the effort to recover
...those in whom life still remained, it became
...necessary to disregard the dead.
...On all the platforms of the wrecked cars the
...destruction of life and limb was immense, and
...the cars being so closely wedged together it was
...utterly impossible for more than an hour to
...relieve any of them, although the screams of the
...sufferers caused the most superhuman exertions
...for their rescue.
...On the platform at the head of the excursion
...train four men were caught by the forepart of
...the engine; two of them were instantly killed,
...and the other two were fast by their limbs, suf-
...fering the most excruciating agony, and almost
...roasted by the smoke-pipe of the locomotive.
...They ... related from exhaustion before they
...could ... rescued, requiring more than an hour
...of incessant labor, and one of them subsequently
...died.
...Two ... those were instantly killed also on the
...front platform of the York train, one of whom
...was Benjamin Merryman, the baggage-master,
...who met death standing manfully at his post at
...his brake, endeavoring to check the destruction.
...The accident occurred at 20 minutes past five
...o'clock, and it was half-past seven o'clock before
...the last body was taken from the wreck. The
...dead, the dying and the wounded, were strewn
...about on the grass, some of the bodies horribly
...mangled, while the broken limbs and deep
...gashes in the bodies of the wounded rendered
...it certain that many were injured beyond re-
...covery.
...A powerfully built man, one of the men con-
...nected with the engine, was drawn out from the
...ruins at 8 o'clock, with severe bodily injury,
...but the moment he was relieved from the pres-
...sure he became insensible, and in his dying ag-
...onies his body fairly bounced from the earth.
...Messengers were sent to the city, immediate-
...ly after the accident, for relief, and a number
...of physicians, whose names we did not ascer-
...tain, were soon on the ground, as also were a
...number from the vicinity, who labored unre-
...mittingly to relieve the sufferings of the unfor-
...tunate creatures strewn about.
...The trains from the city did not, however,
...reach the scene of the accident until after 8
...o'clock in the evening, at which time there were
...about 3000 awaiting conveyance home, all the
...excursionists having arrived from the scene of
...their festivities to the scene of death.
...The principal portion of the sufferers were in
...the excursion trains; although several of those
...in the accommodation train were also killed and
...wounded. Several persons, among them Mr.
...Emanuel Stockett, saved themselves, on hearing
...the whistle blow, by leaping from the cars to
...the ground, while going at full speed. Those
...who escaped in this way, received, so far as we
...could learn, but little damage.
...The bodies of the dead were all placed in one
...car, and piled upon one another, presenting a
...ghastly spectacle. Most of them had been in-
...stantly killed by the crash, some of them being
...horribly crushed and mutilated in a manner to
...harrow the beholder of the spectacle. The
...dead were made as easy as possible, and, in
...most of the cases, their friends were at the de-
...pot, and had them immediately removed.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED BY VINEGAR.—A letter from Venice says: "Were you here, you would be much pleased with the discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province be-longing to this republic. The discovery is this: A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake instead of an-other potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Heoniss, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to Padua hospital, adminis-tering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured."

Bishop Burnet, once preaching before Charles II, was much warmed by his subject, and, uttering a religious truth in a very earnest manner, with great vehemence struck his clenched hand upon the desk, and cried out:

"Who dares deny this?"

"Faith," observed the King, in a key not quite so loud as the preacher, "no body, I should think, that is within reach of that great fist of yours."

A TRAGIC BEAR-FIGHT.

We translate from the Quebec *Canadien* the following account of a fearful encounter with a bear, in which the unfortunate hunter lost his life:

A most painful occurrence has just spread a sort of panic in the parish of St. Raymond. A man has been torn to pieces by a bear. This animal, on the night of Sunday, the 28th of May, had killed and carried off a cow belonging to a man of the name of Michel Cantin. On the morrow an experienced hunter in that region, named James Cantin, whose aim for forty years had brought down bears, moose, and other large game of the forest without number, prepared means to put an end to the ferocious brute. It was sundown before these were completed, and he had not time to go for his son to assist him in the hunt. The bear came, according to cus-tom, to feed upon the prey he had secreted; and the inhabitants of the village heard the firing of a gun. Fifteen minutes later, another gun was heard, the report sounding as if near the woods; and, as the night was closing, a third report was heard coming from within the forest; then all was silent.

The people gathered together to meet the hunter on his way home, and hear from his own lips the story of his encounter with the bear. But the night has begun, and he does not come. The hopes of his friends turn to fear, and they resolve to fly to his assistance. They start with lanterns and proceed to the edge of the forest, where their cries and the discharge of fire-arms remain unanswered. They enter the wood and scour it in various directions, but without see-ing or hearing any thing. Then they turn homeward, sad and dispirited, to resume the search at dawn, the next day.

More than forty persons, who had been sum-moned in the course of the night, met at day break on the morrow, at the spot whence the report of the hunter's first shot had proceeded. A bloody track led them on through the forest; and many who were following it came to the bear, which they found lying dead in a clump of bushes near a swamp. But no hunter was to be found! They continued on their way, still keeping to the traces of blood on the ground, which extended beyond the spot where lay the animal, until in the midst of a dense thicket they stumbled upon the unfortunate Cantin. The soil trampled and torn up; the bushes broken and down-trodden; the trunks of the trees hard by, the leaves on the bushes, and the face of the earth, gory with the blood that had been shed; and the mutilated limbs of the de-ceased; every thing told of a long and desperate conflict, waged hand-to-hand between the unfor-tunate hunter and his terrible adversary.

From all that could be gathered on the sub-ject, it is surmised that the horrible tragedy took place in the following manner: Cantin's first shot had wounded the bear severely, and driven him to the woods. The hunter followed in pursuit, and fired a second time, but from the rear, as in the first instance. Still, this could not have been a mortal wound. Then, it is sup-posed, that the bear, finding he was being fol-lowed up closely, and urged on by fear and rage, plunged deeper into the forest, where, at length, he laid down to recruit his strength, or perhaps to die after the custom of his species, the members of which usually seek some retired spot to breathe their last. Accordingly, the monster selected the densest thicket to be found in the woods.

Animated by that noble ambition of the hun-ter who thinks he is sure of his game, and is desirous of adding another to his numerous ex-ploits, Cantin persevered in the chase, notwith-standing the increasing darkness around him

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REPORTS

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1854

The Committee appointed to consider the Educational interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, present the following report:

The Committee are deeply impressed with the momentous importance of the subject committed to their examination. They are fully persuaded that nothing except the direct means of salvation, more urgently demands the profound attention and fostering care of the Church, than the diffusion of a sound and faithful education throughout every department of our widely-extended work. They feel its connection with religion in the early and future generations of Methodism so vital at the present period of its history, that we should prove recreant to our most solemn obligations if we were not fully awake to its importance, and actively engaged in its promotion. Although they would not presume to urge upon the question of this kind before so enlightened a body, they ask the liberty of stating some of the grounds upon which this conviction rests. The first is found in the wants which religion and education reciprocally satisfy. The Gospel, considered in itself, meets all the necessities of our moral nature; education meets all the necessities of our intellectuals. Both of the agencies are indispensable to the development of their respective departments of our constitution, and both must be conjoined to perfect one, or several objects. To separate the gospel from education, is to allow the vast capabilities of the mind to lie dormant or to display themselves fitfully and imperfectly; to separate education from the gospel, is to give dominance to the most destructive of all elements, the vicious propensities of human nature, and to subordinate to their control the most powerful of all instrumentalities, a cultivated intellect. To unite them in just proportions is to achieve the highest ends of our common humanity.

Another reason to sustain this conviction is the fact, as we believe, that the gospel is more appreciated and influential upon those who conceive of it most clearly. Those in whom its soul-saving truths are associated with solid learning. It is undoubtedly adapted to all men, "for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." But its unfathomable resources and its sublime doctrines are, all the better estimated and applied in proportion as they are analyzed, as an enlightened mind comprehends their grandeur and their relations. So that properly viewed, a well-balanced education is really subservient to piety, because it is consecrated in the understanding.

Again, a sound education always augments the capacity for usefulness. While it imparts more enlarged and accurate views of the necessities of mankind, it comprehends with equal perspicuity the means and contrivances for meeting them. It is thus that by the religious and intellectual training of the child the Church prepares them for their varied and responsible relations to society at large, and especially to this great country, to which as a Christian denomination we owe the debt of the most exalted citizenship which it is in our power to confer.

Besides, it is our bounden duty to provide for the millions of youth whom God in his wonderful providence has placed under our immediate influence. No Church in these Southern and South-western States has so fearful a charge committed to it as ours, and great will be our guilt if we neglect or abuse it. These youth will constitute a large portion of the population of the land, whose habits of thought and action in a few years will mould and fashion for virtue and happiness, and thus to elevate the platform, or to what the coming age shall reach a higher destiny than the preceding.

Moreover, the present and prospective interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, require the adoption of an aggressive and vigorous plans of education. The desire of improvement arises by the spirit of the times and by the progress of society in its arts and refinements of the age, will, of necessity, induce the families of our Zion to secure for their children a corresponding cultivation. If we withhold it they will seek it beyond our pale; and though we be ever so loyal to their exhumation, though we be ever so zealous in works of piety, those who ought to constitute our future membership will be lost to us for ever, and our increase will be inversely as that of the population of the country. Hence it is our true policy to secure to ourselves and to our communion the children of our people, and a due proportion of those of our fellow-citizens; a policy which other denominations, and particularly the Roman Catholics, employ with astonishing sagacity and success, for silent processes of education, upon the young are more effectual on a large scale, and in ultimate results than the most strenuous appliances upon adults. In addition to this, it is undeniable that intelligence connected with piety, adds moral weight to any Church in an age and a country in which claims to acceptance are daily measured more by merit than by fictitious circumstances.

The Committee would suggest another general consideration on this subject. Upon our recognized plan of receiving Ministers into our Church, the diffusion of education among our youth is the only available method. Let us bring our pulpits with competent men who shall not in advance of the age, will at least be parallel to it. From these men, legitimately spread throughout our borders, will emanate practices bringing with them the average intellectual culture of the community in which they emerge. In order to elevate the masses, therefore, it is certainly also the intellectual character of our preaching.

Having thus very briefly stated the general principles involved in the great question of education and the relation it sustains to the prosperity of the Church, we proceed to the consideration of those various agencies and their power to afford the gratifying pleasure to affirm that their inquiries into the actual condition of education under our patronage has led to the most gratifying conclusions. They elicited information which has filled them with the most agreeable surprise. Although confessedly, much remains to be accomplished, never in the history of Southern Methodism have more strenuous efforts been made or more triumphantly, to educate our youth. Seminaries outstripped every noble competitor in the noble race, though later than some of them in the start. Institutions of every grade, and for both sexes, have risen up and are flourishing in almost every part of our territory, from Virginia to California. Some of these have been long and well established, imparting the most approved scholarship to their pupils, others are rapidly gaining strength and sending forth their alumni to fill and adorn their places in society; while a goodly number, are, at this very time, in process of preparation to supply the wants of destitute localities.

The Committee would call special attention to a fact ascertained by their investigations which will meet with a grateful response in this entire body. Nearly all our literary institutions have been annually blessed with gracious revivals of religion, evincing the manifestation of God upon our children, and sanctifying the very fountains of learning. Thousands of the rising generation are converted to God in the halls of science and literature, and issue from these hallowed retreats to occupy posts of usefulness and honor. Vast numbers of qualified teachers imbued with the spirit of Christianity and light-converted in our views go forth to multiply the blessings of a sacrificial education, and to increase the patronage of our favored institutions. Many of our best educated young men are preparing our efforts with tenfold interest by entering into our ministry and becoming its bright ornaments.

For the satisfaction of the General Conference, we here present a rapid statistical sketch of the literary institutions under the patronage of our Church, so far as they have been reported to us. It would be tedious and unnecessary to give minute details. We will merely enumerate several of their principal features preliminary of our final notice.

1. Kentucky Conference. No male college, but has a charter to be one at Mt. Sterling. Louisville Seminary at Science Hall with 200 pupils, and Lexington Female High School 60 pupils.

2. Western Virginia Conference. One school, Marshall Academy, with 40 pupils.

3. Mississippi Conference. Rayney High School, male and female, 2 classes.

4. St. Louis Conference. Arcadia High School, 150 pupils, Independence Academy, 100 pupils, Chaperon High School, 120, and Cave Spring Academy, 100; total 370.

5. Louisville Conference. High School at Hardinsburg, male; 10 females in Female High School same place, about 60 pupils. Cedar Grove Female High School, about 50. Burkestown Female Institute, about 50 scholars. Atkinson Female High School, Bowlingville, 150 pupils. Cedar Grove, 50 students.

6. Holston Conference. Emory & Henry college, in operation 10 years, annual attendance of at 175; number of alumni 105. Holston Female College, Asheville, N. C., furnishing number of pupils not stated; a school at Strawberry Plains, numbers not reported.

7. Virginia Conference. Randolph Macon College, about 120 in annual attendance; endowment started. Temple Institute at Buckingham, very flourishing, about 120 pupils. A female college on a large scale to be opened next Fall, in Murfreesboro', N. C.

8. Tennessee Conference. Cherokee College, in operation 10 years, 120 students, or fewer; number of alumni and increasing. Tennessee Female Institute at Athens, Ala. Two pupils. Penn. Com. Temple College at Columbia, Tenn., with 150 pupils. Clarke Ville Female Academy, Clarksville, Tenn., 175 pupils. Soule Female College, Murfreesboro, Tenn., 150 pupils. Bascom Female College, Hunsville, Ala., 80 students. Washington Male Institute, 9 miles from Nashville, has 80 boys and young men. The Spring Hill Male High School opened a year ago, has 100 pupils. Three other Male High Schools will soon be in operation in this Conference.

9. Indiana Mission Conference. There are three male Academies. Chickasaw, 125 students. Choctaw 25, and Fort Coffee 30; two seminaries, Academies. Bloomfield 30 students, and New Hope 30; and two mixed, that is, embracing males and females, Sarepta, 60 pupils, with 4 teachers, and Asbury Manual Labor Schools, Creek, 100 pupils. Total pupils 325. The schools are in fine condition.

10. Arkansas Conference. Cane Hill Collegiate Institute, Batesville, 50 pupils, and Elm Spring Male and Female Seminary, in northwest Arkansas, about 50 pupils.

11. North Carolina Conference. Greensboro' Female College, averaging about 100 pupils. Building. The N. C. Conference has joint control of R. H. College, with Virginia Conference.

12. Memphis Conference. Andrew College, Trenton, 100 male, over 100 students. The Memphis Conference Female Institute, Jackson, Tenn., 60 pupils. Marshall Female Institute, Miss., about 100 pupils. Franklin Female College, Holly Springs, Miss., including a Branch at Byhalia, 250 pupils. Bascom Institute, Granada, Miss., with 150 pupils. Mendon Female Institute, with 150 pupils. Memphis Conference Institute, Carroll

13. Georgia Conference. Cokesbury [illegible] endowment $150,000, averages [illegible] students. Carolina Female Institute, [illegible] averaging about 125. Wesleyan [illegible] with endowment [illegible] pupils. Female College in Sparta, [illegible] will soon be in operation.

14. South Carolina Conference. Cokesbury Male and Female Institute, [illegible] pupils. Female Academy, [illegible] Newberry Male and Female Academy, [illegible] pupils. Female Academy, [illegible] pupils. Female Academy, [illegible] pupils.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

In vain.—Several orders have been received at this depository (1) for books. The Agents will take notice, and those ordering, be patient. For the present, as in the past, McGinnis & Carver are our stand-bys, and to them we commend you.

Requiem.—In the decadence and demise of the Roman Catholic prim, we included the Southern Journal of this city. It was only a case of coup de soleil, not death. The Journal reappeared in our office on Monday—early in the morning. Another instance of burying alive. Excuse us, neighbor. Really!——

Obituaries and a communication from M., will appear next week.

We are obliged to a friend for a copy of Sermon at the Commencement of Oak Bowery College, by the Rev. Dr. Means.

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

As many lying reports are gone abroad about the prevalence of Yellow Fever and Cholera here, not a little to the commercial injury of the city, and the anxiety of numerous friends and relatives abroad, we report, after personal inquiry into the matter.

In private practice we saw this week one clearly marked case of yellow fever—a patient of Dr. Austin:—the Captain of a ship which left Havana 1st inst. He was taken on the 16th, and is now nearly well. This is the only case we have ascertained in private practice. On Thursday last we visited the Charity Hospital, where disease of all kinds has a thoroughfare. Here the health of the city makes its worst showing. Dr. Choppin, the surgeon, and Dr. Baldwin, the treasurer, both resident and highly intelligent officers of the Hospital, assured us there had been but one case of yellow fever there this summer. He arrived here six weeks ago from Rio Janerio: reported that there was no fever in Rio when he left, and none on the ship: died of black vomit last week. There was, on Thursday, no case in the hospital.

Arriving at the gate of the hospital about 9 A. M., a sick cart was in waiting, and soon two children were taken out in a litter—one about twelve years old, the other four: both clearly marked cases of Cholera, and the younger *in articulo mortis*. This looked like a bad coincidence. They made the only two cases of that disease in the hospital. The cartman who brought them in, informed us that they were only three months in this country. He had taken them out of a house on Melpomene Canal, where twenty-eight human beings were lodging in two small rooms. Thus crowded, feeding imprudently, and disordered by long voyage—no wonder! Foreigners have large ideas of room: habits and high rents compact them like pigs in a pen. Not uncommon is it, in passing a shanty so thickly inhabited that the children have to spend most of the day on the pavement, to see a chip hanging out with a piece of paper inscribed in indifferent English—"A room to rent."

On this week of last year there were 204 deaths by yellow fever: admitted into this hospital 631 cases: there are not over 500 now in it—all told. At least four-fifths of all who receive charity in this noble institution are foreigners. It is in the finest condition of neatness and order. The physicians and nurses seem to have hardly enough to keep their hands in.

Passing on to *Maison de Sainté*, under the medical care of Dr. Stone, we found a still cleaner bill of health. Here are the class of patients better to do in the world, where, on entering, if for the first floor, deposit $50; for the second $30. The resident physician was sitting in his arm chair, discussing the morning papers—nothing to do. A "Sister," in clean, white hood, was dusting about the lower rooms—all empty. Not a case of yellow fever there this summer: now, very few patients.

We know not what a day may bring forth; but at mid up to this time, New Orleans may be considered healthy: to use the language of the doctors—distressingly healthy. The people of Northern cities would do well to come here for *wholesomeness*.

John B. Craighead, a highly respectable citizen of Nashville, Tenn., who has, for several years, spent most of his time in Louisiana, died in that city on the 30th ult.

Celebration.—Rev. J. Pipes, Mansfield, La., writes:—

"On the Fourth we had a celebration of the first anniversary of the Mansfield Temperance Aid Society. A large concourse of people met at the Methodist church at 10 o'clock. Mr. H. Graves delivered a stirring and patriotic Oration, which was followed by a Temperance Lecture by Hon. J. B. Elam: when the whole congregation was invited to partake of a Barbecue prepared by the friends of Temperance. The day passed off pleasantly, and we have no doubt will be promotive of the cause of Temperance."

Rev. F. M. Haygood was recently put on trial, found guilty of heresy, and expelled from the Baptist Church, in Marietta, Ga., because he would neither assert nor deny that "God foreknew all things." The Reverend gentlemen said, in his defense, that he could find no passage in Scripture which taught the doctrine; and he had no opinion, therefore, on the subject.

REST: MONDAYISH FEELINGS.

Our clerical readers need no explanation of "Mondayish feelings." The preacher's work day is others' rest day. "The priests in the temple, profane the Sabbath, and are blameless"—so said the Lord of the Sabbath. This special dispensation applies to them in their official work—"in the temple." To them it is a holy day, but for physical and mental recreation, do they not require a rest day, too? The highest medical authorities so teach. Monday is their rest day. And in this climate and weather, the work of a Sabbath school in morning, and two sermons and a sacrament service during the Sabbath, do almost consecrate some other day of the seven to rest.

So much for the general subject; but in the very pleasant memory of the event, we were about to tell how we worked off our last Mondayish feelings. A pleasant rest day we had on the Gulf. No line of steamers are superior to those which wait on the pleasure of travelers between this city and Mobile, and minister to the numerous and elegant summer villas on the Coast between. The steamer detailed to the latter service is the *Creole*. Passengers are its daily cargo. A boat is somewhat like a house of entertainment, *only more so*, in making the comfort of all dependent on the courtesies of one presiding genius known on land as "mine host." On the *Creole* he is known as Mr. Chapman. With all the goers and comers, a throng, gay, grave and various, he is brought into contact; and though it be only *en passant*, yet so favorable is the impression of it, we envy him the number, not of his acquaintances, but his friends.

Steaming off from the "Lake end" at 9 A. M., on we go through the Rigolets and under the guns of Fort Pike. How a railroad track is to be got over here, the engineers must find out. We should hate to have it to find out, but hope it may be done, for we want to see the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

About 3 P. M., a sail scene off Pass Christian—a yacht race, not a horse race; though the betting that goes on is not of a more moral sort;—the end to be achieved is more plausible—finding out the best models and management of water craft. Eight small boats were contending for the prize. On the wharf stood a crowd of the "great unwashed and uncombed." From the puffing that goes before and after these regattas, we had supposed them something. It is a pin-hook and mill-pond business, got up with the silver cup, etc., to fill the hotel and patronise the bar! An honest reporter of the *Delta* alludes to the catch-penny and child's play, called Regattas, at these watering places that make so large a display on paper:—

I should like to see some of these amateur sailors under way with a cracking breeze of eight or ten miles, and with none but themselves to manage their crafts. If they wish to be entitled to the distinction of amateur sailors, why do they not, where they make up their regattas, man and manage their own yachts from among themselves, instead of depending upon fishermen and outside-sailors? How many are there among all our yachting gentlemen who would undertake to sail one of their own crafts from Pass Christian to the Light-Ship, with a double-reefed breeze dead ahead, and a fair prospect of its increasing before they reached there? To our mind, the pleasure of yachting consists in managing your own boat, so as to know exactly what she will do in all weathers, to feel just as safe in her on all occasions as if you were perched on the rock of Gibraltar, to be satisfied that you can sail her a little better than any one else, because you have studied all her nice points. In England, it is one of the favorite amusements of gentlemen, including the highest and wealthiest peers of the realm, who however manage their own yachts. Almost to the day of his death, the old Marquis of Anglesea, maugre his wooden leg to supply that which he lost at Waterloo, might be seen exercising his own yacht, and surpassing all the amateur sailors in his seamanship. Here, our young men are quite content with the honor and pride of owning a fast vessel, without essaying to exhibit themselves as successful sailors.

So we notched down one more humbug,

A stop at the several points was made a few minutes, distributing ice and passengers, and giving out a boon which all seemed to crave as the highest—a morning paper. The public and private wharfs, enlivened with bouquets of children and groups of families and visitors, enjoying the delicious Gulf breeze; occasional strains of music, and the white cottages seen through the luxuriant shrubbery on shore, made up an evening scene of surpassing loveliness that greeted us along.

Ocean Springs is the terminus. Here we enjoy the full richness of the sun-setting. An unusual putting off and taking on occurs. What jugs are those—large ones carefully *stoppered*? Coffee-houses and doggeries are forbid here. Then what is in those jugs they are bringing abroad? The mineral waters, to be sure, invalids are taking away for themselves and sick friends at home. The bell rings. The Creole glides back at eight knots an hour, while we sleep at the rate of sixteen. By sun-rise we are at home.

THE NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

Upon our table is the July number of this journal, edited by Dr. B. Dowler, issued bimonthly. It is the organ of the Profession in the South, as, also, a credit to it. The editor recognizes the utility of "psychological medicine"—in incurable illness the only remedy; in curable ones often paramount. A readable article—(it is not for any but the doctors to pronounce on *merits*)—is contributed by Dr. M. M. Dowler, a brother of the editor and successful city practitioner, "On the reputed causes of Yellow Fever," etc. He rejects the cryptogamic and contagion theories; quarantines are useless. This is Dr. Dowler's conclusion—gloomy, indeed, but about as satisfactory, in point of science, as any that has been offered:

"We have no right, from any thing that is known, or from any thing that is likely to be discovered, to rank yellow fever as one of the *avoidable* causes of mortality. Its epidemic appearance must be contemplated, in the present resources of human knowledge, as merely an ultimate fact—an accumulative manifestation of the general scheme by which all that is vital shall throw off vitality, and as little capable of explanation as are first principles or self-evident truths. Why matter *constantly* gravitates toward the center, and why the yellow fever *inconstantly* makes its appearance in certain cities are, for all that has been determined, equally inexplicable. Epidemics have existed in all ages, and no human agency has ever stayed their march, limited their boundaries, nor shortened their duration."

The "Sanitary Commission" of our Council can put that in their pipes. The editor hits the "*Types*, etc.," a few stunning blows, and gives us this sound moral sentiment: "In vain may philosophy call to its aid physiology, comparative anatomy, geology, paleontology, ethnology, archæology, monuments and manuscripts, in order to account for man's origin. He who will not accept the Mosaic history, abandons the last plank, and must sink in hopeless uncertainty."

L'EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE.

For a copy of the Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Preston. The Convention was the sixteenth, and held in May last. The annual summary shows 812 baptisms, 154 confirmations, 660 funerals, 1 Church consecrated, 726 S. S. scholars, 65 S. S. teachers. Collections for Church objects, $17,844.

The Journal is neatly arranged and full, and we see the Convention fund charged with $121 60 for its printing. This is an outlay well made.

Bishop Polk is a solid man, and speaks before his Convention in a modest and dignified manner. The following item is from his Annual Address:

On turning to the history of the Diocese since it was organized in 1841, at which time I took charge of it as its first Bishop, it will be perceived there were at that time four organized congregations: Trinity Church, Natchitoches; Grace Church, St. Francisville; St. Paul's and Christ Churches, New Orleans. Of these, the three last only had church edifices. Our list of clergy, embracing parish ministers and teachers of youth, amounted to six. Communicants in all these, parishes to 238. The population of the Diocese amounted to about 500,000.

We have, after the lapse of thirteen years, 32 organized parishes, in which have been built and consecrated or are now near ready for consecration, 20 church edifices, and of the remaining 12, several are taking active measures to build. Besides these 32 organized congregations, composed chiefly of white persons, we have 23 others, in different parts of the Diocese, composed of the slaves on as many plantations; making in the aggregate 55. For the construction of their church edifices, there has been collected and expended, in the aggregate, about $350,000.

Our list of clergy, exclusive of the three taken off by the late epidemic, has increased from 6 to 23. Our communicants from 238 to 1,421.

Bishop Polk has been a large sugar planter on Lafourche, which perhaps has trammeled him somewhat with its business cares and one or two hundred negroes. We understand he has sold out lately, and will probably fix the Episcopal residence in this city: and now we may look for increased activity in his Diocese.

The main point in the Journal we designed to bring to the notice of our readers, is the prospects and success of this Church's enterprise for the benefit of the French population of New Orleans, of which the name heads this article. It seems to be slow work under any auspices. Romanism *in faith* is not so much a bar to their successful evangelization as Romanism *in habit*. The over-vivacity of the French character is shading into the fixed and more serious American phase. Accustomed to associate piety with ascetism and priest-craft and ecclesiastical domination, the reaction of the French mind against it is less felt as they are brought into contact with a healthier form of it. Their assumption of a superior civilization over Anglo-Saxons is so far subsiding as to allow them to accept a religious idea and practice from that quarter. Business, society, politics and common schools are bringing about a communion. All these changes are in favor of evangelical reform among them. We hope soon to see here a strong French Protestant Church.

Little as yet has been accomplished. The Methodists about 1844 employed a Missionary here for preaching to the French. He was recommended *for that work* to the delegates at General Conference in New York, and was accordingly brought out and stationed. He did nothing—was altogether unsuited to the work—rather an imposition than otherwise. Addressing polite and fastidious Gallic ears in a *patois* dialect, was turning the message, even of a preacher, into ridicule. After awhile our *French Missionary* went over to the Episcopalians, who tried to turn him to better account in gathering and ministering to an American congregation. He did little or nothing in that line, and a few years ago left these parts. As Webster said of the loss and gain between North and South, over the Compromise—so in this transaction. Our Episcopal friends gained all that the Methodists lost—nothing. Thus ended the first and last formal attempt of the Methodist Church to do something for the French in New Orleans: failed in the mission and lost our man.

A few years since Rev. Mr. Williamson began L'Eglise Protestante Française, in the old and French settled portion of the city. We learn that he was once a Methodist minister, but have no fault to find with him for that. If, under happier auspices for this important work, he succeeds, we shall rejoice at his success. The auspices may prove better—thus far they have. The Episcopal Church commands strong and peculiar influences. Mr. Williamson is no botch at the language—likely a Frenchman by birth. He seems to us a proper man—a very proper. Earnest, evangelical and eloquent; if he fails, we shall feel despairing for the present. But he has not failed. The following is his report before the Convention, as extracted from this Journal of its proceedings. It shows discouragements, but that something is to be hoped for:—

The church has been greatly improved through the liberality of one of our wealthy citizens; and I believe that we are now doing better and better.

As usual, many of our flock have removed, and others are about to remove to other parts of the Union. Only a few were carried off by the awful visitation of last summer.

None but those who are aware of the habits of the residents of the Second District in general, and of the French population in particular, can form an adequate idea of the manifold and peculiar trials and difficulties that will ever attend a field like this, until a due respect for the Sabbath, instilled into the peoples' minds, by law as well as by example, will cause our merchants, shopkeepers, clerks, mechanics and apprentices to sacrifice the counting-room, the store and the workshop for the house of God.

Fifty families at least, professedly belonging to our Church, beside strangers, who do not make themselves known to the Pastor; but, on account of that deplorable habit alluded to, that of considering the Sabbath as the most profitable day for business, we can hardly expect more than one at a time, of each family, to attend Divine service; so that our congregation is three or four times larger than it appears to be.

On the whole, I am happy to say, that I believe the French Protestant Church of New Orleans, is yearly and steadily improving, and that if the Vestry will only do their duty, as I trust they will, our pecuniary resources will soon increase.

Baptisms	4
Burials	4
Confirmed	8
Communicants	8
Candidates	5

C. H. Williamson, Rector.

CLASS-MEETING IN CAMP.

"We have permission," says the *London Watchman*, 21st ult., "to confide to our readers a private letter from a British soldier, who writes from the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, but is by this time probably somewhere between Varna and Schumla. It will, as the gallant writer says, tell one thing which the papers don't—that there were nineteen Wesleyan soldiers in the camp at Scutari, who met in Class, held prayer-meetings on two other week-evenings, and had a Preacher of their own on the Lord's Day."

Methodism is a good form of Christianity to travel with; portable and adaptable to the rudest inconveniences of place and circumstance.

This soldier must have been well trained at the home altar. The letter is to his parents, and dated "Camp Scutari, near Constantinople, May 25th." We extract a portion of it. The Church training is seen to powerful advantage which gathers its members out of such a host to "speak often one to another," and with fervor and simplicity and *system* to keep up worship. O, for such fruits every where! Then will be fulfilled the character of Methodism—"Christianity in earnest;" and its mission—"To spread Scriptural holiness:"

* * * "Dear parents, you see that by degrees we are nearing the seat of war, and perhaps before you receive this, shall be engaged with the enemy. It is a great thing to be able to look upon such a position with composure, and it must be comforting to you to know that I am enabled to do so. I am in the uninterrupted enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings, namely, peace with God. It remains unruffled in the present impending conflagration; my own humble opinion of which is, that it will yet redound to the glory of God. I think that this is just the opening of the time when pure and undefiled religion will spread upon the ruins of Popish superstition and Mahommedan delusion, and therefore I feel it to be an honor to make one in the number of fighting the battle of the Lord; and trusting in His strength and in the power of His might, I put myself into His care and keeping, and trust in His mercy, convinced that, whether living or dying, I am the Lord's. You can not conceive how much my mind is elevated many times when I consider that in England I have a praying father and mother who are continually bearing me up at the throne of grace. Oh, it is soul-cheering to consider that, if all others who have promised to perform such, forget, my parents don't. Oh, continue fervently and continually to bear me up there.

"There are a great many regiments of the British army here at present; it would be quite useless for me to enumerate them, and of no benefit to you, and besides the papers acquaint you with all these things; however, the papers won't tell you that among the number there are nineteen pious soldiers, who have their stated hours for mutual prayer, exhortations and praise; and therefore this will be something cheering and comforting to you, to know that such is the case. Since we have arrived at Constantinople we have searched for each other, and there are under my superintendence eighteen Wesleyan soldiers. We were acquainted some of us at Chobham, and thereby we found each other out, and have here formed ourselves into a Class, and keep up the whole Methodistic economy, save the money, and we meet in Class every Tuesday, and for prayer upon Thursdays and Saturdays, and for preaching every Sunday afternoon in a quiet sequestered place, in the middle of a large burying ground, which extends about seven miles in length, and we find of a truth that God is not confined to time nor place, but is every where present to bless and to do good. We have some sweet seasons of refreshment from His presence, and to His name we ascribe all the glory."

Putnam Monthly for July is on our table, through McGinnis & Carver.

ITEMS ABOUT COLLEGES.

The able Report of the Education Committee of General Conference will commend itself to all. It is a sound and full and "by authority" exhibit of the practical relations of our Church to Education.

LaGrange College, Ala., has adopted the plan of endowment by scholarships. It is proposed to sell *one thousand*, for $100 each, for a term of twenty years, to take effect when 750 scholarships have been obtained. Any itinerant preacher selling twenty-five, is entitled to one scholarship. As President Rivers has said, so it is—"We do not beg, but offer bargains. One thousand dollars of tuition for one hundred of money."

Emory and Henry College presents, in our advertising columns, a tempting and solid offer for an education. Our late personal acquaintance with President Wiley, did greatly heighten our estimate of the excellent Institution over which he presides.

One of the ripest scholars and best instructors of the South is Dr. Ellison, who devotes himself to this favorite work on the healthful and refined Chunnenugge Ridge, Ala. See the advertisement for times and terms.

The people of East Alabama are favored. The late Commencement at Oak Bowery, Chambers county, is represented to have been very successful; the Address by Col. T. Lomax.

Prof. John J. Darby, of Culloden, Ga., has accepted the Presidency of the Auburn (Ala) Masonic Female College,

At the late Commencement of the University of Georgia, G. A. Bull, of LaGrange, Ga., stood first among those who received the first honors of the graduating class; and N. W. Long, of Uchee, Ala., first among the second honors. W. J. Gorham, of Hamilton, Ga., and J. C. Henderson, of Texas, are also honorably mentioned.

The Catalogue of Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga., has just been received. Some time ago, Bishop Andrew expressed the fear that Southern women were fast becoming better educated than Southern men. This catalogue gives some support to this apprehension. Since 1840 this Institution has graduated two hundred and thirty-six young ladies; and there are one hundred and forty undergraduates now in the college.

The late annual commencement of the University of Virginia, was rendered attractive by the presence of John Mitchell. His address is said to have been one of marked originality, and was received with much applause.

Mr. Alfred Taylor Bledsoe, Professor of Mathematics in Oxford University in Mississippi, was chosen to fill the Professorship made vacant by the death of Prof. Courtney. He is a graduate of West Point.

How potently those who control the education of a country ultimately control the strong features of its character, is seen in the remark of the President of Princeton College, Rev. John McLean, D. D., in his address on his recent inauguration at its last commencement, that it had educated more than 600 clergymen, and more than 200 Judges, Statesmen and National Congressmen.

The Commencement exercises of Centenary Institute are noticed in another column.

William and Mary College.—At the recent Commencement of this venerable institution the degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Charles Minnegerode and Rev. George D. Armstrong, both of Norfolk; that of LL. D. on Littleton Waller Tazewell, and ex-President Tyler. Bishop Johns having resigned the Presidency of the College, Prof. Benj. T. Ewell was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Methodists of Jackson, Miss., through Rev. E. R. Strickland, have purchased that eligible and commodious property recently owned by Gen. Freeman, for $12,000; and intend opening the Exercises of the Female College already in operation there, on the first Monday in October next. Jackson has character for health, cheap and good living, and a cultivated, moral society. These buildings and grounds are spacious, and we announce the enterprise so well begun and located, with lively gratification.

Revival Intelligence.

Eufaula, Ala. Con.

The Methodist Church in Eufaula has been blessed during the last month with a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The ministry were greatly blessed in their labors, and the members slightly revived; but we fear they greatly quenched the Spirit as to praying and shouting, and such other duties as the Lord enjoins upon them at such times; hence, after two weeks of great promise, the work has declined and souls cease to be converted. The number of accessions has been sixteen, all adult persons and mostly married. We trust the Lord has not yet finished his work in this place, but shall still look for greater blessings.

F. M. Grace.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

I see it stated in the plan of Episcopal Visitation for this year, that the Colored Missions in South Carolina are to receive some special attention. This is well; but are there not many important missions among the colored people in several other conferences where a visit from a Bishop would be highly appreciated, and greatly promote the work? Now, that we have seven Bishops, we would be particularly glad to see one for an Annual Conference in Alagama.

July, 1854.

There were 761 deaths in New York city for the week ending on the 8th inst., of which number 98 were from cholera, 74 from cholera infantum, 11 from cholera morbus, 34 from diarrhœa, 20 from dysentery, 10 from inflammation of the bowels, and 88 from convulsions.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CASE NOT TO BE DISPOSED OF IN THAT WAY.

Ma. Editor,—The following is from an able and candid article in the N. Y. Herald, copied into the N. Y. Observer, touching the recent painful defection of a distinguished Minister. The press, both religious and secular, in this region, has been silent upon this case, to a marvel; thus presenting a striking contrast to the course generally pursued in other parts of the country: and, considering the strong temptation there is to publish every thing in which the public takes so deep an interest, its course has been most praiseworthy. But as the members of his congregation have brought the subject before the public, it will be no offense against propriety to call attention to their treatment of the case. The offense was one which, under the circumstances, stirred the whole community; and yet not an exultant note has been heard from any quarter, except perhaps from the very dregs of society, and a *few* from one of the ministers of "the Church" in Mobile, whose former life—if the history of the bishops of his Church do not—ought to keep him quiet:—

In addition to this, many items of history might be adduced, corroborating the pretty general conclusion of our citizens, that with Dr. Hamilton the pulpit was chosen for the advantageous prosecution of studies which he enjoyed, and as the best forum for the display (which he loved) of his own peculiar talents. The conviction has, through all times past, forced itself upon the great majority of intelligent persons who have been thrown into his society, that there was no well balanced mind there; while charity throws the mantle of innate moral obliquity or more temporary insanity over his memory.

A Citizen of Mobile.

The above furnishes a pregnant illustration of the difficulties and absurdities in which the Calvinism of our religious friends involve them. To save the doctrine of "the perseverance of the saints," more than an insinuation is thrown out, that the pulpit was chosen by Dr. H. as a theater for *display*, and not in the fear of God—thus making him an *unprincipled hypocrite* for thirty years past! This is utterly unwarranted. The Doctor solemnly asseverated to those to whom he made his confession, that he had not been a hypocrite in this particular, but had preached to them honestly throughout. To his confession, and other statements connected therewith, all credit was given. And why not in this case; ah, why not! If there was any truth in him, he had formerly, at least, a sense of his responsibility as a minister and pastor. We heard him declare so in the most solemn manner. No, Mr. "Citizen," that solution will not do. But here is another: "the conviction has, through all time past, forced itself upon the great majority of intelligent persons who have been thrown into his society, that there was no well-balanced mind there." This relieves the Doctor from a measure of *moral* obliquity, but where does it place the intelligent Church, congregation and session which have so devotedly sustained him for twenty years! Did they see that he had no "well-balanced" mind? They must have done so, if such a conviction was forced upon a majority of all intelligent persons thrown in his company. And could they know that he was an unbalanced, and so an unsafe man, and then cling so firmly to him? Could they do this for the sake of mere *talent*? Were they prepared thus to waive the demands of *principle* and the fear of God, for the sake of the gain that popular gifts would bring? If so, Dr. H. is not the only party upon whom popular condemnation ought to fall. If so, it is but a righteous retribution that has come upon them. No, "Citizen," we can not accept such a statement as this; the Government Street Church will not thank you for such an exposition as this. But is the statement true? We affirm not. The Doctor had eccentricities, but they were those of manners and habits, not of mind, and were quite limited in their number and range; and especially did they not appear to any extent in his public services. He had logic, taste, judgment, pathos, eloquence, and erudition; in short, he had a well-endowed, well-stored, and not unbalanced mind. A stand can not be made here against a fast-coming inference.

There is no position that can be taken touching the case which does not sadly impeach either the intelligence or integrity of the Government Street Church, but that which admits that Dr. H. *has been* a man of undoubted Christian experience. This is the true ground. No man could have preached as he did on some occasions—no man could speak on the subject of a change of heart—of the power and work of the Spirit—the nature and results of the new birth, as he did, who had not been taught of God. There was that about his language and treatment of these subjects, which every man who has the fruit of the Spirit himself, recognized as unmistakeably from God. A brother minister who was much with him during the scenes of the epidemic last year, has stated to me since, that no man could have talked to the sick and dying as he did, who had not felt the power of Christ on his heart. The same spiritual discernment that enabled Christian men to detect in him the evidences of an acquaintance with Divine things, taught every such man who has been thrown much in the Doctor's company for the last ten or twelve years, that he has not been much under the influence of religion in that time. Like many others, he "cast off" his "first faith:" 1 Tim. 5:12, and did not "hold the beginning of" his confidence "steadfast unto the end:" Heb. 3:14, but "being led away with the error of the wicked," he fell "from his steadfastness:" 2 Pet. 3:17. So, though the case is melancholy in the extreme, this is not the first instance of falling "from grace:" Gal. 5:4, for many others "who were once enlightened, and" had "tasted the heavenly gift," and "been made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come," still "have fallen away:" Heb. 6:4-6. Let every minister, then, like Paul, keep his body under, "lest that by any means when" he has "preached to others," he himself "should be a cast-away:" 1 Cor. 9:27. We venture the assertion, that neither Dr. Hamilton himself nor intelligent Christians in Newark, will say that he had never known Christ.

We have no feeling to express *here* towards the Government Street Church but that of sympathy; we all suffer too much by the unhappy event to do aught but mourn. But we must protest against the fallacious attempts to sustain a favorite doctrine by such desperate expedients.

A Sufferer.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALABAMA.

The Annual Examination at this Institution commenced on Friday the 30th of June and closed the following Wednesday.

During the past year the school has labored under some disadvantages. At the last session of the Alabama Confidence the Rev. J. Y. Ramsey was taken from it and placed again in the regular pastoral work; and early in the Spring the bad health of Mr. Bruce rendered him entirely unable to perform the duties of his station. Thus the male department was deprived of its two principal teachers, and their place had to be supplied in the middle of the scholastic year. There was nevertheless, a larger attendance of pupils in both departments of the school than in any previous year since its organization; and notwithstanding the disadvantages just referred to, the examinations, particularly in the male department, were highly satisfactory, affording gratifying evidence of a real knowledge of the subjects of their study. There were twelve in the graduating class; and it was pleasing to know that they would leave the institution, not only well instructed in the usual literary and scientific studies of a female seminary, but likewise well instructed "in the evidences of the Divine origin of Christianity."

The Annual Address was delivered by W. A. Chambers, of Columbus, Ga., and was highly excellent, appropriate, and worthy of the high commendations bestowed upon it.

Heretofore the two schools have been under the care of the same Principal; in future they will have different Principals. The Rev. E. D. Pitts was elected by the Board of Trustees as Principal of the male department, and those who know him well, anticipate the most favorable results from his election. We believe they will not be disappointed.

Dr. Mitchel, as Principal of the female department, will hereafter give it his undivided attention; and to all who know him, this will be regarded as a sufficient pledge of its future prosperity.

As both schools are now thoroughly organized, may we not hope that the future of Centenary Institute will be even more prosperous than the past. That it will be so, is absolutely certain, if the Methodists of South Alabama do their duty. My brethren, you have children to educate, and for their moral and religious training God holds you responsible—so does the Church at whose altar you worship. It is a responsibility from which you can not escape. When you send your children from home, it is your duty to be especially careful, and make it a matter of conscience to send them where their moral and religious culture will be most surely attended to. When you do this, and only then can you hope that your children will be saved from the proselyting zeal of modern skepticism on the one hand, and Romanism and high-Churchism on the other. When you do this, "your heart will not condemn you," and you will "have confidence toward God," that when you go to your home in Heaven, your children will live to bless the Church at whose altars they and you have been converted to God.

J. E. Newman.

July 7, 1854.

Picking up stray Arrows.—Every once a while, said a faithful missionary, I find a arrow which had been sent by our mighty and of which I was not aware at the time, but thanks be to God, now and then I find them and the wounded ones, who are not enough to see me too, though they have a long run, and hoped to get over their trouble. Blessed be God, the light finally reached through wounds which no physician Christ could heal.

Progress of the Evangelical Sects during the last half Century.—It is a prevalent opinion that their increase has not kept pace with the ratio of growth in the rapidly multiplying population. Statistics, however, prove the falsity of this opinion. For during the last fifty years, says a writer on religious statistics, in the *Morning Star*, May 3, the number of members of the Evangelical Churches in the United States, has increased from four hundred thousand to three millions and a half, being an increase of nine fold, while our population has increased only four fold.

Religious Progress.—This trait in the Gospel—its character as a principle of eternal and indefinite growth, and of limitless advancement—needs to be pondered. Our weakness is now indeed not so much with the influence of this Religion on the community as on the individual heart and character. But the individual elevated, uplifts necessarily the family and state and age of which it forms a part, and in which he is a new and vital element. There is much in the present condition of the Churches, and much in the present aspect of the world, that makes this progressive energy of Christianity a lesson needing now to be especially urged on the teachers, and heeded by the disciples of this faith. [Dr. Williams.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Missionary Reports.

GERMAN MISSION.

To the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, *Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

Dear Brother—Having for a long time moved on as it were in silence, we wish now to report again of the work of God in our German missions in New Orleans.

Up to the present time they are in a prospering and healthy condition. We are not pressing as fast in numbers as we most ardently desire, but we are gaining the more in interest and stability.

The first mission is doing well, under the labors of Bro. Pauley. The temporary building which we put up three years ago is entirely too small to hold the congregation. The Society numbers about eighty members, and while they are doing well spiritually, they are also improving temporally. The Sunday school connected with this mission is a most interesting of all the others. There are from seventy to eighty children attending. The officers and teachers are a devoted band of Christians. Debts, there are none on this mission; but now, more than ever, do we want that large brick missionary church. We lose year after year, nay, month after month, in spiritual labor, for the want of a large and commodious church. If last summer had not struck such a heavy blow among us we should before this time have made advancing with the building.

But the greatest difficulty that presents itself is, we must have at least $15,000 to the $7,000 the mission is in possession of. We cannot build any thing in the shape of a church, which the present necessity of the work requires. We have talked of building a frame house large enough to hold the congregation for several years to come, to obviate the great need for the present, but we can not build any thing church-like for less than $5,000, and then it would not be a house the work demands now.

The second mission (my own field of labor) is still moving onward in a sweet and harmonious way. The number in society is about the same; it is almost impossible to increase the number, as we have to lose constantly by removals. We are closely watched here by Roman Catholics and Lutherans. For this reason the great many of our German friends are afraid to come to our meetings. Right opposite our chapel the devil has posted a strong band; his guardsmen are of the most faithful kind—red-nosed and sore-eyed, half and half-bloated drunkards; some, I am told, are wards and schoolmasters in their church: the guard-house is a thoroughgoing doggery. Of late we have been so much disturbed in our meetings, morning and evening, that it is almost impossible to hold a meeting at all; yet, in spite of all this, some are coming to seek the truth as it is in Jesus. Our Sunday school is doing well; forty children attend it, and officers and teachers are zealously engaged in cultivating this garden of Christ.

Here, also, we must do something in the way of church-building. We have now the experience of six years before us, to confirm us in our opinion, that we must move up four or five squares, and build a better house. Those that have more experience in church-building than your humble reporter has, know that a great deal of our success, in carrying on the work of God in cities, depends on the proper location of a church; and nowhere more so than in this city. But we need about $3,000, to enable us to build a house large and good enough for this part of the city. The value of the present lot and house will enable us to buy another lot—lots we have none.

The third mission, which is located in Carrollton, six miles above the city, is at this time doing quite well. It has always been a hard field to cultivate, and for several years it has baffled all our endeavors to make it more fruitful. The change of preachers last conference has had a good effect. The Brother Charles Herwig is a local preacher, employed by the P. Elder to fill this work. The congregation has increased some; also the Sunday school has increased from twelve to twenty-five children; they are taught by Christian teachers.

Here we have a lot of ground, which was donated to the mission by the late Col. Prestor, but are in danger of losing it by the growing up of levees on that side of the river.

However, we do not lose much; the real value of the lot is not more than about $100, and the house that stands on it is threatening to fall in; and then it is entirely out of place, way on the outskirts of the town. We must have another meeting-house here, also, and that very soon, but we must, in the first place, have money to $1,600.

The fourth mission has not been prospering so well as we anticipated. Here we have a good and commodious house—indeed, it is the best we have in the city. However, we must attribute this to the strong opposition we have to contend with here. Within hearing is a Lutheran church, of the orthodox stamp; on the other end of the block is a free Rationalist church, of undoubted character!—Catholicism, and the Devil in the harness. Bro. Busmann, the missionary, has been laboring diligently; but, on account of these opposing elements, has not been able to make much impression on the people. We will wait and pray for better times. The Sunday school is doing well; there are from thirty-five to forty children attending. We have a debt on this church lot of $500, which must soon be canceled.

And now, dear Christians, what shall we do in this our present state of need? Where shall we get $20,000? This sum we must have to enable us to put our German missions in a more successful and increasing state! This is a very important field of missionary labor; indeed, I know of none more important in the whole South. We must have better churches in New Orleans, if we are to accomplish any thing more than in the slow process of time just.

It is true, your humble writer has been invited, at the last session of our conference, to travel within its bounds and collect money for the erection of chapels in New Orleans, but I do not see how I can do it. Take charge of a very interesting mission, and then go off and leave it, to travel at large! This will not work well. I am willing to do any work the Church see fit to employ me in, so that is for Christ and his glorious cause; but it is not to travel about for the purpose of collecting funds for church-building, it should, at least for one year, be my only appointment. The one is, in my humble estimation, just as important as the other. We must have proper houses to worship in, and to invite our countrymen into. There is a kind of sacredness connected with the church-like form of a house in the mind of a German; being raised up in a large church, under the sound of bell-ringing, and the peals of an organ, he is more easily drawn into a church where he sees, at least, a steeple, even if there is no tolling of one or two bells, or the music of a well-tuned organ.

The time has come when the Church must take more efficient measures to carry on this great and important work. It is a charge which Christ has, in a more particular manner, given to the Methodist Church, no matter North or South. My heart rejoiced to learn that the German Missions were fully represented before the last General Conference, and that this portion of missionary work receives greater attention upon the part of the Church. For those many years has my heart sighed and longed for this time; and now that it has come, I feel more than ever willing to prosecute with vigor and engage more zealously in this glorious work.

But my report is long enough. Oh! may the whole Church pray—"Thy kingdom come;" and may Christ Jesus reign until all his enemies are laid at his feet.

Yours, in Christ, affectionately,

John M. Hofer, Missionary.

New Orleans, July 14, 1854.

GLEANINGS FROM THE CONVERSATION OF REV. JOHN NEWTON.

If two angels were sent down from Heaven to execute the Divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep the street, they would feel no inclination to change employments.

I should have thought mewere very idle people; but they work while they whet their scythes. So devotedness to God, whether it mowe or whets the scythe, still goes on with the work.

A Christian should never plead spiritual duty for being an idler or a sloven. If he be but a shoe-black, he should be the best in the parish.

My principal method for defeating error and heresy, is by establishing the truth. One proposes to fill a barrel with tares; now, if I can fill it first with wheat, I may defy his attempts.

A Christian in the world is like a man transacting his affairs in the rain. He will not suddenly leave his business because it rains; but the moment that business is done, he is off—as is said in the Acts of the Apostles, "being let go, they went to their own company."

Many have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I am content to observe that there is evil, and that there is a way of escape from it; and with this I begin and end.

Seldom will Satan come to the Christian, at first, with gross temptation. A green log and a candle may safely be left together. But bring a few shavings, and then some small sticks, and then some larger, and soon you may bring the green log into ashes.

Christ has taken our nature into Heaven to represent us. He has left us on earth with His nature to represent Him.

I would not give a straw for that assurance which sin will not damp. If David had come from his adultery, talking of his assurance at that time, I should have despised his speech.

For an old Christian to say to a young one, "stand in my evidence," is like a man who has with difficulty climbed by a ladder to the top of a house, crying to one at the bottom, "this is the place for a prospect—come up at a step."

A wise man looks upon men as he does on horses—all their comparisons of title, wealth and place, he considers but a harness.

Some Christians, at first glance, seem of a superior order, when they are not. They want one quality. As a florist's exhibition the other day, a certain flower was determined to bear the bells; but it was found to be an artificial flower. There is a certain quality, called growth, which it had not.

Price of Books among the Ancients.—What an immense reduction has been made in the price of books by the invention of the art of printing. It is recorded of Plato, that although his paternal inheritance was small, he bought three books of Philolaus the Pythagorean, for ten thousand denarii, nearly $1500. We are also informed that Arietotle bought a few books belonging to Speucippue the philosopher, for three Attic talents, a sum equivalent to about $2800. St. Jerome also ruined himself by purchasing the works of Origen.

Notices.

Camp-meeting.

There will be a Camp-meeting at the Crescent camp-ground, four miles from this place, to commence on Friday the 25th of August.

S. Armstrong, P. E.

Auburn, Ala., July 6, 1854.

Special Notice.

All orders for Books and communications relating to the business of our Agency and Publishing House, should be addressed, for the present, and until further notice is given, to the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky. Orders east of the mountains, can be forwarded, until other arrangements are made, to Bishop John Early, Richmond, Va. Every effort on our part will be made to commence operations in this city at the earliest possible day. In the meanwhile, however, an ample supply of our publications will be kept on hand by the house of McFerrin & Hunter, with whom we have made an arrangement by which all orders will be filled at our usual rates.

Stevenson & Owen.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1854.

Notice.

In consequence of my detention at the General Conference, and my necessary absence since its adjournment, on a trip to Mississippi, the July number of the *Quarterly Review* will not appear at its usual time. Its issues will be prompt thereafter. Having been reappointed its editor, and being determined that it shall meet the expectations of its friends, I would hereby entreat our brethren in the ministry and the laity, to send us new subscribers, to make collections of the old, and to promote its circulation, as the only journal of the kind belonging to the M. E. Church, South.

David S. Doggett.

June 3, 1854.

General Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of this institution for the week ending at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, July 15: Admissions, 196; discharges, 183; deaths, 15. Total remaining, 561. The above report shows the city to be in an excellent sanitary condition. The previous week there were 37 deaths.

Interments.—The following is a report of the number of interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 16:

Protestant, Girod street	9	Catholic No. 1	8
Odd Fellows' Resl.		Catholic No. 2	16
Cypress Grove, No 1	4	St. Vincent de Paul	26
" " 2	13	Lafayette, 4th District	23
Charity Hospital	11	Hebrew, Lafayette	1
St. Patrick's	15		
Total			129

This shows a very marked decrease from the report of last week, and proves New Orleans to be by far the healthiest city in the Union. The last report gave us 191, and the week preceding that there were 320.

Health of Northern Cities.—The following is a comparative view of the mortality in the four principal Atlantic cities for the week ending on the 8th inst. The deaths from cholera, compared with the previous week, show an increase of 20 in New York, 10 in Philadelphia, and 8 in Boston. The mortality among children is still unusually large. In New York, out of 761 deaths, 433 were children under ten years of age; in Philadelphia, 215 were under ten years; in Baltimore, 127; and in Boston, 42 under ten years:

	New York.	Philada.	Baltimore.	Boston.
Cholera	98	22	1	24
Cholera infantum	74	51	30	0
Cholera morbus	11	6	2	1
Convulsions	88	24	7	3
Consumption	52	30	12	10
Diarrhœa	34	0	2	2
Dysentery	20	10	13	5
Inflammations	29	36	16	10
Marasmus	35	22	6	2
Other diseases	320	150	112	74
Total	761	353	204	137
Previous week	547	268	168	86

The McDonogh Bequest.—The City Council of Baltimore has passed another ordinance (the third, we believe,) for the "appointment of agents to represent the city of Baltimore in the execution of the will of the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, deceased." It provides for the appointment of three agents, as other city officers are appointed, two of whom shall be citizens of New Orleans and one a citizen of Baltimore, who shall proceed to New Orleans and represent the interest of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in all things that pertain to the general estate of the late John McDonogh, and act for and manage, conduct and administer the affairs of said estate jointly with the three commissioners or agents appointed by the city of New Orleans. They are required to give $25,000 bonds to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the faithful performance of their duties; the agent selected from Baltimore to receive a salary of $3000 per annum, the two selected from New Orleans $1250 per annum each. It requires the signature of the Mayor to become a law, the other two ordinances having failed to receive his Honor's approval.

Indian Relics.—While repairing the sidewalk the other day, says the Ottowa (Ia.) Free Trader, Mr. D. Walker found the skull of an Indian, an extraordinarily large one, and an earthen pot capable of containing five or six quarts. These vessels are found in the graves of Indians, and there is no tradition of what race used them. The Indians in this country, when the whites first settled here, knew nothing of this earthenware, nor could they tell any thing about it

Mutinies.—Seven of the sailors on board the ship Tartar, bound from Philadelphia to New York, mutinied on Wednesday, the 5th inst. They struck the captain, cutting his head quite badly, and refused to do duty. In the afternoon Lieut. Jones, of the cutter Forward, boarded the vessel at the mouth of the Christina, put the mutineers in irons and took them to Wilmington. On their way to the hall, three of them managed to escape, leaving but four in the custody of the officers. They had a hearing before Judge Hall, and were committed to prison to await a trial. They are said to be desperate fellows; two of them, after they were ironed, leaped off the vessel, when one of them narrowly escaped drowning.

Three Men Killed by Lightning.—On Sunday, July 2d, about 2½ P. M., at the residence of Mr. J. W. Swan, in Newton county, Ga., Dr. J. W. Hitch, William Wilson and Isaac Christian, Jr., were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning. The electricity first struck a small shade tree that stood near the piazza where they were sitting, and then passed under the house and through the floor, shivering it in a very slight manner, and then the ceiling, and lastly the chimney was slightly injured.

A villain named Fink committed an outrageous crime upon a young woman in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the 31st of May. The citizens being greatly incensed, arrested the wretch and hung him instanter.

Advices from Bordeaux confirm the unfavorable account given of the vines in that district, and state that the disease seems to be spreading among many other kinds of vegetation, including garden flowers, such as rosee, etc. From Portugal, also, the accounts are equally discouraging.

A proposal is increasing in public favor in England to invite the Emperor of France and the most distinguished French citizens to an "international festival in celebration of the union between France and England." The corporations of the chief cities of England are taking steps in the matter, and the project has the countenance of the Government.

An ingenious ——— an claims to have discovered a method of steering balloons, but up to last accounts from Paris his invention had not been tested. Should this be true, balloons will yet become of invaluable service, particularly in cases of shipwreck. For instance, a balloon, with steering apparatus, could have taken off and placed in safety all on board the disabled steamer San Francisco, many days before they were relieved.

The Sunday law against liquor sellers has been strictly enforced at Reading, Pa.

Rebreading Preachers.—A Baptist preacher, at Marietta, Georgia, has been found guilty of heresy, and expelled from the communion, because he would neither assent nor deny that "God foreknew all things." He alleged in defence that he could find no passage in Scripture which taught the doctrine, and he had no opinion, therefore, on the subject.

The friends of Senator Bright's bill, to pay the creditors of the Republic of Texas eight and a half millions of dollars, expect to get it up in the Senate about the middle of this week and pass it promptly. It will meet unexpected opposition, and probably fail, in the House. [New York Times, 10th inst.

The secret of Dante's struggle through life was in the reckless sarcasm of his answer to the Prince of Verona, who asked him how he could account for the fact that in the household of princes the court fool was in greater favor than the philosopher. "Similarity of mind," said the fierce genius; "all over the world it is the source of friendship."

From the Japan Expedition.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

U. S. Ship Powhatan,
Yokohama, Japan Bay, March 31, 1854.

The treaty, about which the Government has gone to so much trouble and expense, is at last signed. It was accomplished to-day; the Commodore went ashore this morning, and returned a few moments ago, with the important documents, encased in a handsome lacquered box, "signed, sealed, and delivered." The ports conceded are Simodi, a town on the Island of Niphon; Hokotadie, on the Island of Matsmi, which, I believe, is some 500 miles to the northward, and on the coast of the Island of Jesso; and Napa Keang, on the Island of Loocho, which I described in my last letter. This, you see, more has been accomplished than any one believed possible, and we have commanded more respect and been treated with more courtesy by these exclusive and half civilized people than those of any other nation who have visited here.

Great praise is due, and I have no doubt will be accorded, to Commodore Perry, for the able manner in which he has conducted this negotiation. He has given this people a correct idea of the power and wealth of our country, and stamped an impression on their minds that "we are the greatest people on the face of the earth."

The ports mentioned are large commercial towns, said to possess fine harbors for shipping, and will be fitted up for the American trade as soon as possible. Napa Keang we have visited, and the Vandalia and Southampton have been down to survey the harbor of Simodi, and reported favorably. In fact, it is believed that the treaty would have been signed sooner, but the Commodore waited for the return of these vessels. We expect to visit that port in this ship, in the course of a week or so, and after remaining there some time, proceed to the port of Hokotadie.

The telegraph and a small locomotive have been in full operation on shore, for the past two or three weeks, and, as you may imagine, are viewed with the greatest astonishment and wonder. The latter runs on a circular railroad, about half a mile in circumference. It has a tender and car attached, and several of the Japanese dignitaries have been treated to a ride.

The telegraph is about a mile and a half in length, and is looked upon as a greater curiosity than the railroad. They have a kind of indistinct idea of the nature and working of the locomotive, but the telegraph is entirely beyond their comprehension. They can look and oversee the mode of operation at either end of the line, and are aware that messages can be transmitted in an instant of time, but the why, and wherefore, is an enigma which they cannot solve. I understand that the Emperor has chosen six young men of rank, attachés of the Court of Yedo, to learn telegraphing, but whether they will be able to acquire the art, or if so, in what time, is a matter of much speculation—knowing nothing of the rules or principles of chemistry, it will be to them a task of great difficulty. In case it is true, one or both of the telegraph operators (Mr. Draper and Mr. Williams) will stay out here, which I believe they are both willing to do. Neither the telegraph nor railroad will be of any use, unless some one stop here, but it is said the Commodore will not give his consent, unless the request comes direct from the Emperor.

Yedo, the Capital, we have not seen yet; and I begin to think we never will. The Commodore may take the Mississippi and go up there, but there is hardly any chance of the squadron going.

I have nothing to add about the country or people more than you already know from my last letter; the common class are a miserable set of beings, ground down by oppression and tyranny, and living in constant fear of their rulers. The lightest offence is punished with death. I offered one of the soldiers the other day a navy button, but he dared not receive it, making signs that if he did so his neck would be in danger. Thank God! I live in a free country, where the laws are just to all, and every one his own master.

About our coming home I can say nothing definite, but I think that a year from this will find us on our way.

I forgot to mention that the Commodore gave a grand dinner to the Japanese Princes and Commissioners, on the 27th inst., which was a splendid affair. The ship was decorated off with flags—two long tables were spread on the quarter-deck, at which were the officers of the squadron and Japanese of corresponding rank. At the Commodore's table in the cabin were the Princes and Captains of the different ships composing our squadron. I enclose you the names of those who were present:

Five Commissioners.—Prince Hyashi, member of the Council, (Daigakuno Kami;) Ido, Prince of Tsus-sima; Izawa, Prince of Mimasaki; Udono, Prince and member of Board of Revenue, (nimbu-sbiyoyu;) Prince Matsusaki, Michitaro.

Members of Council.—Abe, Prince of Ishi; Makino, Prince of Bizin; Matsudaira, Prince of Idzumi; Matsudaira, Prince of Iga; Kuzhei, Prince of Yamato; Naito, Prince of Ki.

Yours, etc., J. A. H., Jr.

From Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Thompson, arrived on Sunday last from the Brazos via Galveston, bringing dates from the latter place to the 14th, and Brownsville papers to the 8th instant.

The Seguin Mercury says a petition is being circulated in that place, having for its object the removal of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, and the appointment of Gen. Harney in his place. The Mercury says:

"It is now a notorious fact that citizens on the frontier are deserting their homes, and coming in as far as San Antonio for protection from the savages; and, it may be, some other men in command would be able to do some thing for our suffering frontier."

The resignation of Judge Towns, of the First Judicial District, has been received at the Executive Department, and an election for a new judge been ordered.

The body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, was found floating in a creek near Austin.

The crops are still spoken of as promising throughout the State.

The Indians are again becoming troublesome on the western frontier. The mail rider between Laredo and Rio Grande City had been killed.

The Brownsville Flag of the 8th says:

We learn from Mr. Prinm, just in from the *arroyo* Colorado, that the settlers out there are in great apprehension of an attack from the Indians. A few days since a party of four men, near Las Norias, discovered in the vicinity of that place a large company of Indians making their way into the settlements. These men immediately fled, and at Carrisitos reported the fact to Senor Cabasos, the owner of the ranch, who promptly spread the alarm to the neighboring ranches, and soon the alarm became general.

These Indians, it has been ascertained, crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico, at a point above Rio Grande City, where, having stolen a few animals, they took the old Reynosa Road to the interior, and were making their way into the settlements. It is thought the stock farms of La Jarita or Las Animas are the points for which they are making. Plunder is the object of these savages, and they will not fail to make their descent where they may find the greatest inducement for the accomplishment of this object. The troops at Las Animas should guard well the animals forming the teams which bring them supplies, lest the wily savage by taking them may leave their post without the necessary provisions. We do not wish to disparage these troops—they will doubtless do all they can—but it must be remembered they are infantry, and what can men on foot do in chasing the Indians?

The best possible idea of a prairie may be obtained by imagining a rich, smooth, luxuriant and highly cultivated English meadow expanded beyond the line of vision, without trees, without fences, unobstructed by any object that rises above the surface of the soft and gentle waving verdure. Instead of a wilderness, they present the appearance of a sort of Titanic culture; as if the Gods themselves had rolled out these infinite lawns whereon the children of the assembled universe might have ample room to run and play.

The best definition we have seen lately is one by the New York Mirror, which declares that Jullien is Barnum *set to music!* Capitol.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, July 19.—The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived yesterday at Halifax to the 8th inst., one week later than the accounts by the Asia. Her commercial advices report a declining market for Breadstuffs, Flour having fallen 6d 9d. per barrel, Corn one shilling per quarter, and Wheat, 3d. per 70 pounds. Ohio Flour closed at 30s. 6d. to 35s. per barrel. The money market was stringent, and Consols were quoted at 92¾ to 93. [Our dispatch containing the report of the Liverpool Cotton Market has not come to hand. Eds.]

General News.

The Czar's Reply.—The reply of the Emperor of Russia to the demands embraced in the Austrian note is couched in courteous terms, but refusing to evacuate the Principalities, except on condition that the allies evacuate Turkey, and declaring his determination to retain Moldavia.

Russian Defeat.—Another battle has taken place in Wallachia, which resulted in the defeat of the Russians with the loss of two thousand men.

Austrians in Wallachia.

The latest advices from Wallachia announce the entrance of the Austrian forces into that principality.

The Baltic Fleet.

At the latest accounts from the Baltic, Admiral Napier had brought his fleet opposite Cronstadt, and some firing had taken place between the ships and the shore.

Insurrection in Spain.

Advices from Madrid announce that a battle had been fought between the Government troops and the insurgents in that city, in which the latter maintained their ground.

Alabama River.

Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—The Alabama has risen two feet within the last 24 hours, and there is now plenty of water in the river.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES.

The steamship United States, Capt. Schenck, arrived at her wharf yesterday afternoon. She sailed from Aspinwall at 4 o'clock on the 15th inst., and made the run in four days and twenty-three hours, bringing San Francisco dates to the 1st of July.

The Illinois was to sail the next day after the United States with 400 passengers and $1,175,000 treasure. The North Star sailed the same day as the United States with 300 passengers.

From the Panama Star we extract the following item of interest:

On Monday night our city was thrown into a state of the greatest consternation by the strange sensation of an earthquake being felt, after most of the inhabitants had retired to rest. Just fifteen minutes past midnight, two shocks, with barely a second's interval, shook every house in the city, and so severe were they that there were few people asleep who were not awakened by the movement of their beds. The shocks lasted about twenty seconds. Some people were so terrified that they rushed into the streets, expecting momentarily to see their dwellings thrown down.

The night was beautifully clear and still, and barely a cloud was to be seen in the sky. The earthquake was succeeded by lightning and thunder, which continued throughout the night.

The worst harm experienced by the shock was the alarm it created, and we have reason to be thankful that it was no worse. This is the only earthquake experienced in Panama since the year 1844.

The San Francisco Herald, of the 1st inst., has the following items of general news:

On the 30th ult., Wm. B. Sheppard, convicted of the murder of a man named Day, was sentenced by Judge Lake, of the Fourth Judicial District Court, to be hanged on the 29th of July.

The man Foley, who killed Dunn, proprietor of the Pacific Police Gazette, plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Outrageous.—Last night, as our Marine Reporter and Express Messenger was returning home from the office, on horseback, near Union street, on Stockton, he was knocked from his horse by a glass bottle thrown at him from a drunken crowd at a French house in that vicinity—cutting a very severe gash over the eye, and horribly mangling his face. He lay senseless in the street for some time, and, from the appearance of his person, it is supposed the scoundrels must have beaten him while he was prostrate and senseless in the street. No clue as yet has been obtained of the perpetrators of this scandalous outrage.

Murder in Columbia.—The Columbia Clipper says: A miner of Yankee Hill by the name of John L. Mahon, formerly of Van Buren county, Arkansas, came to town on the 17th inst., and after being at the fandango and other places of amusement, brought up at the Exchange, where he got into a difficulty with Ten-Pin Jack and some others. The proprietors had them put out of the house, when the row again commenced, and some one of the party stabbed Mahon very severely. The cut was as much as three inches in length and very deep. A surgeon was called and his wound dressed, which was considered mortal. He survived until Monday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Yield of the Mines.—From the 1st of June, 1853, to the 1st of June, 1854, says the Empire County Argus, the yield of gold was probably larger than in any previous year; yet with the immense amount of gold taken, the average would not be $4 per day to the man engaged in the mines. Out of this sum must be paid all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the miner. Improbable as this may seem at the first thought, the actual facts would bring the figure still lower. At a low estimate, there are 100,000 men engaged in mining, and to make the average we allow, there must be $120,000,000 taken out.

Miner Robbery.—A miner named Myere came down to this city night before last, and took lodgings at the Niantic Hotel. On retiring for the night, he neglected to fasten his door, but placed his pantaloons, with his money in them for safety, under his head. In the morning when he awoke, he discovered that all his money, which amounted to a considerable sum, as he came down from the mines for the purpose of returning to the States, was stolen. His pantaloons were found lying under the bed empty.

Highway Robbery.—The Marysville Herald of yesterday states, that on the afternoon of Monday, June 12, Robert Treseaner was robbed on the top of Goodyear Hill by a party of three Mexicans, of fifty-three ounces of gold dust. The robbery was perpetrated by lassoing Mr. T., and jerked him from his mule. After which he was securely bound, and deliberately robbed

Fatal Accident at Nevada.—Two men, one named Wm. Holmes, from Guernsey county, Ohio, the other an Irishman, name not known, were killed instantly on Thursday last, at American Hill, near Nevada, by a bank caving in on them, where they were sluicing down the hill.

New Steamer.—The splendid steamship Polynesian, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday in 133 days from Philadelphia, which speaks well for her sailing qualities, considering the heavy weather she had during the passage.

Shooting.—On Wednesday last, says the Placer Herald, two persons on Rattlesnake Bar, named Davidson and Kennedy, were about to "drown out" two miners, Cummings and Parsons, by letting water on to their claim. Cummings told them if they did he would strike them with a pick-handle. Davidson drew his pistol and fired at him twice; the second shot taking effect in his arm, he started to run, when Kennedy struck him with a stick; Davidson also pursued, firing another shot with his pistol, the ball lodging in Cummings, near the sacrum. Dr. Thomas was called to extract the ball. Owing to its position, it could not be taken out. He is in a critical situation. Davidson and Kennedy were examined by Justice Frey, of Rattlesnake, who committed them to the county jail, for trial at the next term of the Court.

The Nevada Mines.—The subjoined items are compiled from the Telegraph. In Grass Valley miners have been more than ordinarily successful—as an evidence: Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. bought on Saturday evening fourteen thousand dollars worth of dust, in small parcels. A new hotel has been opened in the flourishing mining town of Forest City, which cost $10,000. A new town called Mobile has been laid out; about a mile and a half southwest of Iowa Hill and a small mill, stores and dwellings are to be immediately erected. The Drakeville company took out over $1800 the past week. The quartz leads at Ilouston Hill and Osborn Hill yield from $70 to $100 per ton.

Yankee Jim's.—We find it stated in the Union that prospects recently obtained have given an impetus to mining and trade at this place and in its vicinity. The Independent Company at Forest Hill is succeeding well with their tunnel. They washed out on Saturday last, in eight hours, eighty ounces. From two pans of earth was recently taken forty-two ounces of gold, and a single person washed out in one day $1000. Miners are making from eight to ten dollars per day to the hand. Yankee Jim's is the depot at which miners in every direction for miles around receive their supplies, and pack mules are there kept for the purpose of conveying them

Progress of Crescent City.—The Herald states that Crescent City is rapidly improving. Fourteen months ago there was but one log-cabin standing on the present site of Crescent City: now there are nearly three hundred splendid and substantial houses, with a population of between eight hundred and a thousand inhabitants. The city has sprung up as if by magic, and reminds us of San Francisco and other cities in the good old days of '49 and '50. If her citizens only pursue the right course in regard to the various improvements now talked of to extend her trade, they will have as large a city, with two or three exceptions, as any other in California.

Capt. Aubrey's Second Expedition.—Capt. Aubrey, whose adventurous trip across the Continent last year excited so much interest, leaves this city to-day on a second tour of observation and exploration. He takes with him a force of fifty-two men, eleven of whom were with him on his last trip—all well armed, with provisions for seventy-five days. He takes with him a few wagons, which it is his intention to carry through to Albuquerque, as he is confident he can do without difficulty. His object is to mark out a wagon road by which future immigrants may greatly shorten the traveled distance from New Mexico and Texas to California.

Brutal.—Yesterday afternoon a special police officer was going along Powell street, and hearing cries of distress issuing from a house, went in and ascending to the upper story, found a woman in a state of nudity lying on the floor, with her hands and feet tied together, and a man standing over her with a whip in his hand, which he was applying to the prostrate woman in a most savage manner. The officer endeavored to arrest him, but was attacked with a knife and compelled to vacate the premises. Having obtained assistance, he returned, but no traces either of the man or woman could be discerned.

From Washington Territory.

We have files of the Pioneer and Democrat, published at Olympia on Puget Sound, to June 17.

Bright Future for the Sound.—The Pioneer, in a long article upon the excellence of Puget Sound as a harbor, says: "The true value of Puget Sound, otherwise than merely as a great commercial mart for shipping to seek shelter or for repairs, can be readily understood when it is known that the pine and cedar along its shores is of a quality unsurpassed on the Pacific and inexhaustible in quantity; that the most desirable water power—falls and streams are within its reach, on which sawmills and other machinery are constantly being erected, which, in connection with our coal mines, on the very shores of the Sound, and the undeveloped fisheries of its waters, must, at no distant day, attract hither the capitalist and collier of the Alleghanies, and the fishing smacks of the hardy and enterprising sons of New England—those of Nantucket, New Bedford Cape Cod, etc, and then will the true value of Puget Sound to the Western world be properly felt and duly appreciated."

Proposed Rendezvous of the Whaling Fleet on Puget Sound.—The Pioneer publishes a forcible letter from Gov. Stevens to Hon. Joseph Grinnell and others in New Bedford, engaged in the whale fishery, urging them to select some port on the Sound as a rendezvous for American whale fishermen, locate the adjacent lands, and create a depot for the entire business. He dwells forcibly upon the capacity, safety and facility of access of the series of harbors upon Puget Sound—their close neighborhood to the best whaling grounds in the Pacific; the splendid timber suitable for the finest spars for vessels; the fisheries of cod, halibut, and other valuable species; the facility of obtaining fresh provisions at moderate prices; and concludes by predicting that such a depot, once established, would speedily become a rendezvous for seamen, and a place at which provisions of all kinds would seek a market. The investment would find an enormous return in the increased value of the property, and the Territory be in proportion benefited by the introduction of this new resource and by the creation within herself of a maritime class of population.

The Hudson Bay Company to be Wound up.—In accordance with instructions from the United States Secretary of State, Gov. Stevens has addressed the Hudson Bay Company, taking the ground that "their right to trade with the Indians in Washington Territory in not recognized, and will not longer be allowed," and granting them until the 1st of July next to wind up their affairs.

From Oregon Territory.

Convention Defeated.—The Oregon Statesman of June 20 gives the following as the correct tabis of majorities as far as heard from, in the various counties, for and against a Convention to form a State Constitution, and apply for admittance into the Union.

For Convention.—Clatsop 41, Polk 84, Tillamook 16, Linn 205, Lane 650, Umpqua 93, Douglas 200. Total 1289.

Against Convention.—Washington 513, Wasco 26, Clackamas 170, Marion 393, Yamhill 13, Benton 29. Total 1144.

The Statesman says the above returns are official, with the exception of Linne and Douglas counties, which are stated from the most reliable information yet obtained. Jackson and Coose not yet heard from.

In the Umpqua Gazette of the 16th we find the returns from Coose county 38 majority for Convention, and in the Yreka Herald of the 17th, those from Jackson county 708 majority against a Convention. Adding these to the majorities above, and the full returns from the Territory will show an aggregate majority of 137 for convention, and 147 against—leaving a net majority of 520 against the measure. It is therefore defeated.

Interesting from Salt Lakes.

The Los Angeloe Star of the 27th of April has the following:

We have had an interview with Mr. S. N. Carvalho, artist attached to Col. Fremont's late exploring expedition. This gentleman arrived here on the 14th inst. from Salt Lake, where he was left by the expedition on account of illhealth. He states that by invitation he accompanied Gov. Brigham Young and a large party from Great Salt Lake City, on the 6th of May, for Walker's Camp, on Chiloken Creek; that there a formal treaty of peace was entered into by Walker and Kanoseche with Gov. Young, the nature of which was that on no occasion whatever were the Indians to make an attack either on Americans or Mormons, and that they would use all their influence to prevent any depredations on the property of emigrants or settlers. Gov. Young presented them with eighteen head of cattle, blankets, clothing, arms and ammunition, and entered into arrangements that Mr. Porter Rockwell and five other gentlemen were to reside permanently with Walker's band of Utahs, and accompany them in all their journeyings, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the whites.

Walker, Kanoshe, Squash Head, Grosepine, Atomon and a number of chiefs, accompanied Gov. Young and party over two hundred mile to Cedar City, Iron county, through the different settlements of Utah.

Mr. Carvalho also received from Kanoshe, the Chief of the Pauvans, who murdered Capt Gunnison and party, an authentic account of that melancholy event. The following is an outline of the particulars:

An emigrant party of Americans, under the command of Mr. Thomas Hillbreth and three brothers, encamped near Fillmore. Some of the Indians came into camp, as is their usual practice, and solicited food and clothing, and also permission to remain in camp until moonrise, which permission was refused and the Indian ordered out of camp.—The Indians did not immediately comply, whereupon the whites unmercifully attacked them, and shot down a chief, two of his sons and several others.

A few days afterwards, a brother of the Chief who was slain, was hunting, and he heard near him the explosion of fire-arms. He discovered that it proceeded from two men who were also out hunting. He silently followed them to camp, near the Sevier; afterwards he went to his own camp, and making an artificial scalp of horse-hair, related the circumstances, and commenced a war dance, in which the whole party joined until after midnight. They then armed themselves and proceeded to Capt. Gunnison's camp, surrounded it, hiding themselves in the willows near by. While Gunnison's party were eating their breakfast the signal was given and the attack commenced. One man fell on the spot; Captain Gunnison rose and held out his hand to them, which was answered by another discharge. Some of the men endeavored to get to their horses, which were picketed, but they were all massacred with the exception of one or two dragoons who made their escape. Not a gun was fired by the whites in defence. One of the Indians, on a captured horse, made his way into Kanoshe's camp, some miles from the scene of action. Kanoshe repaired to the Indian camp and endeavored to obtain possession of the property taken. This incensed the Indians, and several arrows were pointed at him, but his indomitable courage saved him, and he succeeded in obtaining the property, which was restored to the proper authorities at Fillmore. Kanoshe knew nothing of the intended attack of the Indians. Walker and his band of Utahs were 300 miles off at the time, and were innocent of any participation in the act.

Gov Young has counseled all his people in the different settlements to treat the Indians kindly, and to supply them on all occasions with food and such clothing as they may require. He also purchased from the Utahs several Indian children, (prisoners) two or three of them under two years of age, whom he intends to educate and take care of.

From Australia.

Preparations for War.—The inhabitants of nearly all the British colonies in the Pacific are becoming alarmed at the prospect of being attacked by the Russian fleets during the continuance of the present war. Hong-kong, Sydney and Melbourne are discussing the means of defence, but in each instance the journals say land batteries will be of no service; that these places can only be defended by a fleet outside. A naval man writing to the Sydney Empire, regarding the protection of that city, with a population of 70,000, and vast interests at stake, says that the stationary batteries proposed to be erected to prevent fleets from entering the harbor would only be the sport of American and British seamen.

In Melbourne, a Committee had been appointed by the Legislative Council to consider the subject of national defences.

In Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, the same subject occupied the attention of the people.

The Adelaide Times says, a single steam frigate would not be sufficient to protect the city against such a force as would probably be collected to pillage these rich colonies.

South Australia.—A great want of labor is represented to exist in this, as in the other colonies. The Adelaide Times says: "Every colonist of the least forethought is at the present moment anxiously inquiring where sufficient labor to supply his necessities is to come from!"

From the Sandwich Islands.

The Crops on the Islands.—The Polynesian

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Among the sturdy pioneers to whom this town is indebted for the inception of its prosperity, is James Sloan, of Black Rock; a gentleman but little known, prone to retiracy, modest and diffident in deportment, but with the strong common sense, determined energy and abiding honor of a Jackson. The history of his connection with the early efforts of Buffalo to make good the position nature had given her; the almost disheartening struggles in which her infancy was passed; the combats with lukewarm faith at home and open opposition from abroad, would interest and instruct our city readers unacquainted with the facts, were it our purpose here to give them. On a future occasion we may draw upon the fund of recollection possessed by Mr. Sloan, of some anecdotal sketches of the infancy of "New Afflesterdam" and the "Port of Buffalo Creek." We only intend at present to narrate a stirring adventure, in which our respected friend bore a conspicuous part.

One day, in the month of June, 1822, when returning by the river from Chippewa, and having arrived abreast the head of Navy Island, he discovered an object drifting rapidly down the current, which, from its tatterated cries for help, he was shocked to find was a human being. His boat being one used for conveying salt was unmanageably heavy, and to trust to her for rescuing the poor fellow would have been to insure his own loss as well, perhaps, as that of the crew. He turned her, therefore, toward the shore, and leaping upon the strand near Chippewa, Sloan started for the place to procure a suitable boat, directing his men to follow. They, however, gave out in the race; and our hero, for he deserves the title, found himself alone.

Fortunately, there were three boys fishing from a light skiff, a short distance from shore, and to them he appealed. Like himself, they were inured to the perils of the river, and they at once acceded to his wish. To seize a spare oar, and with the willing aid of the boys, to urge the little boat far out upon the stream, was the work of but a moment. By this time the object of their anxiety had ceased his cries, and was lying supine upon the log that sustained him in his perilous voyage, completely submerged, except his head and part of his back. They reached him, dragged him, stiff and motionless, into the boat, and laid her head for shore. But now came the knowledge that, in the desperation of the chase, they had ventured far beyond prudence, and were rapidly drifting down the river. On either side the forests seemed scudding by them at a fearful rate, and their little cockle-shell craft was tossing in the rapids, while the combing waves threw the spray far over their heads. It was a dreadful moment when they first awoke to the certainty of their imminent danger, and so others thought it, for, gathered upon the shore, were all the people of Chippewa, watching with an intense anxiety the result of the hazardous undertaking. But not for a moment did Sloan lose his self-possession. Calmly addressing the boys, and pointing out the danger, he conjured them to "hope and pull," and nobly did the little fellows respond.

It was fearful work. Now the boat, shooting over the seas, would gain a few lengths, and now a wave, more potent than its predecessors, would send them back, covering them with water. Occasionally, as they anxiously watched the shores, the trees would seem to stand still, and then the awful race would again commence. There was thought of throwing over the lnoumbering body of the drowned man. Steadily and firmly they bent to their oars, the lads calmly laboring as if upon a pond, and gradually the boat gaining upon the current found smoother water, until, at last, it shot out from the perilous vicinage, and found shelter in the Chippewa Creek. The assembled crowd sent up a shout of joy as they approached the dock, and the three boys sank down exhausted in the bottom of the boat. After receiving the congratulations of the crowd, and listening, as he says, to some loud talking upon the part of the parents of the boys, Sloan requested the villagers to give the rescued body decent burial, and, getting on board his own boat, resumed his voyage to the American side.

Some time after, Sloan visited Chippewa, and on inquiry concerning the finale of his adventure, was surprised to find that the dead man had been resuscitated, and was then in Niagara jail on a charge of rape. The trial came on, but the accusers not appearing, the man, whose name was Daniel McGarrey, was released.

It appears that McGarrey had been living in Navy Island, in company with two other men and the wife of one of them. After a drinking bout, one day, the two men picked a quarrel with McGarrey, which resulted in the latter taking to the water and the stick of drifting wood to which he was found clinging. Having thus, as they supposed, been relieved of their troublesome companion, the men gave themselves no further anxiety about him, and great was their astonishment on learning that he was alive at Chippewa! They at once hit upon the expedient of the arrest, and on their complaint, backed by the evidence of the woman, poor McGarrey was likely to have little cause for thankfulness at having escaped going over the Falls, only to die by the rope. But his accusers did not appear at the trial: they had gone to answer to a higher tribunal, for the deeds done in the body.

They had removed from the Island to Chippewa, and, to celebrate the event, had resorted again to their jug, and after getting thoroughly drunk, laid down in their boat to sleep off the effects. The craft was imperfectly secured, the current of the creek carried her ont into the river, and helplessly they were hurried towards the awful cataract. They awoke when already in the rapids, and were seen to toss their hands and gesticulate madly for help. But no human arm could aid them there; the wild waters engulphed them, and the death they had contrived for another was their own portion at last.

McGarry lived for many years, perhaps still survives. Mr. Sloan saw him during the "Patriot War," near Point Abino, stiffly bearing arms in the service of Queen Victoria.

Our readers may be assured that in every item of this singular story we have adhered strictly to the truth. Perhaps we have not in justice dwelt sufficiently upon the noble conduct of Sloan and the boys, whose feat of stemming the current of the Niagara at that dangerous place was one of the most heroic actions we have ever known.

The Devil Fish.

The large specimen of this rare sea monster, lately captured in the harbor of Charleston, has been preserved and mounted in the Museum of Natural History of the college of that city, and citizens now have the opportunity of seeing this curious denizen of Southern waters, whose existance has been deemed fabulous even down to our own time.

The sea-devil or devil-fish belongs to the cartilaginous class of fish and to the family of raiidæ or rays, a good type or representative of which is the sting-ray, commonly called stingaree by our fishermen.

Along the coast of the Atlantic States, but especially in Southern harbors, numerous species of the ray are found—the well-known clam-cracker or eagle-ray, the whip-sting-ray, the prickly-ray, the skates, and many others.

The clam-cracker attains a great size; we have measured them five feet across the wings, and are credibly informed that much larger ones have been taken. But none of them can be said to rival the devil-fish, either in size, weight, muscular powers or curious form. Having a body eight or ten feet long, a tail six feet, and not unlike a large wagoner's whip; two inflexible flaps or wings as long as the body, one attached to each side, and measuring from tip to tip seventeen or eighteen feet across, and "with which he drives himself furiously through the water or vaults high into the air;" a capacious mouth, three feet wide, with gape sufficient to receive "two aldermen abreast;" two fins, one projecting from each side of the mouth, called horns or arms, but properly instruments of prehension, used as feelers and feeders, with which it sweeps into its large mouth the small fish, shrimps and fry upon which it preys; two prominent eyes, one placed at the base of each horn or arm, and about four feet apart; skin, shagreen like that of the shark; teeth very small, not more than twice the size of the asperities upon the scales; mouth lined with ten double rows of strainers, a curious but beautiful apparatus, a fine sieve through which it infiltrates the water, and secures the smallest animals upon which it feeds; color, dusty black above, with long, dusty, opaque clouds beneath, on a white ground—these all combined present a singular form of animated nature, the devil-fish is contemporary the shark, which, according to the classification of Professor Agassis, is of the same order of fish, the placoid, the devil-fish is a very lively animal; he leaps often and high into the air, and with a half somerset, or a flap of his wings, falls back into his element with a great noise and a splash. It is no uncommon amusement, if amusement indeed it is, for this fish to pick up the grapnel of some fishing boat or other craft, with his horns or arms, which he plies rapidly before his month, while he swims and cleaps with the utmost obstinacy whatever body it may enclose;" dart off suddenly, and with great rapidity drag after it the best and its terrified crew, and after an excursion of an hour or two, relax his hold and escape. But he does not always freely loose himself at his pleasure; frequently he becomes entangled in the rope, and, in his struggles to extricate himself, turns somersets, twisting the rope into coils, enveloping himself within them, and thus forfeits his life to his temerity.

In a similar manner was the subject of this paper taken. A large schooner was anchored a few rods from the breakwater of Sullivan's Island, discharging her cargo into a flat, or lighter. To facilitate the passage of the lighter to and from the vessel, a hawser was extended from the latter, and the end made fast on the shore, the slack of the rope swinging loosely several feet below the surface of the water, the tide about half ebb, and the current rapid; suddenly the schooner was discovered to be adrift, as the captain supposed, and swinging round to the shore. Upon looking to the hawser for relief, he saw that a devil-fish was entangled in the bight. This was about 7 o'clock in the evening; and not before midnight, and after much labor and considerable risk of life, did he succeed in bringing him alongside the vessel properly secured. During the struggle, the fish dragged the schooner, anchor and all, about three hundred yards. His horns, or arms, were found clasped around the hawser, and from the number of somersets he made, many round turns and coils of the rope were passed about his body. A few years ago, and near the place where this occurred, a scow was anchored belonging to the Government, and used as a lighter for stone in building the breakwater. The crew were engaged on the work ashore. Suddenly she was seen moving at a rapid rate out to sea; boats were sent in pursuit, and, after a long chase of several miles, she was overtaken and found to be safe at anchor. It is presumed that one of these fish was the cause of the mysterious flight of the scow; clasping his horns around the stock of the anchor, he tugged her through the narrow and winding channel and moored her safely in the offing, giving the crew a long chase and a tedious row, and eliciting many maledictions from the sailors upon the head of the marine representative of his satanic majesty.

"ONLY A BIT OF HARMLESS FLIRTING."

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

That was all, was it, eh? How very complacently you speak it, my good sir, with that half sneer curling your moustached lip, and most approved twirl of your walking-stick, which you learned with your Euclid last year.

And so it was but a bit of harmless "flirting," just by way of relaxation from your health-injuring studies. I suppose when you sat night after night in the fire-shine of the pleasant little parlor, watching the blush which drifted over the sweet, half-drooping face by your side? Nothing more than this, when you ringed those soft flowing curls round your fingers, or your arm glided round the waist, and the little trembling hand which was lifted with a deprecatory movement, was caught, and held a half unwilling prisoner in your stronger grasp? And then, (you remember it,) what low, sweet words you used to whisper in her ear, just before parting, as you stood together in the dimly-lighted hall, and how full of grace and respectful fondness was the manner in which you bent down your lips to the fair young forehead.

And then (did you learn it by practicing at your mirror?) what language there was in your eyes, when the soft, dark ones of your companion's were sometimes lifted to your own! a language such as your lips could never have spoken, for no words could recognise the love, the devotion which seemed telegraphed straight from your heart to your glances!

What charming moonlight you used to have, too. How the light arm that lay on your own would tremble as you pressed it and murmured sentimental scraps of poetry which you had gathered from Byron, Longfellow, and Lander! And I am not sure you did not, at such times, for a moment forget there was such a word as flirting in your vocabulary. There was somewhat in the serene, searching glances of those summer stars, somewhat in the white solemn moonlight, which lay above and beneath you, that, in spite of yourself, brought a gale of holier memories, a tide of higher and nobler emotions into your soul.

You haven't forgotten, either, those long summer afternoon rides, with the great graceful arms of the trees crossed above you—for the twilights that passed under the broad-vine-wrapped portico, nor the songs she sang you while you stood by the piano and turned over the leaves of her music, and solicited one, just one more of those exquisite little love lyrics of Moore's, saying with that glance of yours, and you know the right time to give it effect, "that the sweet words would sound still sweeter if they came to your ear through the medium of one voice."

You know she loved you. There, now, don't elongate your features, that look of innocent surprise or meek resignedness just as though the idea never entered your cranium, and though that never tickled your vanity before. You know I say, that she loved you—that her heart would quicken at the sound of your footfall, and the blush she could not conceal flashed into her cheek at the tones of your voice. You knew, that during those long two years you were drawing tighter and tighter, round the heart of your young and unsuspecting victim, the chains from which she could not release him without suffering, what might be to her greater than that of death. Don't tell me your intentions harmless, you never proposed, never told her you loved her—ay, a thousand times you told this, by tone and deed, and look, just as emphatically as though your lips had sworn it.

And, then, how calmly, how contreously, at the last, you said farewell to her, wishing her that life of happiness which your work had for ever blasted.

And now, sir, whatever be your social position; how broad soever be the lands of your fathers; how deep soever be the coffers of your gold; you have debased yourself and dishonored your manhood. Go forth in the world, and let your carriage be as proud, your air to woman as chivalric, your honor as untarnished as ever, but remember that the stain is on your soul. You have done almost the foulest wrong to another that man can do. You have stolen, basely, deliberately stolen, the one priceless heart—its affections.

You have robbed her of her trust in human goodness and truth, and though if she be a true woman, she will summon enough of pride to her aid to hide from the world that never cicatricing heart wounds, its pain will not be the less terrible to be borne.

You have robbed another of the love and confidence which should have been his, for that heart will never learn the sweet song of its youth again, and though the wife of his bosom, she sits in the shadow of his hearthstone; still the fountain from which you took the seal, will never yield its fresh, sweet waters as before

And, sir, for these words, "Harmless Flirting," under which specious name you have silenced the small voice of your conscience, and behold with complacency and exultation the ruin you have wrought, write down deliberate heart-breaking, and remember "for all things, God will bring you to judgment."

A Dog Story.—"Cat stories" and "dog stories" are getting to be very common in these days. Almost every editor has a few by way of spice. So we put in for our turn. Being in a butcher's shop, a few days since, and seeing a large dog come in to get his daily allowance of meat, the conversation turned upon dogs, and the following story was told in relation to a dog in the neighborhood. The name of the owner of the dog we have forgotten, but that is no matter, the story is just as good. This gentleman gave a cent to the dog every day, and the dog went regularly to the butcher's and laid down the money, and in return received a piece of meat. One day the dog laid down his cent on the block as usual. The butcher being busy with customers did not notice the deposit. After some time, however, seeing a cent lie there he put it in his pocket and went about his work. The dog get tired of waiting and went home dinnerless. The next day he came again with another cent, which he laid before the man of meat. The allowance of meat was cut off and handed to the canins purchaser. But the dog, intending to have the account balanced, no sooner had received the meat, than he grabbed the cent also and cleared out.

That was a sharp dog, and one that intended to "look out for number one." He could be trusted to make a bargain, and, we dare say, could carry on a speculation in provisions, quite as well as some curs who do not number but half his amount of legs. [Olive Branch.

Reformation of William Wirt.

A TRUE INCIDENT IN HIS HISTORY.

The distinguished William Wirt, within six or seven months after his first marriage, became addicted to intemperance, the effect of which operated strongly on the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more she was numbered among the dead. Her death led him to leave the county where he resided, and he moved to Richmond, where he soon rose to distinction. But his habits hung about him, and occasionally he was found with jolly, frolicsome spirits of bacchanalian revelry. His true friends expostulated with him on the injury he was doing to himself; but he still persisted. His practice began to fall off, and many looked on him as on the sure road to ruin. He was advised to get married, with a view of correcting his habits. He consented to do so, if the right person offered. He accordingly paid his addresses to Miss Gamble. After some months' attention, he asked her hand in marriage.

She replied: "Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your attentions for some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits and attentions were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection you have evinced towards me. But I can not yield my assent until you make me a pledge never to taste, touch, or handle any intoxicating drinks."

This reply to Wirt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded that proposition as a bar to all further consideration of the subject, and he left her. Her course towards him was the same as ever; his resentment and neglect.

In the course of a few weeks he went again and solicited her hand. But her reply was, that her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms she proposed as insulting to his honor, and vowed that it should be the last meeting they should ever have. He took to drinking worse and worse, and seemed to run to ruin.

One day, while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grogshop, drunk, a young lady, who it is not necessary to name, was passing that way to her home, not far off, and beheld him with his face upturned to the rays of the scorching sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name marked upon it, and placed it over his face.

After he had remained in that way for some hours, he was awakened, and his thirst being great, he went into the little grocery or grog shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name that was on it. After pausing, he exclaimed: "Great God! Who left this with me? Who placed this on my face?"

No one knew. He dropped the glass, exclaiming: "Enough! enough!"

He retired instantly from the store, forgetting his thirst, but not his drunken, the handkerchief, or the lady, vowing, if God gave him strength, "never to touch, taste, or handle intoxicating drinks."

To meet Miss Gamble was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage or on foot, he popped around the nearest corner. She at last addressed him in a note under her own hand inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore affection to him, he would agree to her own terms.

Her reply was: "My conditions are now what they have ever have been."

"Then," said Wirt, "I accept them."

They soon married, and from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honors and glory gathered thick upon his brow. His name has been enrolled high in the temple of fame, while patriotism and renown live after him with imperishable lustre.

A Night in the Life of a Physician.

I was sitting in my chair, when a tremendous knocking was heard at my door. The servant opened it, when a man rushed in in the wildest disorder.

"For God's sake, doctor," said he, "come with me! It is a case of life and death! One thousand dollars if you save her! Come! oh, do not delay!" and he rushed toward me to drag me along.

I hurried away with him, snatching my instruments from the table as I passed it. I think I never saw before such convulsive grief as this man's face expressed. He was a handsome man, with one of those faces the ladies generally admire, jet black hair, clustering in wavy curls over a white forehead. The lower part of his otherwise feminine features was relieved by a deep jet black beard.

I asked him for the particulars of the case.

"Doctor," said he, "make haste. I shall go mad. Why I would give every drop of blood in this body to save one drop of hers. Oh, God!" said he, "preserve my reason. She stabbed herself before I could prevent her. Make haste, doctor; oh, my God! my God!"

We reached the house. On a satin couch, in a splendid room, the rich Turkey carpet covered with blood, lay a young girl. I think I never saw such a beautiful creature. Even with pallid countenance, and bloodless lips, she was more of heaven than of earth. What she was when the roses played on her downy cheeks, I could only fancy.

There was a deep wound over her heart, and it was quite evident that the blow had been given with a right good will. On the floor, covered with blood, lay the weapon—a slight Damascus dagger, the handle richly set with pearls, strongly lifting with the reflection from the blood-stained ivory.

I was too late! Alas, the life-blood was slowly dropping away. That master-piece of creation was soon to be cold and inanimate. She slowly opened her eyes, and fixed them with dying love upon the young man who had summoned me to this scene of death.

"Sidney," she said, "Sidney, I am dying. My own Sidney, I could not live neglected. I told you I would love you till death. Kiss me, Sidney." She sank back, and death closed upon his victim.

My companion sat for some time strangely staring at the lifeless form upon the couch. I could perceive that reason was tottering upon its foundation. I was fascinated by his strange look. At last I went up to him. "Sir," I said, "she is no more. Death has released her of her troubles."

"Dead! did you say she was dead, doctor?" he said with a strange and curious stare at me. "Ah, you have murdered her!" yelled the madman, for such he was now.

"You have murdered her, and I shall murder you. Ah! ah! it will be rare sport." Before I could prevent him, he picked up the dagger. "Yes," said he with a yell, "I will stab you in the same place. Oh, it will be rare sport to hear you groan and struggle like she did. Ah! ah!" and he made a bound at me.

Now this was far from pleasant. In fact it was a very awkward position to be in. I did not know how to act. The madman made a grab at me, but fortunately I eluded his grasp, and thinking it better to fight in the dark, I seized the lamp and threw it on the floor. The room was now dark. The madman set up a terrific yelling, and I could hear him lock the door and put the key in his pocket, while he kept muttering, "I will kill him, I will kill him. Oh it will be rare sport to see him die like she did."

I felt my courage rise with the emergency. I felt determined to try a struggle with him but I knew the increased strength that the insane possess, and I thought it scarcely prudent. What should I do? I must do something. It would soon be daylight, when I would again be in his power. I felt for some weapon with which to defend myself, and as luck would have it, found a heavy dumb-bell in the corner where I lay concealed. Presently I heard the madman slowly searching for me; it descended, and I was free. The madman lay stunned on the floor. I rushed to the door, smashed in the lock with the heavy metal, and rushed down stairs. Presently the house was all in commotion. Oh! what a scene—the girl dead in a pool of blood, the man insensible on the floor, with the dagger firmly clutched in his hand! I bled him, and he slowly recovered. But reason never returned. He is a madman to this day. I never heard the history of my patients of that night. They were strangers in the house. I never shall forget that night's adventure.

The Flying Squirrel.

We recollect a locality not many miles from Philadelphia, where, in order to study the habits of this interesting species, we occasionally strayed into the meadow, containing here and there immense oak and beech trees. One afternoon we took our seat on a log in the vicinity, to watch their lively motions. It was during the calm, warm weather peculiar to the beginning of Autumn. During the half hour before sunset, nature seemed to be in a state of silence and repose. The birds had retired to the shelter of the forest. The night-hawk had already commanced his low evening flight, and here and there the common red bat was on the wing; still, for some time, not a flying squirrel made its appearance. Suddenly, however, one emerged from its hole, and ran up to the top of a tree; another soon followed, and ere long dozens came forth, and commenced their graceful flights from some upper branch to a lower bough. At times, one would be seen darting from the topmost branches of a tall oak, and with wide extended membranes and out-spread tail gliding diagonally through the air, till it reached the foot of a tree about fifty yards off, when at the moment we expected it to strike the earth, it suddenly turned upward, and alighted on the body of a tree. It would then run to the top, and once more precipitate itself from the branches, and sail back again to the tree it had just left. Crowds of these little creatures joined in these sportive gambols; there could not have been less than two hundred. Scores of them would leave each tree at the same moment, and cross each other, gliding like spirits through air, seeming to have no other object in view then to indulge a playful propensity. We watched and mused till the last shadows of the day had disappeared, and darkness admonished us to leave the little triflers to their nocturnal enjoyments.

During the day the species avoide the light; its large eyes, like those of the owl, can not encounter the glare of the sun; hence, it appears to be a dull and uninteresting pet, crawling into your sleeve or pocket, and seeking any dark place of concealment. But twilight and darkness are it seasons for activity and pleasure. At such times, in walking through the woods, a rattling of acorns, chestnuts and beech-nuts give evidence that this little creature is supplying itself with food above you.

This is a harmless and very gentle species, becoming tolerably tame in few hours. After a few days it will take up its residence in some crevice in the chamber, or under the eaves of the house, and it or its progeny may be seen in the vicinity years afterwards. On one occasion we took from a hollow tree four young with their dam; she seemed quite willing to remain with them, and was conveyed home in the crown of a hat. We had no cage immediately at hand, and placed them in a drawer in our library, leaving a narrow space open to enable them to breathe. Next morning we ascertained that the parent had escaped through the crevice, and, as the window was open, we presumed that she had abandoned her young rather than be subject to confinement in such a narrow and uncomfortable prison. We made efforts for several days to preserve the young alive by feeding them on milk; they appeared indifferent about eating, and yet seemed to thrive, and were in good order. A few evenings afterwards we were surprised and delighted to see the mother glide through the window, and enter the still open drawer; in a moment she was nestled with her young. She had not forsaken them, but visited them nightly, and preserved them alive by her attentions. We now placed the young in a box near the window, which was left partly open. In a short time she had gained more confidence, and remained with them during the whole day. They became very gentle, and they and their descendants continued to reside on the premises for several years. During the first winter they were confined to the room, boxes were placed in different parts of it, containing Indian meal, acorns, nuts, etc. As soon as it was dark they were in the habit of hurrying from one part of the room to the other, and continued to be full of activity during the whole night. We had in the room a wheel, that had formerly been attached to the cage of a Northern gray squirrel. To this they found an entrance, and they often continued during half the night turning the wheel; at times we saw the whole group in at once. This squirrel, we may conclude, resorts to the wheel, not from compulsion but for pleasure.

They are gregarious, living together in considerable communities, and do not object to the company of others, and even quite different animals. For example, I once assisted in taking down an old martin-box, which had been for a great number of years on the top of a venerable locust-tree near my house, and which had some eight or ten apartments. As the box fell to the ground, we were surprised to see great numbers of flying squirrels, screech owls and loather-winged bats running from it. We caught several of each, and one of the flying squirrels was kept as a pet in cage for six months. The various apartments of the box were stored with hickory-nuts, chestnuts, acorns, corn, etc., intended for the winter supply of food. There must have been as many as twenty flying squirrels in the box, as many hate, and we know there were six screech owls. The crevices of the house were always inhabited by the squirrels. The docility of the one we kept as a pet was remarkable; although he was never lively in the day time, he would permit himself to be handled and spread out to the pleasure of any one. We frequently took him from the cage, laid him on the table, or on one hand, and exposed the extension of his skin, smoothed his fur, put him in our pocket or bosom, etc., he pretended all the while to be asleep.

It was a common occurrence that squirrels flew into the house on a Summer's evening when the windows were open, and at such time we caught them. They were always perfectly harmless. Although I frequently seized them in my hand, I was never bitten. We caught so many of them one season that the young girls bordered their winter caps with their tails, which are very pretty. It was a curious circumstance that the flying squirrels never descended to the lower part of the house, and we never knew of any rats in the upper rooms. Whether the squirrels or the rats were the repulsive agents, I do not know; certain it is, they never inhabited the lower location in common. [Audubon.

A Portrait.—A young man wishing to be noticed in the gay circles of the world buys an old watch for five dollars. At the end of four months, finding it does not keep time as well as a new one, he pays three dollars to have it thoroughly repaired. Two months after, finding it is not exactly a new watch, he pays two dollars for further repairs. At the end of the year, growing sick of it, he sweps it for an old musket. He then tries to get rich by huntiog; but not finding game very plenty, and receiving a summons from the merchant to pay for his powder and shot, which has amounted to eight dollars, he says to himself, "I'll get rid of the rotton musket somehow;" so he swaps it for an old horse, and pays five dollars to boot. He hires his horse kept at the tavern, at which place he boards; at the end of the year his bill for horse-keeping has amounted to forty dollars, and his own to seventy-five. He says to himself, "This is not getting along very fast;" so he sells his horse for a barrel of brandy, which finishes his earthly career.

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D., President.
Joan F. Ellison, A. B.
Miss F. Geraldine Battle, Primary Department.
Mrs Eugenia Rutherford, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work per lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $18 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynugget Ridge, Macon County, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynugget, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynugget, Ala., July 15 6m

Emory and Henry College,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

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	$52 50

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For further particulars, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Va.

July 8, 1854. 8t

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

The next term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

FACULTY:

R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Belles Lettres.
O. F. Carey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. H. Ross, A. M., Prof. of Mixed Mathematics.
Thos. P. Hatch, A. B., Professor of Natural Sciences.
Thos. Smith, A. B., Principal of Preparatory Department.

EXPENSES:

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Room rent and servant's hire	2 00
Chemical fee (senior year)	5 00

In the Department of Mathematics, Professor Rice will give instructions in Practical Engineering, without extra charge.

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THOS. P. HATCH,
Secretary of the Faculty.

my20 2m

Education.

A young man who will graduate at Randolph Macon College, Virginia, next June, would like to enter upon the pleasant task of instructing youth, as soon thereafter as possible. He intends making teaching a lifetime business, hence Trustees of Academies would do well to procure his services, as they can be permanently secured by a *first rate salary*. He intends doing his duty in his profession, and will be satisfied with nothing short of good pay for his services. Certificates of character and scholarship will be sent to those desiring to procure a teacher, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Terms and location, including its salubrity and condition of society, must accompany all communications to J. P. B., Randolph, Macon College P. O., Virginia. ap22 2m*

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Is now prepared to offer good accommodations to invalids who may desire to visit Castilian Spring, or place themselves under his care for treatment. This is one of the most desirable retreats for Invalids in the South, located in an elevated healthy region of country, with abundance of fine Freestone water. The mineral water is composed very strongly of Iron, Sulphur, Magnesia and Soda, and contains largely of Carbonic Acid Gas.

The diseases which it has cured are Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Debility, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, and the various functional and organic derangements of the Womb. This water is especially efficacious in Diseases of Females.

Board, per week—$7.

Reference—Ministers of Miss. Conference.

Rev. J. B. Walker, } New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, }

march 4 6m

Pensacola House.

MRS. SIGMO has opened the above-named House, and is prepared to accommodate boarders and transient customers. Every attention will be given to make all comfortable who may favor her with their patronage.

The Pensacola House is situated on Government st., one door above the Florida House, commanding a view of the Bay, and receiving the breeze unobstructed.

Pensacola, Fa., June 24, 1854. tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of seasonable Goods, viz:

PRINTED GOODS, comprising Calicoes of various styles and qualities; Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Berege, &c.

LINEN GOODS—Irish Linens of every grade, Linen Drills, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Brown Linens, Grass Linens, Brown Hollands, Drown and Bleached Duck, Plaotere' Linens, Farmers' Drills, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs, every quality.

SILK GOODS, embracing plain and figured Dr'k Silks, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Satins, Velvets, Florences, Shawls, Ilan Barcolets, Sewings, &c.

WOOLEN and WURSTED GOODS, comprising De Laines, Barages, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Cantou Cloths, &c.

COTTON GOODS, consisting in part of Drown and Bleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, of every quality and width; Cottonades, Canvets, Chambrays, Nan keens, Checks, Stripes, Denims, &c., at extremely low prices by the piece and package only.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
feb18 47 Camp st.

Valuable Land for Sale.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES in the western part of Alabama, fourteen miles from the Bigbee river and eight from the M. & O. Railroad. Most of the land is very rich, with good buildings on each, comprising dwellings, negro cabins; and also a superior horse-power Sawmill. On the east is a good neighborhood, and on the west an extensive range for stock—$00 acres in cultivation, and well watered.

A more desirable place can seldom be found where land is rich.

Terms easy. For further information, apply to

JAS. B. RAMSEY,
June 17, 1854 tf Daleville, Lauderdale co., Miss.

Summerfield Property For Sale.

The Subscriber having determined to remove West, will sell a bargain, in two Family Residences, in Summerfield, convenient to the College buildings. The residences are large and commodious—one with ten rooms and the other with seven rooms—neatly finished, with all necessary Out-Buildings, Gardens, Lots &c.

Summerfield is a healthy location, eight and a half miles north of Selma, Ala., with Male and Female College, which have been in successful operation about twelve years; and any person wishing to educate their children, free from disease and immoral influences, will do well to select this place. Persons desirous of such a location would do well to examine my property.

Terms, cash, or on time to suit purchasers.

ap8dm P. R. McCRARY.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

☞ The claims of this new discovery are:

1. Its efficacy as an anticeptic, fortifying the System, and giving a healthy action to the Body and vivacity to the Mind, acting on the Blood, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin.

2. It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Chronic Head-ache, Vertigo, and is offered to the public as a remedy for Chills and Fevers. (see certificates Nos 3 and 4.) and as a preventive to Yellow, Bilious and Congestive Fevers, when used as an anticaptic (see certificate No. 5.) using it freely, keeping a lively action on the Bowels during the epidemic seasons.

The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimented with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others names whose are familiar to the community, for the benefit of those who have not made its acquaintance; and being assured that the TEXAS TONIC only has to be known to be appreciated, he therefore submits the following testimonials:

THO. K. PRICE, 59 Camp street.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan's
ADVERTISEMENT.
AUBURN AND BUFFALO, N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A very interesting Book coming! Will be published immediately.

DANIEL BOONE AND THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY.

By Wm. H. Bogart, Esq.,

In one elegant 12mo. volume, 390 pp., fully and richly illustrated.

"Interwoven with the History of the entrance to the Great West into the family of civilized nations, is the career of DANIEL BOONE. It has been the object of the compiler of this volume, to present the narrative of that career in fidelity, and in such light as would rescue the memory of this great man from the common judgment passed upon him,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 25. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854. WHOLE NO. 182.

THE TWO WESLEYS;* OR, THE TWO WELLINGTONS.

BY ISAAC H. SULIAN.

One, of the iron frame, and heart of steel—
The Destroying Angel's peerless Minister—
Bruited o'er earth by Fame's loud trumpet-peal,
Strode proudly to the gory hights of War;
The other, with a will as firm, as bold
A spirit, and a heart of living flame,
To gather Christ's lost sheep into his fold,
To save and bless his erring species, came.
The one prevailed o'er Europe's Conqueror—
The other triumphed over Sin and Death;
Which was the Hero? Who's the nobler aim?
Which did the richer legacy bequeath?
Eternity alone can fully tell,
When the dread Judge shall part the heirs of Heaven and Hell!

*It is something peculiar in the hand of Providence, that the John and Charles Wesley family had the offer of a large estate, but declining the temptation of riches, declined accepting it. The offer was then made to another Wesley, or Wellesley family, of which Arthur was the youngest son, and was accepted. It was this property and title, inherited by the older brother, which brought Arthur into public employment so very young. I have never doubted that the talents of John Wesley were equal to those of Arthur Wellesley, though exercised in a different occupation. But what a change, and what a mission in the world, if John Wesley had wed the rich Duke, in a formal, political religion, without a sermon, or a book, or any religious act of his, in the world!

[Advocate of Peace.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We propose in the present article to point out some of the most prominent objections to the license law of Alabama.

As this law is known to all our readers, it is needless to waste time with quotations from the statute book. Suffice it to say, that the law requires the retailer of ardent spirits to pay for county license; and if he should establish himself in a town or city, he must pay a corporation tax, in some cases as high as five hundred dollars, according to the wishes of the town or city authorities.

Now there is no other article of trade that is taxed so high as ardent spirits. Dealers in every other species of merchandize pay only a small per centage on the amount of their sales. Why this distinction? If the law taxes dealers in ardent spirits to defray governmental expenses only, why is not every species of merchandise taxed at the same uniform rate? Now the truth is this: our Solons, in making good and wholesome laws for the people, took into consideration the fact, that these dealers in the "good creature" are engaged in a business that is productive of much mischief; a business that causes more than two-thirds of the murders, thefts and robberies that crowd the criminal dockets of our courts. Hence they very sagely concluded that inasmuch as these naughty fellows do so much evil, they must pay for the privilege.

Splendid logic this! Verily, this smacks considerably of Popery. Something akin to the sale of the Pope's indulgences. Why did not our sage law-makers manufacture indulgences by the wholesale, so that whoever wishes may commit murder, theft and adultery with impunity, by buying an indulgence?

If Government sells the liquor dealer the privilege of engaging in a business that is productive of every kind and degree of crimes conceivable, merely for the purpose of defraying governmental expenses, may she not with equal good reason sell indulgences to whoever wishes to perpetrate these crimes, for the same purpose?

If our legislators intended the high rate of taxation imposed on the liquor traffic as an equivalent for the evils of the trade, it was certainly bad financiering. The traffic costs the people a great deal more than it pays them, beside the incalculable amount of moral evil that it produces. We argue, if the liquor traffic be a necessary and good thing, that it is wrong to impose unequal restrictions upon it. On the other hand, if it is productive of evil only, without any mixture of good to any one, it is wrong to legalize it. If it is sinful and pernicious, money cannot expiate the sins growing out of it. Right and wrong are fixed principles, and cannot be varied according to circumstances.

What would the enlightened people of Alabama think of a legislator who would introduce a bill for the sale of indulgences, legalizing every species of crime, and affixing a scale of prices for which indulgences for every particular sin might be bought, graduating the price according to the enormity of the crime? Would sensible men think that murder and high-way robbery were right because the offenders had bought and paid for the privilege? Certainly not.

The license law of Alabama, when viewed in all its bearings, will be found to involve the same principle. Then why should it be tolerated? This law renders the appeals of the humane to dealers, powerless and inefficient. They entrench themselves behind the law, and tell it out boldly that they have bought the privilege of making paupers, filling jail-houses, hospitals and penitentiaries, and government must therefore foot the bill of expenses growing out of their trade.

From the foregoing it is clear that the framers of the license law imposed a higher rate of taxation upon the traffic of ardent spirits, on account of the evils that attend it; and it is equally as plain, that they are guilty of the inconsistency of asserting that the traffic is wrong, and at the same time making it legally right. Now if it is wrong, we wish to know if it can be made right; and if it is right, why subject it to disabilities?

This law involves inconsistencies, which, we opine, can not be reconciled with common sense and common justice. It is a standing reproach to any State to have such nonsense and glaring inconsistency recorded on the statute book. The people should rise in their might and crush it. We say, repeal the law and let the traffic stand on its merits, or do what is preferable, prohibit it altogether except for medicinal purposes.

We hope, for the honor of Alabama, our native State, that that odious law will be repealed. But we expect political demagogues to talk patriotically of constitutional restrictions, free trade, etc. There are always, in innovations upon old customs, however odious such customs may be, "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," that are ready to cry out, "great is Diana of the Ephesians." Hence, we say, we look for the doctrine of prohibition to be opposed. Aspirants for office will think to curry favor with the ignorant rabble by zealously defending the license law. The doctrine of prohibition will be denounced as despotic and wicked, and the good people will be warned to guard against its encroachments; and for such superlative humbuggery as this, the demagogue will be rewarded by shouts of applause, and cries of long live the liquor traffic.

But our hopes of success are based upon the power of truth. Truth is mighty, and must prevail. If right views and a proper spirit are inculcated and maintained by the friends of Temperance, their cause will certainly succeed.

To contribute in some degree to the desirable result, is the aim of the writer of the foregoing. If his humble effort should be rewarded proportionate to his desire, he shall feel himself amply compensated.

D. G. W. ELLIS.

Helicon, Ala., July 6, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

George Albert, only son of Emlick and Mary Sterling, aged six years and three months, was drowned at half past six o'clock, in Bogue Falayah, near Covington, La., on the evening of the 19th of June.

The writer of this humble tribute to his memory, was eye-witness of the heart-rending scene; and while memory lasts, the horrors of it will never be forgotten. Mrs. Sterling, her three children and myself were in the river bathing. I took her little daughter in my arms and waded out into tolerably deep water, when Mrs. S. insisted on my sending her by her elder sister near shore. Our attention was directed to the little girls, when poor little George got into a rapid current which bore him immediately into a large deep eddy, in the edge of which we first observed him; we both rushed toward him in the vain effort to save him. When within three feet of him I lost bottom myself and sunk. When I arose, Mrs. S., with a supernatural presence of mind, extended her hand, which I could barely reach, and rescued me from a watery grave, remarking at the time, "Madam, remember you are the mother of six children; *that is only my boy:* come out, in the name of God, come out!"

Such an instance of unselfish consideration and presence of mind, has never been expressed. Reader, if it is in the power of your imagination, picture the scene. Her two little daughters on the shore screaming, "come out, dear Ma, you'll be drowned," and just before her, but, alas! out of her reach, her darling boy, rising and sinking, and no one near to save. The first and second time he rose, with one hand he would throw his long silken hair out of his eyes, and extend the other to his frantic mother for assistance. After I had given up all hope of saving him myself, my first thought was to run through the woods toward town, which was distant near a quarter of a mile, and by my screams call the assistance of the citizens; one of which arrived on the bank of the river just in time to save the mother: but poor little George Albert had gone down to rise no more. His body remained under water three-quarters of an hour, and was found about ten feet from where he first sunk.

Behold that mother on the bank of the river with her lifeless boy in her lap!—he who with active limbs skipped along the road with so much sprightliness as he rode his stick-horse to the river, was now carried home cold, lifeless, and followed by a horror-stricken procession. His father was at a distance in the country when the accident happened; we dispatched a messenger for him immediately, and he arrived the next evening, just as they were about to screw up the coffin. Here, too, was another distressing scene. He dismounted from his horse, imprinted the farewell kiss of a father's love upon the marble brow of his darling boy, then joined the solemn procession to the grave.

I had the pleasure of knowing little George from early infancy, and marked with interest the progressive expansion of his mind. From the time he could lisp, he evinced a disposition of extraordinary piety. At the age of three years he visited with his mother a pious neighbor, where for the first time in his life he heard a blessing asked at the table. When he returned home, he gave her no rest until she learned him a little grace to say at his meals; and from that day until that of his death, he never ate without putting his little hands together, closing his eyes, and in a solemn tone of voice, saying, "We thank thee, kind Heavenly Father, for granting us this comfortable meal, and health to eat it. Glory and honor to thy holy name; Amen." It was also his habitual custom to say his prayers at night, repeat the Lord's prayer and the Creed. He was never too sleepy or too much engaged to neglect this duty. He loved to go to Church and Sabbath School, and was distinguished for good behavior at both. He reproved sin wherever he saw it, particularly in the words or actions of any member of the family, chiding them with the gentle rebuke, that "the blessed Lord would be angry with them."

I have delineated his character thus minutely that it may prove a benefit to all children (particularly those of the Sabbath School) who may read it.

Bereaved parents, dry up your tears, and prepare to meet your boy. Endeavor not to think of his little form that now moulders in the grave, but look up and view his happy and beautified spirit, enjoying the companionship of Angels in Paradise. M.

STORIES OF THE HUGUENOTS.

At first the rigorous decrees of the Revocation were principally enforced against the ministers of religion. They were all required to leave Paris at forty-eight hours' notice, under severe penalties for disobedience. Some of the most distinguished among them were ignominously forced to leave the country; but the expulsion of these ministers was followed by the emigration of the more faithful among their people. In Languedoc this was especially the case; whole congregations followed their pastors; and France was rapidly being drained of the more thoughtful of the Huguenots (who, as a people, had distinguished themselves in manufactures and commerce,) when the King's minister took the alarm and prohibited emigration under pain of imprisonment for life, including abandonment to the tender mercies of the priests. Here again I may relate an anecdote told me by my friend: A husband and wife attempted to escape separately from some town in Britany; the wife succeeded, and reached England, where she anxiously awaited her husband. The husband was arrested in the attempt and imprisoned. The priest alone was allowed to visit him; and, after vainly using arguments to endeavor to persuade him to renounce his obnoxious religion, the priest with cruel zeal had recourse to physical torture. There was a room in the prison with an iron floor, and no seat or means of support or rest; into this room the poor Huguenot was introduced. The iron flooring was gradually heated (one remembers the gouty gentleman whose cure was effected by a similar process in the "Sandford and Merton;" but there the heat was not carried up to torture, as it was in the Huguenot's case;) still the brave man was faithful. The process was repeated: all in vain. The flesh on the soles of his feet was burnt off, and he was a cripple for life; but, cripple or sound, dead or alive, a Huguenot he remained. And by and by they grew weary of their useless cruelty, and the man was allowed to hobble about on crutches. How it was that he obtained his liberty at last, my informant could not tell. He only knew, that after years of imprisonment and torture, a poor gray cripple was seen wandering about the streets of London, making vain inquiries for his wife in his broken English, as little understood by most as the Moorish maiden's cry for "Gilbert, Gilbert." Some one at last directed him to a coffee-house near Soho Square, kept by an emigrant, who thrived upon the art, even then national, of making good coffee. It was the resort of the Huguenots, many of whom by this time had turned their intelligence to good account in busy, commercial England.

To this coffee-house the poor cripple hied himself; but no one knew his wife: she might be alive or she might be dead; it seemed as if her name had vanished from the earth. In the corner sat a peddler listening to every thing, but saying nothing. He had come to London to lay in a stock of wares for his rounds. Now the three harbors of the French emigrants were Norwich, where they established the manufacture of Norwich crape; Spitalfield in London, where they embark in the silk trade; and Canterbury, where a colony of them carried on one or two delicate employments, such as jewelry, wax bleaching, etc. The peddler took Canterbury in his way, and caught among the French residents for a woman who might correspond to the missing wife. She was there earning her livelihood as a milliner, believing her husband to be either a galley-slave or dead long since, in some of the terrible prisons. But on hearing the peddler's tale, she set off at once to London, and found her poor crippled husband, who lived many years afterward in Canterbury, supported by his wife's exertions.

Another Huguenot couple determined to emigrate. They could disguise themselves—but their baby? If they were seen passing through the gates of the town in which they lived with a child, they would instantly be arrested, suspected Huguenots as they were. Their expedient was to, wrap the baby into a formless bundle; to one end of which was attached a string; and then, taking advantage of the deep gutter which runs in the center of so many old streets in French towns, they placed the baby in this hollow, close to one of the gates after dusk. The gendarme came out to open the gate to them. They were known to have an infant child, which no Huguenot mother would willingly leave behind to be brought up by Papists. So the sentinel concluded that they were not going to emigrate, at least this time; and looking the great town gates behind them, he reentered his little guard-room. "Now, quick! quick! the string under the gate! Catch it with your hook-stick. There in the shadow. There! Thank God! the baby is safe—it has not cried! Pray God the sleeping draught be not too strong." It was not too strong: father, mother and baby escaped to England, and their descendants may be reading this very paper.

TWO CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.—That there are two classes of Christians, is a well known fact; the larger lives chiefly by emotion, whilst the smaller lives chiefly by faith. The former resembles the ships which are moved by the outward impulses of winds operating upon sails; but they are often at a dead calm, often out of their course, and sometimes driven back; and it is only when the winds are fair and powerful, that they move onward with rapidity to their desired harbor. Thus these professors of religion are driven to and fro by alluring circumstances operating upon their passions, and not having a firm principle within; they are only the so-called fair-weather Christians.

Now the latter resemble the magnificent steamers, which are moved by an interior and permanent principle within, crossing the Atlantic in a straight onward course, bidding defiance to all ordinary obstacles, passing through the windy storms as well as the calms, which only serve to sweep off their dust and make them shine brighter in the clear sunlight. Thus true Christians have a permanent principle of faith within, which works constantly for good by love, and will not be influenced by the glittering and alluring ties which the world will set around their pathway to ensnare them; but they move straight onward in their heavenward course, until they arrive at their heavenly harbor; but to which the former will never come unless they change their principle within, and become steady and firm in their heavenly race unto the end. Judge ye which ye had rather choose. [Luth. Obs.

THE PULPIT—ITS AIMS AND TOPICS.

The subjects of the pulpit have never been varied from the day when the Holy Spirit visibly descended on the first advocates of the Gospel in tongues of fire. They are in no danger of being exhausted by frequency, or changed with the vicissitudes of mortal fortune. They have immediate relation to that eternity, the idea of which is the living soul of all poetry and art. It is the province of the preachers of Christianity to develop the connection between this world and the next; to watch over the beginning of a course which will endure for ever, and to trace the broad shadows cast from imperishable realities on the shifting scenery of earth. This sublunary sphere does not seem to them as trifling or mean, in proportion as they extend their views onward, but assumes a new grandeur and sanctity as the vestibule of a statelier and an eternal region. The mysteries of our being, life and death, both in their strange essences and in their sublimer relation, are topics of their ministry.

There is nothing affecting in the human conditions, nothing majestic in the affections, nothing touching in the instability of human dignities, the fragility of loveliness, or the heroism of self-sacrifice, which is not a theme suited to their high purposes. It is theirs to dwell on the eldest history of the world; on the beautiful simplicity of the patriarchal age; on the stern and awful religion and marvelous story of the Hebrews; on the glorious visions of the prophets and their fulfillment; on the character, miracles and death of the Saviour; on all the wonders and all the beauty of the Scriptures. It is theirs to trace the spirit of the boundless and the eternal, faintly breathing in every part of the mystic circle of superstition, unquenched even amid the most barbarous rites of savage tribes, and all the cold and beautiful shapes of Grecian mold. The inward soul of every religious system, the philosophical spirit of all history, deep secrets of the human heart, when grandest or most wayward, are theirs to search and to develop. Even those speculations which do not immediately affect man's conduct and his hopes, are theirs, with all their high casuistry; for in these, at least, they discern the heatings of the soul against the bars of its earthly tabernacle, which prove the immortality of its essence, and its destiny to move in freedom through the vast ethereal circle to which it thus vainly aspires. In all the intensities of feelings, and all the realities of imagination, they may find fitting materials for their passionate expostulations with their fellow men to turn their hearts to those objects which will endure for ever.

[Talfourd.

LAME AND LAZY—A FABLE.—Two beggars, Lame and Lazy, were in want of bread. One leaned on his crutch, the other reclined on his couch.

Lame called on Charity and humbly asked for a cracker. Instead of a cracker he received a loaf.

Lazy, seeing the gift of Charity, exclaimed, "What, ask for a cracker, and receive a loaf? Well, I will ask for a loaf."

Lazy now applied to Charity, and called for a loaf of bread.

"Your demanding a loaf," said Charity, "proves you a loafer. You are of that class and character who ask and receive not; you ask amiss."

Lazy, who always found fault, and had rather whine than work, complained of ill treatment, and even accused Charity of a breach of an exceeding great and precious promise, "Ask, and you shall receive."

Charity pointed him to a painting in her room, which presented to his vision three personages, Faith, Hope, and Charity. Charity appeared larger and fairer than her sisters. He noticed that her right hand held a pot of honey, which fed a bee disabled, having lost its wings. Her left hand was armed with a whip to keep off the drones.

"Don't understand it," said Lazy.

Charity replied, "It means, that Charity feeds the lame and flogs the lazy."

Lazy turned to go.

"Stop," said Charity, "instead of coin I will give you counsel. Do not go and live on your poor mother, for I will send you to a rich *aunt*."

"Rich aunt?" echoed Lazy. "Where shall I find her?"

"You will find her in Proverbs, 6th chapter and sixth verse."

Moral.—Instead of waiting and wishing for an UNCLE *to die*, go and see how a rich ANT *lives*.

The dinner table is a good place to study character and good breeding. You can tell the man that has been elevated from daily toil to opulence by his arrogance, ostentation and the authoritative manner in which he orders the servants, while the man that was "born to it," and has been reared in wealth and luxuriance, is content to take things as they come.

Slavery, it is stated, already prevails to some extent in the territory of Nebraska, having been legitimatized by Indian custom and a decision of a Missouri Court.

The Pain of Dying not the Climax of Pain.

There is no foundation for the idea that the pain of dying is the climax to the pain of disease; for, unless the stage of the agony is crossed at a stride, disease stupefies when it is about to kill. If the anguish of the sickness has been extreme, so striking from the contrast is the ease that supervenes, that, without even the temporary revival which distinguishes the lightening before death, "kind nature's signal for retreat," is believed to be the signal of the retreat of the disease. Pushkin, the Russian poet, suffered agony from a wound received in a duel. His wife, deceived by the deep tranquility which succeeded, left the room with a countenance beaming with joy, and exclaimed to the physician, "You see he is to live; he will not die." "But at this moment," says the narrative, "the last process of vitality had already begun." Where the symptoms are those of recovery, there is in truth more pain to be endured than when the issue is death, for sickness does not relinquish its hold in relaxing its grasp. In the violence which produces speedy insensibility, the whole of the downward course is easy compared to the subsequent ascent. When Montaigne was stunned, he passed, as we have seen, from stupor to a dreamy Elysium. But when returning life had thawed the numbness engendered by the blow, then it was that the pains got hold of him which imagination pictures as incident to death. Cowper, on reviving after his attempt to hang himself, thought he was in hell; and those who are taken senseless from the water, and afterwards recovered, re-echo the sentiment, though they may vary the phrase. This is what we should, upon reflection, except. The body is quickly deadened, and slowly restored; and from the moment corporal sensitiveness returns, the throes of the still disordered functions are so many efforts of pain. In so far as it is a question of bodily suffering, death is the lesser evil of the two.

Of the trial to be undergone before the dying sets in, every body, from personal experience or observation of disease, has formed a general idea. Duration is an element as important as intensity, and slow declines, which are not accompanied by any considerable suffering, put patience and fortitude to a severe test. "My friends," said the Fontenelle, a short time before he died, "I have no pain, only a little difficulty in keeping up life."

When Cavendish, the great chemist, perceived that his end drew near, he ordered his attendant to retire, and not to return till a certain hour. The servant came back to find his master dead. He had chosen to breathe out his soul in solitude and silence, and would not be distracted by the presence of man, since vain was help. Every body desires to smooth the bed of death; but unreflecting feeling, worse than the want of it in the result, turns it often to a bed of thorns.

It is not always that sickness merges into the agony. The strained thread may break at last with a sudden snap. This is by no means rare in consumption. Burke's son, upon whom his father has conferred something of his own celebrity, heard his parents sobbing in another room at the prospect of an event they knew to be inevitable. He rose from his bed, joined his illustrious father, and endeavored to engage him in a cheerful conversation. Burke continued silent choked with grief. His son again made an effort to console him. "I am under no terror," he said; "I feel myself better and in spirits, and yet my heart flutters, I know not why. Pray, talk to me, sir! talk of religion, talk of morality; talk, if you will, of indifferent subjects." Here a noise attracted his notice, and he exclaimed, "Does it rain?—No; it is rustling of the wind through the trees." The whistling of the wind, and the waving of the trees, brought Milton's majestic lines to his mind, and he repeated them with uncommon grace and effect:

His praise, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,
Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines;
With every plant, in sign of worship, wave.

A second time he took up the sublime and melodious strain, and, accompanying the action to the word, waved his own hand in token of worship, and sunk into the arms of his father—a corpse. Not a sensation told him that in an instant he would stand in the presence of the Creator to whom his body was bent in homage, and whose praises still resounded from his lips. But commonly the bend of death is felt for one brief moment before the work is done. Yet a parting word, or an expression of prayer, in which the face and voice retain their composure, show that there is nothing painful in the warning. It was in this way that Boileau expired from the effects of a dropsy. A friend entered the room where he was sitting; and the poet, in one and the same breath, bid him hail and farewell. "Good day and adieu," said he; "it will be a very long adieu," and instantly died.

In sudden death which is not preceded by sickness, the course of events is much the same. Some expire in the performance of the ordinary actions of life; some with a half-completed sentence on their lips; some in the midst of a quiet sleep. Many die without a sound, many with a single sigh, many with merely a struggle and a groan. In other instances there are two or three minutes of contest and distress, and in proportion as the termination is distant from the commencement of the attack, there will be room for the ordinary pangs of disease. But, upon the whole, there can be no death less awful than the death which comes in the midst of life, if it were not for the shock it gives the survivors, and the probability with most that it will find them unprepared. When there are only a few beats of the pulse, and a few heavings of the bosom between health and the grave, it can signify little whether they are the throbbings of pain, or the thrills of joy, or the mechanical movements of an unconscious frame.

FANNY FERN is a real woman, and writes as one. We like Fanny for that. It is refreshing in these days of the "strong-minded." Could any body but a real dear woman write the following? Read and say:

The Invalid Wife.

"Every wife needs a good stock of love to begin with."

Don't she? You are upon a sick bed; a little feeble thing lies on your arm, that you might crush with one hand. You take those little velvet fingers in yours, close your eyes, and turn your head languidly to the pillow. Little brothers and sisters—Carry and Henry, and Fanny and Frank, and Willie and Mary and Kitty and ——, creep—come tiptoeing into the room,—half a score—come tiptoeing into the room, "to see the new baby." It is quite an old story to "nurse," who sits like an automaton, while they give vent to their enthusiastic admiration of its wee toes and fingers, and make profound inquiries, which nobody thinks best to hear. You look on with a languid smile and they pass out, asking, "why they can't stay with dear mamma, and why they mustn't play puss in the corner," as usual. You wonder if our little croupy boy tied his tippet on when he went to school, and whether Betty will see that your husband's flannel is aired, and if Peggy has cleaned the silver and washed off the front door steps, and what your blessed husband is about, that he don't come home to dinner.

There sits old nurse, keeping up that dreadful treadmill trotting "to quiet the baby," till you could fly through the key-hole in desperation. The odor of dinner begins to creep up the stairs. You wonder if your husband's pudding will be made right, and if Betty will remember to put wine in the sauce, as he likes it; and you hear a thumping on the stairs and a child's suppressed scream; and nurse snatches the baby up, in a flannel to the tip of its nose, dumps it down on the easy chair, and tells you to leave the family to her and go to sleep. By-and-by she comes in, after staying long enough to get a refreshing cup of coffee, and walks up to the bed-side with a bowl of gruel, tasting it, and putting the spoon into the bowl. In the first place, you hate gruel; in the next, you couldn't eat it if she held a pistol to your head, after that spoon had been in her mouth; so you meekly suggest that it be set on the table to cool, hoping, by some providential interposition, it may get tipped over. Well, she moves round your room with a pair of creaking shoes, and a bran new gingham gown, that rattles like a paper window curtain at every step, and smoothes her hair with your nice little brush, and opens a drawer by mistake (?) "thinking it was the baby's drawer." Then you hear little nails scratching on the door, and Charley whispers through the key-hole, "Mamma, Charley's tired; please let Charley come in."

Nurse scowls, and says no; but you intercede, poor Charley, he's only a baby himself. Well, he leans his head against the pillow, and looks suspiciously at that little moving bundle of flannel in the nurse's lap. It's clear he had a hard time of it, with tears and molasses! The little shining curls that you have so often rolled over your finger, are a tangled mass; and you long to take him and make him comfortable, and coaxe him a little, and then baby cries again and you turn your head to the pillow with a smothered sigh. Nurse hears it, and Charley is taken struggling from the room. You take your watch from under the pillow to see if husband won't be home soon, and then look at nurse, who takes a pinch of snuff over your gruel, and sits down nodding drowsily, with the baby in an alarming proximity to the fire. Now you hear a dear step on the stairs. It's your Charley! How bright he looks! and what nice fresh air he brings with him out of doors.

He parts the bed curtains and looks in, and pats you on the cheek. You just want to lay your head on his shoulder, and have such a splendid cry! But there sits that old Gorgon of a nurse, she don't believe in husbands, she don't! You make Charley a free mason sign to send her down stairs for something. He says, right out loud, man are stupid! "What did you say, dear?" Of course, you protest you didn't say a word—never thought of such a thing! and coddle your head down to your tumbled pillows, and cry because you are weak and weary, and full of care for your family, and don't want to see any body but "Charley!" Nurse says, "she will have you sick," and tells your husband, "he'd better go down and let you go to sleep." Off he goes, wondering what on earth ails you to cry! wishing he had nothing to do but lie still and be waited upon!

After dinner he comes to bid you good-by before he goes to his office, whistles, "Nelly Bly," loud enough to wake up the baby, whom he calls a comical little concern, and then puts his dear, thoughtless head down to the pillow, at a signal from you, to hear what you have to say. Well, there's no help for it, you cry again, and only say again, "Dear Charley!" and he laughs and settles his dickey, and says you are a "nervous little puss," gives you a kiss, lights his cigar at the fire, half strangles the new baby with the first whiff, and takes your heart off with him down the street!

And you lie there and eat that gruel! and pick the fuz off the blankets, and make faces at the nurse, under the sheet, and wish Eve had never eat the apple—(Genesis iii. 16—or that you were "Able to Cain" her for doing it!

A Storm on the St. Bernard.

More and more sombre grew the scene as I climbed the rugged steep; the heavy clouds sunk lower and lower, the wind howled dismally as it swept down from the heights, the rain seemed to have made up its mind for a settled pour, and lightning flashed, and thunder bellowed with a vividness and power that might well be deemed the shrieking of the spirit of the mountains against the daring intruder. The clouds were so near my head that I feared to keep my umbrella up; and sheltering myself under some overhanging crags, I watched the sounding war. I was viewing Nature in a new aspect—in the very workshop and head-quarters of storms. What a ghastly glare lit up the driving and hissing mists of rain, as the red lightning shot from the murky clouds, accompanied rather than followed, by stunning thunder-peals that echoed angrily through the darkened air! It was a tremendous spectacle; one that you gaze on with wondering awe, and will never forget! At the same time, it affords an instance of the sudden changes to which the higher regions of the earth are subject, and, hence the risk to the inexperienced when traversing such altitudes. Herein, more than in the wildness and dreariness of the way, consists the chief danger.

The clouds rolled slowly away, and in about twenty minutes, the storm having moderated to a fitful shower, I again toiled upwards. The walking had become more irksome than before, stone and snow being alike slippery from the rain; and when foothold fails at almost every step, the fatigue of climbing an ascent is painfully increased.

By-and-by, I came to an unbroken field of snow, covering what, in ordinary seasons, is a green Summer pasture, but this year deep and solid, there not having been warmth enough to melt it. Here I fell in with two workmen, bound also for the *hospice*; one of them complained of a pain in his knee, and they were evidently much fatigued, for they could not keep up with me, and in the next bend of the track I lost sight of them. Here the path began to rise again; and so frequent and exhausting were my slips, that I was compelled to stop every thirty paces to recover breath.

On looking around during these halts, the prospect was by no means cheering—nothing but mist, snow and a murky scowl—and though they were not visible, there was a feeling that savage brights, the strongholds of tempests, rose towering on either hand. Now it began to rain again; the wind howled and shrieked more dismally than before; the clouds swooped, and so deepened the leaden gloom, that night seemed to have come. I looked out my watch, it was half-past four; so there was yet some hours to sunset. Still the difficulty of facing the wind and rain made me doubtful of getting to the summit of the pass, and I was beginning to discuss the possibilities of a return to the Dantine, when another turn showed me the *hospice*. Though still far off, the sight reanimated me; and, in the hope of reaching the friendly shelter, I again trudged onwards. Another quarter-hour brought me at the foot of the steepest slope of all, where convent was no longer in view, and from which the mule-tracks diverged a considerable distance to the left, while a single trail of footsteps led directly upwards.

I preferred to follow these as the shortest route, though I had to use my hands as well as my feet to secure my foothold. In this way I had mounted about one-third of the height, when another storm burst, compared with which the first was a zephyr. The rain fell in sports and streams, dashing like a shallow river down the snow, hissing as it went, intermingled with rattling hail that beat mercilessly upon me, for keeping my umbrella up was out of the question. Now the lightning flashed again, and the thunder roared; and so deadly chill were the screaming blasts, that I was speedily benumbed as well as drenched, and, for the first time in my life, knew what it was to be cold to the bones. Every time I went forward to dig my hands into the snow, the rain ran down my back, till I shuddered at its freezing temperature. The chances seemed growing desperate, when I espied some rocks on the left and made towards them for the sake of a firmer footing for a few minutes. No sooner had I reached them than a strange giddiness seized me, and I fell down in a half unconscious state, and lay for a time, till the pelting of the storm roused me again, to hear the thunder roaring at my ears, rolling round and round, and even under me. I could not help looking up; the clouds lay close upon the rocks, leaving no room for the lightning to dart downwards, and it seemed to me that a lurid fire flashed through them, from time to time, in a horizontal direction, and tore them asunder as it passed. Would there be no danger in standing upright? Whether or no, if I did not make the attempt to go, the increasing cold would soon incapacitate me altogether. I rose to my feet and crawled a little higher on the rock, but the giddiness again seized me, and there came over me a sense of sullen pleasure at the pelting of the rain, an indifference as to the result. Minutes are longer under such circumstances, and three or four minutes may have passed, when almost involuntarily I started up, looked round and shouted. No answer came but mocking echoes; the shout had disheartened me; it seemed a confession of weakness. However, I saw dimly through the blinding scud a large black cross on the top of a crag; if that could be reached, there would be a hope of seeing the convent; so, mustering all my strength, I succeeded in climbing to it, and putting my arm around it, I wiped my eyes for a fresh survey. Heaven be praised! there is the convent! and nearer than I thought. Between me and it lay an untrodden bank of snow in the hollow of the rock. It was deep, and might be treacherous; but I had become desperate, and rushed across it, laughing and shouting under some wild, uncontrollable impulse, to the open door of the hospitable building. I sprang up the steps, and in another moment was in the long passage which runs from one end of the edifice to the other, and in safety. "If ever a thanksgiving was spoken from the heart, it was there and then by me."

Effects of a Snake-Bite.

One of the most remarkable recoveries from the effects of a snake-bite is related of Dr. Tschudi, a traveler, who has written an agreeable work on Chili and Peru. On one occasion he lived for about five months at Pampayaco, in Peru, solely occupied with the increase of his collections, in which he was very successful. Christmas was at hand, and some preparations were made, as well as the circumstances in that lonely place would permit, to keep the festival, even though alone. But fortune had otherwise determined; for, going out on the evening of the 23d of December, to cut down a tree that was in blossom, he suddenly felt a pain in his instep, like that caused by a drop of burning sealing-wax; and, looking around, saw a very large serpent close to him, coiled up, with his head erect, seeming rather to be satisfied with what it had done than to be meditating a second attack. From a sudden impulse he attempted to kill the serpent, which he at length succeeded in doing; and then, recollecting his own danger, hastened to the house, which was about five hundred paces distant. But his foot had swollen considerably before he reached it. Happily, a Creole inhabitant of Pampayaco, who was at hand, proceeded to the operation—though the Indians, who were called in, after looking at the snake, declared the wound to be mortal, with the composure that is usual to them, and, probably, originates in their being accustomed to a nature which daily threatens visible or supposed dangers.

A blue spot, an inch broad, and two black points, resembling the puncture of a needle, quite cold, and almost without feeling, showed where the bite had been inflicted. There being no instrument, the skin was pierced with a packing-needle, and cut away in a circle to the muscles; but the knife employed was so unlike that of a surgeon's that, it gave considerable pain. Black blood flowed copiously from it; for a large vein had, perhaps fortunately, been divided. The most painful part of the operation was the application of a piece of gold coin, heated red hot; because, according to the superstitious notions of the Peruvians, silver or iron does harm. Meanwhile the general pain increased so much, such frequent fainting fits ensued, that it was so probable that death would follow that no time was to be lost. Our traveler wrote a few lines with a lead pencil, to bid adieu to his friends in Lima and in his distant home. He urged those around him to forward his collections and papers according to his directions, and promised them that they should have the rest of his effects. Having thus arranged his wordly affairs, and reached—perhaps for the last time—his wretched bed, all around seemed involved in night, and as he became insensible the pain diminished.

Long after midnight he recovered from his lethargy, and the vigor of youth obtained the victory; for a burning fever, a profuse perspiration, and a peculiar and severe shooting pain in the wounded limb, were indications of safety. But a storm howled in the forest, which an ill secured place in the leaf-thatch could not resist, and large drops fell upon the sufferer. With much difficulty he succeeded in moving his burning head out of the way, but his body was so swelled that it was almost impossible to move. No friendly hand was near to present a cooling beverage or to prevent the rain from entering. The Indian who had been left by the others to watch, convinced that death had taken place, and seized with superstitious fear, had long before fled to his companions. It was not till morning that curiosity attracted some persons who relieved him from his painful situation. The succeeding day passed in agony, for a large wound had been formed, and some indications of the poison long remained.

"A fortnight elapsed," says the Doctor, "before I was able, with the assistance of an Indian, to quit my bed, and stretched on the skin of an ounce, before the door of my hut, again to enjoy the pure air and more cheerful prospect. It was a lovely, mild morning; several trees of the most beautiful kind had blossomed during my imprisonment, and now looked invitingly from the neighboring wood. The gay butterflies sported familiarly around, and the voices of the birds sounded cheerfully from the trees. As if desirous to reconcile its faithful disciple, and make him forget what he had suffered, nature appeared in its most winning dress."

A PRACTICAL PREACHER.—A preacher, who came the other day to officiate at a village in Lincolnshire, had been led to believe by his brethren that the inhabitants were very stingy towards their spiritual providers. Accordingly at the conclusion of the service, he thus addressed the congregation: "My brethren, I have been given to understand that there is a very current notion entertained by many in this village, that the local preacher, or prayer leader, whose appointment may be fixed in this village, is in his nature something entirely spiritual, or, in other words, an *angel*. Now I am determined to give you to understand that such a notion is all moonshine, and that we are really men of the same flesh and blood with yourselves, and like yourselves, subject to all the ills that flesh is heir to, and that you may see how entirely wrong you have been in entertaining such a notion, I will show you what I have in my hands, and what I shall do with it." Here the preacher produced a large piece of bread and meat, and began to eat. For the courageous hint, we have no doubt he will receive the thanks and prayers of his brethren. [London Inquirer.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with previous notice, we learn from the Dispatch, about thirty Richmond ladies assembled at Metropolitan Hall Wednesday evening, for the formation of an association to raise money to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon, to be held by the Governor of Virginia and his successors.

Mrs. Dr. Cabell was unanimously chosen to preside.

By request, Right Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina, who was present, opened the meeting with prayer.

After the adoption of a Constitution for the government of the Association, the following permanent officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Julia M. Cabell.

Vice Presidents, Mrs. E. Sims, Mrs. Pollett, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Wirt Robinson and Mrs. Pegram.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wm. F. Ritchie.

Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. H. Gilmer.

Treasurer, Mr. Wm. H. Macfarland.

Gov. Johnson, Bishop Atkinson, and Thos. H. Ellis and Robt. A. Mayo, Esqs., who were present addressed the Association.

Thirty ladies then signed the Constitution.

[Daily (Petersburg, Va.) Express.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

Rev. J. K. Armstrong does a favor to those who have daughters to be educated, by giving notice of the location, facilities and terms of the institution under his charge. See advertisement.

Wesleyan Female Institute.—We received, says the *Brandon Whig*, a circular from the committee appointed by the Mississippi Conference, for the purpose of establishing at the Capital a Literary Institution. The committee have already purchased a suitable location near the Governor's Mansion, and their agent, the Rev. E. R. Strickland, will, in a short time, visit the different sections of country within the limits of the Conference, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions of stock, in shares of $100, sufficient to establish the Institution on a permanent basis, and prepare for the reception of pupils by the first of October next.

University of Nashville.—The reader will find an advertisement of the University of Nashville. The institution bears a high character in the country. The medical department was established in 1850, and at its first session numbered 121 students, of whom 83 graduated; the second session 152 students and 36 graduates; and during the third session, the last, there were 220 students and 71 graduates.

Among the matriculants of the session of 1853-4, there were twenty-two from Alabama.

In 1850 there was an entirely new suite of University buildings erected.

The three departments—legal, medical and literary—are handsomely endowed, and entirely free from debt.

We have before us a copy of the introductory lecture, delivered at the opening of the last session in the medical department, by Paul F. Eve, M. D., Professor of Surgery. It is on the "Claims of Medicine to be regarded as a Science," and is worthy of the distinguished Professor.

Dr. Wadsworth has been put at the head of the Literary department under circumstances highly flattering to himself and auspicious for the prosperous career of the University.

Oakland College.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the College on the 28th and 29th of June. The resignations of Dr. Stanton, as President, and Prof. Hutchinson, as Professor of Languages, were received and accepted.

The following Officers were elected:

Rev. J. Perviance, President.
Rev. L. A. Lowry, Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. Mr. Doremus, Prof. of Languages.
Rev. Mr. Moore, Prof. of Natural Sciences.
Rev. Mr. Adams, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

The Board recommended to the Synod a change in the constitution so as to give to the Board of Trustees the fixing of the amount of the salaries of the President and Professors; thus giving them, in addition to their other duties, the entire management of the pecuniary affairs of the College.

Premium Awarded.—A prize of $150 was offered some months ago for the best Essay on "Prayer for Colleges," and a committee, consisting of the Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., of Salem, Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, and Rev. L. F. Dimmick, D. D., of Newburyport, was appointed to examine the MSS. and make the award. These gentlemen report that they have received and examined thirty-two MSS. Many of the essays are written with ability, and several appear well worthy of publication. The one best adapted in the judgment of the committee to accomplish the purpose of the donor, is found to have been written by Professor W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College.

FACTS FOR THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

This Society, says the *Independent*, is likely to be relieved from any solicitude that might grow out of the low state of its treasury, and the apathy of the General Association of Connecticut under the appeal of its General Agent. Dr. Stiles has urged the importance of the Society, upon the ground that the South is the most destitute portion of the country with respect to religious privileges. But the *Richmond Enquirer* assures us that such is by no means the fact. Displaying two columns of figures from the *census*, the *Enquirer* says:—

With a less population by half a million, the ten Southern States have above a thousand more churches than the ten Northern States which boast loudest of their morality and enlightenment. With an excess of only half a million in population, the ten Free States have double the number of criminals which are found in ten corresponding Slave States.

"In these circumstances," continues the *Independent* in a taunting tone, "the Southern Aid Society may well be dispensed with. If under the benign influences of slavery the South is so much better off than the North, why do the North send it "aid?" The Society is hardly needed even to save the Union."

We recommend the directors of that Society to follow the example of the Knod Iverson Committee, and return to its donors money not wanted for the purpose for which it was contributed.

Rev. J. W. McFarland.—We learn that this esteemed member of the Memphis Conference died on the 17th inst., after a sickness of eight days.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONFEDERATION.

The proceedings of the Young Men's National Convention, at Buffalo, held in May, were published in many papers: not in ours, because, beside meetings and adjournments and committee appointments, etc., we saw little to publish. Whether this was due to the deficiency of the reporter (a cause from which the oldest assemblies have suffered) or deficiency of matter to report, we know not. For these individual associations, their objects and labors, we have a high regard. It is the best development of "Young America." We entertained doubts, too, as to the utility of the wide Confederation. The *Independent*, by Beecher, Chever, Stowe & Co., tells it very well. This paper is always hunting cracks for entering the wedge of disunion. Its arguments, on any subject whatever, take this shape. The crystalization of its idle thoughts are wedge-like. This party represents the intensest form of Congregationalism as opposed to Connectionalism in Church. Church politics rule the complexion of other politics. Connectionalism *may* be carried too far. Congregationalism is already on extreme:—

"Admiration for widely-extended associations seems to be an instinct with Americans. It is a weakness that deserves small respect. No other error is more common, yet more evident, than the notion that efficiency and dignity come with conspicuous organizations; that confederated societies are stronger for good than the same number of local societies, working each with silent fidelity in its sphere; and that 'National committees' are a means of increased enterprise and usefulness to associations whose work is strictly parochial, confined to particular villages or towns. The Young Men's Christian Associations, which so recently have sprung into general existence in our country, have, some of them we observe, been smitten with the delusive charms of this notion, and are eager for a national confederation of these associations, with permanent officers, an annual convocation, and ultimately a great metropolitan office, and a supervisory committee.

"We trust our friends will pause and wisely consider the matter, before entering upon any such fallacious scheme. The natural effect of it would be, certainly, and of necessity, to distract the attention of the members of the associations from the wants of their own immediate districts, and the best means of supplying these, to the operations and movements of the centralized body. The annual meeting, organized on this plan, would speedily become nothing more or less than a promiscuous yearly *pow-wow*, for the discussion of abstract themes and ideal plans, or for the far poorer gratification of oratorical ambition. The discussion of slavery, and of parallel subjects, would of course find instant way into these, and divisions and animosities would arise from them far more easily and rapidly than the elements of wisdom, strength, and success. The simple aim of each of these associations of young men should be to do all the good it can do in the community to which it is central; to do it in the methods, and by the use of the means, most appropriate there. And if it will seek to accomplish this end, without becoming emulous of a weakening dependence on a wider organization, it will find that it no more needs such an organization to its true growth and usefulness, than an elm in the meadow needs a forest around it to help its development, and to educate it into symmetrical majesty; no more than a mountain needs mountains around it to assist it to stand on its earth-cleaving base. Aggregation was the old law. It has proved itself imperfect. To individualize men, societies, communities, and to concentrate a full responsibility upon each, is the new, the more wise, the more efficient method; and young men should be the last to turn back into the Egypt from which the foremost mind of the age is fast making its exodus.

HOLINESS PROPOSED.

If the ministry of any, or every denomination fail to present the members of their flock *perfect* in Christ Jesus, the object of their ministry is unanswered. And if, when inquisition is made for blood, the failure be found on the part of the ministry on account of not having presented Christian Perfection as attainable in the present life, then the blood of the people will be found on the head of the watchman, for he failed to give the warning.

Holiness is the great object of Methodism. How sadly this great work has been neglected by many ministers and people. Bishop Asbury, says: "I am divinely impressed to preach it in every sermon." Would that every minister of every denomination would so heed the teachings of the word, as to see that it is the duty of each, thus to preach, until we become "a holy nation."

The case is here related of a Methodist minister who read this: "Men are not holy because they really do not purpose to be holy." He exclaimed, "Is it possible this is my case? it is. I will be holy." He looked his door with a fixed purpose not to leave his room until he was a holy man. "It was wonderful how quickly the Spirit helped his infirmities and took of the things of God and revealed them to him. It was but a short time before he was enabled to testify to his beloved wife, who came to his room, that the blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin. And she, too, with earnestness, began to seek the blessing. It was now out of the abundance of his heart that he testified to the people of his charge of the full power of saving grace. God owned the testimony," a glorious revival followed. Believers were sanctified and sinners converted. In a short time ninety souls were added to the Lord.

Surely it is true, that people are not holy because they do not purpose to be so. They put it off. They say it is too much for them now to expect, as if they had to save themselves from sin instead of trusting in the Lord to work in them that which is well pleasing in his sight.

Repentance and Liberality.—The following clause appears in a will made by a Spanish resident in this section, in 1791:

"I wish and desire that there be *Ten Masses* said for the repose of my soul, and that *Two Bits* be given for the use of the poor."

We hope both parties have been benefitted.

Methodist Press.

A Charge.—The *Texas Banner* has been editing itself for the last year or so; but the last number evidences that the new editor is about. He opens in fine spirits. Dear men! As Fanny Fearn says of wives, so it is of editors—"They need a good stock of [spirits] to begin with." Conducting a frontier Christian press, directing, exciting, enlightening and molding the moral character of an Empire State that is rapidly forming under elements of population the most energetic—this is a great work, and it is gratifying to know that Bro. Gillespie appreciates it, and is not the man to shrink from sacrifice.

Having been pleasantly associated with the *debutant* journalist in times past, and in view of his new sphere, we feel like 'taking' on over him after the impressive manner of our Presbyterian brethren at installations. The right hand of fellowship having been given, we proceed to "deliver the charge."

Firstly: If any man be in this office by purpose, he is not in by right. No boy was ever brought up for an editor. No father ever thought "I will educate my son for an editor." No aspiring young man ever said, "I will be an editor." It is an accidental occasion. Now if you desired to be an editor, lived for it, saw it a coming, calculated on it a week before you found yourself one, you are not in the regular line. (This to test calling.)

Secondly: if you have any *very particular* friend, go and embrace him for the last time. For when you refuse his advice "how to make your paper more interesting," or exercise the editorial discretion in declining an article that he said, in an N. B., "you might do as you liked with, without the least offense," he is off, and ever after that, offish. (Encouragement.)

Thirdly: Make to yourself friends of the Postmaster General and all the Postmasters. (Reasons obvious.)

Fourthly: Do all the good you can and as little harm; for these will be your main chances.

Fifthly: Put away that delusive notion that all honest people pay their debts. (Exceptions.)

Sixthly: Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed; as you certainly will be if you expect an easy life or rich living. (Instance.)

Seventhly: Acquaint yourself early with those Agents who do nothing, and strike them off: and those patrons who consider that they do a favor by reading the paper, and have nothing to do with them. Neither ever yet sustained a paper, and the more such friends it had, the worse for it.

Eighthly: Reject many of your own manuscripts as well as other people's.

Ninthly: Never think you are done when you are done, or through when you are through. Begin again.

Finally, and to conclude: Look out for all things. Be prepared to go through thick and thin—*especially through thin.*

The Editor of the Nashville *Advocate* maintains a hot fire with his Cincinnati opponent, and yet buries his dead in a solemn column of obituaries. Death has been busy there. The communication of a correspondent who had been to hear Rev. J. B. Ferguson, late a Campbellite Baptist, preach a special sermon "in view of statements that he was a Unitarian, Universalist and Spiritualist," leaves no doubt of his doctrinal defection. We are saddened at this. Mr. Ferguson's amiability as a man, and his winning address, will carry many along with him who first get personal preferences for ministers, and then adopt their creed.

This gentleman seems to have departed from the teachings of the denomination with which he has been connected, and has become somewhat famous, because of the strange doctrines which he advocates. Not exactly new to be sure; but new for one occupying the place he has heretofore occupied. It appears that Mr. Ferguson is a Unitarian, a Universalian, a Spirit-rapper, and an unbeliever in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures. We learn that he said on Sabbath last, that he has had delightful interviews with spirits of the departed.

Cutting off the Corners.—The Richmond *Advocate* serves up this *piquant* dish on theological opinions:—

The Cumberland Presbyterians reject some of the doctrines of The Confession of Faith. They differ with Old School Presbyterians, and do not, like the New School Theologians, explain away the Calvinism of the Confession, making hybrid of it—a cross between Calvinism and Arminianism. The Cumberlands reject it. For this they are repudiated by both parties; and their right to the name of Presbyterians is denied. Referring to these things, the American (Cumberland) Presbyterian paper says: "We do not unfrequently hear ministers of the Presbyterian Church of both schools boasting of their Calvinism. On hearing such persons avow their ultra Calvinism in full, we could not help thinking that the following, from the pen of Calvin, would be a pretty severe pill for one in the nineteenth century to swallow without trimming off the corners a little." Here is the pill, whose corners he thinks ought to be trimmed off:

"Predestination we call the eternal decree of God, by which he has determined in himself what would hereafter become of every individual of mankind. For they are not all created with a similar destiny; but eternal life is foreordained for some and eternal damnation for others. Every man, therefore, being created for one or the other of these ends, we say, he is predestinated either to life or to death." [Institutes, Book 2, page 145.

J. R. T., writing to the *Southern Advocate* from that region of Florida where the long staple Cotton and the malaria flourish, thinks it is hard on religion:—

The air of this region is bad—both the natural and moral. May there not be some natural connection between the two? Malarious atmosphere makes a bad liver, and morbid liver makes dull faith. I am serious in this, so much so that I anticipate the time when some bold thinker shall write a book, entitled "Effects of Physiological Conditions upon the Religious Principle." A brooding dyspeptic is always a doubting Christian. But may there not be another link of connection? Malaria always follows the conditions of fertile soil, humid air, and high temperature. It is also true, that great productiveness follows the same conditions, offering thereby powerful incentives to the money passion. Now add to this, "they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and many foolish and hurtful lusts," and what more need be said to make out the case? It has grown into a proverb here, that "Long cotton makes short religion;" and you will allow me to say, that proverbs are concentrated wisdom drops that ooze out from the brain under the pressure of facts.

The Rev. H. Mandeville, D. D., of Albany, New York, now in connection with the New-school, has received a unanimous call to the Government Street Church, Mobile. It is understood he will accept.

Book Notices.

The Harpers have recovered from the temporary embarrassment of the fire and taken their position again as *the* Publishers of the age. A pile of their latest issues is upon our table, through McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, who have them on sale.

Harpers' Gazetteer of the World. This is No. 1 of a work to be completed in ten numbers, comprising in all 1800 pages, with seven new maps. Its statistics have special reference to United States and Britain. From the extension of commerce and international relations of the world by steam, and the censuses, such a work is desiderated. The numbers to be issued 1st and 15th of each month. The one before us is such a one as might be looked for, from the means and enterprise of the publishers.

Utah and the Mormons: The author, B. G. Ferris, was Secretary of the Territory, by appointment of President Fillmore, for six months, embracing the winter of 1852-3. His opportunities for an inside view of Mormonism were as good as any outsider's have been, and the contents of this 12 mo. pp. 346, evidence an improvement of them. The style of narration is lively, with a vein of fun-making. The sort that—

"Shoots folly as it flies,
Just between the eyes."

In 1827 this marvellous folly began, on Joe Smith's announcing his discovery of the Golden Book. Then he was 22 years of age. At his tragical death, 1844, his followers were counted at 100,000. Mr. Ferris has given the rise, gathering and migration of the Mormons to Salt Lake, and the workings of Mormonism in that isolated region, where the Territorial laws of the United States are in operation only *nominally*. His setting forth of principles and historical facts, is upon satisfactory authority: his disclosure of real life, of absorbing interest. For the study of this moral phenomenon and a solution of it (becoming a practical necessity both to statesmen and moralists,) we refer to this book in preference to any thing we have yet seen.

Footprints of Great Men, by John G. Edgar: 1854, 12 mo. pp. 369.

This is a rehash of well-known biographies, by the author of "The Boyhood of Great Men." It is convenient in form to be put in the hands of youth, and designed as incitements to intellectual industry. *Illustrations.*

The Orator's Touch-stone, by Hugh McQueen: 1854, 12 mo. pp. 327.

We equally desire with the author, but cannot share to an equal extent his conviction, "that the accomplishment of public speaking, instead of waving as a proud plume in the coronet of any peculiar class or profession, will soon become an universal attribute of the American people." On a slight review of his work, we are inclined to think it conducive to this end. Any one who will study the points here presented and analyzed, must improve, even though the author bestow no new or valuable direction. After treating the old points of tone, gesture, management of lungs and throat, etc., our eye fixes on some of the new ones:

Chap. 52.—"When a speaker shall have once indicted, by the course of his remarks, that he is about bringing an argument to a close, he should never take a fresh start on the occurence of a new idea to his mind."

That will be news to those who are "struck with a thought," just when the last grains of their hearers' patience are about exhausted.

Chap. 74.—"It will prove injudicious in any member of a deliberative assembly to participate in debate, with undue frequency."

Chap. 88.—"Influence of luxurious living."

Chap. 89.—"A public speaker should abstain entirely from the use of tobacco."

Leather Stocking and Silk: A Story of the Valley of Virginia. 1854. pp. 405.

The personages, modes of life and thought in the Old Dominion, at the commencement of the present century, bore a peculiar air of demo-aristocracy, plain refinement and chivalry, that makes pleasant sketching and reading in a half-novel way. Such is here.

A Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. 2 vols. 8vo. 1854.

The present account of the *Ancient* Egyptians (who were the only sort of any account) is chiefly an abridgement of a work of this author in 1836. Having revisited Egypt, he was enabled to add much new matter and later discoveries. The illustrations are abundant—about 500 woodcuts. At the close of the second volume, an Index is furnished. In the revived interest of Egyptian studies, this popular account is timely and well adapted.

Circulating Libraries have multiplied to a great extent in England; but while they have contributed largely to the popularity of living authors, they have caused a diminution in the sale of their works.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

This Association of unknown strength (in which lies much of its force,) and of unknown principles (in which lies much of its unpopularity,) is beginning to be a power. Already, it is said, a great Senator courts it for the Presidency.

A New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—

As to politics here, the leading item of remark is the Know-Nothings and their organization. They are beginning to be very formidable, as those will find out, whether individuals or a party, who oppose and denounce them. That they will greatly influence, if they do not control, the fall elections in this State and Pennsylvania, I think may be set down as "a fixed fact." But those opposed to them, "whose wish is father to the thought," assert that it is "a fire of straw," which will burn out before the next Presidential canvass. This is by no means so certain; for their probable success in the fall elections will whet their zeal "for a more perfect union;" and the constant succession of State elections will have a great tendency to keep them together, and in efficient action, until after the Presidential election. Whether the association will survive that effort, is another question.

On the 12th inst. the subject passed review in the U. S. Senate, during a running debate upon the Homestead Bill. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, in opposing the bill, said:—

He disclaimed all political association with Native American or "Know-Nothingism," but he knew no measure so well calculated to build up that party as this Bill. Pass this act and you will see that which he never hoped to see: a thoroughly organized Native American party throughout the United States.

Mr. Seward advocated the bill, and said he would vote for it in any shape that it might come before the Senate for final action—he was in favor of giving to foreigners all the rights granted by the bill of settling on the public lands. We have only room for the following extract from his speech, in which he introduces the "Know-nothing" creed:

Now, then, it is well enough, if we are going into this principle at all, to see where it leads. I find sixteen articles in this creed. Here they are:

1. Repeal of all naturalization laws.
2. None but Native Americans for office.
3. A pure American common school system.
4. War to the hilt on Romanism.
5. Opposition first and last to the formation of military companies composed of foreigners.
6. The advocacy of a sound harbor and safe nationality.
7. Hostility to all Papal influences, in whatever form and whatever name.
8. American institutions and American sentiment.
9. More stringent and effective emigration laws.
10. The amplest protection to Protestant interests.
11. The doctrines of the revered Washington and his compatriots.
12. The sending back of all foreign paupers landed on our shores.
13. The formation of societies to protect all American interests.
14. Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
15. Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.
16. And finally, American laws and American legislation, and death to all foreign influence, whether in high places or low.

Sir, this creed contains just half a dozen true and sound American principles.

Mr. Chase: Will the Senator allow me to ask him where he gets his creed?

Mr. Seward: In the American Crusader.

Mr. Chase: Where is it printed?

Mr. Seward: I believe in Boston, and I find in it a comprehensive view of the principles; some of them right and some of them wrong.

Mr. Dixon: Does the Senator mean to say that these are the principles of the Know-Nothings? I ask merely for information.

Mr. Seward: I know nothing of the Know-Nothings. [Laughter.

Mr. Dixon: If the Senator knows nothing of the Know-Nothings, it seems to me very strange that he should pretend here to state what the principles of the Know-Nothings are. I should like him to explain if he knows nothing of the Know-Nothings or their principles, how does he read the principles of the Know-Nothings? [Laughter.

Mr. Seward: If my excellent friend, the Hon. Senator from Kentucky, had paid attention to what I said, he would have learned in the first place that I said nothing of the Know-Nothings. My reason for it is, that I always say nothing about which I know nothing. [Laughter.] Again, the Hon. Senator will excuse me from further answering his question, because it is my purpose to say nothing of the Know-Nothings, because of the Know-Nothings, as I have already stated, I know nothing at all. [Renewed laughter.

A Washington letter writer is puzzled how this association is opposed to Romanism:—concludes its opposition is directed against Romanism as politics rather than Romanism as a religion. He says:—

In discoursing recently with a leading politician from New Orleans, who I have no doubt is a Know-Nothing, he told me that the most numerous and most zealous of the order in Louisiana, are the Catholic Creoles, which certainly would not be the case was their religion and its professors the objects of denunciation by the association.

One of the leading journals of the country holds the following language of discrimination on this charge, from which it would appear that the object of the Know-Nothings, so far as regards their notion in connection with the Roman Catholic religion, is to *prevent* it from being brought as an element into the political questions of the country, and thus assist in keeping religion and politics separated:—

"Frequent allusions are made, in various forms, to the hostility between the Roman Catholics and the Know-Nothings; and simple justice seems to demand that the real grounds of the dissension should be clearly understood. Newspapers of various classes, including the National Intelligencer and others in different parts of the country, have protested against the Know-Nothings as fanatical enemies of the Roman Catholic religion. The Know-Nothings, on the contrary, have repeatedly disavowed this charge, insisting that they do not oppose any religion or practice whatever, but, quite the opposite, were faithful friends and protectors of religious freedom; not in the sense of Bishop Hughes, but in its real old and common signification. But, they say, what they oppose is Roman Catholic politics, which often assumes the name of the Roman Catholic religion, but is a wholly distinct thing. They admit, recognize and sustain the right in any and all who choose to worship in the Roman Catholic Churches, to believe and profess what they please in religion; but they will not admit nor submit to any one who attempts to put down by club law free debate or free preaching, in the house or in the open air, nor allow a foreign influence to interfere with elections, or to raise or threaten mob law, or to threaten citizens with the *consequences* if they do not substitute the canon law of Rome for the State laws of the Union. Even though such subversive attempts may be made under the name of religion, their opposers claim to be able to discriminate, and are fully convinced that in opposing them they oppose nothing religious, but what is purely political, and at the same time wrong, anti-American, and intolerable."

One Phase of War.—When the French troops embarked at Toulon for Constantinople, an old man who witnessed their departure exclaimed, in a mournful voice, "There goes my only child, to fight for a cause he does not understand, and against men with whom he never had a difference." To how many wars which history records will the remark of this aged man apply?

Revival Intelligence.

White Plains Ct., Ala. Conf: Rev. S. O. Capers, closing a business letter, 18th inst., adds:

"Things are looking up in the Church. Several accessions on my last round, and much life in the Church. We are adding daily to the Church, and there is a fine revival in a large portion of the membership. Twenty have been received. Two hundred families visited and prayed with."

Yazoo Ct., Miss. Conf: Rev. R. T. Jones writes, 21st inst.:

"The good Lord is visiting his people on this Circuit with saving power. Our third Quarterly Meeting, held at Mechanicsburg, is just closed, and the result is glorious indeed. Upwards of twenty conversions, and thirty accessions to the Church—to God be all the glory.

"We have passed through a long, long, dark night, that almost seemed to have no morn beyond it; but thank God the night is past, the day is dawning, shadows fleeing, and the glory and power of God appearing."

Turkish Ideas of Happiness.

As a specimen of an extreme state of contentment, where content ought not to be, the following letter is given from a Turkish Cadi, extracted from the appendix to the second part of Layard's Nineveh. It will be read by our gonehead race with equal amusement and astonishment. Layard had asked his Mussulman friend for some statistical information regarding the city and provinces over which he had so long presided. The Oriental rebukes him in the following extraordinary effusion:

"My illustrious friend, and joy of my liver!

"The thing you ask of me is both difficult and useless. Although I have passed all my days in this place, I have neither counted the houses nor have I inquired into the number of the inhabitants; and as to what one person loads on his mules, and another stows away in the bottom of his ship, that is no business of mine. But above all, as to the previous history of this city, God only knows the amount of dirt and confusion that the infidels may have eaten before the coming of the sword of Islam. It were unprofitable for us to inquire into it.

"Oh, my soul! oh, my lamb! seek not after the things which concern thee not. Thou came unto us, and we welcomed thee: go in peace.

"Of a truth, thou hast spoken many words; and there is no harm done, for the speaker is one and the listener is another. After the fashion of thy people thou hast wandered from one place to another until thou art happy and content in none. We (praise be God) were born here, and never desire to quit it. Is it possible, then, that the idea of a general intercourse between mankind should make any impression on our understanding? God forbid!

"Listen, oh my son! There is no wisdom equal unto the belief in God. He created the world; and shall we liken ourselves to Him in seeking to penetrate the mysteries of his creation? Shall we say, behold this star spinneth round that star, and this other star with a tail cometh and goeth in so many years? Let it go! He from whose hand it came will direct and guide it.

"But thou wilt say unto me, stand aside, oh man, for I am more learned than thou art, and have seen more things. If thou thinkest that thou art in this respect better than I am, thou art welcome. I praise God that I seek not that which I require not. Thou art learned in the things I care not for; and as for that which thou hast seen, I defile it. Will much knowledge create thee another stomach, or wilt thou seek Paradise with thine eyes?

"Oh my friend! If thou wilt be happy, say there is no God but God! Do no evil, and thou thou wilt fear neither man nor death; for surely thine hour will come!

"The meek in spirit (El Fakir),
"Imaum Ali Tade."

Sir Charles Napier.—In reference to the gallant commander of the Baltic fleet, the Press has exhumed the following anecdote from an old letter: "He is certainly quite a character, and one or two anecdotes I have heard concerning him may amuse you. I before mentioned the little attention he bestows on dress; it is said that, when standing for the borough of Portsmouth, one of his opponents styled him 'the gallant and *ragged* candidate;' he felt this aspersion on his apparel so much, that the next day, at a meeting, he actually appeared in a pair of clean and *whole* inexpressibles; but the novelty of the thing was such that he could not help alluding to it himself, and he opened his address to the meeting by 'Gentlemen, my opponents call me ragged; I have, therefore, as you perceive, put on a pair of clean and new breeches, that they may no longer have this subject to harp on.' He used frequently at his country residence, near Portsmouth, to be annoyed by nightly depredations on his poultry yard, and made use of the following curious expedient to intimidate those who took such liberties with his ducks and geese. He killed a pig, and at night, after every body had retired to bed, he took the blood in a basin, and sprinkled it across the yard and on the palings which formed the boundary of it; then returning to the house, and undressing, he gave the alarm that he heard somebody about the premises, and seizing a pistol, ran out and after crying out 'Stop, or I'll shoot you by ——!' he let fly, and the person who was in the secret, and was concealed on the other side of the fence, immediately roared out, most lustily, and, taking a circuit, returned unperceived to the house—all the inmates of which were by this time on the move; a lantern was procured, the track of blood was followed to the extremity of the yard, and all were astonished at the quantity the thief must have lost in crossing the palings over which he escaped, at least mortally wounded. The story of course got wind, and so far produced the desired effect, that since the admiral's poultry have never been disturbed by their former nightly visitors. You may rely on this being a true bill, as I heard him relate it himself as a good joke."

A Sligur Mistake.—There's a good story, and a true one, withal, relative to Mr. Gill, long a reporter for the Boston Post, and well known as a "fellow of infinite jest." He was reporting a dinner given on the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The dinner was a splendid affair, and every body was very patriotic. Gill, when the excitement was at boiling point, whispered to a friend, one of those gentlemen who are always "happy" in speech-making, that his father was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill. The orator rose, made a brilliant speech—alluding to Gill's father and Gill, in the highest terms, and proposed Gill's health, which was drank with the usual honors, and one two more. There were loud shouts of "Gill!" "Gill!" and he made a speech, returned thanks in the usual manner, and said: "But my learned friend omitted one fact, one very important fact, of which he might have been unaware. My father was in the battle of Bunker Hill, but he unfortunately fought on the British side!"

There was not quite so much excitement after that, and Gill has not indulged in speeches since. [N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Governor Hebert and family are still sojourning at Last Island.

Missionary Reports.

Prairie Creek Mission—Ala. Conf.

To the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

I now send you my first report of this Mission. I reached my field of labor the first Sunday in January, and found the mission in good condition, favored by both patrons and overseers. The mission now consists of 15 appointments; three having been added this year. Several have professed to have found peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Sixty-two have been admitted on trial; three discontinued; baptized twelve Infants and fifteen adults. I regard the mission on the whole as in a prosperous condition.

J. C. Huckaby.

July 14, 1854.

The Cholera.

This terrible antagonist of human life appears to have entirely changed its usual tactics in the present onslaught throughout the United States. It has been likened, in the peculiarities of its destroying progress, to the march of an invading army—entering a country at a few well instructed points, following usually the channels of great rivers or the courses of valleys, turning aside for high mountains and traveling hundreds of miles to search out a pass, leaving behind wherever it goes thousands of desolate homes and a pathway of new made graves, and finally sitting down in some great and populous city to hold its revels and destroy at pleasure. Thus, in 1832, if we remember correctly, the cholera attacked New York and marched into the country beyond, ascended the St. Lawrence River and seized upon Montreal and Quebec, thence spreading with dreadful effect to hundreds of towns and villages throughout the North. And the last time it devasted the country so fearfully, in the years '48 and '49, it slowly ascended the Mississippi and the Rivers, laying the country and the towns along their shores under contribution, and finally intrenching itself in St. Louis, Cincinnati and other considerable places, it commenced its work of depopulation in an orderly and systematic manner.

This open and direct plan of operation, however, as we before stated, appears to have been abandoned in the present attack. The dark foe has stolen in among us unobserved, or else been lurking in quiet concealment since the last campaign, and now strikes at a hundred different points. We hear of the almost simultaneous appearance of the cholera in the cities and towns of the Atlantic States, along the Northern Lakes and in the valley of the Mississippi; and that, too, with a severity which leaves no room for the comfortable hope that it is but the seeds of the former disease, and one not possibly produce such frightful mortality.

Meantime, our own city remains entirely free from the scourge, and seems likely to remain in the present condition of its health, being more excellent, and giving not the least indication of attack from disease or malady of any sort.

The Homestead Bill.

Should this bill become a law its effects will we think, astonish many people. The most direct and immediate will be a tremendous impulse to emigration from the Eastern States, a rush for public lands, and the rapid increase of the populations of many Western States and Territories—Texas, in particular, probably. Much earnest debate has been excited by the amendment offered by Mr. Clayton, having in view the exclusion of any but actual citizens from the benefits of this bill. This question should have been settled in the drawing up of the bill by the plainest principles of law and common sense. But in Congress, as well as in almost every political department of the country, we have a set of demagogues who are eternally at the game of currying favor with the foreign classes, who appear to think the popularity with them can alone secure political snoccess, and who, to obtain it, stand ready at any time to sacrifice every thing, their own honor (which would, probably, not be much of a sacrifice,) and the rights of their fellow-citizens (which would.) Thus, one Senator endeavored to introduce a provision immediately admitting to the benefits of the bill not only foreigners at present in the country, whether naturalized or not, but also all such as may hereafter come!

What is this but offering a premium for the unlimited increase of the present enormous migration from all parts of the world, which boasts among us people of every race and grade, literally from the lowest social grades? Should we not, judging from some recent experience, rather desire to discourage than invite the great flood of human beings pouring in upon us from nearly every populated region of the globe—Ireland, Germany, China, etc., and, by-and-by, perhaps Japan?

But setting aside altogether the question of policy, how can the wholesale rendering up of the public domain to strangers be justified? Should we, under the rush of tens of thousands which would immediately commence, how long would the Government have estates to distribute gratuitously among its own citizens? That striking song which long ago sagacious squinted at a homestead law,

"Uncle Sam is rich enough
To give us each a farm,"

seems to have been taken as a text by some of the gentlemen who have labored upon this bill; but in a few years it might happen that the unsupported assertion of the extent of Uncle Sam's resources as a landed proprietor would become rather unsatisfactory.

The Japan Treaty.

This document, which has been so long anxiously looked for, was ratified by the Senate on the 15th inst., and is now before the country. We publish it in another column, and our readers can form their own opinions in regard to the importance of the first result of this famous enterprise, which has made almost as much noise in the world as the filibustering expeditions of Narciso Lopez and Nicholas I. The persons who expected an immediate opening of the Japanese ports to the establishment of direct commercial relations, will be disappointed; and those who believed nothing which ever would be accomplished, will find themselves mistaken. That is about all it amounts to for the present. But, although what has been conceded by these exclusive, inside barbarians, may not be considered intrinsically important, it seems natural that those slight concessions should lead to results of much greater magnitude.

It is evident, from the cautious shape which provisions for barter and exchange were made to assume before being inserted in the treaty, that the Japan ruiers will postpone practical commercial relations to a period as distant as possible; but that they will finally be established, there can be but little doubt. Articles 6th and 7th are rather amusing, and the impression created by reading them is that Jonathan's reputation for shrewdness in making a swap or driving any sort of bargain is as well known among the Japanese as any where else, and that they have made due preparation to meet it.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In this city, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. C. Goodrich, Mr. EDWARD T. BYRNE, of Childen co., Ireland, and Miss ISABELLA J. DAVIDSON, of Belfast, Ireland.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At Jackson, Miss., on the 20th of June, 1854, HAYNES P. BAIRD, aged 20 years and 5 months.

Combining, probably, more ennobling qualities of head and heart than ordinarily falls the lot of mortals—delighting in the pursuit of knowledge—first among his favorite authors was the learned theologian and subtle writer Dick—his mind was early led to contemplate Nature and revere Nature's God. He became a strict disciplinarian and moralist. He remained unchanged in opinion, until last fall, in November, at a camp-meeting held near Springville, in this parish, he sought and found the pearl of great price—the pardon of his sins, and peace with his God. And although he had been a questioner in reference to revivals and excitements, doubting the existence of heart-felt religion, and opposed to shouting, he was so powerfully and wonderfully blessed, that his joy burst forth in sweet exclamation—"Glory to God in the highest—my soul is happy. Hallelujah to the Lamb." And this circumstance in his life told with wonderful effect upon the young men of his acquaintance; and many who had occupied the seat of the scoffer, were seen thronging around the altar, crying "What shall we do to be saved?"

In April last he started for college, to be absent for several years, or long enough to complete his studies. In the last letter written by him to the writer, his language was—"My earthly aspirations are all gone; death has now no terrors for me, and life no charms, save to die in peace at home."

"Gone in the prime of youth—
Gone ere thy heart had felt earth's withering care;
Ere the stern world had soiled thy spirit's truth,
Or sown dark sorrow there.

Fond hearts were beating high—
Fond eyes were watching for the loved one gone;
And gentle voices, deeming thou wert nigh,
Talked of thy glad return.

But now, loved one, farewell—
To thee, we trust, a happier life is given:
Nor tie for us to earth has lost its spell,
Another formed in Heaven.

BUTHELL.

Natchitoches parish, La."

DIED—In Smith county, Texas, June 23, 1854, of Consumption, JULIA ANN KENENY, consort of William Kenedy.

She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in August, 1838, and lived a faithful Christian.

Too much could not be said in her praise as a wife, a mother and neighbor—particularly in visiting the sick. But she was not only called to do, but to suffer the will of the Lord. For sixteen months she was confined to her bed and room—a very fair test of her piety. It seemed that in her the Lord designed to convince us how much a Christian could suffer without murmuring. The writer frequently visited, talked and prayed with her, and always found her tranquil; sometimes very happy. At last, after having given some general directions with regard to her burial, selected three favorite hymns to be sung at her funeral, and requesting that Bro. BARR, an old Alabama friend and pastor would preach her funeral, she expired in the arms of her husband, whispering to the last the all-conquering love of Jesus.

June 27, 1854. J. W. FIELDS, Pastor.

Southern C. Advocate please copy.

WILLIAM CADE THOMPSON was born in Mongo county, Ala., on the 15th Feb'y, 1826, and died of Consumption, in Dayton, on the 7th May last.

Having lost hie parents very early in life, he was transferred to the guardianship of a kind uncle, who watched over his important trust with becoming interest. Our deceased brother was partly educated in this community, and when sufficiently advanced, was sent to Chapel Hill College, N. C., where he remained sometime. At the age of sixteen he professed religion and joined the M. E. Church; in which he lived and died an acceptable member. His parents left him a handsome estate; the knowledge of which did not have the effect of pushing him forward to premature manhood, in opposition to the restraints and counsel of guardian and friends, as is often the case. Unlike many young men, he never prided himself upon his possessions, nor arrogantly claimed obeisance from the hands of the public generally, nor squandered the hard earnings of parental toil and frugality in riotous living; but amid the abundant means of worldly pleasure, he was attracted by higher and nobler objects. Vain, worthless, he counted all these things but loss. The "greater riches"—"the treasure in Heaven"—"the inheritance of the Saints"—all centered upon his affections, and regulated his life. After coming of age, he dedicated not only himself, but his means to the service of God. With them he befriended the poor, assisted the needy and distressed; and, in fact, readily responded to the various calls of benevolence upon him. He regarded the Gospel as having a claim upon his property: promptly and liberally met it whenever presented, and failed not to remember it in his last will and testament.

He was remarkable as a strictly conscientious man. Whether in business or pleasure, home or abroad—under all circumstances, he exercised himself to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men. In this respect his integrity had become a proverb. With all his strictness, instead of austerity, there was the complaisant smile, the gentle voice, the modest air, which at once made his address agreeable and dispossessing. He was seldom exoited, but even-tempered, unobtrusive and quiet—unless in his hearing—not wise in his own conceit, but condescending to men of low estate; acted without dissimulation—abhorred that which was evil, cleaved to that which was good. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should have been so universally beloved. His life, not only in the estimation of the pious, but of the ungodly, was a pattern of uprightness—his death, the fullest confirmation of his principles as a Christian. "A good man, a better man," were the encomiums pronounced upon him by all classes, on the day of his burial, as with mournful hearts and tearful eyes he was borne to his resting-place. It would be useless to add that he had innocence: he seemed not to have the faintest idea of its extent. In community he was a useful citizen—in the Church an efficient officer, as steward, class-leader and Sabbath S. Superintendent. He felt a deep interest in all the affairs of the Church—he loved her ministry especially. As a follower of Christ, he was meek, consistent, faithful—enjoying much of the life and power of godliness. Experimental religion was his theme in health and sickness—in life and death. The love of God absorbed his thoughts—filled his soul, and broke loose from his stammering tongue as he grappled with his last enemy.

He was fond of the retirement of domestic life, and so far as duty would allow, withheld himself from every thing which rendered him conspicuous or prominent. His little family gathered around him as the great center of attraction, and under a well organized plan of religious duties, clearly exhibited with him those principles which governed his life. But how sad the havoc which death has made upon that happy household within a few months past! Little Thurza, an infant daughter, was taken away about the close of last year. Fannie, a lovely and interesting child of about three years, but a few weeks before her father's death, while in vigorous health, was snatched from the tender embraces of her fond parents in a most sudden and melancholy manner. He lived just long enough to see his last child die, then died himself. But there is one who survives them all—a devoted wife and affectionate mother, mourning the absence of husband and children. She stands alone upon the wreck to muse upon buried hopes, and behold the floating fragments of earth's dearest joys.

Thus has passed away one who endeavored with fidelity to discharge the many duties arising from the various relations of life. We are all sadly bereaved—his wife, his servants, the community, the Church—all, all mourn his loss. JAS. A. HEARD, Pastor.

RESOLUTIONS OF DAYTON QUAR. CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS we have been greatly afflicted in the death of our highly esteemed and much beloved Brother, WM. C. THOMPSON, who, in the prime of life and much usefulness, has been removed from the deliberations of this body, the communion of the Church, an influential position in society, and the embraces of his family: therefore,

Resolved, That in the *life* of our deceased Brother, he has left us a brilliant example of Christian faithfulness, unwavering integrity, and, above all, that charity which suffereth long and is kind, which doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;—and in his *death* a clear and satisfactory illustration of the excellence of the knowledge of Christ, the triumphant power of faith, and the peacefulness of the Christian's end.

Resolved, That we are painfully sensible of the vacuum made in this body and the Church by the decease of our beloved Brother, who served us as an efficient steward and leader; and while we mourn his loss, would humbly pray to submit with becoming resignation to the afflicted Providence thus visited upon us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with that one who in widowed bereavement, more than all others, mourns his departure, and earnestly beseech that God may sustain and comfort her in this the hour of her greatest affliction.

Resolved, That the Secretary present a copy of the above to the bereaved companion of our deceased Brother, and forward the same to the N. O. Christian Advocate for publication. (Signed)

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.
JAS. L. TERRELL, Sec'y.

Dayton, Ala., June 26, 1854.

DR. JOHN W. DANKS, of the parish of Terrebonne, La., died at the residence of A. M. Gwin, Issaquena county, Miss., on the 16th June; aged 55 years.

He had been a resident of Louisiana since 1836. Two months before his death he, with his wife and two children, came to this country on a visit to their relatives with the hope of some improvement in his health. Being a physician, he knew his case was almost hopeless; yet he was most anxious, on account of his family, to have his health restored.

Dr. Danks was not a member of any Church, but was a friend to religion and the religious. No man out of the Church ever took more pleasure in entertaining Christians than he did. When this obituary is read by the preachers who have been on the Terrebonne circuit, they can testify to his kindness to them.

It will be gratifying to his friends to hear that four months previous to his death, he betook himself to reading the Scriptures and private prayer; and his reading and prayer were not in vain. One week before his death a friend asked him if he was willing to die. To this he answered, "oh, no;" and pointing to his wife and children, he said that he had been living with them too long, and loved them too dearly, to be willing to be severed from them. He was then asked if he felt prepared to die. After a moment's reflection he replied—that he had been praying, and would continue to pray as long as life lasted. The next day, hearing several portions of Scripture read, he suddenly turned to his wife and said, "oh how happy I am;" where is your brother? Tell him to come to me to help me rejoice." When Mr. Gwin came, he continued rejoicing and praising his Saviour until he was exhausted. He exhorted his wife to meet him in Heaven. He said to Mr. Gwin: "You know there is no humbug about me; when I say a thing you know I mean it. I love my Saviour, and I love all my fellow creatures. Death has now lost its terrors."

He lived one week after this, all the time in his perfect sonses; during which he constantly expressed his gratitude to God for hearing his prayers. His face was ruddy with love while passing through the dark valley of the shadow of Death.

W. C. BOOTHE.

JAMES CHANLER, the subject of this notice, was born 1791; converted 1827, at a camp-meeting near Bellville, Conecuh county, Ala., and died at his residence near Orion, Ala., on the 6th of June, in the triumphs of living faith.

Bro. Chanler was a good man, a devoted Christian. Though poor, yet owing to the integrity of his Christian character, he shone out as a light, and wielded a happy influence in his community. We feel our loss. His family has lost their strong stay. May God bless and sustain them. J. B. RABB.

Punch says the man who plants a birch tree little knows what he is conferring on posterity.

Notices.

Camp-meeting.

There will be a Camp-meeting at the Crescent camp-ground, four miles from this place, to commence on Friday the 25th of August.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Auburn, Ala., July 6, 1854.

Special Notice.

All orders for Books and communications relating to the business of our Agency and Publishing House, should be addressed, for the present, and until further notice is given, to the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky. Orders east of the mountains, can be forwarded, until other arrangements are made, to Bishop John Early, Richmond, Va. Every effort on our part will be made to commence operations in this city at the earliest possible day. In the meanwhile, however, an ample supply of our publications will be kept on hand by the house of McFerrin & Hunter, with whom we have made an arrangement by which all orders will be filled at our usual rates.

STEVENSON & OWEN.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1854.

Notice.

In consequence of my detention at the General Conference, and my necessary absence since its adjournment, on a trip to Mississippi, the July number of the *Quarterly Review* will not appear at its usual time. Its issues will be prompt thereafter. Having been reappointed its editor, and being determined that it shall meet the expectations of its friends, I would hereby entreat our brethren in the ministry and the laity, to send us new subscribers, to make collections of the old, and to promote its circulation, as the only journal of the kind belonging to the M. E. Church, South. DAVID S. DOGGETT.

June 3, 1854.

Special Notice.

It was announced by our predecessor—the Rev. Dr. Early—that a considerable amount of out-standing claims, against ministers and others, within the limits of the Southern Church, had been transferred to him under the New York adjustment. Their accounts, notes, etc., being now in our possession, we take this method of saying to all concerned, that we are most anxious to have them closed up at the earliest possible day. With a view to the accomplishment of this very desirable object, we take the liberty of suggesting to those who may be involved in these liabilities, the propriety of communicating with us at once, in relation to the final settlement of these claims, without waiting to be directly and officially called on by us for that purpose. And as we shall need, in the course of a few months at most, all the funds that may be realized on these accounts, we would, therefore, respectfully solicit remittances at the earliest convenience of those against whom these claims exist. Our address, for the time being, is Louisville, Ky.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

June 22, 1854.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from 14th to 27th July, inclusive.

A—T. Y. Armstrong, $22; J. W. Adams, $7.

B—G. W. Brown, $6.

C—D. C. B. Connerly, $10; T. A. Compton, $1 50.

D—S. J. Davies, $18.

E—G. F. Ellis, $3.

H—C. J. Halberg, $10; W. B. Hines, $1; J. T. Heard, $7; S. Hawes, $12; J. M. Hampton, $2; J. C. Huckabee, $2.

M—J. M. Murchison, $1 50; J. McCune, $1 50; W. Murrah, $10; J. C. McDaniel, $2.

P—J. M. Patton, $6; W. J. Powers, $15.

R—S. P. Richardson, $6; T. Y. Ramsey, $10.

S—F. W. Sharbrough, $3.

T—S. Thompson, $2; W. E. Turner, $3.

W—Mrs. S. Wicks, $1 50; Mrs. M. A. Walker, $2.

Y—W. Yarbrough, $2.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of this institution for the week ending at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, July 22: Admissions, 235; discharges, 178; deaths, 21. Total remaining, 534. Of the deaths, there was one from yellow fever—making the second death from that cause since the termination of the last epidemic.

INTERMENTS.—The following is a report of the number of interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 23:

Protestant Hired street	14	Catholic No 1	11
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	Catholic No. 2	14
Cypress Grove, No. 1	7	St. Vincent de Paul	36
" 2	19	Lafayette, 4th District	31
Charity Hospital	17	Hebrew, Lafayette	
St. Patrick's	22		
Total			169

The number last week was 129, and the preceding week 191.

The number of interments during the week ending on the 22d inst., in Mobile, was only twenty-four. The Advertiser says, that "an inspection of the report will show a remarkable exemption from the more violent diseases usually considered as more or less prevalent at this season of the year, and that the city is at present enjoying a high degree of health."

Mobile and New Orleans beyond doubt are at present the two healthiest cities in the United States. May they continue to be so!

FIRST RECEIPT OF NEW COTTON THIS SEASON. The steamship Charles Morgan, which arrived yesterday from Indianola and Galveston, brought two bales of cotton, from this season's crop—one bale raised on the plantation of R. H. Wafford and consigned to Oakey & Hawkins; the other raised on the plantation of J. Wimbish and consigned to the firm of Foarn, Donegan & Co.

The Colt case investigating Committee are very hard at work. The Washington Star says that between fifteen and twenty persons have been summoned to testify before them, and Messrs. Clingman, Dickerson and Clemens—the two latter of counsel for Mr. Colt—have been examined. On Sunday evening a third deputy of the sergeant-at-arms started North after witnesses. The impression is prevailing that the examination will not sustain the charge of bribery.

The New Hampshire Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, the 15th, after a session of about six weeks. Among the acts passed are the following: To prevent false and fraudulent issues of stock in the banks, railroad and other companies; making cities and towns liable for damages caused by mobs and riots; and to empower married women to make testamentary disposition of their estates.

THE CHOLERA IN CHICAGO.—The dreadful scourge is abating at Chicago, as well as in St. Louis. The deaths on the 14th numbered 48,

The News.

The accounts from Europe by the Niagara, which sailed three days later than the Franklin, confirm some previous particulars and admit, for a wonder, that the Turks have at length suffered a defeat at the hands of the Russians. The Austrian movement, although the London Times endeavors to put on a show of confidence, is still looked upon with suspicion, as holding more danger to the cause of the Allies than to that of the Czar. The reply of the latter to the demand of Austria for the evacuation of the Principalities, although its precise terms had not expired, was well understood to be of that character which would lead to no directly decisive results, and would not interfere with their plan of co-operation, if they have one.

From Spain the accounts do not materially differ with those previously received; but it is certain that the insurgents were making headway, and, whether successful or not, it is not thought possible for the present corrupt Government to exist much longer.

From Mexico we have nothing of importance and little of interest. The latest revolution appears to be about terminated, although the death of its leader is not confirmed.

The Texas papers are filled with accounts of murders and crimes of other descriptions California is generally supposed to take precedence in respect to crime and rascality. She had better begin to look to her laurels.

The transaction of much important business yet awaiting the consideration of Congress is at present suffering unnecessary obstruction from the seemingly interminable debate on the Homestead Bill, and the petty personal quarrels growing out of it. One day we have Senators Clayton and Wade engaging in an angry altercation, in which invective and personal abuse are crowned by giving the lie; and the next we have Senators Clay and Sumner amusing themselves in the same style, at the expense of the precious time of the Senate, and of all decorum and decency. Among other important business kept back by these senseless bickerings is the Appropriation Bill for the repairs and extension of our coast defences and fortifications. The importance and utility of a steady, constant progress in the construction and perfection of defences for most if not all our seaport cities, will be better appreciated, probably, when many of them have been pillaged and laid waste by some powerful maritime antagonist; for we may chance to get by the ears with some such long before we have annexed the whole Western hemisphere. The capture of our Seat of Government and the narrow escape of our own city, New Orleans, during the last war with Great Britain, have been forgotten, and the possibility of a recurrence of such scenes is regarded with indifference, or as a bug-bear of idle fancy. Yet prudence and common sense teaches that they may be expected again.

Gen. Houston has been elected an honorary member of the society of the "Brothers of the Union," of Yale College.

DROWNED.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 23d inst. says, during a squall in the lower bay on Friday afternoon, while three men in a small boat were engaged in recovering a spar which had broken loose belonging to the ship Windsor Castle, the boat capsized and one of the men named Douglass, mate of the vessel, was drowned. The other two saved themselves by clinging to the boat until assistance was rendered from the ship. The mate sunk immediately and his body up to last evening had not been recovered. He was shipped in New Orleans about fourteen days since. His effects are in the hands of Capt. Richard L. Austin, and can be obtained by application to him or to the owner of the ship, Mr. A. S. Dumec.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.—A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce says, out of eight thousand soldiers in the army, it is believed that three thousand deserted last year. What is the cause of men growing so disgusted with the service? Is it the treatment they receive, or are persons enlisted who are not fit to be employed on any public duty?

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.—We learn from the New York Times that the steamship Franklin, which went ashore on the morning of the 17th inst. on Long Island beach, off Moriches, is in rather a bad condition. When she first went on she stopped about 600 feet from the beach, and during the night of Monday went about 300 feet nearer. She is laying broadside on, with a list off-shore; the in-shore wheel is about four feet out of water. Some of the residents of the island say they consider it extremely doubtful whether she will get off, as a bar is forming outside of her. All the passengers and mails have been landed in safety.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—An interesting lad, named Walter Branch, son of Captain Robert H. Branch, was accidentally killed near Petersburg on Monday last, by a shot from a gun in the hands of his brother, Peter Branch. The Express says:

"They were out hunting in the county of Dinwiddie, about three miles from Wilson's Depot, near the Southside Railroad, at the time of the melancholy occurrence. The shot entered the upper portion of the body, producing instant death. The distressed brother immediately gave the alarm to the nearest neighbors, and medical aid was procured with much promptness, but too late, as the little fellow's spirit had winged its way to another and brighter world long before any physician arrived."

The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat understands that the Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad have sold $400,000 of their 7 per cent. bonds to their own stockholders and other capitalists of the Tennessee Valley, on the terms proposed by them. This, it is stated, will enable the Company, with their other means, to lay their track through Alabama (150 miles) except 25 miles of iron west of Tuscumbia.

A meeting was held at Bladon, Ala, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of providing ways and means to connect that place with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. If this project is carried out, the facility of going to and returning from the Springs, the waters of which have not their equal in the United States, will make Bladon what our talented townsman who addressed the meeting said it would be—the "Saratoga of the South." Books will be opened at the next meeting, the first Monday of August, for taking stock in the road.

It is estimated that some fifty thousand sailors have been withdrawn from commerce in consequence of the present European war: about 35,000 of the number being taken by the Anglo-French allies in order to man their fleets for the Baltic and Black Seas, and about 20,000 Russian sailors being blockaded in the ports of their own country. There was a scarcity of seamen before this war, but the withdrawal of these 35,000 English and French sailors has greatly augmented the deficiency. The new apprenticeship system of the United States will do much to supply a remedy.

The Town Council of Marion, Ala., fixed the license for retailing liquor at $1500 per annum, thinking that this would prevent all applications. An enterprising individual was, however, about to open a shop even at this figure, when the Council met and raised the license to $3000.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Collins steamer Pacific arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Niagara. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market here since the departure of the Niagara, and the sales of the four days embrace about 25,000 bales, of which 2000 have been taken for speculation and 5000 for export. Prices have been rather drooping, and Brown, Shipley & Co. report a decline of 1-16d. for most descriptions, with a dull market at the close. Milligan, Evans & Co. report a moderate demand from the trade and for export, and quote as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Uplands, 5¼d. per pound.

The market for Breadstuffs has been dull and declining. Flour has fallen off in price 1s. per barrel, and closes at 35s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 36s. 6d. per barrel for Ohio. Corn is also lower, and is quoted at 34s. 6d. per quarter for Yellow and White. Bacon has declined 1 to 2s. per cwt.

Money Market.

Money has been in demand at full rates. Consols have declined to 91¾.

General News.

NEGOTIATIONS.—The Emperor of Russia is forcing Austria into negotiations. Strong suspicions are entertained of the good faith of Austria toward the allies.

It is rumored that a secret diplomatist has arrived in London, sent by the Emperor of Russia. During the new negotiations for peace, it is reported that the Emperor of Russia will withdraw his troops from the Principalities into his own territory.

BLACK SEA.—The advices from the Black Sea report no further battles of importance.

THE BALTIC.—The Anglo-French fleet have withdrawn temporarily from before Cronstadt, and retired to Faro Island.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—The King of Prussia has sent a special messenger to the Emperor of Austria, urging him to refrain from further co-operation with England and France, against Russia, and proposing that Austria should join Prussia in commencing new negotiations for peace.

Spanish Insurrection.

The accounts from Madrid with regard to the Spanish insurrection are very conflicting. The insurgents are said to maintain their ground in the city, but the country does not rise in their favor. Another account states that the insurgents are retreating towards Andalusia.

Important from Central America

San Juan Bombarded and Destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Nicaragua steamer has arrived here, bringing information that on the 14th instant the sloop-of-war Cyane bombarded and entirely destroyed the town of San Juan, in consequence of the late insult to Mr. Borland, American Minister to Central America, the authorities of the place refusing to apologize.

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The deaths from cholera last week in this city amounted to one hundred and seventy-five.

Steamer Franklin.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The steamer Franklin is now going rapidly to pieces. Nearly all her cargo has been saved.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax—Battle near Silistria—2500 Russians Killed—The Turks Defeated in Asia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 18, 1854.—The royal mail steamship Niagara, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool on the morning of the 8th instant, arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th.

From the Baltic.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet was laying in line-of-battle before Cronstadt, but up to June 29 no attack had been made. The English frigate Desperate fired some shots, which the batteries returned.

Homersund was a second time bombarded on the 26th and 27th of June, and the fortifications were destroyed.

The Black Sea.

On the 24th of June, eight Russian steamers came out of Sebastopol, and attacked three of the allied ships at the batteries. The allied ships engaged were the Furious, Terrible and Descartes. The latter seems to have been a running fight. The Furious was considerably damaged. The main body of the allied fleet was at Baldjik.

Some English boats taking soundings at the mouth of the Dnieper had exchanged fires with some Cossacks.

The Danube.

On the 21st and 22d ult. an important battle was fought. The particulars are derived from a dispatch stating that the Turks under Giroltz, Meher Pasha, fell on the Russian rear-guard of 25,000 near Silistria, on the 21st. The battle lasted during two days, and the Russians lost 2500 killed; they, however, made good their retreat.

The Russians continued their concentration toward the Soreth and Pruth, but apparently mean to return to Matshin, Isaktsha and Tultsha, on the right bank of the Danube.

The plan of the campaign and the movements of the allied army are kept profoundly secret.

50,000 Anglo-French troops are still at Varna, until St. Arnaud and Prince Napoleon are also there.

Gen. Bosquet's French division has left Adrianople for Shumla.

On the 22d the cannonade in the attack on the Russian rear guard was heard by the French, and Gen. Canrobert sent two squadrons to reconnoitre.

Omer Pasha is prepared to establish his headquarters at Rustchuk.

The communications from the Danube are kept open as far as Slatova by the Turkish flotilla.

On the 1st of July, Gorchakoff removed his headquarters from Kalaresh to Wiyltsent.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers commands the division of the French army presently embarking for the Baltic.

The English line-of-battle ships St. Vincent, Royal William, Algiers, Hannibal, Termegant, steamer Sphynx and others, are embarking the force at Cherbourg.

Asia.

From Asia the news is bad.

On the 19th of June, the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Usurgnot and Kutais. The Russians attacked them in the flank during the assault, and defeated them with 1500 to 2000 killed, 13 cannons, 35 standards, and the entire camp equipage captured.

An erroneous dispatch was published, reversing the fact, and stating that the Turks under Selim Pasha had defeated the Russians under Prince Audronkoff, with the above loss—but reliable accounts show that the Turks were disastrously defeated.

The crew of the English steam frigate Sanspareil are fortifying Sinkuni Kale, and the crew of the English frigate Samson are fortifying Estrluchid at Reout Kaleh.

Greece.

It is announced that Hadji Petros had been completely routed at Kaladaka, in Thessaly, and the rebellion is now considered at an end. The harvest in Greece was every where abundant. Piracy was increasing.

French troops continued to arrive.

Cholera is reported to have made its appearance in the garrison of Cronstadt, also some cases in the British fleet.

It is affirmed that Duke Alexander is about to join the Russian army in Moldavia.

Warsaw is being doubly fortified.

Fourteen neutral merchant ships, now in Riga, have petitioned Admiral Napier to permit them to leave.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHARLES MORGAN.

The steamship Chas. Morgan arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning. By this arrival we have dates from Galveston to the 23d, and our usual exchanges from the interior.

We cannot yet learn, (says the Galveston News,) that Gen. Smith has acted, or is preparing to make use of the authority given him by the President, to call for Texas troops for the purpose of aiding in the protection of our frontier. Indeed, we have heard it asserted that no such call will probably be made.

The News says that the business season has now pretty well closed in Galveston, but still improvements appear to be going forward with considerable activity.

FILIBUSTERS IN KENTUCKY.—R. M. Johnson and John Haldeman, it is stated, have been arrested at Lexington, Ky., charged with being engaged in enlisting troops for the Cuban expedition. The Louisville Courier says it is well known that a company has been organized in that city, and it is well known the same thing has been done at Hopkinsville, Bowling Green and other places.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, July 9, has the following items:

I have positive and undeniable information from the highest sources at Honolulu, to the effect that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The Administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations.

"This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

Things in Japan.

The Charleston Mercury has a letter from a gentleman connected with the Japan expedition. He says the country is so favorably situated that it produces in an abundance almost every valuable product that can be found in the world. The soil is so fertile that it is capable of maintaining a more dense population than any other space of the same size on the face of the globe. The skill and industry of the people in agriculture is so great that they are said to surpass any other people, and from what we have seen in walking over the country for miles around this bay, the half has not been told.

Of the mechanical arts he says:

"Their skill in working the precious metals and iron and copper is quite equal to that of varnishing and beautifying of wood. We see daily and in common use, satins and silks, and crapes and velvets, as good and as handsome as can be made any where. The fabric is peculiar, and seems to be more durable than in our world. The patterns and colors are varied and tasteful as the most exquisite fancy could desire. Who can venture to say what this country wants? Who could make up a cargo and bring it here, and have any sort of assurance that he had one single article that the people really required, or that they would be anxious to purchase? Some would fix on "Yankee Notions," but they would find that the Japanese did not fancy notions. Some would select cotton goods. These they could sell cheaper than the Japanese can make them; but they must make the cloth as good and handsome as the Japanese domestic manufactures; and besides, it must have on it the hundreds and thousands of badges and coats of arms of the serfs and slaves worn constantly by them to designate their grade, and to whom they belong. There is, perhaps, not an individual in the Empire who does not wear on his dress a badge of distinction, woven or dyed in the cloth."

The writer says they look with curiosity upon the Railroad, Telegraph and agricultural instruments. They admire also our steamships. They look with awe and dread at our large cannon. These they appreciate fully, and they would like to possess them, for they are more bold, and warlike, and independent than any Eastern nation, and in this point they feel deeply their inferiority to us. These they will imitate as well as they can, and our visit will make them stronger, though they may be more weak in the end.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.—The following letter, dated Madrid, June 30, we find in the news brought by the Franklin:

To-day's Gazette contains Royal decrees depriving Lieutenant-General Leopold O'Donnell, Major General Felix Murin de Messina, and Lieutenant General Antonio Ros de Olano, of all rank, honors, titles and decorations. By other decrees a Lieutenant of the Civic Guard, and a Captain of the regiments of Estremadura, are promoted—the first for refusing to join the insurrection when he happened to fall into the hands of the insurgents; the second for endeavoring to prevent it, in doing which he was wounded. Crosses and small pensions are also granted to two corporals and four soldiers, for similar good conduct, and one of the corporals receives an ensign's epaulette. This and the crosses were given by the Queen herself, through the hands of General Quesada, Governor of Madrid, at a review of the garrison yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Prado.

Her Majesty was in an open carriage, accompanied by her husband and daughter, and followed by a brilliant staff. After it had driven along the line, the Royal equipage was surrounded by officers, the troops were formed as near as possible, and the Queen addressed them. At a very moderate distance from the mass of military it was impossible to distinguish a word she said, but she smiled and did her best to look gracious, and held up her child to the troops, as if confiding it to their protection. If there were in the breasts of Spanish military men a spark of sympathy with their Sovereign and of attachment to her throne, it ought surely to have flashed forth on this occasion. A youthful Sovereign, in her hour of peril, presents herself in the midst of her troops, and confides herself and her infant daughter to their protection, placing an epaulette and cross upon the shoulders and breasts of soldiers whose loyalty had been proof against seduction.

I think it an ominous sign for the Queen of Spain that at no period of yesterday's review was a single mark of enthusiasm or affection shown either by officers, soldiers or people. Not a *viva* or a shout was heard, not a voice was raised in acclamation. This silence was so evident, so marked, and was noted by so large a concourse of persons, that even the Official Gazette and the as official *Heraldo* dare not assert it to have been broken. The latter journal says, "It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm with which the troops received their Sovereign." The phrase is well chosen, for it is certainly difficult to describe that which did not exist. After the review, the Royal equipage was stationed in the Cano Alcala, and the troops marched past. They looked very well, smart and clean, although somewhat fagged by the severe work they have had these last few days, long marches, escort duty, patrols and very little sleep. The Queen was dressed in white. Among the officers surrounding her were Generals Lara, Quesada (who commanded the parade), Cordova, Campuzano, Duke of Ahumada, Matoy Alos, Count Nistahormosa. After the review, the Queen took a drive, and returned to the Palace about 10 o'clock, passing through the most crowded streets of the capital. She was received with profound silence and complete indifference.

To-day's official papers do not report the words addressed yesterday to the garrison by Queen Isabella, but we may presume they were pretty nearly identical with the short speech which she addressed to the troops upon the night of her arrival from the Escurial, and which is published to-day. The following is a translation:

"*Soldiers!* I became acquainted this morning with the high crime of treason committed by General Dulce, to whom I had been pleased to confide the direction of cavalry, and with it the honor of its standards. With him other Generals have raised the rebel's banner; you know them well; they are those whom I have most loaded with distinctions and favors; and to day you know them better, as unworthy of my Royal esteem. They have designs against my person, against my throne, and that of my daughter, breaking their oaths and trampling upon the most sacred laws. This I know, and for this reason I hasten to visit your ranks byself, as are all those of the army that remember my childhood. There shall I appreciate your services more nearly; there shall I better witness your triumph. YO LA REINA.

"Madrid, June 28, 1854."

It is said that the Queen was deeply affected by the manner of her reception yesterday by the troops, and that on her return to the palace she burst into a flood of tears. There certainly was very great cause for concern and apprehension on her part.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK.—The total number of deaths in the Franklin Street Hospital, New York city, up to the 20th, were 111. Four or five other hospitals were to be opened in the upper part of the city....In Brooklyn, 4 deaths were reported on the 20th....In Syracuse, 4 cases in one family reported on the 17th....Ten or a dozen fatal cases have occurred in Troy.

NEW JERSEY.—Four deaths had occurred at Trenton....The disease is increasing in Newark, at Rockawny and at Washington....Dr. Benjamin Fisher, probably the eldest physician in the State, died at Port Elizabeth on the 5th, in his 86th year. In connection with a close practice of his profession, he had also labored acceptably as a local preacher in the M. E. Church for a period of about sixty years.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Several deaths occurred on the 20th at Boston....Two or three fatal cases have occurred at Charlestown within the last few days.

MAINE.—Eighteen deaths are reported at Richmond since the 4th inst.

VIRGINIA.—Forty deaths at Richmond within the last two weeks, and the disease is increasing....There were 30 deaths in Wheeling from the 1st to the 15th, not including those from abroad, and 6 from the 15th to the 17th. The disease is abating.

OHIO.—At Toledo, five deaths from the 15th to the 17th....It has appeared in an epidemic form in Mount Vernon. Five members of one family have died....Several cases having occurred at Xenia, a panic seems to have seized upon the people of the village, many of whom are leaving their business and homes in affright....In Smith and in Graham townships, and in Harrisville, many fatal cases had occurred, and a number of persons were suffering from the disease at last accounts....At Crestline there has been considerable excitement respecting the cholera. Twelve Irishmen, at work on the railroad, had died up to the morning of the 13th inst., and the citizens had burned the houses in which they had expired. The friends of the deceased refused to bury the bodies without a priest, and the priest being tardy in his arrival, the citizens feared pestilence, and required interment.

MISSOURI.—Hermann has been decimated. Of a population of 1,000 over 100 have died.... At Jefferson City, the cholera has prevailed to some extent, but it has abated....It has subsided at Independence.

MICHIGAN.—A letter from Detroit states that on the 13th and 14th the deaths by cholera were upward of 70 a day. A well known colored man, aged 104, died on the 18th, after eating very heartily of cherries.

ILLINOIS.—The cholera has ceased as an epidemic in Chicago. The health of that city is getting to be very good. There were only eleven deaths on the 16th, ten on the 17th, and six on the 18th, and all but one of them emigrants.

CANADA.—At Montreal on the 14th, there were 34 deaths by cholera....Ninety-six deaths by cholera had occurred at Hamilton, Canada West, up to the 25th....The Toronto Globe, of the 18th inst., says the city still continues in a comparatively healthy state, and although there have been a few cases of cholera, the disease has not assumed an epidemic character.

The entire track of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, extending from Crestline, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, to Fort Wayne, in Indiana, is laid, with the exception of some thirty miles, which is now being put down, and the whole road will be completed and in operation by the 15th of September next.

Hon William A. Graham, late Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, is a candidate for the the State Senate in the district in which he resides in North Carolina. The next Legislature, of which he is likely to be a member, will have to elect two U. S. Senators. He will probably be one of them.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

FRIDAY, July 28.

COTTON....The demand was very limited yesterday and only some 500 or 600 bales changed hands at easier prices. We yet quote:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	4¼@5¼	Middling Fair	9¾@10¼
Ordinary	6¾@7¼	Fair	10¼@11
Middling	7¾@9	Good F

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Homœopathic Broth.—By Philolycurus

Take a robin's leg—
Mind, the drum-stick merely—
Put it in a tub
Filled with water, nearly.
Set it out of doors,
In a place that's shady;
Let it stand a week—
Three days for a lady.
Dip a spoonful in,
To a five-pail kettle;
It should be of tin,
Or, perhaps, bell-metal.
Fill the kettle up,
Put it on a boiling,
Skim the liquor well
To prevent its oiling.
For thickening and salt,
Take of rice one kernel;
Use, to light the fire,
"The Salina Journal."
Let the liquor boil
Half an hour—no longer:
If 'tis for a man,
You may make it stronger.
Should you now desire
That the soup be flavory,
Stir it once around
With a stalk of summer-savory.
If of thyme you choose
Just to put a match in,
'Twill be flavored fine
If you dip your watch in.
When the broth is done,
Set it by to "jell" it;
Then three times a day
Let the patient smell it.
If by chance he die,
Say 'twas nature did it;
But if he get well,
Give the broth the credit.

An Adventure with a Grizzly;

OR, MY PROSPECTING TOUR.

In the summer of 1850 I was working, with two partners, a claim on the North Fork of the American River, in California. Our lead, which had been a pretty good one, was running out, and we had for some time been discussing the propriety of leaving it and going prospecting. This movement I had opposed for some time, thinking that, as long as we could do reasonably well where we were, it would be bad policy to leave our claim and roam over the country in search of better diggings. One evening, however, when the results of our united day's labor were declared to be five dollars, I came to the conclusion that perhaps we could not do better than make a little trip in the neighborhood for the purpose of prospecting. So, after a little discussion, (as, of course, it would not do for me to come round too suddenly,) it was decided that we should try the experiment the next morning.

The morning dawned, and after stowing away our surplus possessions in the tent, we took our picks and pans, with our blankets and several days provisions, and, separating, sallied in different directions. It was understood that we should return in three or four days to the tent and report progress. After traveling several hours, I sat down to rest during the heat of the day, intending to resume my journey in the afternoon. Stretched on my back under an oak, its cool shade and the stillness of the scene around me soon calmed me to sleep. When I awoke it was late in the afternoon, and I jumped up, somewhat alarmed, as I had intended making a camp some twenty miles off, my stopping-place for that night. Readjusting my blankets on my back, I was about resuming my journey, when my attention was arrested by some singular looking foot prints on the trail. Bending over, I examined them closely, and came to the conclusion that they were those of a grizzly bear. As may be imagined, this discovery was any thing but a pleasant one. I had never seen a grizzly, and was not particularly desirous of making the acquaintance of one, even armed; but now, with nothing but a pick, the thought was any thing but enlivening. I had frequently ridiculed such of my friends as were in the habit of "lugging round" rifles, Colt's revolvers, etc., and laughed at the idea of encumbering ourselves with such useless baggage. But, at the discovery of these tracks, my sentiments underwent an entire change. A whole armory would not have been an unwelcome companion to me then. On examining the tracks, I found that they led in the same direction in which I was going, and that, consequently, I stood a good chance of overtaking my four-footed friend if I hurried; and if I loitered I would be obliged to spend the night alone in the mountains.

Moving along slowly, calculating the chances offered by either of these two plans, I did not observe that I was descending into a little ravine, through which a small stream ran, till I stood on the edge of the creek. I had worked long enough in the diggings to know some of the indications of the existence of the precious metal, and as soon as my attention was directed to the stream, I made up my mind that the dirt was worth "panning out," by way of trial, at once. All thought of the bear was gone. Gold was more potent than grizzly for the nonce, and hastily unslinging my blankets, I got out my pick and pan from my luggage and went to work. My success astonished me. Two ounces from the first pan, and one from the second! Visions of immediate opulence swam before my eyes. Shall I own it? For a moment—only one—I hesitated whether I should go back to my partners, or retain the secret for my own benefit.

By the time I had recovered my senses sufficiently to leave the bright visions of the future, and calmly consider my present condition, the sun was sinking behind the hills. Of course I had no intention of going any further that night, as, by leaving the location in the dark, I might fail to find it again; and I was in no humor to run any such risk. I should have mentioned before that I was not traveling on any trail, but over the mountains, with no guide but my compass and the sun. On feeling in my pocket for my matches to light a fire, I found that I had neglected to bring them. Muttering a slight anathema on my folly in not carrying fire-arms, I munched a piece of hard-bread for my supper, and laid down in my blankets for the night. I lay awake some time looking up into the heavens as the blue vault grew darker and darker, and the stars came out one by one. I remember thinking, just as I went to sleep, that it was the darkest night I had ever seen, and dreamt that I made several millions in the claim I had been prospecting, the whole of which I devoted to lighting the mines with gas.

It must have been midnight when I awoke. My throat was dry and parched, and I got up to quench my thirst at the stream. Bending over, I drank freely, and bathed my head in cold water. I heard a rustling in the bushes behind me, and turned to see what it was. *Maria Santissima!* a huge black animal was standing on my blankets, devouring my provisions! I once had doubts in regard to the possibility of the human hair assuming under the influence of terror, the erect position asserted by the worthy ghost of Mr. Hamlet's father—but they exist no longer. It seemed to me as if a whole forest stood upon my head! Now what was I to do? The slightest movement would attract the beast's notice, and the idea of furnishing him with a *petit souper* at my expense was not at all to my liking. I stood in the bushes, looking at the animal half an hour, when, feeling somewhat fatigued, I thought I would try to sit down without attracting his attention. In the performance of this maneuver a few briars and sharp sticks quite plainly notified me that my shirt was my only garment; a fact which the chilly night air would have made apparent but for my fright, which engrossed all my attention. By this time Mr. Bruin had composed himself to slumber in my blankets, and I could hear his deep and regular breathing distinctly. The night was so dark that I could hardly see him, but I came to the conclusion that he was not so large as some of whom I had heard stories related. He was quite large enough, however, in my estimation, to cut off your humble servant in the flower of his youth. Gold is powerful, but I would have given all that I had dreamed of making to have been quietly sleeping in some house or tent within the borders of civilization at that time.

In short an hour—it seemed a long week to me—my visitor got up and walked down to the water, where I heard him drinking, while I indulged in some pious wishes for his strangulation. I was then rejoiced to hear him plunge into the water and force his way through the bushes on the other side. Shivering, I crawled into my blankets again and tried to compose myself to sleep. No sooner had the drowsy god vouchsafed me the slightest wink of slumber, when splash went something into the water again, and the next moment the black form of my boar had come. Home, wife and children, all flitted before my eyes. No kind friend to break to my relatives the tidings of my untimely fate! No comforting assurances of Christian burial! But here, in the wilderness, my form must lie, the prey of the wild beast; and as my bones grew white with exposure and crumbled into dust, my friends, in the heartsickness of hope deferred, would vainly conjecture what had been my fate! Nearer the monster approached, till at last he stood at my feet, when to my surprise he coolly laid his shaggy wet form across them on the top of my blanket. I hardly dared to breathe, every muscle was rigid, and I lay momentarily expecting his attack. My feet grew numb with his weight, and the water from his hair soaked through the blankets and completely chilled me.

A thousand thoughts passed through my mind while the beast lay on my feet. Sometimes I thought that I could remain quiet till morning, when he might get up and move off, leaving me unmolested. Then it would come into my mind that I had heard that a bear would not attack a man unless molested or very hungry. That he could not be in the latter condition, my hopes conjectured from his recent performances on my provisions; and as to my molesting him, no member of the Peace Society of half a century's standing could be less inclined for belligerent operations than I. Then again, the thought would strike me that, as soon as the dawn of day revealed our positions, I should be certain to make a breakfast for my unwelcome guest.

The night wore on. My limbs grew colder and colder, and my hopes fewer and less encouraging; still the bruta slept. My bones ached with being kept so long in one position, and it seemed as if every moment were the last that I could hope to hold out without moving. The animal at last turned over, and gave me an opportunity of assuming a new position. But the relief was only temporary. I still remained in an agony of suspense. How I longed for the daylight. Even the knowledge that my fate was inavitable seemed preferable to this uncertainty. Once or twice I was tempted to move and put an end to the affair, but my fears prevented me. How slowly the night passed away! How I envied the beast on my feet! How false and hollow all the advantages of civilization and superiority in the scale of animal existence seemed in that hour of peril!

At last, morning came. Just as the gray light tinged the eastern sky, a whistle ran through the ravine. Bounding from my feet, the animal burst through the bushes. I rose slowly, with difficulty, on account of my benumbed limbs, and after thanking heaven for my deliverance, began to pack up my "traps," preparatory to moving on to the camp for provisions. I looked around to note the place, and "blazed" several trees. Just as I turned to leave, I heard a man shouting, and the next moment a tall, black-whiskered individual appeared.

"Stranger," said he, "have you seen a big, black St. Bernard dog come along this way?"

I assured the gentleman that no such animal had passed me, and was turning away, being fearful of his discovering that I had been prospecting in the ravine.

"Well, that's rather curious. He had my blankets wrapped on him, and I had to sleep without 'em. Why—see here they are."

And so they were, in the bushes, through which the dog must have passed.

A light broke in upon me. The next moment my surmise was confirmed by the sight of an immense black dog, that came bounding towards us. He was the largest dog I ever saw; and might well have been mistaken for a bear in the night.

"Rather a useful animal that," said I.

"Yes," said he. "he's good to pack; and at night he's equal to half dozen blankets. I have taught him to lie right across my feet. I missed him a good deal last night."

Bidding the owner of the dog good morning, I resumed my journey, and reached the camp in the afternoon. The dinner I then ate would have astonished a Camanche.

The next day I returned to the ravine. The claim proved quite as rich as I had hoped, and a week afterward myself and partners were working there. How successful we were may be inferred from the fact, that I have never since gone "prospecting."

I Wan't There.—By C. S. M.

The following scene actually occurred in a justice court, held in this State some thirty years ago. The plaintiff was a poor wandering Indian, who was grossly abused by a party of young man who had assembled at an inn, and were doubtless intoxicated at the time the assault was committed.

The principal witness was a tall, thin, ill-favored, herring-fed looking man, very quiet and very simple.

"Simon Chokory!"

"Well," replied the original.

"Step forward and remain uncovered while I administer unto you the necessary oath," said the Justice, sternly.

Simon obeyed, as a dog crawls to his master to receive the uplifted lash, simply because he cannot help it.

After giving his evidence in his own manner, in spite of the frequent interruptions of the Justice, who desired to have only the facts relative to the direct case, he was "turned over" to the tender mercies of the counsel for the defence, to undergo the tortures of cross-questioning, which, even to the man of the world in our day, are not pleasant.

"Mr. Chickory, you say that this man was abused. How do you know that he was abused?"

"I see 'em do it."

"Who do you mean by them?"

Simon here named the defendants severally.

"Very well, Mr. Chickory, but what did they do to him?"

"They kicked him, and hit him and knocked him down, besides treating him unhandsomely.

"Do you ever drink?"

"Rather expect I do."

"What do you drink?"

"I ain't no wise particular, just what you please, squire."

"Did you ever drink any of that spirituous liquor called New England rum?"

"I guess as how I have."

"Did you drink during the evening when the assault was committed?"

"A leetle, squire."

"How much, do you think?"

"Not over a pint, I reckon."

"Very well; you said just now that they kicked him. Do you mean that they all kicked him?"

"Sartainly, squire, every body in the room kicked him."

"You are sure?"

"For eartain."

"Then, Mr. Chickory, if every one there kicked him, then you must have kicked him also."

Simon was fairly cornered. He scratched his head and looked very foolish as well as puzzled. At length after some moment's hesitation his face brightened up as though he had mastered something like an idea, and he exclaimed—

"I wan't there."

"Very well, Mr. Chickory, your evidence has been very satisfactory to me, and doubtless has not failed to convince his Honor. You may be seated."

Simon took his seat with that air of importance of one who is conscious at least of giving himself satisfaction, although a titter ran through the motley crowd, and his Honor bit his lips hard to prevent the departure of that gravity necessary for the occasion.

The Indian, although an injured party, lost his case; but the young men, pleased with the unexpected result of their trial, not only made up a handsome purse for him, but allowed Simon to drink his fill of his favorite beverage, and all parties expressed their perfect satisfaction. [Star Spangled Banner.

The Ancient Giants of Finland.—Before the French—so runs the legend—there were the giants; a good while before, we should think, by the account the Finns give of their departure. The Finnish tradition declares: A giant child came one day to her giantess mamma, and showed her a curious insect she held in her apron, and had picked up on the plain. It was a plow, with team and driver. "Alas, my child," said mamma, "this is a token of grief to us. Where this thing appears—small as it looks—we of the old race cannot long abide." And so it proved; and so (we may form some dear guess as to when the Finnish giants went away. For their legacy—so runs the legend—they left the immeasurable masses of ore which were their prodigiously hot ovens and stoves, but which are known to the tiny race of their left, the people say, such an interior warmth in that particular tract of soil that corn grows and ripens during the short summer several degrees north of the points, in Siberia and Canada, where no ear is formed. The flax is the finest known in the world; and even the modern potato ripens in the hoarded warmth of those ancient fires. The monstrous salmon that come wedge-like up the clear frothing rivers were the minnows with which those giants angled for the marine monsters that roll and tumble in the Arctic Seas. The wild swans were their little singing birds; and, if the swan-note be now held discordant, it is through its grief for its departed patrons, and tales are told of the sweetness of that music when heard far away over the boundless swamp, accompanied by the lyre accompaniment of miles of pine forest swept by the night breeze.

Curiosity Raproved.

The Persian Embassador found himself so annoyed while in France by the incatinble curiosity of the fair Parisians, who came in crowds to his residence, avowedly to "look at him," that, at last, he resolved to revenge himself by the following little scheme:

On returning one day from a ride, and finding, as usual, his apartments crowded by ladies, he affected to be charmed by the sight of them; successively pointing to each with his finger, and speaking with earnestness to his interpreter, who he well knew would be afterwards closely questioned as to the purport of his remarks. Accordingly, the eldest of the ladies, who, in spite of her age, probably thought herself the most striking of the whole party, and whose curiosity was particularly excited, after His Excellency had passed through the suite of rooms, coolly inquired what might have been the object of his examination.

"Madam," replied the interpreter, "I dare not inform you."

"But I wish particularly to know, sir."

"Indeed, madam, it is impossible."

"Nay, sir, this reserve is vexatious. I desire to know."

"O, since you insist, madam; know, then, that His Excellency has been valuing you."

"Valuing us! how, sir?"

"Yes, ladies; His Excellency, after the custom of his country, has been setting a price upon each of you."

"Well, that's whimsical enough; and how much may that lady be worth, according to his estimation?"

"A thousand crowns."

"And the other?"

"Five hundred crowns."

"And that young lady with fair hair?"

"Three hundred crowns."

"And that brunette?"

"The same price."

"And that lady who is painted?"

"Fifty crowns."

"And pray, sir, what may I be worth in the tariff of His Excellency's good graces?"

"O, madam, you really must excuse me; I beg—"

"Come, come, no concealments."

"The prince merely said, as he passed you—"

"Well, what did he say?"

"He said, madam, that he did not know the small coin of this country."

A Small Difference.—An editor of considerable experience in the way of squirmers and wrigglers gives the following definition of the difference between an eel and a black-snake:

Many years ago, as we were plodding homewards from the creek, with a basket full of eels, the result of our morning's labor, on our arm, we were suddenly startled by a something wriggling and squirming in our path. The first impression was that one of our eels had escaped, and in an instant had caught him in our hand, when a sudden suspicion that it might be a black-snake caused as sudden a relaxation of the grasp. It being in the middle of a sandy road, there was no difficulty in holding him in "durance vile" until this practical question could be solved. The basket was sat down and its contents carefully counted. There were twelve eels, and no mistake. We had left the creek with just a dozen, but whether it was a common dozen or "a baker's dozen," we could not for our life remember. What was to be done? If this new captive was an eel, and had escaped from our basket, we could not afford to lose the reputation of having caught him, or to miss him from our stew. If it should prove to be a snake, ugh! It would spoil our dinner, and be a bad joke besides. Fortunately, Uncle Solomon came to our relief. "Boy," said he, as with his heel he fulfilled a prophecy, "don't you see the difference; A snake has a round tail; the eel has a flat one."

The Beggar and the Congressman.—On Friday last a lady beggar gained admittance to the rotunda of the Capitol, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the officers, who assiduously endeavor to keep mendicants from annoying persons engaged in Governmental duties. Among others whom she approached for aid was a member of Congress, whom she did not know as such, to whom she told a piteous tale of distress. She was, she said, five hundred miles away from home, without the means to get there, her husband was sick, her children in want, etc. "Indeed, madam," replied the member, desiring to get rid of her importunity, "I am in a worse predicament. I am nine hundred miles away from home, haven't a red cent, and expect every moment to be arrested for board, and may be confined in prison on account of difficulties I have unfortunately got into." The Honorable wiped away a tear, as others felt trickling down the cheeks of the "poor woman." "Indeed, my good lady," said he, "I have had nothing to eat for a week. I feel like hanging myself, I am in such distressed circumstances." Her heart was melted. She drew out her purse, and, having compassion on the poor fellow, took from the well-filled "pocket companion" a silver half dollar, and gave it to the "poor critter." "Ah!" said he, "may God bless you, madam! This piece of money will save my life, and I will soon pay you the amount with interest." The lady went on her way begging, and the member went on his way laughing, each, however, under very different feelings as to the amusing matter; he feeling quite strange at having proved the best beggar of the two. [Washington Star.

The Wife.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the forbidding scowl, and deserted hearth—these and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And, though she may be the injured, not the injuring one; the forgotten, not the forgetful wife; in happy allusion to the peaceful love, a kindly welcome to a comfortable home, a smile of love to banish hostile words, a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked in the breast of selfish man will soften to her matchless bliss, loved, loving, and content, the soother of the sorrowing hour, the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

The Explanation.—One of the two gentlemen recently conversing about the Natural Bridge of Virginia, remarked that there was an extraordinary incident connected with it, for that Gen. Washington once threw a dollar completely over it—an achievement which has not been performed since.

"No wonder," replied his companion, "for a dollar in those days could be made to go a great deal further than at the present time."

Henry Fox, in a hot attack on Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who was supposed to have no desire to reform the many abuses of his office, exclaimed: "Touch but a cobweb in Westminster Hall, and the old spider of the Law is out upon you, with all his vermin at his heels." This image makes the flesh creep.

A Dreadful Threat.—Master: "Look here, Pomp, this is the third time I've caught you sleeping in work hours. Now, I just tell you, that if it occurs once more, I shall give you to the first Abolitionist that passes, and have you sent straght off for Boston!"

The Worst Wine.—The Japanese made it a point when entertained on board the American vessels to taste of every dish, and also to take notes of every thing. One of them drank a wine glass of sweet oil, and some one being curious to know what comment he made upon it, applied for an interpretation, when it was found to read, "This is the worst wine they have got."

The following dialogue is represented to have taken place between a farmer and an Irish reaper, the latter being considerably under the common stature:

Irishman: D'ye want any body for the harvest?

Farmer: Yes.

Irishman: Will you take me?

Farmer: No; you're too little.

Irishman: Arrah, now, and do you cut corn from the top?

And Pat walked off indignantly.

"That horse of yours," said a friend of ours to a farmer, "is very handsome."

"Yes," was the drawling reply, "but he is—as—slow—as—cold molasses."

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong, as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active co-operation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principia of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches, and the control of the main study hall.

Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

Jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $235 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 29, 1854.

University of Nashville.

THIS INSTITUTION was founded by the State of North Carolina in 1785 as Davidson Academy. It became Cumberland College in 1806, and University of Nashville in 1826.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Will be reopened under a new organization, and with new buildings, on the First Wednesday of October next.

Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D.,
Prof. of Ethics and Belles Lettres, and Chairman of the Faculty.
Rev. J. W. McClelland, D. D.,
Prof. of Ancient Languages.
James L. Maris, A. M.,
Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. J. B. Lindsley, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences.
E. P. De Zavallos,
Prof. of Modern Languages.

Tuition, $75 per annum—Matriculation fee, $5.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT

Will also be opened on the first Wednesday of October next.

Francis B. Fogg, Esq.,
William F. Cooper, Esq.,
——, Esq.,
} Professors.

Fees for Lectures, $100 per annum.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Closed its first Session with 121 Students and 33 Graduates; its second with 152 Students and 36 Graduates; and its third with 220 Students and 71 Graduates.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue until the first of the ensuing March.

Robert M. Foster, M. D.,
Prof. of General and Special Anatomy.
J. Dearien Lindsley, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy, and Dean of the Faculty.
C. K. Winston, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. Buchanan, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
Thomas R. Jennings, M. D.,
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
W. K. Bowling, M. D.,
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
John M. Watson, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
Paul F. Eve, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
William T. Briggs, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for Students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in this Department is $105. Matriculating Fee (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee, $25.

Good Board can be obtained for $3 per week.

The Annual Announcement, giving a full account of the several Departments of the University, may be had by applying to A. Y. S. LINDSLEY,
Sec'y Board Trustees.

july 29 3t

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D., President.
John F. Ellison, A. B.
Miss F. Christiana Battle, Primary Department.
Mrs. Eugenia Rothenberg, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	15 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $15 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his native ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynuggee, Ala., —— —, 1854.—jy 15 6m

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 17th August next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of five months	$17 50
Board " "	16 75
Washing " "	5 00
Fuel " "	2 00
Contingent charge	1 25
	$62 50

It is believed that no College in the South is offering stronger inducements than this to young men desirous of a thorough collegiate education. Our location is in a quiet and beautiful valley, ten miles distant from town or village, and comparatively free from temptations to vice. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of experience, ability and fidelity. Our course of study is extensive and thorough. Our Cabinet, Libraries, and Apparatus are ample. Any young man of limited means, with fair abilities and proper energy, can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education.

For further particulars, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Va

July 8, 1854 8t

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

The next term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 19.

FACULTY:

R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Belles Lettres.
O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
A. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Prof. of Mixed Mathematics.
Thos. P. Hatch, A. B., Professor of Natural Science.
Thos. Smith, A. B., Principal of Preparatory Department.

EXPENSES:

Tuition per term of five months	$25 00
Board (washing included)	50 00
Room rent and servant's hire	3 00
Chemical fee (senior year)	5 00

In the Department of Mathematics, Professor Rice will give instructions in Practical Engineering, without extra charge.

Important additions have recently been made to the laboratory and the means of illustrating the different Departments of Natural History, and in all departments of the College, no pains will be spared to provide the best facilities for a thorough and practical education. The plan of endowment has been favorably received, and we confidently expect its speedy accomplishment.

The foundations of a new and large college building will soon be laid, and we intend to make LaGrange College, in every respect, inferior to no institution in the West.

THOS. P. HATCH,
Secretary of the Faculty.

may20 2m

Education.

A young man who will graduate at Randolph, Macon College, Virginia, next June, would like to enter upon the pleasant task of instructing youth, as soon thereafter as possible. He intends making teaching a lifetime business, hence Trustees of Academies would do well to procure his services, as they can be permanently secured by a *first rate salary*. He intends doing his duty in his profession, and will be satisfied with nothing short of good pay for his services. Certificates of character and scholarship will be sent to those desiring to procure a teacher, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Terms and location, in finding its salubrity and condition of society, must accompany all communications to J. P. B., Randolph, Macon College P. O., Virginia.

ap22 2m*

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
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THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

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For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00 per annum
For any two " "	5 00 "
For any three " "	7 00 "
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00 "
For Black wood's Magazine,	3 00 "
For Blackwood and the three Reviews,	9 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00 "

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Postage on Blackwood and the four Reviews, 72 cents a year. [Nov13-1y.]

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BURNETT & BOSTWICK, Publishers,

15 Camp Street, 15

HAVE just issued from their press the following valuable works:

VOYAGE OF THE U. S. EXPLORING SQUADRON, commanded by Capt. Charles Wilkes of the U. S. N., together with Explorations and Discoveries made by Admiral D'Urville, Capt. Ross and other Navigations and Travelers, and an account of the Expedition to the Dead Sea under Lieut. Lynch, with numerous illustrations.
LIFE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.
LIFE OF JAMES K. POLK, with a history of his Administration.
THE HEROINES OF HISTORY.
THE HEROINES OF THE CRUSADES.
PANORAMA OF NATIONS.
THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.
LIVES OF JOHN AND CHARLES WESLEY.
WILLIS'S WORKS—seven volumes.
THE MIRROR OF THE SOUL.
FARM AND FIRESIDE.
RURAL HOMES, &c. &c.

For the sale of the above and many other works, which are all very valuable and popular, we desire to establish an agency in every county and parish in the South; and therefore offer unparalleled inducements to country dealers, agents and peddlers.

A Catalogue of all our publications furnished on application, post paid, to

BURNETT & BOSTWICK, Publishers,
may 27 6m 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

Dr. J. T. Keanon,

Carthian Spring,
Holmes County, Mississippi,

Is now prepared to offer good accommodations to invalids who may desire to visit Carthian Spring, or place themselves under his care for treatment. This is one of the most desirable retreats for invalids in the South, located in an elevated healthy region of country, with abundance of fine Freestone water. The mineral water is composed very strongly of iron, Sulphur, Magnesia and Soda, and contains largely of Carbonic Acid Gas.

The diseases which it has cured are Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Debility, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, and the various functional and organic derangements of the Womb. This water is especially efficacious in Diseases of Females.

Board, per week—$7.

Reference—Ministers of Miss. Conference.
Rev. J. B. Walker,
Rev. H. N. McTyiere,
} New Orleans.

march 4 3m

Pensacola House.

MRS. SHOMO has opened the above-named House, and is prepared to accommodate boarders and transient customers. Every attention will be given to make all comfortable who may favor her with their patronage.

The Pensacola House is situated on Government st., one door above the Florida Hause, commanding a view of the Bay, and receiving the breeze unobstructed.

Pensacola, Fla., June 24, 1854. tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of seasonable Goods, viz:

PRINTED GOODS, comprising Calicoes of various styles and qualities; Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Barages, &c.

LINEN GOODS—Irish Linens of every grade. Linen Drills, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Brown Linens, Grass Linens, Drown Hollands, Brown and Bleached Duck, Planters' Linens, Farmers' Drills, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs, every quality.

SILK GOODS, embracing plain and figured Silks, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Satins, Velvets, Florences, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sewings, &c.

WOOLEN and WORSTED GOODS, comprising De Laines, Berages, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombasines, Canton Cloths, &c.

COTTON GOODS, consisting in part of Drown and Bleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, of every quality and width; Cottonades, Camlets, Chambraye, Nankeens, Checks, Stripes, Denims, &c., at extremely low prices by the piece and package only.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
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Valuable Land for Sale.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES in the western part of Alabama, fourteen miles from the Bigbee river and eight from the M. & O. Railroad. Most of the land is very rich, with good buildings on each, comprising dwellings, negro cabins; and also a superior horse-power Sawmill. On the east is a good neighborhood, and on the west an extensive range for stock—800 acres in cultivation, and well watered.

A more desirable place can seldom be found where land is rich.

Terms easy. For further information, apply to

JAS. B. RAMSEY,
Daleville, Lauderdale co., Miss.

juns 17, 1854 tf

Summerfield Property For Sale.

The Subscriber having determined to remove West, will sell a bargain, in two Family Residences, in Summerfield, convenient to the College buildings. The residences are large and commodious—one with ten rooms and the other with seven rooms—neatly finished, with all necessary Out-Buildings, Gardens, Lots, &c.

Summerfield is a healthy location, eight and a half miles north of Selma, Ala., with Male and Female College, which have been in successful operation about twelve years; and any person wishing to educate their children, free from disease and immoral influences, will do well to select this place. Persons desirous of such a location would do well to examine my property.

Terms, cash, or on time to suit purchasers.

ap8 4m P. R. McCRARY.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

The claims of this new discovery are:

1. Its efficacy as an antiseptic, fortifying the System, and giving a healthy action to the Body and vivacity to the Mind, acting on the Blood, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin.

2. It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Chronic Head-ache, Vertigo, and is offered to the public as a remedy for Ghills and Fevers, (see certificates Nos. 3 and 4,) and as a preventive to Yellow, Bilious and Congestive Fevers, when used as an antiseptic, (see certificate No. 5,) using it freely, keeping a lively action on the Bowels during the epidemic seasons.

The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimented with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others names whose are familiar to the community, for the benefit of those who

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 26. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENTARY ADAPTATIONS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PROGRESS.

The dia, pomp, and expensiveness of war ve not made Parliament indifferent to Ecclesiastical topics. Bishops and Bombardists—Cronstadts and Church-rates—Olen- and Oxford University—Spencer and Siris—have almost equally challenged the ntion, and occupied the time of the House Commons.

t may be well that it should be so. We perhaps, likely to think the better, and t the more, by these manifold and appaly grotesque transitions. Parliament has only talked, but acted. Our members e, at the suggestion of the Ministers, vomillions of money and thousands of men efully for the war; and have knocked without remorse, the salary of a Colonial hop;—they have vowed their nausea at sian tyranny and University Tests almost one breath;—they have condemned the r and Church-rates with all but equal rtiness;—they have refused to fee Roman holic Chaplains to confess and comfort an Catholic thieves, and have sanctioned combination of the Cross with the Cres- to repel, and to imprisen, if possible, ruthless Russian Despot;—they have ored the heroes of Eokness, and put their k ban on Ecclesiastical Courts. They e taken the bandage from the eyes of jus- that she may see anew to whet her sword poise her scales since she had felt that had taken her for a statue, and had dis- ted her balance, and tried to hack her de!—having forgotten that she was a Di- Goddess, whose sanctity nor mercy could invaded or abused with impunity!

We could wish that our notice of Parlia- tary "*servant-of-all-work-ism*" could have ed here; but it can not, for our Parlia- t undertakes to sweep pig-styes by its lic Health Act—to sweep the Russians m the Principalities with the besom of de- ction—or to give a hint to the Bishop of ndon that he had better check Mr. Siddell h his intoners, and tell him that it would more reverend and decoroue for these gen- men at Knightsbridge earnestly to pray whiningly to say the Lord's Prayer.

Yet, amidst and underneath all this diver- of business—this passion to legislate for ry body, every thing, any thing—it is evi- nt that the national will, conscience, and rpose are, through Parliament, impressing emselves powerfully on the forms and spirit our ecclesiastical organizations. Inoidenly, more than in organized pitched party tles, the great question of religious and clesiastical liberty is frequently springing It might be imagined, sometimes, by a n standing with closed eyes, that the House become charmed by the Great Reserve of n Milton—speaking out the grand truths once penned—in his strong but turgid ee—in a style chastened, and mellowed by ic sed time.

It requires not the kon of a prophet to pre- t that, ere long, every sect must either nd or fall, expand or collapse, progrese or eds; eot by Parliamentary favor or disfa- r; but as it may possess or lack inherent ality and capacity.

The Progressives in the House comprise angelicals, Puseyites, and Latitudinarians. e first are chiefly dissenters—the second brace some of the most capacious, and well rmed and liberal intellects—who know whither they are going;—the third inde Philosophical Radicals and Indefinuhlos; on thie great point they pretty fairly re- t the sentimonts, idoas and wills of na- al majority.

The hulk of the House is not only becom- imbued with, but animated by, the spirit Religious Liberty. On the whole, perhaps, instincts and principles of M. P's. are far ond their ideas and their logio on the sub- s. We stop not to inquire into the pro- es by which results like these have arisen. speak of existing facts: on another ocean we may carefully look into their antecoents.

Church-rates must speedily be aholished. e pious, just, and polite Episcopalian hates m; the Dissenter feels them, and loathes m as an intolerable wrong;—they have n sourece of discord, deep and deadly. worthy men will rejoice at their extino.

Yet of all men, Lord John Russell trembles, turns pale, and gets spasmodic, before threatening innovation. Lord John Rus- one of the most useful men who ever ed;—Lord John Russell, so brave upon ocan, and then so mysteriously backward—illating between a boldness which *can* be derstood, and a retiring timidity—we had most said a cowardice—which *can not*;—rd John Russell, whose family is truly faoe for patriots, and notorious for Abbeyds;—Lord John Russell, who knows a few ngs about the Irish Church, and who once posed to do something to it and with it;—rd John Russell, we say, trembles and turns le, and gets spasmodic, before the threated innovation.

He may have cause to tremble as a mere tablishmentarian;—he need not as a Chrisn and an Episcopalian. Let Parliament cede the point—let this compulsory ecclestics! payment be condemned and abanned, and Lord John knows that there are er sides to the subjects, other bearings and sults—which must be freed, must be felt, st ensue. True, Lord John—quite true! tablished compulsory payments suggest mething especially in connection with abanned subscription as the path to University ucation, and some University honors, which rd John does well understand!

Had we believed that the alliance of Church d State were essential to the maintenance the Christian religion, to secure it from Wretched Ritualism, Ruinous Rationalism, or obvious Atheism—we should hold to Churchrates tenaciously—we should believe that there might be some occult virtue in them; we would not relax an atom of privilege; we would not allow a vestry to reduce a rate to a minimum—if we could help it!

But Church-rates, and Church-courts, and University subscriptions, have not done this; they never can do it. It is not of the nature of these human devices to originate, or cherish, or conserve a Divine life. Church-rate haggling and warrants do not harmonize with just ideas of the operations of the Paraclete! Law can never be a substitute for love. Gain or penalty may induce profession, but can not create or perpetuate principle. Compulsory payments, compulsory canons, and compulsory creeds, have a strong ecclesiastical affinity and dependence—and Lord John knows it. Judging from our stand-point, we shall hope much from the abolition of Churchrates; judging from his, we shall fear much.

The High-churchman reasons well when he simply reasons that the Civil Power passes beyond its proper domain, when it would, as such, authoritatively interfere with Christian doctrines, rituals, or discipline. But his argument, so unanswerable by the Evangelical Lord John; so true in the abstract; turns home again on his concrete self; for that same High-churchman is bound by solemn vows to that Church as she is with her ally the State. Our neighbor would eschew the Queen here, for Convocation, What, then, is the Puseyite?—he is a Shrew or a Schismatic; or, to be consistent, must become a Separatist.

Our Episcopalian brethren have long been schooling—and many of them have known it, and some still know it not—for a nobler work and a higher destiny! The learning, the piety, the activity, the prudence, and munificence which mark multitudes connected with their Voluntary Associations, have become too conspicuous to remain unnoticed, and are too admirable to pass unhonored! They will find the self-sustaining principle—from God and under God—remain, long after they shall have ceased to exercise the clinging habit—in relation to a merely human institution.

Dissenters are intensely and necessarily interested in this ecclesiastical progress, in relation to the State, to Churchmen, and to their own Christian operations; their Societerian interests and objects, and their personal dignity and comfort. We hope our countrymen will mark, and seek to promote this Progress;—we hope that they will do all that they can legitimately to obtain and secure for all a true, legal, religious equality, before the Majesty of Justice, and the righteous order of impartial law.

We are persuaded that a better understanding of the whole subject, and a better feeling between Christians of different denominations prevails, than have ever existed in our own land. Before long, men generally will have become religious propagandists, simply by intelligence, reason, and love; and will not dream of obtruding Cæsar's sword, Cæsar's tax-man, or Cæsar's trunchoon, between any worshipper and his God!

Saturday, July 8, 1854. J. B.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GERMAN REFORMERS.

MR. EDITOR:—In overhauling my papers the other day, my eyes fell on a caption of a high-sounding character, "The Platform of the Free Germans of Ohio." By reading the piece over, my mind was arrested by some notorious parts of this platform. As most of the readers of the Advocate are unable to read the German Language, allow me to translate some of the articles contained in this famous production for their benefit.

The "Free Germans," as they call themselves, organize into different Societies for the special object of aiding each other in believing nothing at all, and in rooting out and overturning every existing form of religion. The Bible they treat with utter contempt. Of late they have been making exertions to organize into Conventions. Some have actually taken place in Wisconsin, Kentucky and Ohio; at which fiery speeches have been made denouncing Americanism.

According to the platform of the "Free Germans" of Ohio, which was constructed at a Convention held last spring, wherein they say they have used the same expressions contained in the platforms of the "Free Germans" of Wisconsin and Kentucky, the Constitution of the United States is to undergo a revision; other laws are to be made in place of the old ones. The Senate and the House of Congress are instructed in the true art and wisdom of making laws for the people of the United States! The thing is ridiculous, but true.

In this platform the Convention went through the whole of our now existing laws for States and cities; laws religious as well as political; nothing was forgotten. A thorough reform is to take place.

Really, it looks a little strange that the Republican Government of America could stand so well as it did, and that, too, for so many years, without crumbling to pieces. But now, we suppose, the danger is averted, since a number of our highly wise and cultivated countrymen have come over from the old country to look into this deranged state of things in America. Among a multitude of questions that were discussed at the Convention in Ohio, the Platform says:

"The Constitution grants us liberty of conscience; we claim, therefore, liberty of belief as well as unbelief; and a perfect lawful equality thereof. Although we consider religion as a private matter, yet, on the other hand, do we consider it our duty to oppose the power of the Church where it interferes with the political life, and thereby violates the rights of individuals.—Therefore, we desire—

1. The abolishing of Sunday laws.

2. Abolishing of the so-called Thanksgiving days.

3. Abolishing of public prayers in Congress and in the Legislatures.

4. Removal of the Bible from Public Schools, and every other sect book.

5. Recall of every law that rejects a citizen on account of his religious or irreligious opinions, from being a witness before a Court, or from filling public offices.

On the School system they hold a reform necessary.

1. "As it is the duty of the State to protect against the dangerous carelessness of parents in not educating their children, it must therefore force every child to visit a school. We hold a forced school system indispensable to the carrying out of an effectual general education," etc.

Temperance question. "We consider the school question—effectual National education by the State—the only possible solution of the temperance question; but wish, at the same time, that the State would favor and promote such amusements to the people that may restrain them from seeking their recreations in sensual amusements," etc.

The German American Botshaffer makes the following remarks on the above:

"The treatment of this question crowns the whole. Here it says: "We consider the school question (forced common school system of education) indispensable to the carrying out of an effectual National education, as the best and only solution of the temperance question." This fits very pretty, does it not? yet let us hear: "But we wish, at the same time, that the State would favor and promote such pure amusements to the people that may restrain them from seeking their recreations in sensual amusements." Now we wish to know what sort of pure amusements these shall be, in which the lust of the senses take no part.

Perhaps a religious, heart-elevating divine service, or spiritual devotion, or pure God-honoring exercises of benevolent deeds to our fellow men. O, no! this is hypocrisy, priestly dominion and ignorance, answer these gentlemen of the Ohio platform, as well as those of the other platforms.

As they neglect to tell us what sort of "amusements" the State should favor, after it shall have abolished the Sabbath, prayer, and the Bible, we must take their own actions as a commentary; and here stands foremost, as a source of pure amusement and a means to stifle conscience, internal restlessness and dissatisfaction, the strong-beer saloon sanctuary, that stands open night and day, where there is no hated priest, but a fat host to make his gain; where there is no praying, but the more cursing and swearing for nothing. As a fruit of this reform, the consequence is—there arises one low beer and coffee-house after another, so that every nook and corner of the city is filled with them, and our progressmen are very diligently visiting and supporting them.

Next come the theaters. Our "Free Germen" gentlemen are filled with enthusiasm for this pure National amusement, through which many a young man has been ruined for ever, and thousands of matrimonial connections and family circles turned into hells. Are not these great reformers organizing "theater unions," and receiving them into the union of "freemen?" as they have done in Milwaukie and other places.

The dancing-saloons and ball-rooms belong also in the register of these "pure National amusements." After the conceptions of these men (where it never fails in the advertisements of such publishers of newspapers who make no scruples of conscience to publish them,) they specially make known that there shall be no lack of drinks of all sorts and plenty; where many an undutiful son is wasting that which he withholds from his starving parents, and where men sink deeper and deeper into the pool of sensual gratifications and crime.

The turn-hall must not be forgotten, for it plays a considerable part in this modern reform. Here then come these gentlemen together with their mustachios, to play off a few "goat-leaps" ont of mere pleasure; and as a natural consequence, the actors becoming thirsty at such exercises, it may be presumed that the strong-beer is not forgotten. And if we bring into notice the plan pointed out "to erect foundling houses," one might conclude that other crimes are to be perpetrated. We will, however, pass this over in silence; also billiards, cards, and other plays, and whatsoever these reformers of the people practice and allow, and explain in a practical manner what they would have us to understand by "pure amusements of the people."

And now the State shall abolish the Thanksgiving days, divine service, and the Sabbath rest, and promote these amusements; that men be not forced to seek their recreations in sensual pleasures! We ask once more: Are not these outrages you practice sensual amusements, and nothing else than such? Gentlemen, we understand you, and the people whom you intend to make unfortunate with yourselves, and degrade them below the brutes, understand you, too, depend upon it.

Is it not strange that these men, who were fortunate enough a few years ago to escape the dungeons of Europe, and barely saved their necks from an ignominious death on the scaffold by reaching the free and happy shores of America, call Conventions, as they actually have done in Wisconsin, Kentucky and Ohio, with the special object of inquiring into the "deranged" state of things in the Government of the United States, and dictate order and rules for American freemen! How ridiculously strange! They are publishing newspapers to inflame the German people, and incite them with a hellish hatred against Church and State.

Awake, citizens of free and happy America! Arouse as a Nation worthy to bear the name as sons of Washington. The Jesuits have for years been secretly gnawing at the roots of our wide-spreading tree of liberty. Now that they are about to be detected at their fiendish work, and exposed to the Nation, here come these reckless desperadoes, with axe in hand, to lop off branch and bough, and tell us, in round German, that they understand how to make our liberty tree more thriving and beautiful! Churches and divine service must be abolished; our States must be cleansed from every vestige of the puritan Fathers; our sons and daughters must be trained for "purer amusements" than keeping the Sabbath holy, going to Church, and praying in the family circle; theaters, dancing-saloons, hall-rooms, strong-beer saloons, are the great and efficient means to teach our children how to govern themselves. Who would have thought, when these men landed on our shores, that in a few years they could so far forget themselves as to dare to show their wickedness, and spread over these lands their base and vile designs!

It is high time that the true and faithful citizens are looking into these things. Let the poor, starving, famishing thousands of Europe find a home in glorious and happy America, but guard the laws of the country! put a strong hedge around the sacred right of citizenship. No foreigner can complain if the same right is allowed him that the sons of native Americans enjoy—*id est*, to become citizens after they shall have resided 21 years in the country.

I do not altogether like the secret workings of the "Know-Nothings," but at the same time rejoice that there is an element at work among the noble sons of liberty, to check the pernicious influence which certain shameless foreigners are about to spread over these lands.

Your fellow-citizen of
free and happy America.
New Orleans. A GERMAN.

[From North British Review.]

PLURALITY OF WORLDS.—AN ESSAY.

BY SIR D. BREWSTER.

If there is one thought of the contemplative mind more profoundly innate than another, and one sentiment of the heart more affectionately cherished, it is the thought that penetrates into the future, and the sentiment that scans its glories. The Past, and its hoary recollections,—the Present in all its pregnancy of weal or woe, sink into insignificance beside the throbbing anticipations of the Future. But, universal as is the thought, and glowing as is the sentiment, Reason has not succeeded in giving a form and locality to its conceptions, nor has the Fancy ventured to delineate the Paradise of its desires. In the infancy of Astronomy, indeed, when we knew nothing beyond the ocean and the mountain range that terminated our view, the poet could but place his Elysium in the sky, and the Christian sage the mansion of the future, in the New Heavens and the New Earth of his creed. Thus limited in its range, the human mind, whether under the dominion of its imagination or its judgment, had no resting-place for its conceptions; and, though faith never lost its grasp of the great truth, nor hope ceased to gild it with its auroral hue, yet what that future was to be in its physical relations,—in what region of space it was to be spent,—what duties were to characterize it,—and what intellectual and spiritual gifts were to be its privileges, neither the philosopher nor the Christian had ventured to suggest.

When Science, however, taught us the form, and size, and motions of our Earth, the magnitude and distance of the moon, and the functions which it exercises in enlightening the Earth, and agitating the ocean,* it became a subject of eager inquiry, if so large a globe as the Moon, upward of two thousand miles in diameter, could answer no other purpose than that of a flickering lamp, which ceased to burn during the greater number of our darkest nights, and which, when it did burn, was so often eclipsed by the clouds and vapors of our atmosphere. Philosophers of high caste did not hesitate to conclude that the Moon must be a world like the Earth, with its mountains, and rocks, and plains, and valleys, fitted for the reception of, or already occupied by animal and intellectual races like our own. In the divine economy, creative power has never been found to have been exerted in vain, and when we see huge inorganic masses of matter like the Moon, shaped like our own sphere, and chiselled into the various forms of a world fit to be inhabited, we instinctively infer the existence of organic and intellectual life as the principal object of their creation.

In the progress of astronomical discovery, new arguments for worlds beyond our own were rapidly accumulated. When the truth of the Copernican system was demonstrated, and six primary and many secondary planets or moons took their ordained places in the heavens, the evidence for a plurality of worlds became irresistible, and minds of all degrees of capacity, and of every shade of feeling, received and confided in so cheering a truth, as one next in certainty to that of the astronomical facts on which it rested. Occupying a place in the planetary system, and possessing no peculiar advantages, our Earth lost its position of dignity as the only world in creation, and contrasted with Jupiter, enlightened with four moons, and Saturn with six, the one planet being ten, and the other nine times larger than our own, it dwindled into a world of the third degree,—great indeed in its littleness, but yet shorn of its grandeur. In examining more carefully these rival worlds, we find in them so many common functions, that we cannot escape from the conclusion that they were created for a common purpose. Lighted by the same beams, and heated by the same radiations,—shaped in the same oblate mold,—surrounded with atmospheres enjoying day and night and difference of seasons, can we doubt that they were intended for the residence of beings intellectual and immortal like ourselves? When we see the moons of Jupiter and Saturn eclipsing the sun, and themselves suffering an eclipse in the shadow of the planet, we identify those worlds more strikingly with our own; but when we regard these moons in their higher function of affording a more continued light to their planets than we receive from our own, we can not conceive of any adequate object for their creation but that of guiding the wayfarer in the night, and throwing upon the distant planet a more abundant reflection of the solar rays. In such palaces as these, so lofty and magnificent,—so nobly furnished,—so warmed and so lighted up,—is there no living soul to kneel in gratitude to the Architect who made them? Is there no sovereign to hold his court in their halls, and to sway the scepter over their boundless empires? Is there no animal life to browse upon their green savannas,—no shaggy autocrat in their forests,—no bulky leviathan in their oceans,—no condor in their atmospheres,—to illustrate the variety of creative power? Is there no sage there to unfold the mysterious phenomena which their earth and their heavens must display,—no sympathetic hearts to rehearse in their bowers and their glades those impulses of friendship and of love which are to revive and become permanent in their future being? To these interrogations the philosopher and the Christian must make the same reply. Reason and faith must on this occasion, if they unfortunately diverge in others, join in the same anthem of gratitude and of praise.

When we survey the other planets, nearer in locality to our own, though not furnished with moons to give them light in the sun's absence, we meet with the same instructive analogies, and are led to the same conclusion, that they are habitable worlds. Venus, of nearly the same size with our Earth, and Mars and Mercury of about half its magnitude, have their days of almost exactly the same length as our own. In Mars its atmosphere is most conspicuous, and astronomers have observed what they regard as snow in its polar regions, and green savannas in its equatorial plains but owing to its never being gibbous like the moon and the two inferior planets, the mountains which it undoubtedly possesses can not be discovered by the telescope. In Venus and Mercury, astronomers have observed that diversity of surface which appears in our own Earth and Mars, and in all the other planets, an atmosphere which is very distinct in Venus, and in Venus and Mercury lofty mountains, which they have measured. Owing to their proximity to the Sun, however, and the consequent brilliancy of their discs, it is very difficult to study their physical structure, and from the same cause it is even possible that they may be attended with small moons which have hitherto escaped the cognizance of our telescopes. But, independently of this point of analogy with our Earth, their resemblances in physical character, and in their daily and annual movements, authorize us to conclude that such globes of matter, warmed and lighted more effectually than our own, are still better adapted for the residence of vegetable, animal, and intellectual life.

It is hardly necessary to conduct our readers to the remoter planets of the solar system, and to advert to the ring of Saturn, and the Satellites of Uranus, and of Neptune, as strengthening our position, that all the planets around us have been created to be the seats of life, and the abodes of intelligence. The opinion that the Earth only was inhabited, became more and more presumptuous in proportion as our system was enlarged, and every discovery of a new planet became a fresh argument for a plurality of worlds.

Before quitting the general argument derived from the similarity between the different bodies of our system, we must notice the remarkable opinion maintained by Sir William Herschel, that the Sun itself is inhabited. When we consider the immense magnitude of the Sun, which is equal to all the planets put together, it was not an unreasonable supposition, that such an enormous mass might afford a habitation for intellectual beings, while it performed its more obvious functions of lighting, heating, and guiding the other planets of the system. Sir William conceived that the light and heat of the great central body emanated from an outward stratum of phosphoric clouds, composing its luminous atmosphere, and that the dark and solid nucleus, which we often see through openings in this atmosphere, is protected from the fiery blaze by another stratum of opaque and non-conducting clouds. That a temperate, or even a tropical climate, could be obtained by any screen of clouds, it would be difficult to conceive, but as beings may be created capable of enduring any degree of heat, we have no right to consider the probable temperature of the Sun as a proof that it can not be inhabited. For the same reason Sir William Herschel might have repelled the objection of Dr. Young, that upon the Sun the weight of a man of moderate size would be above two tons. There are certainly no grounds of analogy upon which we can support this theory, and we have adduced it only to show how strong must have been his faith in the doctrine of a plurality of worlds, who maintained that the Sun is the Seat of life and intelligence.

In order to corroborate the preceding views, it is necessary to remove some difficulties that have been felt by those who confide in them, and reply to some objections that have been urged by the few that opposed them. All these difficulties and objections are founded on the assumption, that the inhabitants of the planets must be of the same size, and the same physical conformation as man; and, were this admitted, it would justify the conclusion that such creatures could not rightly perform their functions in the remote planets, where the light and heat of the sun are so greatly reduced by their distance, as to be incapable of sustaining the animal and vegetable life which exists on the earth. In like manner, the inhabitants of Venus and Mercury, if they have eyes and nerves like ours, could not possibly endure that brilliancy of light and intensity of heat which these planets receive from the sun. Now, there are two answers which may be given to these objections. The cold which we presume exists in the remote planets, and the heat which is supposed to exist in the inferior ones, may be tempered by certain atmospherical conditions of which we have examples in our own earth, or by some other arrangement which we can not divine. But independent of this supposition, the human eye could easily endure the light upon Mercury and Venus, by means of a small pupil, and a less sensitive retina, while in the remote planets an enlarged pupil, and a sensitive retina, would enable an eye like our own to see objects as brightly as they do at present. In like manner, the nervous system which received the impressions of heat and cold, could be easily adjusted to bear the highest heat and the severest cold.

The shortness of the day in the remote planets—that period which measures our intervals of rest and labor, has been urged as an objection to the plurality of worlds. It is an objection, however, without any force. Even man, without any change in his physical conformation, could live and thrive with five hours of activity, and other five of repose: In our own arctic regions, where the diurnal motion marks no such intervals, the inhabitants of the temperate zone can perform their functions as well as in southern climates.

As the strength of the human frame must be accommodated to its weight, and as its weight, as well as that of all other bodies, depends upon the force of gravity at the surface of the planet, it has been alleged that human beings could not exist on such planets as Jupiter and Saturn, whose mass or quantity of matter is so much greater than that of our earth. This objection, as we have already seen, is a very formidable one, in reference to the Sun, where a man would weigh two tons; but it loses all its force when we make an accurate calculation of the force of gravity, and of the weight of a human body, on the largest of the planets. In the case of Jupiter, for example, its size or volume is 1330 times that of the earth, and if both planets consisted of the same kind of matter, a man weighing 150 lbs. on the surface of the earth would weigh 150 × 1330 or 199,500 lbs. at a distance from Jupiter's center equal to the earth's radius; but if the man stood on Jupiter's surface, whose radius is eleven times greater than that of the earth, his weight would be diminished in the ratio of the square of their radii, that is, in the ratio of 11 × 11 or 121 to 1. Hence, if we divide 199,500 lbs by 121, we shall have 1649 lbs. as the weight of the man on the surface of Jupiter, or eleven times heavier than he is here. But the materials which compose Jupiter are much lighter than those of which our earth consists, and, consequently, the quantity of attracting matter is much less than we have supposed. The density of Jupiter is to the density of the earth in the ratio of 24 to 100, or less than four to one, so that by dividing 1649 lbs. by 4, we have 412 lbs. as the weight of a man on Jupiter, who weighs here only 150 lbs., that is, only 2¾ths greater,—a difference which actually exists between many individuals in our own planet. If we make the same calculation for Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, we shall find that in Saturn the weight of a man is very little greater than on our earth, and that in Uranus and Neptune, it is a very little less; so that beings of the same physical constitution as ourselves could exist without inconvenience on all the remote planets; and plants, and trees, and buildings, such as those which occur on our earth, could grow and stand secure, in so far as the force of gravity is concerned.

The motion of our sun in absolute space, attended by all the primary and secondary planets and comets of the system, is one of the most extraordinary facts which astronomy presents to us. That this group of celestial bodies are moving round some distant center, some enormous globe which controls their motion, can not be doubted. So distant is that center, that though the motion of our system is at the rate of fifty-seven miles in a second, it may require thousands of centuries before it completes a single round of its orbit. We do not mention this great cosmical truth as a positive argument for a plurality of worlds; but it displays in the most striking manner the absurdity of the opinion, that machinery so vast is to remain in action during cycles so long, and that an ephemeral race like our own, seated in so small a chariot, may be the only passengers which are thus wafted through universal space—enclosed within the orbits of magnificent globes and the network paths of a thousand comets. The mind recoils from a sentiment so absurd and so incompatible with every idea which we can form of the economy of wisdom and of power, which is exhibited around us. It is a sentiment indeed, which, if the astronomical mind could give it a moment's consideration, it would place in the same category as that of a fleet of merchantmen chartered to carry a single mustard seed to the Great Mogul; or that of the largest possible railway train making the round of Europe with no other passenger than Tom Thumb!

When we quit the limits of the Solar system, and span that enormous void which lies between it and the nearest fixed star, we encounter the binary and multiple system of stars to which the law of gravity has been traced, and where we have worlds revolving in elliptical orbits round worlds, as in the system which we have left behind us. As we advance in space to the clusters of stars and nebulæ, where all seems fixed and immovable—where the orbits described dwindle into luminous points, and where at last these points are themselves inseparable and unseen, we lose almost all the data on which we have maintained the doctrine of a plurality of worlds within the planetary system. No moons, no days and nights, no change of seasons, no atmospheres, no valleys and mountains greet the astronomer's eye in his survey of sidereal space. But in their stead we have suns innumerable—bodies of enormous magnitude that might fill perhaps the annual orbit of our earth, shining certainly with light of their own, and possessing all the colors, and endowed with the optical properties, of the light of our own sun.

We have, therefore, few analogies to guide us in our inquiry if these distant globes are the abodes of life, and the residence of rational beings; but we have one great principle which supplies their place, and which can not fail to lead us to a sound conclusion. There are many individuals who readily believe that planets like their own are the abodes of instinct and reason, and who would stand aghast with incredulity were they told that every star in the heavens, and every luminous speck is a stellar group,—that every point of a nebula which the telescope has not yet separated from its neighbors, is a sun or a world like their own,—and that immortal beings are swarming throughout universal space, infinitely more numerous than the drops of water in the ocean, or the atoms of sands upon its shores. But it is just as difficult to believe, because it is just as difficult to comprehend, what these persons must and do admit, that innumerable worlds of matter fill the immensity of space, and are kept in their place by the laws of gravity, which all matter must obey. To people such worlds with life, in place of increasing the difficulty, is the only way to remove it. It assigns the cause of their existence, and, however mortifying to human reason, is the doctrine of an infinity of worlds, yet that pride is but rightly mortified, and that reason but truly humbled, when we realize the grand combination of infinity of life with infinity of matter. Were it otherwise, we might, without presumption, assert in the language in which the wise Alphonso spoke of the Cycles and Epicycles of Ptolemy, that had we been present at the creation of the universe, we could have given its Creator good advice. To suppose that the Almighty filled universal space with light, or its medium, streaming from worlds innumerable to worlds that can not be numbered, with no eye to receive it but that of the tiny occupants of the little star on which we dwell, and which intercepts only an infinitesimal of its rays, and that he launched these innumerable worlds on their eternal path in order that the descendants of Adam might study their motion, and write books upon Astronomy, is an opinion which could only find credence in minds of the most limited capacity, and in hearts devoid of all sympathy and feeling.

There is another aspect of this question which we would press on the attention of those who consider the earth as the only seat of life and intelligence. Those persons who can bring themselves to believe that all the other planets of the system are uninhabited, can have no difficulty in conceiving that the earth also might have been in the same category; and, consequently, the sun with all his gorgeous vassals, and the planets with all their faithful satellites, would have performed their daily and annual rounds, without an eye to see their glory, and without a voice to lift itself in praise. To our minds, such a condition of a planet,—of the Solar system,—and consequently of the sidereal universe, would be the same as that of our own globe, if all its vessels of war and of commerce were traversing its seas, with empty cabins and freightless holds,—as if all the railways on its surface were in full activity without passengers and goods,—and all our machinery beating the air and gnashing their iron teeth without work performed. A house without tenants, a city without citizens, present to our minds the same idea as a planet without life, and a universe without inhabitants. Why the house was built, why the city was founded, why the planet was made, and why the universe was created, it would be difficult even to conjecture. Equally great would be the difficulty were the planets shapeless lumps of matter poised in ether, and still and motionless as the grave; but when we consider them as chiseled spheres teeming with inorganic beauty, and in full mechanical activity, performing their appointed motions with such miraculous precision, that their days and their years never err a second of time in hundreds of centuries, the difficulty of believing them to be without life, if possible, immeasurably increased. To conceive any one material globe, whether a gigantic clod slumbering in space, or a noble plane equipped like our own, and duly performing its appointed task, to have no living occupants, or not in a state of preparation to be occupied, seems to us one of those notions which could be harbored only in an ill-educated and ill-regulated mind, a mind without faith and without hope; but to conceive a whole universe of moving and revolving worlds in such a category, indicates, in our apprehension, a mind dead to feeling and shorn of reason.

* The sun would have given us tides without the moon.

THE ENGLISH BOOK MARKET.—It is remarked by those in the book trade that England affords no market as yet for any American book, unless it be one which places the United States in a bad light. Of Mr. Ticknor's great work on Spanish literature, although it has been highly recommended by the Engly press and English reviewers, hardly three copies have been sold. Irving's Columbus involved the London publishers, who reprinted it in a loss of $10,000. A few months since, a Boston publisher endeavored to induce a London bookseller, of whom he was making a purchase to the amount of $25,000, to take a few copies of Mr. Everett's edition of the speeches of Daniel Webster, but to no purpose. The answer was, they would not sell; he did not believe there were fifty persons in England, who bought books, who knew who or what Mr. Webster was.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $4 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

Health.—We visited the Charity Hospital, and felt the pulse of the city, on Thursday morning. Mr. Young, a resident student, politely showed us through the wards. From 14th to 31st July, 320 admissions; discharged, 160; died, 49—ten of these from yellow fever. On Wednesday were four, Tuesday five, and Monday four deaths more of yellow fever. Four of the deaths that have occurred were of the officers and men of the New York ship Lady Franklin, direct from New York; three, of the crew of steamship United States, from Chagres. There are now about twenty cases under treatment. A striking fact is, that three we saw on Thursday had resided in the city from two to eight years, and passed through the epidemic of last summer unscathed.

Foreign Page.—Our English letter will be found interesting. The progress of the "voluntary principle" is evident—its triumph sure. Do not be deterred from a perusal of the rather long article on *Plurality of Worlds*, by its length. The word of warning on anarchy and infidelity, under the taking name of "German Reformers," is from one who belongs to a most respectable class. Though foreign born, they have no sympathy with the excesses of "foreigners in America." They know them better and dread them more than the native born do. For safety and peace they came here, and are jealous of seeing their refuge swept away. In principle, they are the strongest kind of native-Americans.

The Presidency.—The election to the Presidency of Centenary College of Dr. Deems, gives general and large satisfaction. The position is unequaled, in its kind, in the South, for its opportunities of wielding a moral influence. The Board, by Committee, present a clear statement in explanation of the vacancy.

D. D.—This degree has been conferred upon Rev. J. C. Keener, by LaGrange College, Ala. LaGrange has, for the most part and most commendably, been chary of its honors; and none that it has conferred reflects more honor on itself than this one.

FILING IT OUT.

A member of the Louisiana Conference, (A. E. G.) on his way last January to his new appointment, Opelousas, had, as a fellow cabin passenger, one of those numerous and well-kept gentlemen who wear long coats and short hair. He also was going to his appointment—a village of considerable Papal population in southwestern Louisiana, that had lost its priest not long before—not by death, but by his committing a crime not unknown and unfamiliar among the celibate fathers. Our friend G. was not a little amused, and finally teased, at the efforts of his fellow traveler to convince him, not only of the error, but impolicy of his ways. He was going to bury himself—no position, reputation, situation, etc.—with due Gallic accent on these words. As priest, he would have "large congregations and position:" (put on the accent.) In short, there were many "inducements."

Both went to their own places. The priest became very popular. One of the members, a lady—rich and *devote*—ordered a large and fine-toned bell for the church. And to mark the advent of our hero, and confer on him an immortal "position," his name was ordered to be cast in it.

A. E. G. passed through the village a fortnight ago and staid over night. Natural enough was the inquiry about his friend who had manifested such interest in him six months before. The bell had come, but the priest had gone. He had fallen like his predecessor, and worse. Place vacant; whereabouts unknown; position lost, and *name on the bell*. The question of *filing out*, was being seriously discussed.

COMMENCEMENT AT LA GRANGE.

At the late Commencement of this College, under the equal patronage and control of Alabama, Tennessee and Memphis Conferences, thirteen young men graduated and received the degree of A. B. Among them we notice Hutchinson and Wier, sons of Methodist Ministers:—

1. Wm. H. Bibb, Aberdeen, Miss.
2. Jas. J. Hutchinson, Columbus, Miss.
3. Thos. B. Sile, Decatur, Ala.
4. John W. Maddin, Huntsville, Ala.
5. Albert A. McGregor, Courtland, Ala.
6. John M. McDaniel, Sumpter co., Ala.
7. Wm. H. Price, South Florence, Ala.
8. John Rowland, Buckner, Ark.
9. J. M. Scruggs, Holly Springs, Miss.
10. J. B. Wier, Columbus, Miss.
11. J. M. Wynne, Greene county, Ala.
12. Samuel H. Yeagus, Columbus, Miss.

The regular degree of A. M. was conferred on—

John T. Dunklin, Dallas county, Ala.
Dr. A. J. Sykes, Courtland, Ala.
Prof. Thos. S. Jones, Centenary College, La.
Henry L. Jones, Esq., Paducah, Ky.
Dr. James Godfrey, Sumpter county, Ala.
Edward Goodwin, Esq., Leighton, Ala.
Dr. Robt. S. Hodges, Cartersville, Miss.
John C. Dale, Sumpter county, Ala.
W. H. Downs, Leighton, Ala.
Robt. E. Tweedy, Courtland, Ala.
A. F. Delony, Huntsville, Ala.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on—

Rev. Jos. E. Plummer, Tenn. Conference.
Rev. F. G. Ferguson, Ala. Conference.

Book Notices.

Daniel, a Model for Young Men: By W. A. Scott, D. D. Carter and Brothers, N. York. 1854.

This book has been flatteringly received by the press, and by none with more commendation than *Pro Tem*, who held the tripod when it was laid on our table. "A second Daniel has come to judgment;" or, rather, Daniel has come to a second judgment. Dr. Cumming's *Lectures on the book of Daniel* have just been republished by a Philadelphia house. We feel bound, though with regret, in justice to our readers who look for information under this department of our journal, and in qualification of a verdict formerly, and under the circumstances properly rendered, to recall attention to late developments.

Norton's Literary Gazette, July 15, published in New York, is the first to notice and divulge. It says:

We discovered, at an hour too late for the correction of our notice, that Dr. Scott's book bore a striking resemblance to the work of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, entitled "Lectures on the Book of Daniel;" and a comparison of the two works, page by page, at once disclosed the fact that the New Orleans divine had unhesitatingly transferred to his own pages entire sentences of description, explanation, illustration, argument, and appeal, from the work of his Scottish brother, without the least acknowledgment.

The Gazette ascertains that the same liberty has been taken with Kitto, and sets it down positively that "one-tenth part of the entire work of Dr. Scott (perhaps we should speak within bounds if we said one-eighth part) is taken almost word for word from these two authors." Our own inquest confirms this statement:—

This piracy bears marks of being done with the utmost deliberation and care; this order of argument pursued by Dr. C. is sometimes much modified; there are frequent interpolations of words and sentences: sometimes the whole sentence is worked over for an American, instead of a British audience; and, indeed, it is very rare for an entire paragraph to be transferred without any alteration. Occasionally a sentence appears with quotation marks, or a marginal note gives credit for the thought; but this sometimes only blinds the reader, inasmuch as credit is given for the smallest part of what is borrowed in such a connection.

Three columns of parallels are given, with the remark that the only embarrassment is, "to select from the abundant illustrations at hand." The coincidences are very striking. Such as:—

Cumming, p. 19.	Scott, p. 88.
Sir Isaac Newton, who explored the firmament with unwearied wing, and made an apocalypse of the stars, felt that he was sounding a greater depth, and riding to a loftier height, when he sat down a patient student of this book to ascertain the mind and make plain to less gifted souls the meaning of the Spirit of God, etc.	Sir Isaac Newton, "who explored the firmament with unwearied wing, and made an apocalypse of the stars," felt that he was sounding a greater depth and riding to a loftier height, when he sat down a patient student of this book, to ascertain the mind and meaning of the Spirit of God therein, and make it plain to less gifted souls, than when engaged in his loftiest astronomical studies.

Another:—

Cumming, 209, 210.	Scott, 209, 210.
We read that Daniel was dropped into the lion's den, as a pebble is dropped into the silent sea, apparently to be forgotten forever, and the world seemed to have its way, and the persecutors of the prophet to have had their will. But man's thoughts are not God's thoughts, nor God's ways man's ways. The baffled persecutors of Daniel, when they placed him in that den, and put that heavy stone over him, and sealed it down, believed that no voice could rise from its depths to excite sympathy, and that no cry could come from the martyred prophet to arouse the popular indignation; and still more, that no traces of the foul murder they had endeavored to perpetrate, could remain to witness against them.	It would seem from the narrative, that Daniel was dropped as unfeelingly into the lion's den as a pebble is cast into the silent sea, to be forgotten forever. The moon and stars held on their joyous way over the Eastern world. Our little globe kept on its course, as if nothing had happened; the wicked seemed to have succeeded to their hearts' content; the aged servant of God was cast into the den of lions. Now, thought his enemies, he will trouble us no more. They supposed, when that heavy stone was placed over the mouth of the den, and sealed with the signet of the king and of his lords, that all was safe. They thought that, as no cry from the suffering man could be heard to excite sympathy—as the sufferings of the martyred prophet, while he was being devoured by the hungry lions, were hidden from the people, so there would be nothing to arouse popular indignation, and nothing more would ever be heard of him. But God's thoughts are not as man's thoughts, nor His ways as man's ways.

Here is another of our easy selecting:

Cumming, p. 156.	Scott, p. 219.
For instance, God suffers sin to develop itself upon earth into crimes and horrible calamities. He may be doing so, not because he hates us, for that he does not, nor because he would punish the guilty criminal—that will be a very minor reason—but because this earth on which we live is the great lesson-book of the Universe, etc.	If, then, God suffers sin to develop itself into crimes and horrible calamities upon the earth around you, it does not prove that he hates you, but that he would have you look upon this earth as the great LESSON-GIVING-BOOK of the Universe, etc.

Comparisons are odious, and we cease. It is but justice to Dr. Scott to say that, in his preface, he acknowledges himself "more or less indebted for help in preparing these lectures," to Calvin, Herodotus, Cumming, and a dozen others named. But the name of some of them does not stand within twenty pages of divers fine passages copied with almost literal exactness. Sift "Daniel, a Model for Young Men," 12mo. 340 pp., of all of Cumming that is in it; then give Kitto and others half a showing, and the residuum will not be much more than it was supposed the lions had left of the prophet.

The Gazette closes with a piece of news and a piece of its opinion; both of which are out of place in a Periodical of its standing. It is in the bad temper of one that has been taken in:—

The newspapers report that Dr. Scott's popularity has recently secured him a call to San Francisco, whither he has accordingly removed. We know not what success he may meet there, but we can confidently assure him that his wares will in future be in little demand in this market.

Doubtless, we have, in this notice of a bald and abundant plagiarism, done the present edition of Dr. Scott's work a service. Many will buy it to see if these things be so. Meantime, he may take the comfort of that saying of Boileau—"The worst misfortune of a book is not the being ill spoken of, but the not being spoken of at all."

Mysteries of a Convent: By a *noted Methodist Preacher*. T. B. Peterson: Philadelphia. 1854.

Such is the title of a sleazy-looking publication sent us by the publisher, with "Please Notice." The author's broad designation leaves the impression of "a catch." For Convential establishments, we have no use. A relic of a dark age, and a libel against nature and against society. Their existence in this century and country is a stretch of tolerance. Even banks are compelled to make a showing occasionally, and let the public know about the dollars in their vaults and strong boxes. But when once a girl passes the heavy doors and iron-grated windows of a Convent—all is dumb and dark. The Superiors can tell a tale that suits them, or tell nothing. People, grand jury, judge—all are locked out, and consent to it! Are the inmates well or badly treated? Are they forcibly detained or willing captives? Society may not know. The thing is an outrage.

Ever and anon our grand juries, conservators of public good, go the rounds of the watch-houses, work-houses, house of refuge, parish prison, hospitals and asylums. They let us know of abuses, and whether the officers do their duty. But there is an establishment with as many iron bars as any of these, and as many prisoners—the Ursuline Convent; why do they pass that by? It is more than possible, nay, it is highly probable, it is morally certain, that eighing ones are there who would rejoice at a delivery; abuses, that if searched out and told under oath, would make the ears of our citizens tingle. Have these victims no claim? Are these self-constituted jailors amenable to no law? We never have heard of the Coroner being called in there.

But, to return to the book which is not much of a book. Fiction is not the way to deal with this abomination. The writer has more nose than month. He is keen of scent, and pries into iniquities with the zest of familiarity, but tells it improbably. And for the pious sake of pious effect, tells some things extravagantly false. New falsehoods are not good, even against Jesuits. They recoil. The public mind, from doing them injustice under such deception, reacts to do them more than justice, and there they make a substantial gain. Tell the truth: it is bad enough, and only powerful. A single instance from this book of overwrought dealing with this subject, which always redounds more to the favor than damage of the assailed party, is in the installation of the chief character, Joubert, as head of the order of Ignatius Loyola, in the United States. The Roman Legate, in swearing him, makes him drink blood out of a skull! and in open cathedral burn a Bible. The climax is, the *American* flag is brought out and desecrated.

Now the Jesuits do not work so. They accommodate themselves. They still-hunt, and do not blow a horn. Finding out some common point and avowing their agreement, and keeping it up as far as possible, is their plan. Are you republicans? So are they. In favor of education? So are they. Antagonism is quieted. They avoid collisions with public sentiment, and lead, by seeming to *pull* with you. In this city occurred, only last week, a striking illustration of Jesuit policy, even as contrasted with ordinary Papists, upon whose sagacity they are a refinement. On one of their brick buildings, grown up by opposition to the Common Schools, a mutilated flag was hung out. It was the American flag. Over it and through it were the devices of the Roman Catholic Church. The people were getting restless at this display of impudence. They thought the American flag could not be improved upon. There might be a *double entendre* in this mixing up of signs. So serious had it got to be, that after the priests had refused to strike it, some of the order-loving advised the chief of police that by removing the exasperation, he might prevent a riot. At this hint, the flag was struck. The reporters noticed the occurrence, but got the Jesuits mixed up with it. They promptly disowned such a miserable blunder by the following card in one of the city papers:—

Gentlemen—Please insert in your columns these few lines, to correct an error which occurred in your edition of yesterday. You stated that some excitement had been created in the Fourth District, in consequence of the hoisting of the American flag, with a cross and a heart surrounding the stars in the Union, on the Jesuit's school and church, corner of Laurel and Josephine streets. Now, sir, I wish it to be well understood that the Jesuits have nothing to do with the school and church of the Fourth District, or with any of the other Catholic schools and churches in this city, which are entirely independent of them, with the exception of the well-known college and chapel in the First District, corner of Common and Baronne streets, which is the only establishment they possess in this city.

L. Curioz.

There is the genius of Loyola. And therefore this book, and all like it, is a blunder. Those who enact the mysteries of Convents, will be glad if their enemies write more.

Songs for the Little Ones.—This is a lovely little book, of which we have a copy from Mr. Packard, Agent of American Tract Society. Price 35 cents.

Blackwood—for July—just received. This begins a new volume, and is a favorable time for new subscribers to this staunch old English Magazine. For terms, see advertisement.

Putnam's Monthly (August) presents another fresh portrait of original contributors. A good idea, and, perhaps, expensive; but it will be appreciated. Readers have an instinctive longing for a personal acquaintance, at least sight, of the writers they commune with. The articles are too long, and "to be continued."

McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street.

Dr. Avery Downer, who had practised medicine for seventy years, died last week in Preston, Conn., aged ninety-two years, a Jeffersonian Democrat through life, and the sole surviving witness of the massacre at Fort Griswold, where he assisted his father in dressing the soldiers' wounds.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER—COAST GLIMPSES.

Our lower packets are good boats; good speed in the abstract; bating stoppages, the fastest; good tables and pleasant company. So we are aboard of one of them. Ceres, the fair and generous goddess—that's her name; and officers to match—charging nothing in this case, and not too much in any.

Rather warm—hot, you would say, these dog days, in the zenith of July. But here you are not so near the mark. The great Carolinian called our Mississippi an inland sea; he had internal improvements in his eye; we adopt his doctrine with special reference to breezes. Neptune recognizes it and sends the invigorating Gulf air all along the coast, and all over the face of the waters. With such breadth of surface, and contiguity to ocean, our sprightly steamer literally raises the wind. We are on a crooked sea, to be sure, and our course is more crooked than the running sea we are on. This is the accommodation trade we are in, and our craft stops every where, making as many angles, and turning as many sharp corners as a streak of chain lightning. There is an advantage; less progress, but more seeing. The river at this season is too low within its banks to allow of an extensive prospective. We get only glimpses; and these are better for imagination. They look like fragments of Eden, broken off and planted, just over and beyond the tops of the levees. The beauty of the coast for a hundred miles above New Orleans is felt and acknowledged by all travelers. It is, however, no other than beautiful. The river alone is grand, sublime; and these scenes of green and floral loveliness are like garland wreaths upon its mighty brow. Pleasing as the coast may be, it is monotonous. There is too much repose, too little life. It is like a lovely face, faultless of feature, without the less regular, but speaking linaments of thought and action.

What are all these landings for? Sundry little packages go out; occasionally large ones; always a cask larger than a whisky or a molasses barrel. It is an export of the Granite State—say from Fresh Pond. These planters know what luxury is most worth paying for, and they will have a weekly supply. Five hundred miles of river coast is thus regularly supplied with the means of keeping cool, and healthy as well. The old citizens have this among them.—About thirty years ago some live Yankee shipped a cargo of ice to the Crescent, and actually had the presumption to bring his polar ware within her very horns. Good old mayor R., more vigilant than some of his successors, hearing of the strange and suspicious arrival, assembled the civic fathers, who in council gave the subject grave and impartial consideration. Their deliberation resulted in ordering the ice to be thrown into the river, as dangerous to the health of the people; and the Yankee's cargo shared a fate similar to that which, in his father's lifetime, happened to his Majesty's tea in Boston harbor.

Things are changed now—ice is our best medicine; a necessity; and the South is dependent upon the North for it. Every thing else she may manufacture or grow at home, but this she can not. Ice is a political thing; it will keep us cool, and save the Union besides!

Landing at the planter's home, we see what sort of men they are. As a general thing, fine looking—very. Not boorish in manners nor rustic in appearance, but polished gentlemen: not dressed in homespun, but in the best taste and of best material; patent-leather shoes, and hats of late style from Paris. They have hearts as well as clothes. Now we land again. A mansion embowered among trees and shrubs appears above us, half concealed, but enough in view to assure us of its comfort and elegance. Here is a tall, pretty gentleman, of more than middle age, about to get off. His locks are well combed, and no strangers to pomatum: all in all, one of the handsomest men in the world. This is his home; and stepping ashore, he is met with a score of black and smiling faces. One takes his baggage; two lead him up the steep bank; and an old gray servant, leaning on a crooked stick, calls him master and blesses him. It is Trasimond Landry, at home: one of the wealthiest planters of Louisiana, and formerly Lieutenant Governor of the State.

We land at Bayou Sara early of a Monday morning. It is a double town with two names—Bayou Sara on the river, St. Francisville on the hill above. The lower town looks rusty and woe-begone. The Methodist church is dilapidated, broken windows, and scabby exterior. The upper town has a handsome courthouse, and our driver pointed out the judge and sheriff sitting on the ourb of a well hard by. St. Francesville appears to be comparatively fresh and prosperous. May the shadow of these places never be less, and whose would dwell in them let him dwell.

Twelve miles to Jackson ordinarily; our driver says fifteen to-day, as the roads are heavy and the creeks high. This latter observation is to justify his exorbitant charges Nevertheless, we have a pleasant trip inland Up hill and down, through creeks and gullies, and amid noble forests. The varieties of shrub and tree are almost innumerable. The magnolia, elm, beech, poplar, ash, linn, buckeye, oak, wild cherry, hack-berry, sweet-gum, sassafras, and how many more we have no space to enumerate. And then there were wild flowers, hedges, vines of musoadine and ivy; willows, alder, and pepperwood. It is glorious freedom to be in such woods, and breathe such fresh and fragrant air. I wish Woodsman were less a misnomer. Jackson at last. It stands about on little hills, and nestles and half hides itself in vales and trees. I am sure it could all be seen by looking twice, if we could only get the town in range It seems to be all stir in a quiet way, very much like the subdued activity of a country Sunday.

Commencement.

Better late than never. So we say of many things that might be worse. President Stanton, of Oakland, failing to be present, Rev. J. B. Walker, of New Orleans, delivered the Annual Sermon. It is well spoken of and much liked. Sorry that we could not hear as well as hear of it. Bro. Walker is to deliver the next Commencement Sermon: a good selection, and one that will not fail. The exercises and exhibition of the Preparatory Department were held at the College Chapel on Monday night. A full and interested audience greeted them, and the boys acquitted themselves well. The feature of the evening was a brief colloquial drama, performed by four. Scene: a student's room; *dramatis personæ*: junior writing his first commencement speech; his two fellow students and a professor. This was a decided hit, especially Simpkins! Should I mention the author's name, the prerogative editorial might draw a line across it. The Rubicon is banished for ever from the classical cant of Centenary. So mote it be.

The anniversary of the Franklin Institute was held on Tuesday morning. The young men gave us six speeches; rather long, but successful efforts. I was particularly pleased with "Spain—her age of glory;" by William Winans Wall, of Clinton; and "The ideal and the real life," by Thomas Hoover, of Pike county, Miss. After these speeches, the Hon. Christian Roselius, of New Orleans, was introduced to a large and delighted auditory. The Societies could not have made a happier selection than that of Mr. Roselius to deliver the Annual Address. The orator announced his theme—"The advantages and necessity of high classical education," upon which he descanted with singular force and eloquence. It was strong, manly, learned; every way worthy of the man, and equal to the occasion. An abstract is unnecessary, as, I am glad to inform you, the address will be published shortly.

Tuesday night, the Union Literary Society held its anniversary. This society gave six speeches; we think, on the whole, inferior to those of the morning. Some of them, however, were excellent. "Napoleon's Prophecy," by Richard L. Pugh, of Assumption; "Democracy—its empire," by Wm. Brainard Spencer, of Catahoula, were among the best.

Wednesday morning came, and with it an immense gathering from far and near. Fifteen hundred people at the least were congregated in and around the Chapel—a building which is a miserable apology of accommodation, neither large enough nor good enough, as a heavy rain during the exercises of the day caused some of us to feel quite sensibly. The Graduating Class was large, sixteen in all—promising young men. There were some mortifying failures in the speeches; but the most of them were good, so far as a bad delivery enabled me to judge. In the last particular, nearly all the declamation was exceedingly defective; too much gesture, too little naturalness. There were exceptions, but they were few. These young men have learned little of the art of public speaking, which they will not have to unlearn before the world can accept them as effective orators. There is scarcely any thing so bunglingly taught in our Colleges as the art of speaking. The spouting and machine eloquence of these commencements is both unwise and ludicrous. Whatever else he may have learned, it is painfully evident that, in general, the graduate declaimer has acquired nothing in the line of public speaking but a bundle of bad habits; of which it will, in most cases, take the most of a long life to rid himself, if the curse does not follow him to his grave. Public speaking as an art must be extemporaneous; and if our Colleges can not teach it in this manner, it were better that they should not teach it at all. The present system spoils more orators than it makes. Better leave nature untrameled than to fetter her choicest aptitudes by a course of unnatural training. This would more accord with true philosophy and common sense. Professor J. C. Miller delivered the Baccalaureate, or rather read it. It had every fitness for the occasion, and was worthy of more attention than an impatient audience were disposed to give it. Six hours of confinement were too much for the most patient. It may be a humiliating confession, but under the circumstances the people were too hungry to give the professor's address such a hearing as its merits deserved. The conferring of degrees and the Baccalaureate should have been kept back until after dinner. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Hon. Christian Roselius; and that of A. M. upon the Rev. J. B. Walker, and D. D. upon Rev. H. C. Thweatt: well deserved in every instance.

Some changes have been made in the Faculty. President Barker having resigned, Professor C. F. Deems, of North Carolina, was elected in his place, and the Rev. B. M. Drake as pro tem. until the former shall accept and take his place. Professor Holcomb, of Mobile, takes the place of H. W. Drake as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; and T. P. Callenete, of Lafourche Professor of Modern Languages, in the place of Emile Lepage, resigned.

The Board have resolved to make this a year of building up; and the long talked of and much needed center building, wings and all, are to be commenced as speedily as may be. They have upward of eleven thousand dollars available, and it is expected that the friends of Centenary will add twice this amount and complete the undertaking. When these buildings are furnished, the College will have the best and most spacious buildings of any institution in the country. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of the past year, the lateness of the term, and the absence of the President, it has prospered. Two hundred and thirty-eight names are on the Catalogue, including the lower departments. This is a flattering list, and will be largely increased.

Jackson is a place of institutions. Besides the College, there are three private schools of high grade—two female and one male academy: there are between three and four hundred youths here yearly. Jackson is hard to beat in this respect. The location is highly favorable—convenient to Louisiana and Mississippi; and one of the healthiest places in the South.

In my next, the Insane Asylum located here will claim the attention of your readers, and other items here and there. Your correspondent, in this conclusion, takes occasion to acknowledge many kindnesses in Jackson, specially the hospitable attentions of Rev. A. F. M. Fly and his excellent wife.

Jackson, July 26. Woodsman.

The graduating class.

P. S.—The first honor of the class was bestowed on H. E. Weathersby, of Mississippi; the second honor upon P. H. Swearengen, of Texas, and the third honor upon L. N. Dantzler, of Mississippi.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon sixteen young gentlemen, forming the graduating class, viz: P. H. Swearengen and Joseph Berry, of Texas; L. S. Hereford, of W. Baton Rouge; Hannibal Carter, Allen Cook, Haley M. Carter, J. F. McKneely, and W. S. Vaughan, of East Feliciana; Alex. G. Lane, of Terrebonne, La.; J. D. Hamilton, W. W. Davis, of West Feliciana; F. D. Conrad, H. H. Walsh, of East Baton Rouge; L. N. Dantzler, C. F. Thompson and H. E. Weathersby, of Mississippi.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EAST ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor—For sometime I have been thinking of writing a few thoughts for the Advocate, in reference to our portion of the world, and facts and circumstances connected therewith.

Glennville.

This is a rural village in Barbour county, Alabama, situated on the stage road from Columbus, Ga., to Enfaula, Ala.; thirty miles from the former place, and seventeen from the latter, in a pine woods, somewhat broken, sandy, but healthy section of country. It is not noted for any particular beauty of locality, or symmetry of form; for it has sprung up, and expanded, by the force and under the control of circumstances. Its shape is rather oblong, covering an area of two miles in length and half a mile in width; and numbers about eighteen hundred inhabitants. The principal and staunchest citizens are farmers, who have selected this as the place of their residence; and most of them have displayed very good taste in the erection of their neat and handsome domicils; there are not many superb buildings.

The village has four stores, two coach shops, blacksmith shops, etc.

Schools:

There is a male school numbering about sixty students, under the instruction of J. M. White, A. M., and W. M. Turner, who are said to be good teachers. The academy building is not sufficiently large to afford ample accommodation for the pupils; and I believe it has no apparatus.

The Glennville Female College is an institution of high character; it has an efficient Board of Trustees; and the Rev. D. S. T. Douglass, A. M., as President of the College, who has been, and will continue to be aided by very competent assistants. The recent examination exercises gave strong and satisfactory evidence of the eminent abilities of the Faculty, and of the "suitable proficiency" the students have already made. A very commodious and suitable college building is now in course of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the next session, which will be the 25th of September. Proverbial as the village is for the intelligence and refinement of its citizens, and for its healthfulness and freeness from dissipation and wickedness. I would earnestly bespeak for the College a liberal patronage.

Churches.

We have three churches, one Baptist and two Methodist—White and African. The Baptist church is a substantial and comfortable building, with a good Pastor, respectable and pious membership. The Methodist church (for the whites) is quite a neat building; and we have at present a membership of 140; our recent revival having added about forty members. It is one of six appointments, known as Glennville Circuit, and the Pastor preaches in the church two Sabbaths in each month; the other Sabbaths are occupied by the local Ministers. The African or colored church, is a large building, with a membership of one hundred. The pastor of the white church is "their pastor," and is with them usually two Sabbaths in a month; his congregations are large, respectable and orderly, for these sable sons of Ham profess to have great love and respect for "their preacher."

Mineral Spring.

This is two miles from the Mansion House, and the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. James E. Barnett, is "worthy and well qualified" to accommodate any and all visitors. The Spring is said to possess very excellent properties.

Respectfully, James W. Shores.

Glennville, Ala., July, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A STATEMENT.

Jackson, La., July 26.

The Committee to whom the matter of Dr. Barker was referred, Report:—

That they regret to say that the facts of the case are not fully before them on account of the absence of a letter from Dr. Barker to Professor Miller, and by him sent to Dr. Winans, which contains matter of importance to a true presentation of the case. The committee would recall the facts as they transpired.

Dr. Rivers tendered his resignation in January. Dr. Thweatt was elected to the vacant Presidency; official information was received that from considerations of health and others, he could not accept the office. Along with this announcement came the well-avouched assurance that Dr. Barker, of Allegheny College, would serve if certain preliminary questions were satisfactorily answered, and in the providence of God it should seem to be his duty to do so. With the certain knowledge by the Joint Board that those questions would be satisfactorily answered, Dr. Barker was unanimously elected. The election was announced to him by telegraph; answer was soon received that he accepted the tendered office and honor. In due time a letter was received (the one not before the committee) fully declaring his acceptance, and, as we understand, unencumbered with any condition. only regretting that fear for the health of his family would prevent his taking the chair until the October following; at the same time stating, that if the Board deemed it unadvisable for the office to remain vacant so long, he should feel that no wrong had been done him by their proceeding at once to the election of another man. This statement was not made in any official or formal correspondence; no official reply, of course, was made. Dr. Barker was the recognized President of Centenary College. Thus matters remained, except that letters were written to him by the acting President and by the Secretary of the Board, urging the importance of his presence at the approaching Commencement. From his reply no difficulty seemed to be in the way of his ultimate occupancy of the chair, though we could no longer hope to have him preside at Commencement.

On Monday morning, the first day of the present Session of the Board, a letter was presented which had been received the Saturday night preceding, fully and formally announcing his errender of the office, assigning, as reasons, the sickness of one Professor of Allegheny College, the absence of another, and the almost inevitable destruction of the College, if he abandoned it at this critical time.

The committee regret to utter any word of censure against a man whom they believe to be an honorable man and a careful Christian; but in vindication of this Board and of our College, they must express the opinion that the Board has been greatly wronged, the good order of the College hazarded, the hold of the College upon the confidence of the community jeopardized by the course pursued by Dr. Barker.

Not that we deny him the privilege of reconsideration, though in so great a matter this is hardly allowable; but we specially censure him for the tardiness of his decision after reconsideration. We think that he suffered a present necessity to blind him to the perception of distant and paramount obligation; what ought to have been a more urgent and imperious necessity upon his sense of duty. That he has in the fear of God satisfied his conscience, we feel assured; that he does not stand acquitted before thoughtful and disinterested men, we feel equally assured.

The committee take leave of the subject and of Dr. Barker, by stating, that while our confidence in his stability has suffered some dislocation, and our opinion of his quick sensibility to obligation has suffered some abatement, we do not withhold from him our cordial regards and good wishes, and are pleased to express our confidence in his integrity as a man and a Christian.

Respectfully submitted:

John W. Burruss,
John McVea.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE PROMISE, AND ITS FULFILLMENT.

"The pupils attend Church, once at least on the Sabbath, under the direction of their parents or guardian as to the place of worship." [Catalogue of the Judson Institute.

The impression which the above language is calculated, and is intended to convey to the public is, that the pupils attending the "Judson," are at full liberty to attend Church where they please, provided the place is located by the parents or guardians. Understood thus, the course is just and proper. It is just what every pupil and parent has a right to expect and demand in this case. But is this true in fact? Do the pupils generally attend the Churches they prefer—the Churches of their parents? Do they feel at liberty to go any Sabbath, or any part of a Sabbath, to the Church of their choice? Nay, do they feel free to ask permission any day to attend what Church they choose, even their parents' Church? Are they not given in various ways to understand that there are all expected to go where the Principal goes? that it is not allowable for the pupils to be going some here and some there; that it is not the Principal's place of worship, the Baptist Church?

It may be said—as the language above seems to imply—that the young ladies are not consulted, but the matter is left to their parents. Now it has always seemed strange to many people, that of all the pupils attending the Judson from abroad, whose parents believe in to other communions, not one has had sufficiently zealous for their own Church to request that their child might attend it regularly! Yet, if the Catalogue be true, this is the case. For we venture the affirmation, that not one such who has boarded in the Judson has ever attended any Church regularly but the Baptist. If, therefore, the request has been made, it has been disregarded. Or we to conclude that those Methodists, Presbyterians, etc., who send them, have become so indifferent about Churches as not to care where their children go, or what they hear? There is another suggestion: Parents with proper feelings are very anxious about their children; and especially about daughters when away from home at school; and are naturally inclined to be willing that they should be subject to almost any restriction that is not cruel, so that they may be safe. It is a serious thing for the Principal of an institution, speaking strongly and impressively to parents upon the necessity of guarding their daughters—girlhood particularly—and shielding it from harm, to induce those parents to submit to almost any thing in this way. Is it thus under cover of a care for the welfare of the child, she is kept from the Church of her choice and of its parents, and placed within the sphere of the influence of the sect of the Teacher!

It is published that "sectarian influences are carefully excluded." But every one knows that very great and constant, though quiet and unprofessed efforts are made to nearly all these sectarian institutions to make proselytes of the pupils. The Judson is by no means free from this charge, as its history will show. The different Churches stand in relation to proselyting zeal, in their own sections and elsewhere, in the following order, viz: the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist. The Presbyterian brethren, as a general thing, give no ground of complaint on this score, though there have been exceptions. I very much from twenty years' observation, that Methodists are less culpable on this score than any other Church.

Without intending to impeach the motive of the author of the passage at the head of this article, I affirm that it sets forth a misapprehension which is not expected to be met with—the spirit of which never has been met; and which it is impracticable to meet; The children of Methodist parents attending and boarding in the Judson, do attend the Methodist Church, but not as they would attend the Church of their choice—not regularly—not by themselves; but when it is the pleasure the President to attend and take the school with him! The reason they do not attend oftener, and by themselves, they do not give if asked for them. Let our friends understand, then, that it is no ordinary matter that they subject their daughters to by permitting them to the "Judson."

Let not the friends of that institution charge the sin of this article upon any interested party in Marion, for the writer never was there, but has been in the place and knows the world enough to understand how things are.

Observer.

July 26.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

VISITING COMMITTEE ON CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALABAMA.

Mr. Editor—"Honor to whom honor is due," is a maxim as popular in and about the Centenary Institute, as it ought to be in any place; hence the astonishment with which some of us were seized, when we read the report of Rev. J. E. Nawmnn, concerning the late examination. The committee of examination have, heretofore, in heralding the triumphs of the Institute, not been unmindful of the extra merits of one department, which some strange oblivion of the committee, entirely unsung; or else the silence is to be interpreted as an noknowledgment that there was a want of ability to do it justice. The department of Music and French has for five years past been under the charge of Prof. Jules Brndy, assisted in Music by Mrs. Ferguson; and the committee ought to have known that in this department there has been no failure in a punctual discharge of schoolroom duties;—and surely there was none in the two unrivaled Concerts given by the young ladies of the Music classes, under the supervision of their faithful and efficient teachers. Nor was there any failure in Mr. Bole French class.

I suppose the committee, in great haste, passed the whole matter over to the chairman, and he forgot it; but then how could he forget? is the question; and especially that brilliant and tastefully executed "Sacred Song" with which the whole was closed, and in which the chairman took a part!!

The Centenary Institute ones not, nor can any high school for young ladies, succeed in, for any age and country without offering facilities to acquire the accomplishments named in the article. Gentlemen and ladies of liberal and cultivated minds say, without reserve, that we hear no music to equal that brought out by Mr. Brady's Concerts." Now if the committee have no musical appreciation, it is to be pitied; but not a man of it will own the impeachment, for the Bard of Avon has said of such men, that they are capable of "stratagems, treason," etc.

This much, Mr. Editor, as one deeply interested in the success of the Institute at Summerfield, I feel constrained to say in behalf of the concerned, especially in behalf of the capable and faithful teachers of the departments named, for they have never failed to do their duty. Yours respectfully,

Alabama, July 25. JUSTICE.

Revival Intelligence.

TALLAPOOSA CT., ALA. CON.—We have just closed our first protracted meeting on this circuit, which was held at Harmony Church. The work of the Lord was powerfully revived from the commencement of the meeting, which continued to increase in interest until the close. The presence of the Lord was sensibly manifested throughout the congregation—sinners convicted—mourners converted—backsliders reclaimed, and the Church wonderfully blessed. It was indeed a time of rejoicing with the people of God. The meeting lasted eleven days. The result was about thirty conversions, and forty accessions to the Church; and some of them bid fair to make working and useful members. The young men have commenced a prayer meeting, called the Young Men's Prayer-meeting. O that they may always remain steadfast, immovable, abounding in the work of the Lord. A most solemn and serious feeling pervades this community upon the subject of religion.

We were assisted by Bros. Samuel Hancock, J. W. Harris, and others. The circuit is in good condition; the prospect is good for a general revival. We pray and look for a greater display of God's saving power.

July 20. JAMES W. TOWLES.

ATTALA CT., MISS. CON.—The Lord has begun a work here in many places. I closed a four-days meeting at Mt. Vernon on the 11th inst. Several of the local preachers did efficient service. Bro. H. H. Schrock, from Deer Creek mission, was with us, and preached with a holy unction; proving himself a workman not needing to be ashamed of. Several were converted; fifteen accessions to the Church. B. J. WOODWARD, P. C.

PIKEVILLE, ALA. CON.—The Lord is greatly reviving his work on Pikaville mission: 31 accessions to the Church the last week. We still expect good times. Among these hills a great interest is manifested.

July 20. JOHN GRESS.

Notices.

Camp-Meetings.

There will be a Camp-meeting held at Liberty Chapel, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in September next.

Also, one at Bethel camp-ground, on Thursday before the second Sabbath in October next. To both of which our ministerial brethren are cordially invited. Come brethren—come sinners—come every body.

D. M. WIGGINS, P. E.
B. J. WOODWARD, P. C.
Attala Ct., Sharon Dist.,
July 20, 1854.

General Intelligence.

Correction: Judicial Decision.

A notice of the case of *Calcote* vs. *Stanton & Buckner*, appeared in the secular department of this paper, 15th ult., headed "Important Judicial Decision." It was an extract from the secular press, though credited to none of them, inasmuch as it appeared in several about the same time. A letter, shown us, from Judge Sharkey, counsel for defendants, induces us to believe that the news item was partial, if not incorrect, and prejudicial to the parties, both in a business and moral point of view. We "took counsel" in the case, and trust the following corrects and clears it up. [ED.

Judge S. says:—

"The truth is, the merits of the case are wholly undeveloped, and as you are not a lawyer, I will explain: Calcote filed his bill, making out the best case he could of course. The defendants demurred to this bill, which was in effect a denial that the party had stated any such case as he they were bound in law to answer and the whole question was, whether the defendants were bound to answer even on the complainant's own showing, and it was decided that they were bound to answer, and this was all that was decided. They may answer, or they may not; this depends upon the Supreme Court, but if they are required to answer, they may deny all the charges made against them, and they may and no doubt will prove themselves clear, but it lies with the other party to prove that they are guilty. As the merits of this case are far out of view as yet, and hence a publication of that sort was calculated to mislead, and will mislead many."

Editor Christian Advocate—

Dear Sir: I have read Judge Sharkey's letter, and I have to-day, also, read the opinion of Chancellor Glenn. I have no hesitation in saying that Judge Sharkey is perfectly correct in his views—that the effect of a decision of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, affirming the decree of the Chancellor, will be nothing more than to compel the defendants to answer; and that all the essential allegations of the Bill, not admitted in the answer of defendants, must be fully *proved by the complainant* before any such decree as they seek can be rendered vs. the defendant.

I will add, that a demurrer is often resorted to as the most expeditious mode of disposing of a suit, because it rnises only points of law, and therefore, if decided in favor of defendants, relieves them of the trouble and expense of taking voluminous testimony as to facts.

I am not employed in and have no interest or feeling in this matter, and only write this at your request. YOUNG M. CLAYTON.

N. O., Aug. 3, 1854

Congressional—Destruction of San Juan

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The President of the United States, yesterday, sent into the House a message, showing that Capt. Hollins, of the sloop-of-war Cyane, had acted in strict conformity with his instructions in bombarding and destroying Greytown, or San Juan. The House occupied the day in the discussion of the General Appropriation bill.

In the Senate the whole day was taken up in discussing a bill for the relief of the widow of Mr. Batchelder, who was killed in Boston on the occasion of the Burns riot.

The Catholic Question.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Times of this city states that the Catholic Bishops of the United States, who are divided in opinion with regard to Bronson's doctrines, have appealed to the Court of Rome for its decision on the subject.

The Amazon.

The recent explorations of the river Amazon and its tributaries, and of the countries contiguous thereto, made by order of the United States Government, have materially increased our stock of knowledge concerning a highly interesting portion of South America, and one destined, sooner or later, to be of great importance to us and the whole world.

The earliest exploration known to have been undertaken on the Amazon date back as far as the middle of the sixteenth century, and there are still, in the archives of the Society of Jesus at Quito, some imperfect accounts of what was accomplished by the earlier members of that order. But it was not until as late as 1750—90 that any thing of importance was done. Spanish cupidity, stronger than any religion, led numbers of adventurous men there to penetrate, in search of Bimini and El Doredo, so points but recently resought, and mapped out and geographically described only within the present year.

The country drained by the Amazon, and which must eventually pass an immense trade through its waters, can hardly, as yet, be computed. The river is already navigable to ships for thousands of miles, and, with the removal of a few bars, could be so to steamers for a great additional distance. It has tributaries flowing in from the North and South which are longer and deeper than Red River or the Missouri, and which drain regions that, properly cultivated could be made to produce almost any and every thing. The western slope of the Andes is rich in minerals: gold, silver, iron, coal, copper and quicksilver have all been found there, and need only the appliances of civilization to be sought with an exceeding profit. The land, within the two millions of square miles drained by the river Amazon, is of unrivaled fertility—producing nearly every thing essential to the comfort and well being of man. Wheat, rye, tobacco, barley, maize and clover grow on the side of the mountain, while immense herds of sheep, llamas, alpacas and vicunas feed near by, and yiel wool of the finest and longest staple. This temperate zone lies but a short distance from the torrid, where products, of an altogether different kind, are found in unequaled profusion. Coffee, plantains, sugar cane and cotton grow there with a luxuriance of which we know nothing. The finest and most luscious fruit is found in any abundance: orangee, lemons, ananas, pine apples, melons, and many others of which the very names are strange and unfamiliar to our ears. Cocoa and vanilla are also be gathered at certain seasons of the year. Dyes of various colors and drugs of the rarest virtue; rice, India rubber, copaiba, gum copi, animal and vegetable wax, nutmeg, Tonka beans, ginger, pepper, arrow-root, tapioca and indigo are a few of the miscellaneous produs of a region which has not yet one inhabitant to ten square miles, but which is capable of supporting a population double that of China or Japan, and with less than half the labor.

The testimony of the latest explorers is, that the climate is salubrious and the temperature agreeable. The direct rays of the sun are said to be tempered by an almost constant East wind, so that no one suffers from either heat or cold. Those who once become accustomed to the climate are always fond of it, and unwilling to give it up for any other. Epidemics—whether of cholera, small-pox or yellow fever—are unknown. There is a narrow belt of country not far from the river; troublesome what the natives call *malcitas*, which are of a malignant type, but they are confined to particular seasons and would doubtless lose much of their malignancy and danger before a scientific management. On each side of the tributaries of this great river are broad savannas sounding in herds of wild cattle and various game, and beyond them, to the South, are rang of mountains said to be rich in diamonds and other precious stones.

All this country is now a wilderness untenanted, uncultivated and uninhabited—its wealth unsought and its resources undeveloped. The cities or sites of cities at the mouth of the river and along its shores are but sites to give no prospect of growth. The mighty agency of commerce must be invoked before the country can be settled, its resources developed and its cities built up.

When that day comes—and come it will shortly—Para will be the New York of South America, and new cities will spring up in the interior, bearing such a relation to that count as Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburg do this. Then more will be added to the wealth of the world than was by the attack on China or the mission to Japan, and our own adventurous citizens will find a means to wealth as secret as California and infinitely more pleasant. We shall then see a river

> —"Whose breast of waters broadly dis
> Between the banks that bear the vine
> And hills all rich with blossomed trees,
> And keels that promise corn and wine
> With scattered cities crowning these,
> Whose fair white walls along them shine

The entire assets of a recent bankrupt were nine small children! The creditors act magnanimously, and let him keep them.

The Tehuantepec Route.

The frequency with which we have referred to this favorite American route across the Isthmus of Darien leads us to refer with some gratification to the recent report of the English and French engineers sent to the Isthmus for the purpose of exploring the way and reporting the practicability of constructing a canal between the two seas. England and France both entered heartily into the plan, reported by Mr. Gisborne, for constructing a canal between Caledonia and Punta del Rio Sabanas. The large sum of $35,000,000 was proposed as a commencement of the concern, backed by the wealth and influence of both Governments. Previous, however, to its inception, the Governments resolved that they would assure themselves whether it was practicable, and to that end sent two steamers, Le Chimère and Esplegle, to Darien, with competent surveyors and engineers. The Government of New Grenada furnished additional assistance.

The expedition commenced its operations from Caledonia on the 24th of January, 1854, and has just returned with a report, most lamentably falsifying those hitherto made. The *Moniteur* (French) contains the following information, which we quote in substantiation of our remarks:

The result of this expedition proves that this project is altogether impracticable.

The map, drawn by Mr. Gisborne in 1852, compared with that which Messrs. St John and Codazzi have together just finished, shows that Mr. Gisborne has committed a very grave error; that he has taken the Chumnaque for the Sabanas River. Hence the direction in which Messrs. Cullen and Gisborne proposed to dig the canal no longer fulfills the end that they proposed to themselves to attain. Indeed, this line does not arrive at Punta del Rio Sabanas upon the Pacific Ocean, as they had up to that time believed.

Mr. Gisborne, in his first exploration, having arrived at the river Chumenque, was persuaded that he had encountered the Sabanas River, which empties into the Pacific Ocean, and believed firmly that he had traversed the Isthmus Mr Gisborne has been forced to acknowledge his error.

Thus has fallen a "project," which obtained from its first publication the direct protection of the French and English Governments, which were powerfully seconded by the capitalists of Europe, and which would have been the most formidable rival of the Tehuantepec route.

The route by Tehuantepec remains yet the best means of inter-oceanic communication offered to the commerce of the world.

A LEARNED WOMAN.—Mrs. Putnam, of Boston, has, perhaps, no equal in the world for critical knowledge of languages, for she converses readily in French, Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, and Hungarian, and is familiar with twenty modern dialects, besides Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Persian, and Arabic. This extent of the linguistic acquirements is paralleled only by Cardinal Mezzyfanti, Lidia Burritt, and some half dozen other great names of both worlds.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—From the Boston Chronicle we learn that a specious factory is now being constructed in Waltham, Massachusetts, from a novel material. The walls are made of gravel, shapeless rocks, sand and small stones mixed with mortar, making a composition which, when dry, will be as hard, firm and durable as can be desired.

It is said by architects that the material promises to be quite as durable as brick, and superior in all respects to wood, and that a house can be built of it for a tenth part of the cost of a brick building of corresponding dimensions. There is an octagon shaped dwelling house now being completed in Somerville, the walls of which are of this material. It is 30 feet in diameter, and two stories in height.

The Livingston (Ala.) Union gives the particulars of a singlar accident which occurred up the Valley recently. A man named Adam Straley, of Cuylerville, was on a fishing excursion with his son. They had caught some fish and the boy was carrying them in a small sack which also contained a butcher knife, when he accidentally fell, and making no effort to arise, his father attempted to help him, when he found the knife had pierced his son's heart, and he was a corpse.

ANTICIPATORY USE OF THE CROSS.—It is strange, yet well authenticated, and has given rise to many theories, that the symbol of the Cross was already known to the Indians before the arrival of Cortez. In the Island of Cozumel, near Yucatan, there were several; and in Yucatan itself, there was a stone cross. And there an Indian, considered a prophet among his countrymen, had declared that a nation, bearing the same as a symbol, should arrive from a distant country! More extraordinary still was a Temple dedicated to the Holy Cross by the Toltec nation in the city of Cholula. Near Tuxansingo, there is also a cross engraved on a rock with various characters, which the Indians, by tradition, ascribe to the Apostle St. Thomas. In Tabasco, also, there existed a cross, which the Indians, from time immemorial, had been accustomed to consider as a divine symbol. By order of the Bishop Civantos, it was placed in a sumptuous chapel in the cathedral. Information concerning its discovery, together with a small cup, cut out of its wood, was sent to Rome to Paul V.; who received it on his knees, singing the hymn "Vexilla regis," etc. [Life in Mexico, by Madame Calderon de la Barca.

A CURIOUS FACT—Cholera, in its repeated returns, almost inveriably revisits the same countries, districts of countries, portions of cities and towns, and even particular houses and rooms where it had been before. The first case that occurred in the town of Leith, Scotland, in 1848, was in the same house and within a few feet of the very spot from whence the epidemic of 1832 commenced its course. On its reappearance in the town of Pollokshaws, it snatched its first victim from the same room in which it broke out in 1832. At Oxford, in 1839, as in 1832, the first case occurred in the county jail.

At Gottingen, in Holland, the disease, in 1832, attacked in the better part of the city only two houses, and the epidemic broke out in those two identical houses in the visitation of 1848. Such observations have led medical observers to predict with certainty the very spots in which attacks of cholera would occur. The seats of cholera are the well know haunts of other epidemics and pestilential diseases, such as typhus, scarlet fever, measles, hooping cough, erysipelas and remittent fever.

A disgraceful scene occurred at the Cathedral, yesterday afternoon. An Irishman, named Timothy Callan, brought the body of his child to receive the rites of the church. These, for some reason, the Bishop refused; and several of the funeral party informed us that the refusal was caused by the fact that Callan retailed liquor upon Water street, despite the Bishop's orders that he should give up the traffic. Even if this were so, the query is a natural one, whether, in a free country, the discipline of the church should leave the father to follow the corpse of an infant.

Callan raved like a madman, swore terribly, proclaimed himself "a good Catholic, who paid his dues," denounced the Bishop, and attempted to tear the coffin from the carriage in which it was placed. The mother plead with the father who was half drunk, to be quiet; but her entreaties were unheeded. [Cleveland Herald.

Dr. Jamieson was the first person who introduced the umbrella into Glasgow; this was in the year 1782. He brought it from Paris, and when he commenced unfurling it in our streets, crowds of people followed him in amazement at the spectacle.

Destruction of Greytown.

Bombardment and Burning of San Juan, Greytown by U. S. Sloop of War Cyane. The Town Totally Destroyed—No Lives Lost.

The steamship Prometheus arrived at New York on the 24th, with late dates from California. We take from the New York papers the following particulars concerning the bombardment of Greytown.

The Prometheus arrived outward on the morning of the 15th, at 8 o'clock, having touched at Kingston for coal. Found in the harbor the United States ship-of-war Cyane, commanded by Captain Hollins, which had arrrived at San Juan del Norte on the 11th ultimo, in 21 days from New York, commissioned to settle certain difficulties between American citizens and the local authorities. Also, to demand a full and satisfactory apology for an insult given, a short time since, to Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America.

The authorities and residents of the town refused to make the slightest apology. After giving ample time, and no reply having been received, Captain Hollins, on the 12th inst., issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents—that, unless an apology was made by 9 A. M., on the 13th, he should, without further notice, proceed to bombard the town. No apology came! He, in the meantime, took possession of the Transit Company's steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all persons who chose to accept. And, within one minute of the time designated by Capt. H., the cannonading commenced, and continued, with short intervals, to 3 P. M. During the intervals no disposition was manifested on the part of the inhabitants to come to terms for the saving of the property. At 4 P. M., a party landed, commanded by a Lieutenant, and burned the town. San Juan, or Greytown, on the 13th, was entirely destroyed! One or two small buildings, at the suburbs, remain to mark the spot. No lives lost. Mr. Scott, agent of the Accessory Transit Company, tendered a free passage, by the Prometheus, to all who wished to leave. A few accepted the offer.

The Cyane sails for Boston on the 17th inst., and takes home Mr. Fabius, our Commercial Agent. Officers and crew all well.

The British schooner Bermuda, the West India Company's mail steamer Dee and a British merchantman, were witnesses of the same, laying in the harbor at the time.

The revolution in Nicaragua and the difficulties at San Juan have not interfered in any way with the transit of the Californin passengers over the route.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From residents at Greytown at the time of the bombardment, and from passengers by the Prometheus, we gain further facts relative to the town and its destruction.

Greytown consisted of about eighty houses, nearly all of them built of wood, and by far the greater proportion of them constructed in the United States and taken there on shipboard. One of these—Lyons's Hotel—cost $15,000. Not more than one-fourth of the houses in the new part of the town, which has been built since 1850, were occupied. They have heretofore been occupied, but were deserted from business considerations some time previous to this affair.

The population of Greytown consisted of about 500 persons altogether; of which number ten or twelve were from the United States, about twenty-five were Englishmen, and twelve Frenchmen and Germans. The remainder of the population were Jamaica negroes and natives. The Americans, English, French and Dutch were engaged in hotel-keeping and trade.

The houses occupied by the natives and negroes were principally frame buildings, with roofs of thatched palm-leaf.

When the Cyane appeared before Greytown and demanded satisfaction to the amount of $24,000, threatening bombardment if not complied with at a given hour, it was not believed by the inhabitants that the town was to be demolished, pillaged and burned. They expected that a few shots would be fired into the town, that a few houses would be perforated, and then hostilities would cease. Most of the English, however, went for protection on board of the British war schooner Bermudas, Capt. Jolly, lying in the harbor. Mr. Fabens, U. S Agent, together with six or seven of the Americans, sought protection under the flag of the United States on board of the Cyane, and the remainder of the inhabitants of Greytown, including all of the French and natives, together with a few English and Americans, left the place during the night and morning preceding its destruction. They all encamped together on the shore in the woods about a mile distant. Not anticipating the entire demolition of the town by bomb-shells and torches, they took but little of their effects with them. All the property left was destroyed. Consequently the houseless inhabitants were in great suffering for the want of food, and of clothing and protection from the weather when our informants left. They had stretched up sheets for tents, and many were obliged to sleep in the open air, without the least shelter, and were half famished for the want of food. A brig laden with provisions, which had just arrived as the bombardment commenced has probably supplied them.

The terms of Capt. Hollins not being complied with, he opened his fire promptly at the appointed time—nearly every shot doing execution. He fired about two hundred shots, but not hurning up the town as he desired, he sent ashore a launch with a lieutenant and about twenty-five men, who proceeded to set on fire all that remained of Greytown. While doing so they are said to have inspected the interior of the buildings rather closely, and pilleged as much as they pleased. Before finishing this work they were pretty thoroughly intoxicated with wines and liquors, and were constantly cheering. The amount of property destroyed by this bombardment is stated to be half a million of dollars.

The day before the bombardment Capt. Hollins took possession of the guns which were for the protection of the town, and took them to Punta Arenas and placed them in the keeping of the agent of the Transit Company. During the bombardment two shots were aimed at the flag staff from which floated the Mosquito flag. The first ball severed the halyards, and down came the flag to half mast, and the second ball cut the staff half off, from which it was suspended.

While the Cyane was cannonading, a note was received by Capt. Hollins from the Captain of the British schooner Bermuda stating that he regretted that he had not a British vessel of war there of the size of the Cyane—he would compel him to desist. Capt. Hollins, in reply to the note, regretted that Capt. Jolly had not *two* just such, as he believed that the United States could get possession of them on the same terms as they got the Cyane. There was a good deal of anxious looking for the British mail steamer Dee, then hourly expected, and remarks were made that when she arrived hostilities would immediately commence. To the astonishment of all, however, on the arrival of the Dee nothing was done, and the steamer left towing the schooner of war.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Lieut. R. Ransom, of the 1st U. S. Dragoons, arrived at St. Louis on the 23d inst., from New Mexico, which he left on the 3d. The St. Louis Republican learns from Lieut. Ransom that military operations were still carried on against the Indians in the Territory with great vigor. It was the determination of Gen. Garland, as well as of the territorial authorities, to whip them into a permanent peace, and for this purpose they were rapidly pursued.

Major Carleton, in command of an expedition from Fort Burgwin, had returned to that fort. He overtook a band of Jicerilla Apaches, and captured from them about fifty horses and all their camp equipage. The Indians fled.

In the early part of the month, Lieut. Maxwell, of the 3d Infantry, was killed on the Moro, about forty miles south-east of Fort Union. A small detachment of men were out on a scout against the Indians, under command of Capt. Sykes. Lieut. Maxwell was temporarily separated, with ten men, from the main command, met the Indians, and in the skirmish which ensued three Indians were killed and three badly wounded. They were carried off by their companions, but traced by the blood for some distance from the battle ground. The two Indians who fired upon and killed Lieut. Maxwell were themselves killed by two of the two Dragoons.

Col. Chandler was in pursuit of a party of Mescarilla Indians in the southern part of the Territory.

IMPORTANT TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—Secretary Marcy, it is reported, has just concluded a treaty of neutrality between the United States and Russia, with the Russian Charge at Washington. The Star says:

This treaty, as we understand it, covers and guarantees—as between the great powers of the European continent and that of the Western Hemisphere—all the important principles which this Government sought to incorporate—or rather, initiate into the law of nations, in their recent efforts to effect similar treaties with Britain and France. It will be remembered that these two latter powers, though declining so far, to treat with the United States on such a subject, and basis, have formally declared their intentions of being governed throughout the present European war by the principles and international policy involved in these efforts of ours. We therefore presume that Russia, having thus honorably come forward and divested herself of the power of taking advantage of any such stipulations with the United States made by her antagonists in the correct war, they, too, will hasten to carry out formally the views which they have, as above explained, informally endorsed as those which should govern powerful and enlightened nations in the era when, unfortunately, engaged in war.

Later from Havana.

By the steamer Isabel, which arrived at Charleston on the 23d ult., we have advices from Havana and Key West to the 22d ult.

Nothing of special political importance has occurred in Cuba. The Island has been divided into six military districts. Business was brisk for the season. Sugar active, freights brisk, and a large number of vessels loading. Monetary matters were in a stringent condition, there being a great scarcity of change. The weather was excessively warm, and the yellow fever grently on the increase. The Government fields great difficulty in paying off the soldiers and officers.

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the following:

"A party of marine (Spanish) officers were proceeding a day or two ago on a party of pleasure to Marianao, a pretty little village about three leagues hence, when the passage of their carriage was stopped by a rope stretched across the road. A gang of armed negroes then made their appearance, and proceeded to relieve the officers of their watches, purses, etc., *secundum artem*. There scarcely passes a night in which some human life is not sacrificed to the brutality of these negro wretches. Fortunately, they quarrel among themselves and kill each other. There have been several murders of this description lately. Do you not think ours is a pleasant city to reside in? Although contrary to law, I never leave my residence after sunset without hearing with me a trustworthy five shooter, of Colt's manufacture.

"Of the dreadful results of the vomito, you will form some opinion, when I tell you that out of seventy-five passengers who arrived in the last Spanish mail steamer, scarcely three weeks since, but twelve are now living.

"A mild form of cholera has appeared at Sagua la Grande. Surely the foregoing is evil intelligence enough for one letter."

MR. CLAYTON.—The following extract from this gentlemen's reply to Mr. Wade, in the U. S. Senate, will find a response:

Mr. Wade: I say, I do not feel as an individual, that I have any moral title to any particular portion of it, in consequence of being an American citizen and being accidentally a native born, than any other man.

Mr Clayton: Sir, the views which the honorable Senator has announced are not the sentiments of the American people, rely upon it; and they will repudiate all sentiments of that description. When they are told, as they now are, this day, on the floor of the Senate, that they have no more right to demand of the Government donations of the public lands than any foreigner in Europe, they will, I think, give us a lesson which we shall remember hereafter. Sir, the utterance of such views are not very pleasing to those of us who entertain the opinion, as before God I do, that the American people are entitled to this property in preference to any foreigner, that it is their birthright, and that it is a wrong and an outrage upon them to give it to foreigners, as long as they themselves demand to occupy it.

Sir, I say instead of putting down a sentiment like that I have expressed, by persecuting the "Know-Nothings," or any other American organization, those who shall attempt it will find themselves sadly mistaken. It will be necessary, before you can put that sentiment down, to put down the American people—the true American people. Before that can be done,

> "Full many a pennon shall be torn,
> And many a knight to earth be borne,
> And many a banner shall be rent."

The sentiments which have been announced by the honorable Senator from Ohio are calculaten to rouse the feelings of the whole American people; and they will hear with astonishment that it is considered now, upon the floor of the American Senate, that they have no right to the public lands of the United States.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The following list of members of the British Cabinet is published in consequence of the recent changes:

Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury; Marquis of Lansdowne, without office; Lord Kranworth, Lord Chancellor; Lord John Russell, President of the Council; Viscount Palmerston, Home Secretary; Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary of State; Duke of Newcastle, War Secretary of State; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Charles Wood, India Board; Duke of Argyle, Privy Seal; Earl of Granville, Duchy of Lancaster; Sir W. Molesworth, Office of Works; Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War.

THE RUSH FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES.—A letter to the St. Louis Intelligencer, dating from St. Joseph, which is a great centre and halting place for the emigration, writes:

"They come by boats, stages, carriages, wagons, on horseback and muleback, and it is no unusual thing to see troops of hardy pioneers passing on foot, with their axes and knapsacks upon their backs, making their way into the forests of Kansas and Nebraska, to hew out a home. The emigration to these territories is unprecedented, except in the history of California. Thousands of sturdy and enterprising men are flocking thither to select the choicest spots for their future homes. The ferry boats here are busy in transporting them from daylight to dark. They are, thus far, all from slave States, except a few from Illinois and Indiana, and these are of slavery proclivities."

The Cincinnati papers state that there is an intense excitement among a portion of the German born citizens, at a villainous attack made upon the life, as is supposed, of Catharine Myers, the girl who made the charge of assault against Father Kroeger, the Roman Catholic priest. On Friday afternoon, while in the yard at her place of residence, near the Fifth Street Church, she was struck in the face with a stone, thrown from some hand as yet unknown, causing a severe wound, and one that occasioned her friends much apprehension. Efforts are being made to ferret out the offender.

THE MILK TREE.—In a narrative of travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, just published, Mr. Wallace describes an extraordinary tree, called the milk tree, which was one of the first wonders he saw near Para. The fruit is eatable and full of a very juicy pulp, but strangest of all is the vegetable milk, which exhudes in abundance when the bark is cut. It was about the consistence of milk, and but for a slight peculiar taste could hardly be distinguished from the genuine product of the cow. Mr. Leavens ordered a man to tap some logs that had lain in the yard nearly a month. He cut several notches in the bark with an ax, and in a minute the rich sap was running out in abundance. It was collected in a basin diluted with water, strained and brought up at tea time and at breakfast next morning. The peculiar flavor of the milk seemed to improve the quality of the tea, and gave it as good a color as rich cream; in coffee it is equally good. The milk is also used for glue, and it is said to be as durable as that made use of by carpenters.

MOBILE AND OHIARD RAILROAD.—On Thursday morning, by invitation of Gen. S. Kinsey, Engineer, says the Columbus Times, we crossed the river to enjoy the first ride upon the Mobile and Girard Railroad. Arrived on the ground, we were pleased to find the "Chunnoynugger," an engine of eighteen tons, on the track, fired up and ready for the race. We ran out a mile and a quarter and returned, much pleased with the excursion, and in higher hopes of seeing this great enterprise completed than we have ever been. The track will be laid to Colbert, a distance of twenty-two and a half miles, by the 15th of October. The iron weighs 60 pounds to the yard, and the track is so well laid, under the supervision of Col. Pillsbury, that the cars run over it with great smoothness. When finished, the Mobile and Girard Railroad will be one of the best roads in the South, and, constituting the only connecting link between the Atlantic and the Gulf, must be the best railroad stock in the world.

CHOLERA — NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing under date of Manepy, Jeffna, Ceylon, April 12, furnishes the following thrilling account:

I have alluded to the ravages of the disease in the parish of Manepy as having been fearful. I never before realized the presence of death as for some time when the pestilence was at its height. In some instances the attack seemed to be nothing but death itself from the outset, and the victim was hurried into the grave within six hours, and even less, from the time of the appearance of the disease. The people have such a fear of having a corpse in the house that they bury as soon as possible after the breath has left the body, and in some cases, we have reason to believe, even before life is extinct. Several instances of this kind have been reported, and, in regard to the death of some of the native Christians by this disease, we have had most painful suspicions and fears.

I will mention one or two authentic cases where persons narrowly escaped being buried alive, as such instances may not be without use as warnings, even in America. One occurred in February, in a village (Aslavority) adjoining Manepy.

A person attacked with cholera requested his friends not to bury him at once if he died, but to wait for some time. He died within eight or nine hours, as was supposed, when his friends, without regarding his plainly expressed wish, prepared for the interment; but one of them having recalled the dying man's request, delayed the funeral three or four hours. Meanwhile the body moved, and the man naked for coogy or gruel; the heat of the body returned, and the man has since regained his usual health. Again, only a few Sabbath mornings since, a teacher in the Sabbath School at this station—which school, by the way, has been entirely broken up for more than three months by the cholera—pointed out to me a little girl, a member of his class, who was supposed to have died, but as it was late in the afternoon she was wrapped in a mat—nearly all are buried here without coffins of any sort—and the corpse left till the morning for interment. During the night the poor little creature revived so much as to complain of the cold, and to ask for food, when she was cared for, and has since become so well as to be able to attend the Sabbath and day schools.

INDIA RUBBER.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Para, South America, gives some account of the India-rubber crop of that country:

The price of rubber increased so rapidly during the fifteen months past, has given a new and wide spread impulse to its production. Hundreds and thousands hitherto engaged in other pursuits, are now in "the hush" collecting the seringa. I knew a lawyer to cease his profession here some time since, take a few thousand dollars, and leave on the Amazon steamer for the more profitable rubber regions, about the mouth of the Tahjara, five hundred miles above. The consequence will be that an unprecedentedly large crop will come into the market within six to eight months, to supply the deficiency of the small quantity now on hand. Some suppose that this must reduce the price of rubber here; but I am of opinion that if the present annual crops were increased twenty fold, it would all be demanded in the United States for new fabrics, which it is now impossible to make for the want of sufficient raw material. Nor would the prices materially change. The manufacturers can doubtless afford to pay a yet higher price than at present, and make good profits.

The quantity of rubber on hand just now is small; while many of the larger dealers are not purchasing a pound. The present price, 36 milrice per arroba, of 32 lbs., (a milrie is 55½ cents,) with the export duty, 10 per cent., handling, boxing for shipment, and waste, makes the value in the ship here when ready to sail about 75 cents per lb. The loss in weight on the voyage is about six per cent., while the added to the freight, must show that rubber bought and sold at the present prices would soon involve the merchants in ruin. The consequence is, that prices in the United States not advancing in the ratio of those here, the merchants are making very little money, except on the supplies which they bring to the market. The disparity between the city and the country districts, those who make purchases of the rubber directly from the producers, are making large fortunes rapidly.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES. It appears by the last census that there are in the United States one thousand and ninety-four establishments in operation manufacturing cotton; that the capital invested is seventy six millions of dollars; that they consume six hundred and forty-one thousand bales of cotton; that the value of the raw material is thirty-four millions of dollars; that the number of males employed in them is thirty-three thousand, the number of females fifty-nine thousand, and the value of the entire products of the establishments, sixty-one millions eight hundred thousand dollars; that as to the value of the products they stand thus: Massachusetts, nineteen and a half millions; New Hampshire, eight and a half millions; Rhode Island, six and a half millions; Connecticut, four and a quarter millions; New York, three and a quarter millions; Pennsylvania, five and a quarter millions; Maine, two and a half millions; Georgia and Maryland, two millions each; Virginia, one and a half millions; New Jersey, one million; Delaware and Tennessee, half a million each; Ohio, four hundred thousand dollars; North Carolina, eight hundred thousand dollars; South Carolina, seven hundred thousand dollars; Alabama, three hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and Kentucky, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. These are expressed in round numbers, and are sufficiently accurate to show the relative amount of revenue derived in several States from the manufacture of cotton, beginning with the highest on the list (Massachusetts) and coming down. We had not been aware of the fact that Ohio and Kentucky stood so low in the scale of manufacturing.

The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance which ladies' bonnets will be worn from the heads at the next remove. As he thinks it will carry them off the head entirely, he represents the next fashion by two young ladies in full dress and bareheaded, sailing along the street, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, carrying their bonnets on a waiter!

An Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says: "Her cup of misery has been for ages *overflowing*, and is *not yet full!*"

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Auburn (Ala.) Gazette, of the 21st inst., has the following:

"It is our mournful duty to record the sudden death of our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. T. B Hardin. It is stated that he met his death in this wise: In attempting to hitch his horse to his buggy, at the steam mill near his father's residence, the animal becoming frightened at the noise of the machinery, suddenly started, entangling him in the lines, and dragging him over logs and refused lumber, that encumbered the ground. After the occurrence, he walked to his father's, a mile distant. Externally there were no observable injuries. He died of internal hemorrhage.

Dickens has received about £200,000 from his pen since 1830; he has spent it all—and more!

Later from Havana.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, from New York July 25, and Havana the 31st, arrived at Mobile on Wednesday.

The Spanish Royal Mail steamship Velasco arrived at Havana, *via* Puerto Rico, from Cadiz, on the 25th ult., having left the latter port on the 1st.

The Velasco brought out to Puerto Rico and Cuba intelligence of the insurrection which, headed by General O'Donnel and General Dulce, had broken out at Madrid, which had been received by the people at Havana with the utmost indifference; those seeming to have any opinion at all upon the subject, would prefer any thing to an O'Donnel Administration in Spain.

The Island is in a state of complete tranquility. Business is more animated than it has been for some time.

Since the arrival of the Marquis de la Pezuela the slave trade has been actively pursued, and there are, it is stated, upwards of 2,500 liberated negroes in the hands of the Government, which have been captured by his orders, while being attempted to be clandestinely landed on the coasts; and others are being brought in from the country almost daily.

Upwards of one thousand troops have arrived recently from Spain, and the steamers Isabel and Colon, and line of battle ship Soberano, are expected in course of a few days, with about fifteen hundred more.

The Captain General issued an order on the 28th ult., that any one who would capture and deliver to the Government negroes newly imported from Africa should receive a bonus of ten dollars for each man, six dollars for each woman, and three dollars for each child, and if the captor should be a property holder he should have the negroes adjudicated to him as apprentices, on the usual terms. This order, if properly complied with, will stop the African slave trade in Cuba, and thus destroy the last remnant of this traffic.

The Queen has granted permission to the municipality of the city of Havana to open a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to Columbus, under which shall be deposited the ashes of the great Admiral, now resting in a simple niche on the right hand side of the high altar of the Cathedral of Havana. [Eve. Ploayuee.

COLLISION AT SEA.—Off Cape Sable, on the 24th ult., the brig William M. Rogers, of Boston, came in collision with the British bark Princess Alice, from St

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE EXPECTATION.

A beautiful poem by Schiller, translated by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. In the original, the eight long lines that conclude each stanza, instead of rhyming alternately, as in the translation, chime to the tune of Byron's Don Juan, six lines rhyming with each other, and the last two forming a separate couplet. "In other respects," says the the translator, "the translation, it is hoped, is sufficiently close and literal."

How! the creaking gate unclose!
The gleaming latch uplifted!
'Twas but the wind that, whirring, rose,
Amidst the poplars drifted.
Adam Skywalk, there green leaf-bowering roof,
Deafened the bright one's presence to receive.
For her a shadowy palace-hall aloof
With leafy wight thy boughs familiar weave.
And yo sweet disturbers of the delicate air,
Will ye not spare her rosy cheek around.
When their light weight the powder feet shall bear,
When Beauty comes to Passion's trysting-ground!

What through the copse so softly crept—
The copse that rustles near?
The blast that through the branches swept
Upon the wings of fear!
Day, quench thy torch! some ghost-like from on high.
With thy loved stance, come, thou haunting eve,
Dresden below thy veil of purple dye,
Which lulled bought mysterious round, as weave.
For love's delight twin-darling thieveres some,
The froward winsome of the light will flee;
Hesper alone, the rosy, silent one,
Down-glancing, may our sweet familiar be!

What murmur in the distance spoke,
And like a whisper died?
'Twas but the wave that gently broke
In rings the silver tide!
Soft to my ear there comes a music flow
Its pleasure murmur glides the waterfall;
It whispers him the flowers are bending low;
Through the grass joy, exchanging joy with all.
Hoist to the breath the grapes—the blushing fruit,
Voluptuous crowding from the leaves that hide;
And drinking fever from my cheek, the mute
Air steeps all liquid in the odor-tide!

Hark! through the alley hear I now
A footfall? Comes the maiden?
'Twas but the fruit slid from the bough,
With its own richness laden.
The lustrous eyes of Day declining, close
In sweetest death. His torch extinct; and fo,
The enlisted twilight, from her still repose,
Extends the chalice mortal to his glow.
The bright face of the moon is still and lone,
Media in vast masses the world silently;
Slides from each charm the slowly loosening zone;
And round all beauty, valleas, revies the eye.

What yonder seems to glimmer!
Her white robe's glancing knee!
The column's silent shimmer
At whose the darksome eyes!
Oh, longing heart, no more delight unbuoyed,
Let the sweet airy image, thee befool!
The arms that would embrace her clasp the void;
This feverish breast no happy shade can cool.
Oh, wait her here, mine own beloved one!
Let but my hand for hand, that breathe, feel—
The very shudder of her robe alone!
So into life the life dream shall steal!
As pride from Heaven, when hast we woon,
The rosy bosom of bliss,
All gently came the maid unseen—
We waked beneath her kiss!

"UGLY AS SIN."

"Well, stranger, you air shitwed up pretty considerably bad, and that's a fact. Bar or catamount?"

The scene was the country store at the cross-roads, in the town of H——, which all who have hunted or traveled much in Herkimer County will recollect; and the polite interrogator was a large, beaky-whiskered, hard-faced man, in a red flannel shirt, whose appearance, no less than dialect, proclaimed him to be from the Far West. It was evening, and a group of loungers were smoking and shewing by the open fire, whose warmth, though it was a mid-summer night, was far from unpleasant.

The person to whom the question was addressed, partly turned his head toward the speaker but did not immediately reply; and I took the opportunity of examining him more closely than I had done upon his entrance. He was, without exception, the ugliest, most pitable specimen of humanity I have ever seen. One of his legs had been amputated above the knee; his right hand was frithered and contracted, as if by a severe burn; his shoulder had a curious hump; and the cords of his neck were so drawn and shortened that the cheek seemed to rest upon it, as on a pillow. His eyelashes were gone, and his bloodshot eyes were continually moving uneasily within their raw and inflamed lids. But more painful to the beholder than all this, was a strange, undefined expression of fear or horror, which was never absent from the face, and which told, more strikingly than his wounds, the story of some awful trial to which he had been subjected.

With all this, however, there was something so mild and gentlemanly in his manner that he seemed at once to challenge and obtain the pity and sympathy of every one. His entrance into the store, apparently a total stranger, had checked the lively flow of the ordinary barroom conversation, but more than one chair by the fire was offered him, and many a glance of commiseration exchanged between the rough laborers.

"Bar or catamount?" repeated the Hoosier.

"I thought," said the stranger, in the hollow voice of a consumptive, "that I should find some one in here to-night who would recollect me. I recognise many of your faces. And yet," he added, sadly, "my own mother did not know me."

There was a quick movement in the group about him at these words, and every eye was bent once more upon him. But no one spoke.

"Deacon Pelton," resumed the ugly man, "your son Bill and I used to go to school together down at the creek."

"Lord help us," said the good old deacon, "to think of the changes! Well," he added, resignedly, "it's what we must all come to." It was plain that the elder was fairly puzzled.

"I never thought till lately," pursued the cripple, "that I should be obliged to tell my name to my old companions and friends. Look at me again."

"No, no," muttered the man in the red shirt audibly; "one look a day at that fellow is as much as I can comfortably stagger under."

But the store-keeper, taking a step ar twa forward, gazed into the ugly man's face for a moment with an eager air, and said:

"Neighbors, it's Ben Larkins!"

"Ben Larkins!" said the deacon, "why, we heard you were dead."

"You will hear that again soon," said the new-comer, "and it will be a true story then."

There was an awkward pause; for the old friends of the poor man, with all their curiosity, had a native delicacy which restrained their question. But the western man, who now saw him for the first time, was wholly free from any such embarrassment.

"Stranger," said he "I ain't much given to prying a man against his will, but I should like to know how you come so, just to keep out of such a scrape myself."

"I came here this evening," said the ugly man, "on purpose to meet as many of my old acquaintances as I could, and tell my story. I knew I should have to tell it some time or other, and I want to have it over, to feel that my misfortune is known, and that I am free from questions."

He shifted his seat, as if to obtain an easier position, and continued:

"Those of you who saw me a couple of years since will recollect that I was then, as I had been for many years previously, a warm and active politician. Now that I have come home to die among you, it seems of little moment who comes out winner in these doubtful races; but then it was a different thing to me, and I believe I was never wanting in any service which my party asked of me, from the time of the election of the good old General Harrison, who is, I trust, in a better place than the 'White House' now."

"Amen!" said the red-shirted man, solemnly.

"When I emigrated to Ohio, two years since," continued Larkins, "I carried my enthusiasm with me, and became pretty well known in the section of country about the village of W——, where I settled. You must remember, at least all of you who read the newspapers, that our last gubernatorial election was an unusually exciting one. I belonged to one of the State general committees, and, as the returns on election day came in by express, we began to grow fairly wild. We had beforehand made all the necessary arrangements to have the earliest authentic news of the result posted off to the New York papers, and I had agreed to see that a certain budget of returns which we expected to receive during the evening should be sent into the town of B——, some thirty miles distant, by the railway, as soon as it arrived, and had chartered an engine, which was to be in readiness at eleven o'clock that night.

"Well, the budget came promptly at the time, and the news was quite as favorable as we desired, and much more so than we expected. I suppose it was this fact that so suddenly determined me to carry the intelligence on myself. At any rate, I hastily resolved to go on the locomotive, and, seizing the returns, I ran down to the depot, where the engine was fired up and whistling its readiness for a start. It was but the work of a moment to persuade the engineer to take me with him, for the fireman who was to accompany him was no where to be found, and the engineer had resolved to run over the track alone. I volunteered at once to assist him as well as I could, and immediately mounted the engine.

"It was a dark and wild, though a warm night, and every thing gave indication of an approaching storm. Fearfully black clouds were rolling up in the sky, and, what was rather a singular phenomenon at that season of the year, the lightning was flashing vividly, and the thunder was muttering as grandly as in a summer shower. But the excitement of success banished every sensation of fear from my mind. We both knew that we had the right of way, and, so far as human ingenuity and foresight could protect us, there was no danger of running at any rate of speed at which steam could drive us. Careful men had during the day been sent forward to see that each switch was in its place; the night train from B—— was to wait for our arrival; the road was reasonably straight; and, except the ordinary dangers from defective rails or axle-trees, we had nothing to apprehend.

"It was thirty miles, as I said, to B——. 'What time saan you make it in?' said I to the engineer, as I got upon the platform with him. 'I once ran over the road in three-quarters of an hour with an engine,' replied he. 'Make it a half-hour this time,' orled I, 'and I will give you twenty dollars. Every minute is worth a fortune.' I must have been insane. The flush of victory, after so many weeks of enthusiastic struggle, had almost, if not quite, turned my brain. Just at this moment the engineer discovered that the lightin front of the engine was burning dimly, and threatening to expire. With an anathema upon the negligent fireman, he leaped down to examine it. The lamp had not been filled. 'For God's sake,' shrieked I, when I learned the fact, don't stop for that trifle; I can travel in the dark if you can. You are not afraid?' I continued, tauntingly, as the engineer still hesitated. 'I can ride to the devil as coolly as you ease,' he rejoined cheerily, and resuming his post, started the machine.

"As we emerged from the station-house, I remember thinking I had never seen a blacker night. The first motion of the engine had extinguished oer light; not a star was to ba seen in the heavens, and the few lighted windows which dotted tha landscape here and there only added to the general gloom of the scene. Flushed and wild as I was, I experienced a thrill of herror as the engine madly dashed into tha darkness. I strained my eyes until they ached; I held my breath and contracted my muscles, as if falling, so feerfully rapid seemed the rate at which we were flying.

"But a new and pleasanter sensation soon took the place of this terror. None but those who have actually experienced it can imagine the maddening dalight which excessively rapid motion produces. We were under full headway, and with no load to retard our speed. Now and then a lighted window by tha side of the track flew past us like a meteor; while farther off in tha gloom, a solitary taper would sometimes seem madly striving to emniate our pace—soon distanced, however, and soon lost. In less time than I have been talking, we had arrived at a little village, where the street-lamps were burning, and which I knew was just ten miles from W——. I stooped down and examined my watch by the light af the engina fire. We had traveled tha first ten miles in less than ten minutes. "Faster!" I shouted madly to the engineer, as I orammed another pine stick under tha boiler. Bet it was hardly possibla to accelerate our speed. The wheels actually leaped along the rails. The few drops of rain which occasionally fell, struck against my face like fina shot.

"The steam whistle kept up an endless shriek, as if the engine were some monstrous goblin, tortured beyond endurance by an inhuman fiend, while the deep base of the increasing thunder mingled with tha wild rattle af our wheels, and formed a chorus which the Furies might have envied. As my ears were gradually stunned by these complicated noises, and my eyes wearied by their unnaturel axertion, I fancied that I heard other noises and saw other sights, which could have been only tha product of a bewildered brain. As we dashed into some gloomy gorge, I seemed to hear angry voices warning and upbraiding ma; as wa flew over some lofty embankment, I saw dark spirits in tha air, who waved me on with wild gestures, or struck at ma with airy blades. The lightelngs became more vivid and freqnent. Now they showed us the threatening crags that overhung our path, and now they lighted up a raging torrent far beneath us. My companion, however, was as calm and composed as though his oradle had been rocked by tempests. The flashes by which I occasionally canght a plimpse of him gave, it is true, an unnatural gastliness to his face, but his manner was as cool and collected as I had always known it. I could feel him managing the engina as quietly and carefully as if it was a summer's day, and he had tha lives of a hundred passengers to answer for, besides his own.

"A few minutes, ten or twalve perhaps, had elapsed since I looked at my watch, and I had begun to think that our journey's end was near. We were passing, as near as I could judge by the sound of the wind, over a level, open tract af country, when I fancied I felt a momentary jar; so light, however, and unimportant, that it would have passed from my recollection at once, had it not been for what followed. Just at that moment, a longer and brighter flash of lightning than I had before seen, attended, not followed, by an awful crash of thunder, lit up again tha surrondnlng scenery. Bet high above the deafaning peal, above the lesser thunder of the wheels, above the raving of tha wind, I heard a shriek, a shout of borror, so wild so awful, so like tha utterance of a lost soul, that it vexes my dreams to this hour. It was a sound which no physical pain could have elicited from a human being, which nothing but supernatural fear could have produced, and which no one who once beard it could ever banish from his recollection.

"Involuntarily I falt for my companion. *He was gone!* I groped hastily about tha confined space in which wa had been standing, and at once realised the awful natura of my position. I was alona, upon an engine which was tearing madly forward, and at tha rate of sixty or seventy miles an hour, rapidly approaching my destination, about to dash headlong, at full speed, into the midst of an eager and anxited crowd, and with no more knowledge of tha management or government of tha crazy thing than an infant. For an instant I was thoroughly paralyzed by fear. Cold drops of perspiration stood upon my brow, and I fairly screamed in impotent agony. Bnt in a moment mora I recovered myself. I had soma indistinct notion tha speed of an engine was accelarated or checked by operating tha levers which stood by my side, and forth with commenced a series of experiments with them. But my unskillfulness or agitation prevented my amploying the proper means, and I fancied I had only increased the speed. Another resource flashed upon ma. I might pull out the blazing wood and coals, and reduce tha fire. It was a mad idea, for my ungloved hands were my only tools for tha enterprise; but I chuckled wildly to myself as I thought how feasible it was, and bow sure of success. Eagerly I stooped down and pulled a flaming stick from beneath the boiler. Tha seething pitch scalded my hands, and tha liva embers burned them cruelly; but I hardly felt the pain, as I hurled it frantically into the darkness.

"But I did not stoop again. For, as I turned to continue my vain labors, another flash, one of those lingering, wavy, dancing flashes, which seem to tarry as if delighting to gaze upon the terror they cause, once more lit up the scence. I trust that death will efface its horror from my mind. I know that I can never forget it on this side of the grava. The shriek of my companion, which was still ringing in my ears, no longer surprised me. I no longer wondered at his mad leap from the engine. It was the excess of my terror alone which prevented my following his example. I no longer cared for the murderous speed of tha locomotiva; I no longer thought of my own danger. All misgivings, all fears for myself, were swallowed up and merged in one vast, shuddering, indescribable horror. For there, just before me upon the boiler, with its lips parted into a fiendish grin, with its eyes wide open, and staring upon me, and the glare imparting a life-like glow to its stony features; there, within reach of my palsied hand, even as I shrank back in craven fear to the farthest limits of my moving prison, sat a pale, gory, hideous, and mangled Human Head!

"You smile, gentlemen," continued the ugly man, with a melancholy air, "and it seems to me that if I should hear the story told by another, as you are now doing, in a quiet room, with a firm floor beneath my feet, a cheerful fire before me, and friends around, I should do the same thing; but, believe me," dropping his voice so low that I could hardly hear him, "it is a different thieg in a wild night, alone, and with a sudden and awful death impending over you."

"Keep moving, stranger," said the man in the red shirt, cracking a hickory-nut, "it's as good as a sermon. Pass on to the second head."

"It could, of course," pursued the ugly man, without heeding the untimely jest, "be but a few minutes, or perhaps seconds, before this terrible drama must coeclude; but no prisoner ever longed for freedom as I did for the final crash, which I knew would end my life and torment together. I made no farther efforts to stop the locomotive. I was hardly aware that it was still tearing madly on, as though frightened, like myself, at its ghastly burden. The lightning still flashed at intervals, and illuminated the olayey face; but I did not need its gleams to see the horrid thing. For through the pitchy darkness and tha blinding rain it glared upon me as I had behold it at first. Nor do I consider this imagination. I think that terror had so sharpened my vision that, though all else was wrapped in impenetrable gloom, I *could* see its glassy eye-balls, its pallid cheeks, and its bloody, grieving month.

"I have since learned—I do not think that I knew at the time—that all this while the firewood in the tender behind me was blazing furiously. It had caught either by a spark from tha engine, or, which is more probable, from the burning silok which I had so hastily tossed away. But, as I said, I do not know that I was aware of it; if I *had* been, it could not have added another pang of terror to my heart; and I only mention it now as an incidental element in tha horror of my alination, and also from tha fact that the unusual light alarmed the watchers at the station, and, putting them upon their guard, prevented any destruction of life on my arrival.

"I can never bring myself to believe that so short a time elapsed, as I know must have passed, before this wild, awful vision ceased. It seems to ma now, and always when I recall that dreadful night, as though I must have spent hours braced back against the tender, not daring to take my eyes from the spectral face, paralyzed and crazy with fright, my hair like reeds, and the cold sweat bursting from every pore. During all this time, I know that I never regarded the incident as any other than supernatural. If it had occurred to me that it was nothing but what it seemed, a dead head, perhaps, possibly, I might have rellied. But there was something so hellish in thet stony gaze, alone visible through the murky night, the earth and earthly incidents were allka forgotten by me. Heavens! thought I, is this to last for ever? Am I dead, and ara these the torments of the damned? Will this torture never have an end?

"The end was even then at hand. I shot past brilliantly-lighted streets, whose brightness made tha corpse glare still more hideously upon me. I heard shouts of fear and warning, but they could not distract my attention. I caught glimpses at the station of the groups of agonised and horror-stricken faces; what were they to the distorted features of tha head before me? A crash, a feeling of death-like sickness, and when I awoke, my midnight ride had been the rounds of all the newspapers, and been forgotten."

The ugly man arose end adjusted his crutch, as if to leava.

"Pray, Sir," said a little, silent man from the corner, in an excited manner, and speaking for the first time, "was thet tha engineer's head?"

"Oh! no," answered the narrator, with an air of relief, as though he was glad his tale was anded; "I learned, when I got well enough to talk and ask questions, that the engineer crawled into the town about dawn of tha following day, weary, torn and bleeding, but without any permanent injuries. The head belonged to a poor maniac, who had often attempted the strangest forms of suicide, and that avening, escaping from his confinement, had lowered himself dowe into a cattle ditch, keeping his head some six inches above the surface of tha road. The cow-catcher, as ha probably intended it should do, had cut his head cleanly and smoothly off, and had thrown it so high that it lodged and stuck whera I first saw it. His body was afterwards found unmangled in the ditch beneath. And that, neighbors, is the way I came to be the wreck you see ma."

"That's a right smart yarn, now stranger," said the man in tha red shirt, "and I suppose likaly enough to happen on some of them 'Hio rails;' hnt on the Little River Road—I stop down to Little River when I'm to home—*they don't allow no dead-heads.*" [Knickerbocker Magazine.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The bill which recently passed the Senate, (yet to be acted on by the House of Representatives,) authorising the extension and completion of tha Treasury building, and also for the construction of a building for the War, Nevy and Interior Departments, will require an outlay of $3,000,000, $600,000 of which sum is appropriated as the amount which can be used advantageously during the current fiscal year.

By the proposed plan the present Treasury building will become quadrangular. The additions will cover a space of flooring of one hundred and two thousand two hundred feet, while the present one occupies only forty-four thousand five hundred and eixty feet. The number of rooms will be two hundred and twu additional to tha one hundred and fifty-two in the present building. The cost of the present building was $650,000; the cost of the addition will be $1,250,000. The sama order of architecture will be observed in tha construction of the building as that on which it was originally constructed. The effect will be, as regards the enlargement, to give ample accommodation both to the State and Treasury Departments, and then it will afford security for tha preservation of the public records and archives.

The othar building contemplated, in lieu of the War and Navy Departments, is likewise essential, and will, in its construction, give room for tha Department of tha Interior, which is now obliged to locate in temporary buildings.

In tha course of debate it was said that "it is a disgrace to the country that tha public records should be kept in insecurity, as they are in tha present buildings, with the exception, perhaps, of the Treasury Department." In tha State Department tha records of the country are represented as notoriously insecure. The loft is jammed with documents into the roof.

There can be no doubt, as it was truly remarked, that the private and public losses and misfortunes which have been sustained heretofore from accident of fire in our public buildings, have been equal to all tha cost which is proposed for these new structures. Such is tha opinion of high executive officers, who have repeatedly pressed this subject on tha consideration of Congress. [Washington Sentinel.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.—We have just examined a new and marked evidence of this caption, in a compound from the East, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. Dr. Ayer is a deep observist, and combines the constituents of this remedy in strict accordence with chemical principles. There is nothing secret about it, but the whole composition and process is freely published and made known to the Medical Profession. We have the Formula, with full particulars, in the Doctor's own hand writing, and must in sincerity say of it and the medicine, that they show a skill and intrinsic merit which is worthy of all commendation. The medicine has in diseases of the throat and lungs, been fully tested by all the Medical Colleges and most of our eminent Medical men, and is as far as I know highly applauded by them.

While, therefore, I am most heartily opposed to the recommendation of all secret remedies, I can cordially, and in my capacity of Physician, properly recommend the Cherry Pectoral to all

[Rochester Banner.

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.... FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. B. F. LABARRE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres,
——————, Professor of the Natural Sciences
Mons. JULES RAIL, Member of the Royal Academy of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FRISBIE, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss HELEN E. FRISBIE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THOS. C. BRAGG, A. M., Principal.
——————, Assistant.

This Institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

R. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin aug6—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principls of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligense, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of disciplins. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus assuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thorough-ness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral natures.

Reports are sent to patrons once avery two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentlemen, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches, and the control of the main study hall.

Visitors are unsolicited by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $225 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 29, 1854.

University of Nashville.

THIS INSTITUTION was founded by the State of North Carolina in 1785, as Davidson Academy. It became Cumberland College in 1806, and University of Nashville in 1826.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Will be reopened under a new organization, and with new buildings, on the First Wednesday of October next.

Rev. EDWARD WARNWORTH, D. D.,
Prof. of Ethics and Belles Lettres, and Chairman of the Faculty.
Rev. J. W. McCULLOUGH, D. D.,
Prof. of Ancient Languages.
JAMES L. MAGIE, A. M.,
Prof of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
——— J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.
Prof of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences.
E. P. DE ZEVALLOS,
——————, Prof. of Modern Languages.

Tuition, $75 per annum—Matriculation fee, $5.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT

Will also be opened on the first Wednesday of October next.

FRANCIS B. FOGG, Esq.,
WILLIAM F. COOPER, Esq., } Professors.
——————, Esq.,

Fees for Lectures, $100 per annum

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Opened its first Session with 121 Students and 33 Graduates; its second with 153 Students and 36 Graduates; and its third with 220 Students and 77 Graduates.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue until the first of the ensuing March

ROBERT M. POTTER, M. D.,
Prof. of General and Special Anatomy.
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy, and Dean of the Faculty.
C. K. WILSON, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D.,
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for Students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in this Department is $105. Matriculating Fee (paid once only) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee, $25.

Good Board can be obtained for $3 per week.

The Annual Announcement, giving a full account of the several Departments of the University, may be had by applying to

A. V. S. LINDSLEY,
Sec'y Board Trustees.

july 20 3m

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 17th August next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of five months	.....	$17 50
Board	" "	36 76
Washing	" "	5 00
Fuel	" "	2 00
Contingent charge	" "	1 25
		$62 50

It is believed that no College in the South is offering stronger inducements than this to young men desirous of a thorough collegiate education. Our location is in a quiet and beautiful valley, ten miles distant from town or village, and comparatively free from temptations to vice. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of experience, ability and fidelity. Our course of study is extensive and thorough. Our Cabinet, Libraries, and Apparatus are ample. Any young man of limited means, with fair abilities and proper energy, can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education.

For further particulars, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
July 8, 1854. 8t Emory P. O., Va.

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. H. ELLISON, D. D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss F. GERALDINE BATTLE, Primary Department.
Mrs EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmers and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $15 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and Weat Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynuggee, Ala., June 22d, 1854—jy 15 6m

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

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For Blackwood and the three Reviews, 9 00 "
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LIFE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

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Castilian Spring,
Holmes County, Mississippi,

Is now prepared to offer good accommodations to invalids who may desire to visit Castilian Spring, or place themselves under his care for treatment. This is one of the most desirable retreats for Invalids in the South, located in an elevated healthy region of country, with abundance of fine Freestone water. The mineral water is composed very strongly of Iron, Sulphur, Magnesia and Soda, and contains largely of Carbonic Acid Gas.

The diseases which it has cured are Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Debility, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, and the various functional and organic derangements of the Womb. This water is especially efficacious in Diseases of Females.

Board, per week—$7.

References—Ministers of Miss. Conference.
Rev. J. B. Walker,
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, } New Orleans.

march 4 6m

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A more desirable place can seldom be found where land is rich

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June 17, 1854 tf Daleville, Lauderdale co., Miss.

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SPELLING BOOKS, READING BOOKS, DICTIONARIES. Grammars, Rhetoric, Composition, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Astronomy, Drawing, Book-keeping, Geography, Diography, Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Logic, History, Arithmetic, History, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, etc;

SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN GRAMMARS. Dictionaries, Readers, etc.

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MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD WORKS; RELIGIOUS and PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS, all denominations, which I am offers to sell at much lower prices than heretofore sold in the South.

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H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

{ J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 28. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854. WHOLE NO. 184.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

PRATTVILLE, ALA., July 24, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—I send you for publication a narrative of the experience of Mrs. ELIZABETH DOWSING. It is an introduction to a journal, which she kept from a sense of duty during thirty-seven years.

Sister Dowsing joined the Methodists about the close of the Revolutionary war, when Methodism was yet but a day of small things, and was still passing through the fiery ordeal of persecution.

Few writings are more profitable to the Christian than this simple portraiture of her spiritual life, drawn by her own pen. Her pious watchfulness over her spirit, with her lingering and thirsting after righteousness, as her a proper subject to be taught of God by which means she became profoundly acquainted with the art of holy living. Alas! that so few become eminently wise in this the highest of all sciences—the knowledge of the things of God.

She was intimately acquainted with many eminently useful men of God, in both Virginia and Georgia; and frequently mentions them in her diary: such as McKendree, Easter, Capell, Myers, Russell, and Bishop George. The famous J. O'Kelly, whom she much loved, was her spiritual father. Fortunately for her peace, she escaped the evils of the Kelly secession, by her removal a short time previous to Georgia.

Under date of August 2, 1790, she writes: "This evening was a time of covenant prayer with Bro. McKendree"—(then converted but few years, afterward Bishop.)

A few days after she speaks of the blessed influence of Bro. Easter's sermon, in quickening the Church; and of the remarkable fact, which he has got, I think he mentioned, as many as 600 in his circuit, to covenant earnestly to the sanctification until they obtain it." He was the honored instrument of Bishop McKendree's conversion. Do you think, Mr. Editor, there are 600 seekers of perfect love any one circuit in our times?

She has numerous grand-children in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas; and some of her children are still living. The wife of the Rev. Allen Turner, of the Georgia Conference, is her daughter; the late Wm. Dowsing, Esq., of Columbus, Miss., was her son. Her manuscript journal is in the possession of a grand-child in Prattville, Ala.

E. J. HAMILL.

THE NARRATIVE.

I was born 16th March, 1762; my parents were Episcopalians; my grand-parents on my father's side were Protestants, who had fled for refuge from France in the time of the cruel persecution. My grand-mother's journal shows a devoted mind. They were unusually strict in raising their children to fear God; and their example in this respect was closely followed by my father, who often appeared to be moved by the Spirit of God to call and pray with his family, and exhort them with weeping until almost all of us were bathed in tears around him. Glory to God, these impressions were lasting—they are intimately connected with my after experience. O that all parents may be encouraged to teach their children the fear of the Lord. We do our part, trusting in God's faithfulness, and leave the event with Him, we need not fear; He will make good his promises to us.

When I was about twelve years old, I frequently heard the Baptist preach. At that time they were the only people among us who appeared to have the life and power of religion. Under their preaching I often felt the convictions of the Spirit with power, and was quite willing to deny myself the vain customs and fashions of the world; but my dear mother, who then thought it a childish whim in me constrained me to dress as I had done. I felt, at first, wounded my conscience, until by keeping lively company, indulgence in wicked dancing, and whatever was called sin by the fashionable Christians of the day, the Spirit measurably withdrew; my heart grew hard; I again took pleasure in folly; and Satan persuaded me to content myself with attendance upon the outward ordinances of the Church.

From my earliest recollection I was often reminded to retire in private to pray, and frequently felt a degree of satisfaction in it. At the age of fourteen or fifteen years, I greatly desired to receive the holy sacrament; accordingly I approached, and felt my heart greatly melted, and remained for some time in a very solemn state of mind. As none invited me, I often went forward and touched the sacred altar with unwashed hands, and received a false hope that I was right.

When not quite seventeen I married, and went to live with my husband's parents. Here there was neither the form nor the power of religion. When I was about nineteen, Methodist preachers brought the gospel into the neighborhood. I attended, and was made to see my foundation was a sandy one; and for a time deep in a measure departed from my eyes: a part of my nights were spent in weeping and crying for mercy; but, alas! as the preachers, being discouraged, desisted from preaching among us; and I had a great deal of opposition—my wicked heart flew back. I again became cold and languid, and strove to ease my conscience with dead works. Sometimes I entertained a false hope, and again was restless, and thrice a day called upon the Lord, and with frequent fasting poured out my soul for mercy to Him, who saw my sinfulness, pitied my ignorance, and again and again compassionately drew me by His loving Spirit. These sensible tonches of the divine goodness caused my soul to grow vain and to conclude I was a good Christian. O Lord! who can number the resting places Satan hath laid for poor dear seekers of religion. O, that mourners may beware they do not, like the cry peace! peace! when God hath not said "peace be still."

In February, 1782, my father-in-law, who had been averse to our hearing of the Methodists, died, truly penitent, I trust. Sometime after his death we were informed a new preacher would preach four miles from our house; and my husband, his mother, and myself attended. The preacher was James O'Kelly. After singing and prayer, he gave out his text: 2 Cor. 4:3—"If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost." Unspeakable reason have I to thank God for not placing me beyond hope of recovery, because of my long neglect of so great salvation; and for showing me once more that I was eternally undone without a better righteousness than I was contenting myself with; and glory to God, that infinite wisdom devised and carried into execution a plan whereby "God could be just and the justifier of all who believe in Him."

This sermon, which was so much blessed to my good, was also carried to the hearts of my dear husband and his mother; and, thanks be to God, His grace made us all willing to travel as pilgrims to the celestial city.

Deep distress now seized my soul. The next preacher, when he came around, admitted me into class meeting; the Society was much engaged, but my heart was burdened. He gave out the hymn, "Come ye that love the Lord." I sat still. When he gave out the next verse, in this changed form, "Let those refuse to sing, Who will not know our God," I thought it is true I do not know Him, but I do desire to know Him; I then rose up and joined in singing. I was under a powerful temptation that "His mercy was clean gone for ever," and mentioned it to one of the Society near me. She said, "fear not—the darkest hour is often just before the break of day."

I then took courage to ask some of them to pray for me, and went home. Still my distress was extreme. I thought I had no hope; nevertheless, I firmly resolved, and I have often since shuddered at the boldness of that resolution, that I would neither eat, drink nor sleep until I had found some rest to my weary soul.

Now was a trying time with me; for the prince of Hell cruelly warred with my poor soul. When I got home I do not recollect even calling for my tender babe, but instantly retired, feeling disordered in both body and mind. I was for sometime at a stand what to think of my feelings; at length it occurred to me it must be conviction; and though I then felt as much as my feeble frame could well bear, I cried out, "O Lord, increase it;" and loosening my clothes, I fell at my injured Master's feet with inexpressible throes; agony and trembling seized my body. My dear husband, when dinner was ready, called me, but I refused; at which, his tenderness swiftly brought him to my room: I sank into his arms crying mercy, mercy; and he being almost a stranger to the power of God, thought I was dying, for I was helpless and almost speechless.

A servant hastened to bring my father and mother; and in a little time they were around me, melted into tears to see the awful condition of my poor soul. Confusion and sorrow filled the gloomy chamber. When the glorious Sun of Righteousness drove back the horrid clouds, light broke in upon my soul, and I died indeed unto sin, but arose with holy joy unto righteousness, to praise my adorable Saviour.

My husband and mother shortly after obtained peace; and glory to God for his conquering love, we all joined Society with those people called Methodists.

For about two weeks I often staggered at the promises, and was afraid to say I was converted, yet could not deny it; until the same dear old man, who was the blessed instrument of opening my eyes, came round again. His text then was—Eph. 4:27: "Neither give place to the devil." I thought that that sermon was for me. He had said but little before I was enabled, by grace, no longer to give place to my enemy, and I was I believe as happy as I well could be; and, glory to God, I do not recollect that I had a distressing doubt for two hours in twelve months. Let all that is within me bless His holy name.

[To be continued.]

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FOR THOSE AT FAULT.

MR. EDITOR: We hear of model Churches where the members live in great unity, love each other, love the preacher and prosper. Such a state of things is pleasant to contemplate and deserving commendation. I know a Church that would be a model Church if it had more union among its members, more love for each other, and more love for their preacher. The members, it is true, do not quarrel, but then there seems to be a want of confidence in each other, and without such confidence there can not be any bond of union. "The rich and the poor meet together" at the house of God, but they seldom meet any where else; or if they do, it is too much like the meeting of oil and water. The consequence of this state of things is coldness in religion, formality in worship. Their Zion is barren and unfruitful. If it essays to bring forth, you need not look for sons and daughters in Christ, but for spiritual abortions.

Some of the members of said Church appear ashamed of their relations to it. This is exhibited in more ways than one; but we mention but one, and that one is, when their members marry they seldom get their own pastor to celebrate the rites. They not unfrequently seek for Ministers of other denominations; Ministers, too, who are known to be hostile to their Church. In other Churches such a course would be regarded as an exception; in this it almost amounts to a custom. Indeed it has been carried to such an extent that when the pastor hears of a wedding to take place among his flock, he may contend himself to let the Shepherd of some other fold lead them into the green pastures and beside the still waters of matrimonial blessedness. To my certain knowledge, three pastors successively of this Church have been passed by on occasions of this sort, to secure the services of Ministers of other denominations. And, in some instances, these pastors have not even been honored with an invitation to the wedding. Now, the question arises, can those who do the like have a proper respect for their pastor? It is plain that they do not, else they would not subject him to the mortification of being passed by and a preference given to others. How can a pastor feel easy and at home among a people when thus treated? How can he persuade himself that there is not an absence of that tender affection which should bind pastor and people together? It is impossible for him to do either. He believes that so long as his people take the trouble to go out of their way to obtain the services of other Ministers, when his own are peculiarly legitimate and appropriate, that they can have but a meager share of that love and respect due a pastor.

Again, if the members of a Church thus act toward a pastor, how can they expect for others to respect him? These invidious distinctions must of necessity impair his usefulness, for the world generally judges of a Minister by the treatment he receives from the Church. It was once a custom in the better days of the Church, for those of a particular flock who were to be united in wedlock, to have their own pastor to celebrate the nuptials, and to have at the same time his blessing. This is an invariable custom in not a few Churches of the present day; and this is as it should be, for who but the pastor, who has the care of his people, who has to pray for them, watch over them, and guide them, should perform this important and sacred duty? Is it right for his people to make him a mere dray-horse?—perform the drudgery of his profession, and then shut him out from their innocent festivities? If such a course affords any evidence of piety or of good breeding, I must confess ignorance of both. Where the membership of a Church are unwilling for their own pastor to officiate in their marriages, they ought at once to dismiss him and determine to do without one.

A Church should be united—its members bound together by the ties of Christian affection. They should also love him who ministers to them in holy things. They should endeavor to act toward him so as to make him feel anxious to serve them, yea, to feel while he does serve that his services are appreciated, and that the blessings of God are invoked upon them.

No Minister is entitled to the idolatry of his people; yet all Ministers, if they be men of blameless lives and useful talents and habits, deserve the esteem and kindest attentions of their people. Where they fail to receive this, there is generally found a lack of piety among them. There is no relation short of the family relation, so intimate and tender as that of the pastor and his flock; and between them should exist all those amenities which belong to a pure and cultivated Christianity.

July 20, 1854. PHILANDER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SUPPORT OF BISHOPS AND BENEFICIARIES.

MR. EDITOR:—You announced, in a communication from Columbus, that a certain measure was adopted by the General Conference which "settled an important principle"—that "the Bishops draw their support from the proceeds of the Book Concern," and that the former beneficiaries of that fund are "thrown upon the contributions of the Church directly!" Permit me to ask, what principle does this measure settle? Is it a principle of *right* or a principle of *expediency*? I presume you intend the latter, as you say *they*, the former beneficiaries, "will be better supported." They may be better supported, but this is contingent, and their claim of *right* is swept away. This is surely an important measure, an involves principles and interests which a superficial observer, or a tyro in ecclesiastial policy and tendencies, will hardly descry or appreciate. "Distressed traveling preachers, the families of traveling preachers, supernumerary and worn out preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers," were recognized and declared beneficiaries of the produce of the Book Concern "in 1796 by the traveling preachers in general conference assembled." It is so stated in the decision of the Supreme Court, and it is said in that decision that "all the beneficiaries" were represented by the complainants in that suit; and further, that "the share of this Book Concern *belonging* to the beneficiaries in that Church—(the Church South)—and which its authorities are entitled to the safe-keeping and charge of for their benefit, may be properly paid over to the complainants as the authorized agents for this purpose." Moreover, the sixth restrictive article says: "They (the General Conference) shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Charter Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated or worn-out preachers, their wives, widows and children."

I make no comments; I only state facts which are matters of record, which should not be disguised. Of their bearings the judicious must judge.

I have cherished with ardent affection the welfare of the Methodist Church for sixty years. I would say of her chief ministers, the Bishops, that they should be highly esteemed in love for their works' sake. But candor and a deep concern for the weal of the Church compels me, on the verge of life, to stand back at the removal of the old landmarks. The early superintendents, whose labors and cares were abundant, even till they tottered on the verge of the grave, stood upon a level with all other preachers as regarded pecuniary matters. Does, or does not, the measure adopted raise the Bishops above all other preachers, as it regards support, which, you say, they draw from the proceeds of the Book Concern—and does, or does it not render them independent of the people?

When this measure was under discussion, it was urged that the Constitution and the grounds on which the Courts decided in favor of the South, presented difficulties in the way of the measure. But it was doubted by Bishop S—— whether the decision had "at all turned on a consideration of the claims of superannuated preachers," and Dr. S—— asserted that such claims "did not enter into the decision of the suit." The decision of the Supreme Court specifies that "the bill was filed by the complainants for themselves and in behalf of the traveling and *superannuated preachers*," etc.—these, with their wives, widows and orphans were recognized by the Court as the "beneficiaries" of the Book Concern; as claimants to a "share thereof"—and mark the language of the final decision: "the share, therefore, of this Book Concern *belonging* to the beneficiaries in that Church, and which its authorities are entitled to the safe-keeping and charge of for their benefit, may be properly paid over to the complainants as the authorized agents for that purpose."

L. GARRETT.

Vernon, Miss., June, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.

MR. EDITOR—We have spent several days in Washington City, and now send you our notes.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

This stands at the head of the main street, fronting the Capitol, over one mile distant. It is built of freestone; has a length of 170 feet, and a depth of 86 feet. It is ornamented on its north front facing Lafayette Square, with a portico of four Ionic columns, projecting with twice others. The garden front, or that on the south, is embellished by a circular colonnade of six Ionic columns. The north entrance opens into a large hall, whence a column or passage leads into a richly furnished apartment of an oval form. On either side of this is a room appropriated to the reception of official and ceremonial visits; hence they are designated "reception rooms." The "East Room," or banqueting-room, is a spacious apartment at the east end of the building. The carpet of this room is one piece and very rich. It was made in Scotland. Seven large mirrors with gilded frames adorn the walls. The curtains of the windows are damask and of the richest quality. The mantels are of white marble and beautifully polished. Three magnificent chandeliers, containing eighty-one gas burners, hang from the ceiling. On each side of the President's house are two large buildings. That on the N. W. is occupied by the War department; that on the S. W. by the Navy department; that on the N. E. is devoted to the State department; and that on the S. W. to the Treasury department. The new Treasury building is 300 feet long, with a wing in the rear 100 feet long, and has a colonnade in front 457 feet long, comprising 32 massive columns. The General Postoffice is a beautiful marble structure with two wings. In front and at the ends, it is adorned with fluted marble columns.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

This is built of freestone and marble, and is a beautiful specimen of architectural taste and skill. In the second story is a room 125 feet long, arched and decorated with columns, and filled with models and specimens of articles patented. In the upper story is a room 275 feet long and 65 wide, designed as a depository for patents, but which for the present is appropriated to the collections of the National Institute. To see these collections is well worth a trip. They comprise curiosities of every kind and from every portion of the globe. There are several small cases of Egyptian curiosities. A number of large cases of Indian curiosities, which have been collected from various tribes. There are cases of minerals, curiosities from the sea, animals, birds, reptiles, ect. ect. It is impossible for any one to form an idea who has not seen them. Here is the original Declaration of Independence, many of the names almost faded; the treaty with Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary war; some of the furniture used by Gen. Washington, his campchest and contents, his war sword, the full suit worn by him when he resigned his commission, 1783. In the lower story of this building are two remarkable curiosities. A marble slab, which has a portion of the Temple erected by Miltiades on the plains of Marathon, after his famous victory over the Persians in the year 490 B. C.; and a Sarcophagus, which was the repository of the remains of the Roman Emperor, Alexander Severus. It was procured at Bayroot, in Syria, by Commodore Jesse C. Elliott, and proffered to Gen. Jackson, as a repository for his body after his death, which he refused. It was then presented to the National Institute. It is a solid block of the finest stone, dug out in the center. Its top is of the same material, and shaped like the roof of a house. Its sides are beautifully ornamented with rich carved work.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

This is situated on a nineteen acre plot of ground granted by Government; its length is 450 feet, and the width 150; built of a reddish sandstone, in the ancient style of Norman architecture. It has ten towers, one of which is 150 feet in hight, and the remaining ones 100 feet each. The lecture room will contain 1000 persons.

From the report of the Special Committee of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, it appears that there has been expended from the commencement of the Institution to the end of the year 1853, for building, furniture and grounds, $244,393; for publications, researches and lectures, $50,268; for salaries, incidentals general, postages, transportation, apparatus, etc., $46,608; library, museum and gallery of art, $41,757. Total, $405 027. From this report it appears there has been a great deal of squandering and useless expenditure of this fund.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is now 150 feet high. The funds are almost exhausted, and if more are not raised soon, the work will stop. What a national disgrace this would be! The means ought to be raised in some way. Every man, woman and child in the country ought to give something towards the building of this monument, which will speak to future generations of the "Father of his Country."

MOUNT VERNON.

This spot, so dear to every American heart, is twenty miles below Washington. A steamer from the city goes down every other day. The trip is a delightful one. Just before you reach Mt. Vernon, you pass Fort Washington. This is on a high hill, and commands the river below. It is strongly and heavily built. Mt. Vernon rises before you, clad in its rural robes, presenting an imposing, beautiful appearance in the distance. As you approach and the outlines become visible, you are charmed.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view."

Generally true, but not here. The enchantment increases the nearer you draw. How your heart swells with emotions, too big for utterance, as you near the shore; and when you step upon it, you feel that you are treading soil consecrated. You walk up the hill several hundred yards along a narrow plank path, and almost before you are aware of it, you are standing before the vault of WASHINGTON. This vault was built a few years ago, and the bodies of Washington and his wife removed and placed in it. It is a substantial, neat structure, of brick. In front are double iron railings, through which you can look and see the sarcophagus which contains all that now remains. The sarcophagus is of plain marble. On its top is inscribed in large letters, WASHINGTON. No other inscription is needed. Several monuments, erected to the members of the Washington family, surround the vault. From this spot you pass on to the original vault of Washington. This is on an eminence—a beautiful spot. It is now in ruins. A walk of one or two hundred yards further brings you to the dwelling. It stands on the top of the hill. A beautiful prospect opens up on every side. The majestic Potomac spreads its waters at your feet; hills and vallies rise to your view and extend away until the curtain of distance is drawn over them. The house remains as it was when Washington died, with the exception of the ravages which time has made. The yard, walks, garden, etc., remain as they were. Every thing about the place wears an old garment. The dilapidated condition of things causes a feeling of sadness to possess the heart. Our Government should not allow this. Her protecting care should be thrown around it, that it may continue, for ever, as an Altar consecrated to freedom, from which the praises of a free, rejoicing people shall continue to go up, as a cloud of incense to Heaven.

RAMBLER.

From the London Watchman, July 8.

ORIENTAL MISSIONS.

A new Missionary Association has just sprung up amongst us, as the first promise of good to arise out of the evils of the present deplorable war. It is said that the flower of the Egyptian lotus lifts itself out of the turbid inundation of the river exactly at sunrise; and we are disposed to regard this young institution as in some wise a token that the day-spring is once more returning to the Orient. Like the literal morning it has been reflected again from west to east; for the Gospel has completed the circuit of the globe, and after visiting Europe from Asia, and America from Europe, has commenced a second and more pervasive progress; and the light which is now falling upon the grand primeval hills and rivers, on Ararat and Lebanon, on the Hiddekel and Euphrates, has traveled thither, like the natural sun, from beyond the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi. Although there might have been in this country a few hundreds, perhaps a thousand or two, who were previously aware that a reformation, or revival of evangelical religion, was proceeding in those lands where the earliest Christian Churches had been planted; and though a greater number felt some interest in the fact that a Protestant Bishop had been placed at Jerusalem under the protection of England and Prussia, and was maintained there, notwithstanding the offense taken by Tractarians; yet it was not until British soldiers and seamen had been despatched in thousands to the shores of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, that an effectual sense began to be largely entertained of the important work which was proceeding, chiefly under the instrumentality of American Missions, in those regions. Our military alliance with the Ottoman empire has revived and animated the religious relations, which were obscurely felt before, between the west and the east; much in the same way as the war, and the subsequent commercial treaty with China, opened the ports of that empire to Missionaries as well as to merchandise. Then the fact became more generally recognized of the fresh infusion of the Christian life which had been imparted to the corrupt and languid communities of the Greek, Armenian and Nestorian Churches; and while it was gratifying to reflect that the British Government and the English Ambassador at the Porte had constantly endeavored to protect the new converts from the intolerance of a bigoted clergy, who looked upon this eastern reformation as Rome does upon Protestantism; while, too, the more recent services of Lord Strutford were gratefully acknowledged, who had obtained for these Asiatic Protestants a civil *status* in the presence of their Mohammedan rulers, as well as immunity from their nominally Christian persecutors; it began to be perceived, at the same time, that cooperation in some shape, as well as protection, was due to the religious movement in the East.

Advantage has properly been taken of such enlightened views to form the society which was first introduced to the public a few days ago. Its title and object are set forth as an "Association in aid of Evangelical Missions in Western Asia and the East of Europe, especially those of the American Board." The Earl of Shaftesbury is its President, and on the lists of its Committee and its Corresponding and Honorary Members, are names which imply the assent, and in some measure pledge the cooperation, of all Protestant denominations in this country. We need only mention, as representing our own body, those of the Revs. Dr. Bunting and Dr. Beecham, Mr. Rule and Mr. Arthur. We would not conceal from our readers, but would rather urge it as an argument for more zealous patronage, that this association is wanting in some principles which give effect to most other religious societies. It does not undertake to form a distinct Missionary organization, to send out men, or to fix the sites of new stations in the Eastern field. Its catholic basis excludes the apparatus of purely denominational institutions. Its object being at present only "to raise contributions in aid of the Evangelical Missions," it seems to lack individuality, and has somewhat the air of a temporary, or at any rate of a secondary and supplemental undertaking. Even as such, however, it would be unjust to consider it of small value or unlikely to be successful. One of the conditions of its success abroad must be the abrogation of the law by which Mohammedans—and many of these are now inquirers after a purer faith—are condemned to death on embracing Christianity; so that the members of the association, several of whom possess great political influence, will be at once engaged to press the British Government to demand from the Porte a concession which common humanity as well as Christianity requires. Then, as regards the influence of the association upon the American Churches, it has been properly remarked, that "such an expression of British confidence and sympathy, there is reason to believe, will be very cordially welcomed and appreciated by our American brethren, and will have a happy effect in strengthening the ties of Christian and political union between the two countries." To which consideration we would add, that it will be an act of reciprocity as well as of fraternization; for the American Churches have been forward and munificent in showing their good-will to British Missions, as Dr. Buff can witness on behalf of the Free Church, and as our own Connection in France has been prompt to acknowledge. The American Board of Missions, it is true, represents but five Evangelical denominations in the United States,—the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Dutch Reformed, the German Reformed, and the Associate Reformed; but that does not detract from the grace of an alliance by British Protestants generally with such of the American Churches as have Missions in European Turkey, in Syria, and on each side of the Taurus.

As the opening in China gave unity to the operations, and individuality to the object of all religious denominations a while ago; so the war in Eastern Europe and Western Asia will, for a time, make the course of the association, under good guidance, clear and prosperous. Afterwards something permanent, and possessing the vitality of a specific organization, may grow from, or take the place of, the present rudimentary principle of a united evangelical mission, from western to eastern Christendom. It is a germ so richly endowed with all the attributes of life, that it is certain to grow and expand. The American brethren and the Church of England Missionary Society have hitherto been almost alone in the eastern field. They have replenished the failing fountains of the stream with living water taken from the estuary. They have sent the Gospel back to Palestine, have translated St. Paul's Epistles into the tongues of those who now dwell at Thessalonica, at Ephesus, and in Galatia; and among "the Churches which are in Asia" they have revived the true doctrine and the blessed hope of the Apocalypse. But in such a labor all Christians must desire to participate. If Emperors still contend about the stones of Zion, and for the keys of a few shrines hallowed by doubtful traditions, we may be sure that the sentiment of which the Crusades were an ill-regulated expression, is not extinct, and that it may be possible to bring it forth in a purified and nobler form. There ought to be, and there is, a certain special feeling in behalf of missions to the East, which we think the present course of political events is sure to evoke, and which we hope the new association may regulate and enlist in its own favor.

MISSIONARY INCIDENT.

The Rev. Wm. Shaw, a veteran Wesleyan missionary in South Africa, in a letter written Nov. 14, 1853, gives, among other interesting items, the following notice of a visit to a place on the Kershamma, to establish a new mission station, with the chief Kama and his tribe:—

INTERIOR OF A CHRISTIAN KAFFIR'S HUT.—On our arrival we met Kama and his son William. We unyoked our oxen at the kraal of the latter, who now acts as schoolmaster of the tribe. William Kama placed his very large clean native hut at our disposal. It was rather curious and pleasing to observe, on entering it, that it contained some articles of furniture never seen in the hut of a Kaffir till Christianity came to be proclaimed in the land. He has a bedstead and a bed, with clean bedding; a table and some chairs; a chest in which he keeps his clothes; and in some sacks, a supply of meal, sugar, coffee, etc.

Many, even of persons who have been born and brought up in Africa, would hardly credit these simple facts, so great and so strange is the contrast which they present to the ordinary discomfort and destitution of a Kaffir dwelling. But William and his wife are both real Christians, and patterns of piety and consistency. At family worship in the evening, which we held in his hut, I desired him to read a portion of Kaffir Scripture. I was much pleased with his selection of 1 John, iii. He read the whole chapter with great accuracy, and with a tone and feeling that manifested how much his heart was in unison with the noble sentiments of that delightful portion of God's most holy word. I longed for the presence of my old friend Shrewsbury, and some other of the earlier missionaries of Kaffraria. How would they have rejoiced to see what I saw, and hear what I heard! They know how dead and dry we found the bones of this valley of vision, and how we often traveled and labored, in weariness and tears, and fasting and prayers, often saying, "Can these dry bones live?" Blessed be God, some have been given us as the first fruits of future increase. And who is he that saith, "The harvest shall never come?"—"Jehovah saith, I will work, and who shall let?"

MAN'S FOOD.—What do men really live upon? asks the "Scientific American." The answer will be various enough. The Gaucho, who in the wild pampas of Buenos Ayres, managing his wild horse with incredible dexterity, throws the lasso or lola to catch the ostrich, the guanoo, or the wild bull, consumes ten or twelve pounds of meat, and regards it as a high feast day when in any hacienda he gains a variety in the shape of a morsel of pumpkin. The Irishman, on the other hand, regales himself in the careless mirth on 'potatoes and point,' after a day of painful labor, he who cannot help making a joke even in the name he gives to his scanty meal. The hunter of the prairie lays low the buffalo with sure bullet, and the juicy, fat streaked hump, roasted between two hot stones, is to him the greatest of delicacies. Meanwhile the Industrious Chinese carries to market his carefully fattened rats, delicately arranged on white sticks, certain to find a good customer among the epicures of Pekin; and in his hot smoky hut fast buried beneath the snow and ice, the Greenlander consumes his fat which he has just carved, rejoicing over the costly prize, cut from a stranded whale. Here the Black slave eats the sugar cane, and eats his banana; there the African merchant fills his wallet with sweet cates, his sole subsistence in the long desert journey; and there the Siamese crams himself with a quantity of rice from which a European would shrink appalled. And whosoever over the whole inhabited earth we approach and demand hospitality, in almost every little spot a different kind of food is set before us, and the "daily bread" offered in another form.

UPRIGHT MEN.—We love upright men. Pull them this way and the other, and they only bend but never break. Trip them down and in a trice they are on their feet again. Bury them in the mud, and in one hour they would be out and upright. You can not keep them down, you can not destroy them. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble project? They build our cities, whiten the ocean with our sails, and blacken the heavens with the smoke of their cars. Look to them, young men, and catch the spark of their energy.

TRAGEDY.—We learn through a gentleman down from Rock Island yesterday, says the St. Louis Democrat of the 27th ult., by railroad *via* Chicago, that the carpenter of the steamer Ben Campbell went into the house of his wife, living at that place, on last Monday, and after some altercation, cut her throat from ear to ear, and then went and threw himself into the river and was drowned. The man had, for some cause, been separated from his wife for about a year, and upon entering the house on last Monday, began an attack upon a young man whom he found there paying attention to his daughter.

The young man and the girl made their escape, crying "murder" and giving a general alarm. When the house was entered by the persons whom the alarm had collected, the wife was found dead from the wound across her throat. Pursuit was made of the murderer, but he was only traced to the water's edge.

A VENOMOUS SNAKE.—On Monday last, a Mr. Glann, who resides in Virginia, while bathing in the Potomac, near the Little Falls, was bitten by a snake. In a short time not only his leg was almost incredibly swollen, but his whole side turned to a hue almost black. Two or three physicians were procured from this city, and were promptly on the spot, but when our informant left, there was no abatement of the swelling or pain. [Washington Sentinel.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—So far as we were able to ascertain, there were fewer deaths in the city yesterday than on any day since Saturday. The mortality for the past two days was pretty rife, but chiefly confined to negroes. There were one or two sudden deaths among the whites, which were set down as cholera. [Richmond Whig.

WHERE THE STRENGTH LIES.—Where is the strength and safety of a people? Is it in their multitude? Look at Europe, and behold the millions the sport of the few; look at the nations and races trampled by a tithe of their numbers in the dust; look at the myriad slaves, whom a thousand tyrants and taskmen scourge in fields, and camps, and dungeons. The strength of a people is not alone in multitude. Is it in the power of revolutions and massacres, or in the bayonets they can fling to the gleam of the sun? Did bayonets save Rome? did they save Poland, and Hungary, and France, and Germany to the people? The strength and safety of a people lie in their knowledge of their rights, and their union in defense of them. Ignorant and disunited, the greater the number, the greater the danger of a people. They are their own curse. They fall upon and destroy themselves. In their hands bayonets become suicidal. Give a people a true knowledge of themselves, and no power can oppose them. Liberty comes with intelligence, and the unarmed, intelligent million, are stronger than ignorant armed millions. The strength of the American people lies least in the number of their cannon and bayonets, and most in their school-houses, newspapers and books. These are indestructible weapons, to which age adds edge and might; and armed with these, we are safer and stronger than a soil bristling with murderous steel. Armed with these, millions lean together, and strike mightily but bloodlessly as one man, through the ballot-box.

"A weapon surer yet,
And mightier than the bayonet;
A weapon, that comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
And executes a freeman's will,
As lightnings do the will of God."

Three fragments of Cicero's famous treatise on "Fate," have lately been found in Naples, on some parchment composing the binding of a book

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

DEDICATION.—A neat Methodist Church all complete, was dedicated last Sabbath afternoon, in the Fourth District of the City by Rev. Dr. KEENER, Presiding Elder. It is 34 feet by 60 feet, and located where it is much needed, corner of Laurel and Toledano streets. A flourishing Sabbath School, gathered in a neighboring residence while the Church was a preparing, will be transferred into it, under the efficient direction of the President of the Sabbath School Union, W. H. Foster, Esq. This enterprise has been gotten up and put through mainly by the toil and self-sacrifice of a plain and poor Christian man, RICHARD KEENE. And we will christen it "Keene Chapel." Long may it stand and do good. The whole cost, exclusive of lot, was $2,602. At the dedication $662 were donated.

CALIFORNIA.—A friend, writing us from Sacramento City, 13th ult., adds P. S.:

"A fire broke out 12 A. M., and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, raged about four hours. The Presbyterian church was burned to the ground. The Baptist church, dedicated 18th June, was in imminent danger. The fire of 1852 destroyed the Baptist and Methodist churches, but they are safe this time. The State-house is burned, many hotels and stores. The city has well nigh been laid in ashes."

THE EVENTFUL EVENT.

The nineteenth century has barely half run out, and men are canvassing for its leading event, its historic immortality. Some put it down—steam, some telegraph, some Bible Societies, and some Missionary organizations. Rev. Dr. Humphrey, at the late anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, is reported to have said that he regarded African Colonization as the great enterprise of the nineteenth century. He believed it would be no regarded when looked back upon from the middle of the next century. The prominent enterprise of the fifteenth century was the discovery of America; that of the sixteenth, was the Reformation; of the seventeenth, the coming of the pilgrims to this country; of the eighteenth, the American Revolution; of the nineteenth, the Colonization of the Continent of Africa with a Christian and free people, with all the concurrent benefits which must follow in its train. It was delightful to think what great events are developed from small beginnings. Almost every thing great and glorious in the world comes in, in such a way, that hardly any of the contemporaries thought that any thing would have come out of it.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

The Presbyterians have four organizations by which is worked their various benevolence. These are called *Boards*—one of Foreign Missions, one of Domestic Missions, one of Education, and one of Publications; each of which is ably officered. The first is domiciled in New York, the other three in Philadelphia. With these the field may be well covered. At their last General Assembly, a special committee was appointed to devise some plan of systematic benevolence, by which the strength of the Church, its covenanted membership and friends, might be drawn out, in the support of these institutions. One of the committee has kindly furnished us the Report, in which we find much of general application and Scripture force. It claims that all the wealth in a Church, in whatever form it may exist and circulate, *is consecrated wealth*. If people can not consecrate that to God, how can they do a greater thing—consecrate themselves?

The practical oblivion of this principle is lamentable. Christians are the Lord's, body and soul; but their money is theirs, not His! This view must be corrected before, in any branch of the Church, we shall witness an outlay and an effort at all corresponding to the wants of the world. Then what is laid on the altar will not be blowed by the proud thought of patronage or charity, or the grudgingness of emotion. It will be cheerfully done, and the givers "blessed in their deed."

Gather up the motives. Bring the purest and strongest to bear steadily. If the mainspring be weak, then action is feeble and inconstant. "The Scriptural motives" are here well presented:—

In order to arrest these destructive tendencies, all scriptural means must be employed. But your Committee are confined to one of these. And they would urge upon their brethren the much disregarded truth, that liberality is an indispensable means of grace. To employ it successfully, the scriptural motives to beneficence should be fixed in the conscience, and influence the heart. These motives may be variously expressed; but we arrange them, for the sake of brevity, into three classes:

1. Philanthropy is one of these. But it is the lowest motive, and may be shared in common by the religious and the irreligious. Where it exists as a controlling motive, it is guided more by emotion and sympathy, than by principle; and often leads the Christian to find in worldly associations, the ways of doing good, to the partial or entire exclusion of the Church, which is the great benevolent ability formed by Jesus Christ, its Head; and thereby much of the means of usefulness, which ought to flow through sanctified channels, is expended upon measures of temporary or doubtful utility.

2. Love to the souls of men is another motive, which elevates the preceding from the temporal to the eternal. It is philanthropy sanctified. It does not neglect the physical wants of man; but it values beyond every other estimate his spiritual necessities. The realities of death, judgment and eternity, apprehended as not far distant, coupled with the awful fact, that the day of grace is hourly closing upon thousands of our fellow-men present an overwhelming motive to sanctified exertion.

3. But there is still another motive, which absorbs the first and second, as the greater includes the less. It is a supreme regard to the glory of God. This is the highest motive that can be addressed to the conscience and the heart. It places all human interests in their true relations to our Maker. It consecrates time, talents and property, to the service of Christ. It sets out from the right point of exertion, to relieve the temporal and spiritual wants of man. It is sustained by the approbation of conscience and the favor of God. If the most benevolent plans, prosecuted under this paramount motive, should fail of success, and labor and means, appear to be thrown away, the reflection that every act was done for God's glory, will extract the sting of disappointment, for God's will has been done, and the reward is laid up in heaven. This motive, therefore, supplies what no other motive can. It has less to do with mere human feelings and sympathies, and more to do with divine principles, which should regulate all the desires and susceptibilities of the soul. This is the motive which should be brought to bear continually upon the Christian life and practice; and when its influence shall become paramount in all communions, the Church will come up with one supreme purpose to the service of her Head, and lay her sons and daughters, and her costliest offerings, upon the altar of consecration to His cause.

JEWS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Rev. Mr. Bonhomme, Missionary of the Society for Jewish Converalon, reports in the *Jewish Chronicle* for July. His collections have been very good, over $1000, in Louisiana and Mississippi. He says:—

"Those Israelites, however, I have been visiting of both sexes have received me with great kindness; the Bible and tracts and books very readily received. I was also invited and did partake of the Passover in New Orleans, with a pious Israelite and his family, and was also introduced to a number of others on the occasion, both in the synagogue and in the family.

"In New Orleans I gave to Mr. M. a German Bible and a Testament, to Mr. H. a Hebrew Bible, to Mr. D. S. a book on Messiah, by Mr. Lord, and, with a Mr. C., formerly officiating minister in one of the synagogues, I had a long controversy upon the main prophecies referring to the Messiahship of Christ and his vicarious atonement, his Divinity as the Jehovah Jesus, from the Old-Testament Scriptures, from the Hebrew, English, and German languages. During my visit to New Orleans a very worthy Israelitish lady of a distinguished Jewish family whom I know, has united herself with the Presbyterian Church of the Rev. Isaac L. Henderson, whose lady is likewise of the Abrahamic family, now a Presbyterian, the pastor's wife. I have also called on another Jewess, Mrs. D., who is a member of the Episcopal Church; she was converted nine years ago under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Nicholson; he is now in Cincinati, Ohio, whom I know well. She has four children, they all attend Sunday-school; she has a mother and relatives in New Orleans, and she has suffered much on account of her profession.

"There are also two Jewish families, (one is a lawyer,) who are regular attendants upon the ministry of the Gospel in the Episcopal Church, so that even in New Orleans there is a remnant according to the election of grace."

WAS HE A CHRISTIAN OR AN INFIDEL?

The following paragraph contains an instructive account of the manner in which a distinguished Universalist Minister, H. BALLOU, formed his opinions, and the sources whence they were derived! No doubt a large majority of his brethren are equally infidel; few of them, however, have the honesty to confess it. Mr. B.'s whole character was in harmony with this confession; irreligious in life, and reckless in principle, his influence was pernicious in the extreme. Why such men should desire to be reckoned with *Christians*, is indeed a mystery. Agreeing with Deists in *three* points for every *one* on which they agree with believers in the Bible, why not class themselves with them. If any one doubt this latter assertion, let him try it touching the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures—doctrines of the Trinity—of human depravity—of regeneration—of assurance of the Divine favor—of a future judgment—of endless punishment; and so on through the whole circle of Christian verities, he will find the Deist and Universalist together on all these points, and on many others. Are they Christians, then, or Infidels? Undoubtedly the latter. Their creed is infidel, their lives are infidel, and their influence is infidel. But hear Mr. Ballou:—

"I had preached but a short time before my mind was entirely freed from all the perplexities of the doctrine of the Trinity and the common notions of the Atonement. But in making these advances, as I am disposed to call them, I had the assistance of no author or writer. As fast as those old doctrines were by any means rendered the subjects of inquiry in my mind, they became exploded. But it would be difficult for me now to recall the particular incidents which suggested queries in my mind respecting them. It may be proper for me here to state one circumstance which, no doubt, had no small tendency to bring me on the ground where I have for many years felt established. It was my reading some Deistical writings. By this means I was led to see that it was utterly impossible to maintain Christianity as it had been generally believed in the Church. This led me, of course, to examine the Scriptures, that I might determine the question whether they did really teach that Jesus Christ died to reconcile an unchangeable God to his own creatures. You cannot suppose that I was long in finding that, so far from teaching such absurdities, the Scriptures teach that 'God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself.' The question concerning the Trinity was, by the same means, as speedily settled. But I can not say, for certainty, what year I became a Unitarian, but it was long before I wrote my Treatise on Atonement."

Methodist Press.

The *Holston Christian Advocate* has a few pertinent words on the change of a traveling preacher's allowance, from $100 to $150, prefaced with: "We understand that, in some quarters, some complaint is made that Methodism is not what it used to be, because the late General Conference adopted a different figure for the amount a traveling preacher is allowed."

We have heard not a breathing complaint, in the Church or out. After stating the general demand for the change, coming up from the Church in primary meetings, our cotemporary adds:

It is well known that it was easier for a man to supply his wants, where money was required, with $1 00 ten or fifteen years ago, than it is now with $1 50. Besides, it is equally well known that the price of labor and of produce is so much advanced, that it is easier to make two dollars now than it was to make one twenty years ago. Who then could find it in his heart to make his preacher the only man that *must suffer* by the rapid advance in the price of almost every thing, without the possibility of providing against the evil otherwise than by coming from his appropriate work, and turning to something else?

An end of controversy. The difference between the times when the itinerant equipped himself on $100 and now, may be illustrated, even to the understandinge of these complainants: One of two gentlemen recently conversing about the Natural Bridge of Virginia, remarked that there was an extraordinary incident connected with it, for that Gen. Washington once threw a dollar completely over it—an achievement which has not been performed since.

"No wonder," replied his companion, "for a dollar in those days could be made to go *a great deal further than at the present time.*"

The *California Christian Advocate*, 14th ult., gives us news of the dedication of a new Methodist Church at Martinez, (paid for,) one or two camp-meetings, and that the Sabbath School of the 2d Methodist Church, in San Francisco, is the most flourishing in the State, having 260 scholars and 562 volumes in the library:

California needs nothing so much just now as a gracious revival of religion. The Church numerically is sufficiently strong to conquer the world, but morally she is feeble—too feeble for the accomplishment of the important work before her.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* defines its politics and, to this extent, we embrace them:

The worst of all is, that in some unaccountable way, Christian people persuade themselves that they may be wicked with a party and pious as individuals; that they may go with a multitude to do evil, and yet be entirely free from responsibility as to the acts the multitude may do. This is surely the most extraordinary hallucination that ever came over a Christian mind. What does God's law know of party obligations? With what expectation of success can they be pleaded at the last day? If it be said that it is sometimes necessary to vote for a wicked man because he promises to pursue a line of political conduct which seems most likely to conduce to common good, we answer that even this is dangerous, and of doubtful morality. "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*" But what shall be said for those men professing godliness who support bad and notoriously incompetent men for office, the duties of which have no connection with the success of the public policy which forms the bond of party union? What shall be said for the Methodist who supports a drunkard and a blasphemer, the darling candidate of the grog-shops, for an office which has no connection with the General Government, upon the ground of agreement in national politics! The monstrous thing has been done, and defended upon the ground that the coarse, foul, wicked candidate was the nominee of "the party!" When God's judgment falls upon "the party," where will be "the partisan?" In the world to which we are going "parties" will be found to be nothing but an aggregate of individuals, each one accountable for every act of his life. God is not mocked; "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

We blush over *bribery committees* now in too frequent demand both for City Councils and Congress Halls. In our Senate low and bitter altercations are indulged, and the *lie* passed. It is because the politicians, that motley and clamorous crew, intervening between the people and the legislatures, are not cut off from their trade. It is because of that false yet specious party-cry, "Principles and not men." How can good principles be carried out by bad men? As Randolph once said, in ridicule of the humbug, "You can not separate principles and men. As well cry out Love and not Women." The pith of the whole matter is as the editor finishes:

The politics of God's people should be included in the great principle, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."

The *Richmond Advocate* says:

Complaints reach us from various quarters of the irregular arrival of the Advocate, and sometimes of its entire failure. This is a matter of regret to us; but how to correct it we know not.

Glad you are exercised on that subject, Doctor. When you find out, let us know.

The *Northern Advocate* has been asked its opinion of the Knew Nothings, and gives it:

In one sense the existence of such a society is to be deplored; but, on the whole, if not allowed to transcend its original design, we shall not regret its existence. The Catholics lend themselves to demagogues at the bidding of priests to such an extent that our laws are frequently set aside, and some new element of order and security is evidently demanded.

The editor of the *Memphis Christian Advocate* says:

We don't exactly understand the notice which friend McTyeire takes of our editorial about individual effort in Church enterprises. We did not mean to speak lightly of benevolent associations, but to inquire into their relative value. The American Bible Society is estimated by none more highly than by us; but we affirm, even of it, that the living Word from the lips of a God-sent evangelist in every land will accomplish more than all the Bible Societies which could be organized. It has its place, but it is subsidiary. God's own special individual itinerants must have the high preëminence over every other means of propagating the truth.

If our notice of friend Cobb's editorial fell short of hearty approval, it fell short of intention: It squares with our own cherished views on the subject. That we did not more explicitly or carefully avow this, was because we supposed our views unequivocally in possession of our readers. The pastor in contact with living souls, with none between him and the people, holds *the* place of honor and usefulness. Presidents and professors of colleges, editors, agents and bishops will excuse us. The Preacher, in the simple, normal character of witness and ambassador, is the greatest gospel machine to *emit* light, leaven society, convert sinners, build up the Church and save the world, that ever was invented. All other agents are subsidiary.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

August 4.

The Insane Asylum of Louisiana is situated on an eminence half a mile distant from the College. Two long three-story buildings, with colonades and galleries, standing considerably apart, and occupied respectively by males and females, have been erected. A large center building, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, is contemplated, of which these two will be the wings. The male and female departments are now separated by a high fence, and no communication is allowed between the inmates of the two. The interior of the buildings is scrupulously neat; the floors well scoured and sanded; the sleeping rooms, beds, and other furniture, as tidy as possible. We were shown into a room where the severed patients are sometimes taken for the purpose of cooling their heads. In one corner was a strong box-like apparatus, a shower bath of prodigious power. Once locked in this, a small Niagara is turned upon the raving patient, who can do nothing but stand and take it. "A good remedy," said our conductor; "the fear of which was before the eyes of nearly all." Most of the inmates were strolling about the pleasant, shady grounds; some sitting moodily here and there, others taking their after-dinner siesta on the grass. One old lady we met with a Bible in her hand, walking, and reading as she walked. She was very devout; eulogised the Bible; and was proud of her Christian fellowship. She thought the rules of the Asylum rather stringent, but charitably attributed it to the Superintendent's want of understanding and grace!

At a little distance from the main buildings, and within the enclosure of the Asylum, are small houses provided with cells, where the more unmanageable are confined. These we were not permitted to see, but their mad ravings could be heard with painful distinctness. Quiet as death every where else, those houses are never still. Some of the insane conversed very calmly and almost rationally of their misfortune. Unexpectedly I met an old acquaintance and associate of my youthful days. He was lying under a tree, and looked the wreck of what he had been. He said his brain was gone—run out; that his mind was in ruins, and that he had no hope of recovery. He remembered the past, "the light of other days;" did not then think of a fate like this, and thought his derangement was owing to animal magnetism. Poor Gilbert! how he once loved to revel in the delights of authors, music and poetry; and how his own young pen and lyre gave promise of a brilliant manhood! Nothing remains to him now but conscious mental death.

Every thing is saddening here. Scarcely a smile was on any face; no joyous words nor songs were heard. They remind me of those who wander on the banks of the fabled Styx; and their state suggests to the mind, that dismal bourne whither lost spirits have gone. We departed sadder and better than we went; prepared more than ever before to appreciate the gift of God—REASON.

This noble State charity was opened in November, 1848. Up to December 31, 1853, the whole number of admissions was 325—of which 191 were males, and 134 females. The number of patients discharged and recovered in this time was 53—of which 30 were males, and 23 females. The number of patients removed without recovery was 25; eloped, 19; died, 95. Of the different apparent forms of insanity in these five years, Demencia predominates—of which there were 178; Mania next—of which there were 69; Melancholy next—of which there were 19; and Monomania next—of which there were 15. The admissions are greatest in the month of December. There are now in the Asylum about 132—of whom 119 are under 50 years of age; and 13 of whom are between 50 and 80 years of age. Of the whole number admitted, only 67 have been natives of Louisiana. The highest number, 78, were natives of Ireland; the next highest number after Louisiana was German, of whom there were 60; and the next French, of whom there were 28.

Of the various occupations represented here, the number of laborers far exceeds any other. Of these there are 64; Farmers stand next, of whom there are 13; Seamen next, of whom there are 11. There are 8 merchants, 8 tailors, and 7 planters. There is one student, one clergyman, one circuit rider, one physician, three lawyers, one Thomsonian doctor, and one dancing master. There are but three slaves in the institution.

Dr. Preston Pond is the resident physician, and Mr. E. C. Power, superintendent. We have to acknowledge the considerate attentions of the Superintendent and his assistant in showing us through the buildings and grounds, and in giving such information as our curiosity craved.

Bidding adieu to Jackson—its crazy people and its sane ones—with the memory of such pleasures and experiences as we have no particular wish to prolong, our next progress is backward. Bayou Sara again. Jehu's name is Jeremiah—Jerry for short. Raised in Missouri, and a Methodist bred and born, but backslidden down here in the South. His father died a shouting—his mother almost over Jordan. Jerry thinks this a powerful wicked country, and he has felt the consequences. Jerry has been to camp-meetings, and sings orthodox songs;—has his own notions about *preachin'*—the "*feelinest preachin'* is the sort."

Two and a half o'clock precisely we are at the Feliciana depot, and off on the care for Woodville. One passenger car and two for freight, make the train. Five hours of time and 27 miles of space—through a country of surpassing beauty—hill and dale, grassy lawn, shady groves, and cultivated fields, we see by the way;—the pleasantest rural scenes to be met this side of Mason & Dixon's: English, I imagine, in some respects, but in a freer country. To eight miles of Woodville it is West Feliciana, a parish abounding in wealth and comfort, and in a state of high cultivation. We have but one passenger beside myself, a gentlemanly conductor, and Mr. Hoard, the superintendent, a planter of Wilkinson. This road is the best in the world in some respects, and the worst in others. It is the most varied rail that ever a man rode on—the old flat, the modern T, and sometimes none at all. Rather more than five miles an hour is the speed we average. This gives opportunity to breathe and look about. At times we are slowly moving at a perilous hight over ravines and creeks; then again creeping through deep places, the bluffs looking down upon the train and seeming to ask, "Why don't you go faster?" Now we are stuck in the mud. The little superannuated locomotive plunges and blows like a corpulent horse in a quagmire. At length we drag our slow length along, "and we are escaped." This road was built sometime between 1830 and 1840, in what is familiarly known as "the flush times of Mississippi," by a Company having for its style "The West Feliciana & Woodville Railroad Company." The road has never been remunerative, the stock seldom if ever at par; but it still exists as a relict of the past, kept up by the money and enterprise of the chief stockholder, Judge McGehee. The cars never run on Sunday, preachers are always franked through, and not a single life was ever lost by accident. This is more than can be said of any other railroad in the world, probably. Our time and space are accomplished, and here is Woodville, and here, too, is Bro. Barten, to greet us. The greeting of one such man is worth more than that of a joint board of aldermen. Well, this is the county seat; has a thousand inhabitants, a courthouse with a clock in the cupola to strike the time o' day; three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian. The last is called *the* church, by those who read Bishop Green's diaries in connection with the New Orleans Christian Advocate. It is meet that such pretensions should become a mockery and a by-word. The Missionary Baptists have a church in course of erection, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Robert L. Buck, the worthy son of Rev. Wm. Buck, of Columbus, Miss. The Doctor is not a member of any Church, but he loves the Church of his fathers.

One mile and a half from Woodville is a cotton and woolen factory, now owned and carried on by Judge McGehee. A thing to see in its way. The buildings and machinery have been supplied at a cost of about one hundred and ten thousand dollars. There are eighty looms, capable of making 3700 yards a day, besides several hundred pounds of yarn. Linseys, Kerseys, Lowells are manufactured here, besides large quantities of yarn, thread and batting. Slave labor has been introduced with decided advantage. The spinning, carding and dressing are wholly in the hands of colored operatives, and they are being gradually introduced into the weaving department. We saw in the course of a few minutes the great staple of the South pass through all the varied processes, from the plantation bale to real cloth, warp and woof, baled and ready for shipment. The factory has been a source of loss rather than gain thus far. It was started in March 2, 1850, by a company known as the "Woodville Manufacturing Company." It has subsequently passed into the hands of its present proprietor, at a price of sixty thousand dollars less than the original cost. It does not pay at the present time, but hopes are entertained that it will do so ultimately. There is much difficulty in obtaining success for these laudable enterprises in the South; but such pioneer efforts and experiments, if they fail themselves, will lead to the triumph of Southern industry at last.

Nine miles south-east of Woodville is the Bethel Camp-ground, a place of considerable celebrity, and for the last forty years consecrated as the scene of almost yearly revivals. A fresh morning ride brings us to it. Adjacent is a cool spring overflowing with abundance of wholesome water. There is a natural amphitheater rising round about and descending to a center—something in the shape of a large sugar-kettle, though not quite so abruptly concave. Over the center of this plot there is a spacious roof, supported by strong oaken pillars, of capacity to shelter a congregation of a thousand. The audience, however, need not be confined within this extent, as the shady slopes without offer inviting accommodation to multitudes, who would be in convenient sight and hearing of the stand. The pulpit is oak, and looks like a small fortification, designed to mount a single gun on a pivot. It is too much like pulpits in general—not unlike the prisoner's bar of your criminal court: a box, a prison, a cage. Imagine a lion rampant looking out of it and roaring, and you have a picture worthy of a menagerie. This style of pulpit architecture, as we have too much reason to know, is not peculiar to Bethel. How much better would it be to have a light and airy platform, with a moderate rostrum or stand for Bible and hymn-book, rather than these barbarous pens in which the preacher's mother man is imprisoned.

Well, let that go. This is a sacred spot, hallowed by many, many sacred associations. In the stillness of this August noon we sit in the old rustic altar and meditate. Thousands of souls have been converted just here where we are; and what men of God, and how many, have poured out burning words of gospel truth. These grand old woods have rung and rung again with the song and shout. Here mourners have agonized, have found peace, have gone to their earthly homes telling what great things the Lord had done, and from thence have gone to their Heavenly homes to prolong the strains of praise born here. The throng is not here; the seats which face us on every side are forsaken, but association enables us to

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

This Camp-ground will be alive again in October. The meeting will commence on about the first of the month, so as to include the first Sunday. It is to be hoped that the triumphs of old Bethel are not over, and that the days of her glory may long be perpetuated.

WOODSMAN.

EMORY COLLEGE, GA.

The Columbus *Times & Sentinel* reports of the Commencement, July 18-19th:—

"It will be gratifying to the friends of Emory College to learn that the Institution is in a healthy, prosperous condition. It is out of debt, and has an endowment of $12,000. During the six years of Bishop Pierce's Presidency, the financial condition of the College has been greatly improved. He leaves it free from embarrassment and firmly established in the confidence of the public. By his exertions, a very large and handsome college edifice has been erected, and the dormitories considerably improved. In these respects Emory now compares favorably with any similar institution in the South. Bishop Pierce, you are aware, leaves the College to enter upon the duties of the office to which he has been elevated by his Church. Dr. Alexander Means was elected to the Presidency and has accepted the position. Dr. Means is known throughout the South, and the Presidency of the institution could not have been entrusted to any one who would have more generally commanded the respect and confidence of the public. He is an able man, an accomplished scholar, and a Christian gentleman. The Trustees also elected Prof. Williams to the chair of Latin Literature. He accepts, I understand, and will bring with him a fine reputation as a linguist and instructor. The board of instructors is now full and competent.

"At the close of the Junior exhibition, Judge Jackson, of the Ocmulgee Circuit, presented the prizes to the Sophomore declaimers. The first prize was awarded to W. J. McDaniel, of Atlanta, and the second to J. H. Bass, of Putnam county, R. W. Smith, of Greene county, and S. W. Vaughan, of Summerfield, Ala. The second prize was thus divided because the committee were not able to discriminate between the three young gentlemen to whom it was awarded. Judge Jackson accompanied the award with an elegant and appropriate address upon the subject of oratory.

At the stage of the proceedings the audience was surprised by a treat which had not been announced in the bill of fare. The students of the college, through one of their number, presented a fine gold watch to President Pierce as a testimonial of their esteem. The President replied in one of his happiest extemporaneous efforts.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following young men: W. Banks, J. M. Chambers, S. D. Clements, H. B. Dawson, J. R. Drake, L. T. Easley, J. F. Harley, L. O. Harper, J. G. Harrison, J. Harwell, W. H. Hill, W. L. Hunnicutt, G. L. Johnson, B. Jones, S. B. Marshall, C. A. McDaniel, J. M. Pace, W. D. Peurifoy, J. Pattillo, J. T. Searcy, J. G. Shockley, J. W. Solomons, W. Stansell, S. Starr, R. Sturgiss, F. T. Tebeau, W. A. Tigner, J. Turner.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Rev. W. H. Potter, Rev. J. H. Caldwell, Rev. J. W. M. Mears, H. O. Stanley, J. W. Akers and Dr. —— Bird.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Alexander Means and Rev. Jesse Boring.

The address before the literary societies was delivered by the retiring President, Bishop Pierce. His theme was denominational education. He advocated it of course.

A man in Wheeling, Va., rendered himself a cripple for life, by taking a cold bath while sweating. Paralysis immediately shriveled his left side from shoulder to foot—a deadness creeping over it which no medical aid can probably remove.

Missionary Reports.

CATOMAH—COLORED MISSION.

To the Rev. H. N. MCTYEIRE, *Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

As it took some time to arrange my mission, I have concluded to send you my report of the first and second quarters together. I have received four whites and baptized one. Of blacks, twenty have been received, five expelled, and five baptized. There are now ten appointments; two have been discontinued, and two more taken in. The blacks give evident marks of interest; are attentive; desire instruction, and love the missionary. In some places we have chapels on the plantations—some places none. We look for improvement in this respect ere long. Let masters think of this.

What sympathy and encouragement missionaries need. And while something is doing, much needs to be done. How many plantations, far from any church, in some river bend where the servants have but few any religious advantages, but like mules horses, there they live and there they Many masters there are who feel their responsibility. The Lord grant to increase their number.

J. A. SPENCE.

THE NEBRASKA SHIBBOLETH.—No chance for "down Easters" in the new Territory. At the "fords," a shibboleth meets them. One correspondent from Nebraska tells a story," which is rather hard. He says: seems to be a purpose *prepense* to have it a slave State. There is a story abroad, that at all the ferries over the Missouri river they have a cow tied, and a committee to watch all immigrants. The committee ask of each immigrant what animal that is. If he says "*a cow*," all well—he goes over. But if he answere "*a keow*," they turn him back.

He would more naturally say, "*I guess* a keow."

Revival Intelligence.

MONTGOMERY CT., ALA. CON.—Being desirous to record the goodness of our Father, I feel constrained to ask a small space in the Advocate. We commenced a meeting at Pine Grove, one of the appointments on the circuit, on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in July, and protracted it ten days. The Lord was with us from the very beginning, in soul-reviving and sin-killing power. There were about thirty conversions and twenty-eight accessions to the Church; all adults. Considering the fact that the white population in this country is very sparse, and that when we commenced our meeting, there were but eight members in the Society, and of those females but one, this is a very favorable meeting. When we consider, further, that in the whole circuit there were but seventy-five or eighty white members, we should be very grateful to our gracious God for this great manifestation of His goodness toward us.

I was greatly assisted the first and two last days of the meeting by Rev. C. S. Hart, the greatest revivalist I have seen. Bro. J. Hightower, a local preacher from Macon, also rendered me efficient service, also brethren Brewer and Holt, exhorters in the circuit. The circuit is generally in a prosperous condition:

WHITMAN C. TURNER.

August 2, 1854.

DAYTON, ALA. CON.—Rev. J. A. Ilseed, preacher, writes, Aug. 2d:—

"We have had an interesting meeting here in our Church within the last month. There were twenty-five conversions and eight accessions to membership, and a few more to join. The effect produced upon the community generally has been quite beneficial."

A PIECE OF JESUITISM.

Mr. Brownson recently gave in his Quarterly Review an article on "Native American," in which he pretty fully endorses the principles of those who wish to abridge the influence which naturalized, but Americanized foreign citizens are exerting in our political institutions. The article cited the special displeasure of the Roman Catholic papers, and the masses of the Irish and German Papists. To reconcile these and explain his position, he wrote a letter to the Catholic Mirror, published at Baltimore, which, after vindicating his article from certain criticisms, he adds:—

"I had a motive in what I did, and a motive which I supposed would be *patent enough to every intelligent Catholic*; but it seems that in this I overrated their sagacity, and of course must suffer for my mistake. The motive I had in view was, I am sure, such as every Catholic who is, and every foreigner who wishes to become a citizen of this Union would have heartily approved; and believing that I enjoyed the confidence of the Catholic public, I felt very sure of accomplishing it. But I was mistaken, and by the hastiness and passion of my Catholic friends, it has been defeated.

"But allow me, gentlemen, to conclude by calling your attention to one or two facts which should be known without my telling them. *We Catholics are in a small minority, and the sentiment of the country is strongly anti-Catholic.* Every measure that we oppose as hostile to us, the country will favor and adopt; and every measure we *support as favorable to our interest, it will reject.* I am sorry that it is so, but so it is; and I think that in regard to matters which depend on popular votes, in which we are interested as Catholics, the more quiet we keep, the better it will be for us. *You ought from this to understand me.*"

On this the New York Daily Times remarks:—

"It may be that Mr. Brownson has not written here precisely what he intended to say. But as the letter reads, Mr. Brownson's explanation is more creditable to his shrewdness than to his sincerity. The Catholics, he says, are in a small minority, and whatever they advocate as favorable to their interests is certain to be rejected. He had, therefore, advocated Native Americanism, as favorable to Catholic interests; and this he gives them to understand was done in order to secure their rejection. He thought the Catholics would have 'understood' this; but he finds he has 'overrated their sagacity.' These tactics in favor of what is familiarly and not creditably known as 'Jesuitism.'"

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CAMPBELLISM—AN ELEGANT AND COSTLY FABRIC SUDDENLY DEMOLISHED.

The following is from a Campbellite Tract, entitled "The Conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch." The author evidently records the case as "a poser:"

"He had never been taught to make a profession of doubts and hesitations; and it was in the fervor, and honesty, and simplicity of his heart that, upon the first sight of the water, he cried out, 'See water, what doth hinder me to be baptized?' This is a literal translation.

"We have now arrived at a most interesting crisis in the history of this son of Ethiopia. He has propounded an honest and soul-thrilling interrogatory to his inspired teacher. What shall he hear in reply? Shall it be either of these? If thou hast been convicted, thou mayest; If thou hast been penitent for months, thou mayest; If thou hast sometimes believed and sometimes doubted, thou mayest; If thou hast sometimes hoped often feared, thou mayest; If thou hast dreamed a dream or seen a vision, thou mayest; If thou hast heard a voice or seen a light, thou mayest; If thou hast obtained a hope, thou mayest; If thou hast as good an experience as Philip has, thou mayest; If thou hast been to the anxious seat, thou mayest; If thou hast told thy experience before the church, thou mayest; If thou hast had thy baptism voted for by all the Church, senior and minor, thou mayest; If thou hast had thy sins pardoned, thou mayest; If thou hast received the Holy Ghost, thou mayest; If thou hast not been christened in infancy, thou mayest—etc. etc. No; none of these! None! No, gentle reader, these answers have all been 'gotten up.' They are none of them in the Christian's Guide Book. And were I would not deceive you by verbinge. I tell you that neither they nor their equivalents are there. How, then, does Philip answer the honest inquiror? 'IF THOU BELIEVEST WITH ALL THY HEART, THOU MAYEST.' And that there was no peculiar interest attached to these words, is obvious from the reply of the Eunuch: 'I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.'"

Now, it really seems a pity to dash such an evident gush of joy with disappointment; but the case and the *argument* is manifestly a chosen and favorite one with the author. But loyalty to *truth* requires that we take the prop from under his system, and leave it to "get up" another. If he don't find it in the "Christian's Guide Book," Mr. Campbell may be able to aid him. We then proceed to inform the writer that the text on which he relies so confidently is spurious, having been foisted into the Word of God by some ancient Campbellite. Hear the authorities:

It "is not found in many of the best MSS. and most of the Ancient Versions, including the Peshito Syriac. * * It is therefore rejected or rejected by Grotius, Mill, Wetstein, Pearce, Matthews, Newcombe, Griesbach, Tittman, Knapp, Kuinoel, Gratz," etc. Bishop Bloomfield.

*This verse is omitted by A B C G, seven others of the first authority. Erpen's edition of the Arabic, the Syriac, the Coptic, Sahidic, Ethiopic, etc.—almost all the critics are against it as spurious." [Dr. A. Clark.

"It has been, therefore, rightly thrown out by Griesbach and Matthew." [Kuinoel.

"If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest, is now allowed on *all* hands to be an interpolation." [N. Y. Review.

Thus the basis of a fine argument and nice theory slides away from beneath them when the Word of God leaves all *such* theories lost.

J. H.

August 3.

PARENT TRACT SOCIETY.

In pursuance of the report adopted by the late General Conference, providing for the organization of a Tract Society in the city of Nashville, a meeting was held at the McKendree Church, on the 16th July, 1854, when Rev. M. Henkle, D. D., was called to the chair, and G. W. Petway appointed Secretary.

After some remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting by the chair, and by Dr. Ferrin, the Constitution was read by the Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon the audience, when the following names were returned:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the current year, when the following were chosen:

Rev. E. Wadsworth, Vice President; G. W. Petwny, Recording Secretary; Rev. E. Stevenson, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—Rev. A. L. P. Green, Hardin Bostick, Hardy W. Brien, Rev. John Morris, Godfrey S. Nawsom, Rev. C. D. Elliott, Rev. Paul, James A. McAllister, D. Robertson.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to prepare for publication, in the Nashville Christian Advocate, the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

G. W. PETWAY, Rec. Sec'y.

It will be remembered that by a provision in the Constitution, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is the President, and the other Bishops, Vice Presidents of the Society, and the General Book Editor, Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., is the Corresponding Secretary. [Nashville Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from July 29th to August 10th, inclusive.

A—A. Avery, $1.
B—E. Bissell, $3; T. Burpo, $5; Mrs. A. Batley, $1 50; J. Bryson, $1 50, J. W. Burruss, $1 50; J. Barker, $10.
C—S. H. Cox, $15; D. Carmichael $3; D. C. B. Connorly, $8.
D—Mrs. E. Dodson, $1 50.
F—E. W. Flinn, $1 50; L. Freeman, $2.
G—G. Goodwin, $1 50; H. L. Green, $1 50; A. D. Gaskell, $5 50.
H—A. Hawthorn, $3; W. P. Harrison, $7; L. M. Hall, $1 50; J. A. Heard, $12.
N—E. T. Nahora, $3.
P—E. Phillips, $2.
R—J. B. Robinson, $1 50; R. R. Richardson, $3; R. Randle, $5.
S—G. W. Stewart, 50c; J. M. Sherrouse, $3; Mrs. C. A. Stocker, $1 50.
T—G. W. Tucker, $20.
W—B. J. Woodward, $15; F. Walker, $5.

OBITUARY:

It is with deep regret that I announce, through the columns of your paper, the melancholy fact that JAS. COWSER, of Hollivar county, Miss., is no more. Mr. Cowser died at his own residence, on his plantation, a few days since, of Consumption, which disease had wasted his physical strength for months before it terminated his life.

There are some points in his history worthy of notice. Mr. Cowser's only inheritance was a clear, sound mind and correct principles. His untiring perseverance and admirable frugality soon changed the boy of poverty to the man of wealth. As is too often the case with active business men, Mr. Cowser had, in the early part of his life, but little time to devote to his spiritual interests, and these great interests were comparatively neglected by him, till his health gave way. He was my nearest neighbor, and I was with him at different times during his attack, and did not fail to urge upon his consideration the necessity of a change of heart—of justification by faith in Jesus Christ.

My last interview with him, about the 1st of June, was full of comfort to all who witnessed it. His mind was as clear and composed as at any former period of his life during this conversation. I was delighted to hear from his own lips that he was a changed man—a new creature. The history, as he gave it, of his repentance, as well as the evidences and illustrations of his conversion, were striking and satisfactory. In order to see his sins in a proper light, his method was to go back to the beginning of life, and contemplate separately, the sins of each year, until the whole sins of a whole life had been aggregated to one fearful account, and forgiveness sought and pardon found for all. He illustrated his sense of forgiven sins by telling the writer of this notice, he was once a passenger on board of a steamer on the Mississippi river, when some fine gold watches and other valuables were stolen. A general search was instituted, to which all were subjected, both in baggage and person, in which search he and his were included. "I know now that my sins are all forgiven just as well as I knew then that I did not have the watches." ("There is therefore now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus.")

Thus this newly converted man bears his dying testimony to the great fact of our glorious Christianity, that a genuinely converted sinner knows he is converted—realizes his acceptance with God, and forgiveness of sin by Him, just as fully and satisfactorily as he knows he lives and is conscious he is not a rogue when innocent. ("He that is born of God hath the witness in himself.")

Mr. Cowser, in this delightful state of mind, could and did talk of all the circumstances prospectively connected with his funeral as calmly as he ever did of the rising or setting sun.

E. R. PORTER.

Ocean Springs, August 6.

Departed this life, on Friday morning, 21st July, Mrs. AMANDA TAYLOR, aged 18 years, wife of Ozias Taylor, of Marshall.

Mrs. Taylor was sorely afflicted for about eight days previous to her dissolution, but she bore her sickness with patience. A friend asked her if she had ever professed religion, to which she answered she had not. This question seemed to awaken her mind to a sense of her danger. She earnestly requested that prayer should be made for her. She joined very fervently in the devotion; her constant prayer was—"Merciful Father, pardon my sins." I never saw any one more penitent. She was exhorted to cast her soul on the Lord, and to believe in Jesus Christ for pardon; which no doubt she did. She on Thursday evening desired to receive the ordinance of Baptism, which was administered to her. She requested her favorite song—"Sweet Home,"—in the singing of which she joined, and sang loud and melodiously. After this she rested calmly, and then fell asleep in Jesus.

She has left an affectionate husband and infant son, besides dear parents and many weeping friends; but whilst the mourners are going about the streets, no doubt her sainted spirit rests in heaven.

Now gone to the grave is she whom we loved,
And lifeless that form that so womanly moved;
The cleds of the valley encompass her head,
The marble reminds us a sister is dead.
But marble and urns they never can tell
The place where the soul is destined to dwell;
Ye spirits of air who surrounded her bed,
O, speak ye and tell where the spirit has fled.
No voice from the grave, no voice from the sky,
Discloses the deeds that are doing on high;
It need not, Jehovah hath said in his word,
That "Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

Notices.

Methodism in Alabama.

The undersigned is anxious to present, in his forthcoming "Historical Sketches and Statistics of Alabama," a SATISFACTORY HISTORY OF EACH DENOMINATION OF CHRISTIANS IN ALABAMA. With the view of eliciting full, explicit and accurate information, he has sent out a large number of appropriate circulars to members of each denomination. He would also take this method of soliciting items in order to render the portion of the work alluded to as full and truthful as possible. Any thing of interest or importance connected with the introduction of Methodism into any county, its early struggles, hardships, and success, sketches of the early pioneers, present position, statistics, etc., will be most thankfully received. The undersigned trusts that the Methodists of Alabama will feel sufficient interest in his enterprise, and Church pride, too, to aid him very generally, so as to insure a complete history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama,

Address N. P. BLUE,
"Advertiser Building," Montgomery, Ala.

Camp-Meetings.

There will be a Camp-meeting held at Liberty Chapel, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in September next.

Also, one at Bethel camp-ground, on Thursday before the second Sabbath in October next. To both of which our ministerial brethren are cordially invited. Come brethren—come sinners—come every body.

D. M. WIGGINS, P. E.
B. J. WOODWARD, P. C.

Attala Ct., Sharon Dist.,
July 20, 1854.

General Intelligence.

The Chancery Case Again.

When, on the 15th ult., for the benefit of our several thousand readers in Mississippi, we gave what was reputed to be a correct and "important judicial decision," touching a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, we forgot the lesson learned from "Bleak House," that Chancery was half like eternity—had a beginning but no end. Letting out ink on it, is "as the letting out of water." We shall steer clear of Chancery after this.

Wishing to do impartial justice, last week we published a counter-statement, or rather an explanatory one, for Defendants Monday morning Plaintiff waited on us by polite Counsel, with *audi alteram partem*. Of course, as we are fairly into Chancery, and they claim it as an act of justice, they must be allowed a hearing. We hope now, both parties feel that they have been justly dealt by; and most of all, we hope our readers feel interested and profited. Meantime, as there is no legitimate end to Chancery, we shall make a side-door exit, by entering here a *nolle prosequi*. [ED.

To the Editor of the Christian Advocate:

DEAR SIR—My attention has been called to a short extract (in your paper of the 3d inst.) from a letter of Judge Sharkey's in relation to the case of James L. Calcote vs. Frederick Stanton and Henry S. Buckner, in which, among other things, he says: "It was decided that they (the Defendants) were bound to answer, and *this was all that was decided*." And immediately following the said extract in your paper, I find a communication to you, and signed John M. Chilton, in which he says: "I have read Judge Sharkey's letter, and I have to-day also read the opinion of Chancellor Glenn. I have no hesitation in saying that Judge Sharkey is perfectly correct in his views."

Now, as there is a great deal more decided than any one would suppose from the article in your paper, with the extract as given from Judge Sharkey's letter, and the manner in which it is endorsed by Mr. Chilton, we beg leave to refer you to a copy of the opinion of the Chancellor accompanying this communication, from which you will see that the following are the points which were decided by the Chancellor against the Defendants:

1. That the assignments by Oakey and Montgomery and Lloyd to Calcote, the complainant, were valid.

2. That the claims assigned as aforesaid by Oakey to Calcote, were valid claims against the Defendants.

3. That the Chancery Court had jurisdiction of the matters and things as set forth in complainant's bill.

4. That Calcote, as assignee, could impeach the discharge of Defendants for fraud as charged in the bill, notwithstanding his assignees had proved their claims and taken pro-rata dividends in bankruptcy.

5. That the statute of limitations *in equity*, only commences to run in cases of fraud from the discovery of the same, and that Defendants could not plead the statute, as complainant charged all the frauds specified in the bill to have been discovered within the last eighteen months.

Such are the points, as you will see, from the opinion of the Chancellor, which were decided in said case instead of being merely required to answer the bill as stated by Judge Sharkey's letter, from which your extract purports to be taken, and endorsed as above by Mr. Chilton, who, it seems, wrote purely at your request, as stated in his letter.

Now, Mr. Editor, as a matter of impartial justice, I have to request you to give this communication a place in your paper, as you cannot fail to see from the opinion of the Chancellor, that the foregoing statements are absolutely true, and, when affirmed by the High Court of Errors and Appeals, will be conclusive on the parties, as far as the merits of the case is concerned.

With respect I remain yours, etc.,
L. MADISON DAY.

Great Conflagration.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT ONE MILLION.

On Saturday last occured the most appalling and destructive conflagrations that our city has experienced for a long time. It commenced at about 11 o'clock in the third story of house No. 91 Tchoupitoulas street, near Lafayette street. The basement of this building was occupied by W. S. Wright & Co., and the third story by E. J. Hart & Co., as a store-room for liquors. The origin of the fire was purely accidental, a bottle of brandy having been broken in the work of corking and sealing; and its contents ignited by the candle used to melt the wax; but however slight the cause, the inflammable nature of the stores in the building rendered it impossible to extinguish the flames after they had fairly obtained a hold. The adjoining building, belonging also to E. J. Hart & Co., was next seized by the increasing flames, and the few engines which had by this time arrived, finding it extremely difficult to obtain a supply of water, it became evident that the result would prove disastrous in the extreme.

The extensive warehouse of Converse & Co., on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette streets, became the next victim. The energy with which the fire raged at this point was amazing. The wind arose suddenly, and shifting from point to point enveloped the scene of ruin in impenetrable clouds of dust and smoke, through which flushed the broad sheets of flame, withering and setting in an immediate blaze every thing of a combustible nature round about. At this critical juncture the firemen, although willing and anxious to fight the destroyer, were obliged to remain comparatively idle and behold some of the most extensive and valuable commercial establishments in the city perishing in his grasp. The water had almost entirely failed; the plugs were dry. A loft in a building fronting on Foucher street gave way, and a great number of casks and barrels containing oil and perhaps liquors, were bursted by the fall; their contents poured out in torrents upon the pavement, and at once the narrow street and the gutters presented a mass of hissing, unapproachable flame. Large quantities of oil were distributed in this manner in several other places, and its traces may yet be seen two or three squares away from the scene of the fire, where it had been carried by the currents of the gutters. Reduced to the extremity of applying suction pipes to the gutters, the engines no doubt performed the unprofitable labor of casting much of this inflammable material back into the flames.

Steadily and rapidly the fire advanced along Lafayette street, crossed Foucher, and finally reached Magazine, enveloping and reducing to ruins in its terrible progress the extensive stores with their valuable contents belonging to the firms of J. W. Stanton & Co., Martin, Owen & Cobb, Shultz, Hadden & Latting, J. O. Woodruff & Co., Graham & Buckingham, Parmele & Bros., and No. 102, used as a warehouse by Shultz, Hadden & Latting.

In the opposite direction, towards the river, the buildings were all destroyed on either side of Lafayette street to Commerce, including the establishments of R. W. Millbank & Co., A. Thompson & Co., J. M. Savage & Co., Webster & Co. and Walker & Co. The wine store of Maillot & Sons, and Hanna's produce store, narrowly escaped destruction. The track of the conflagration was on each side of Lafayette street from Magazine to Commerce, a distance of three squares, and in one of the most valuable and business portions of the city. We shall not further trace its progress step by step, as we give below the names of the owners of the property destroyed. Energetic measures were taken as soon as possible to procure a sufficient supply of water, and then the firemen soon checked the progress of the flames, although their excessive heat combined with that of a meridian sun had greatly thinned the brakes and almost completely exhausted the strongest men.

The loss of property has been very great, and will, probably, not fall much if any short of a million, and, so far as we can learn, it is altogether covered by insurance. The following is a full list of the owners:

Converse & Co., corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets
W. H. Cook, N. E. corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.
R. W. Millbank & Co., S. E. corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.
A. Thompson, same stores as R. W. Millbank & Co.
J. M. Savage & Co., S. W. corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.
J. W. Ross & Co., N. E. corner of Lafayette and Foucher streets.
J. W. Stanton & Co., corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets.
N. Overton & Co., corner of Lafayette and Commerce streets.
Frank & Daniel, 93 Tchoupitoulas street.
W. S. Wright & Co., 91 do do
E. J. Hart & Co., 79 do do
Kopp, Bard & Co., 77 do do
Goulon & Foster, 92 do do
John Hurley & Co. 90 do do
E. M. Duley & Co., 86 do do
Haines & Co., 88 do do
Charles Hanna, 98 do do
Shultz, Hadden & Latting, 110 Magazine street.
Graham & Buckingham, 106 do do
Carmicle & Bra., 104 do do
Jno. P. Woodruff & Co., 108 do do
Martin, Owen & Cobb, 112 do do
A. W. Walker, 118 do do
Webster & Co., 116 do do
Forman, Latting & Co., 102 do do
Stanton & Co., (ice-house,) 31 Commerce do
Kerr & Pomey, 11 Lafayette street.

As most of the insurance companies have open policies covering all merchandise in stores and warehouses, the exact amount of the insurance cannot be ascertained until all claims are presented.

The weight of this disaster will, of course, fall upon the insurance companies, but we believe it will not be sufficient to endanger any of them. The following is a list of the liabilities entailed upon them, which, with a few trifling alterations, we cut from yesterday's papers. It is nearly correct:

Merchants' Insurance Company, all on buildings	$45,000
Granite Insurance Co., C. C. Lathrop, agent	5,000
Hudson River Insurance Co., C. C. Lathrop, agent	5,000
Provincial, Toronto, C. W.	17,000
Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company	20,000
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company	15,000
Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company reported	10,000
Home Mutual Insurance Company have open policies covering $100,000, but the loss cannot be over $75,000	75,000
Sun Mutual Insurance Company, about	100,000
Crescent Insurance Company will not make a loss of over $200,000, possibly may be reduced to $175,000	200,000
Foreign offices, supposed to be	100,000
Total	$592,500

In addition to the above there are several risks in Northern offices, on stocks of merchandise; also insurances are made on forwarding goods and goods on storage, nearly all of which are also in Nothern offices. The house of Forman, Latting & Co. had the roof burnt off, but the contents were saved, partly damaged. C. Hanna's store was not burnt, but the contents were greatly damaged by water.

The heaviest losers, (if they can be called losers by an operation from which they derive benefit) we believe to be, Parmele & Bros., who are put down for not less than $85,000, entirely covered by insurance in eight different offices.

While we regard this fire as a very great calamity, we have reason to be thankful that it was not attended with a greater number of serious accidents and loss of life. That far we believe only one man has lost his life—Wm. Donnell, warehouseman of Dyas & Co., who fell through the third story hatchway of the building, and received mortal injuries. Mr. John Prados, clerk of J. M. Savage, Mr. Joshua Converse and a negro boy, were all seriously injured by a fall of brick from the walls of the store of Mr. Savage. The two former, it is thought, cannot survive. With the exception of a few cases of sun-stroke, none of which terminated fatally, these were the only accidents of note which occurred.

We are always happy to be able to bear witness to the excellence and efficiency of our fire department generally. On the present occasion no doubt every thing was done that men could do, and when the means indispensable to success were ultimately placed in their hands, their efficiency was demonstrated at once. With their usual readiness and resolution, they endured fatigue firmly and met danger fearlessly, showing throughout the trying scenes of the day that good conduct and attention to duty which have hitherto distinguished the firemen of New Orleans and placed them above those of many other cities.

We regret to record a single exception to this general good behavior, and we believe it was the only one. During the height of the conflagration, several members of company 6, the strongest in numbers of any in the city, attacked a man belonging to company —, and beat him a most brutal and shocking manner, knocking him down with brickbats and kicking and stamping him with murderous ferocity. This we understood afterwards resulted in a general fight between the two companies. Such an occurrence is much to be regretted. It is a bad precedent, and seems entirely inconsistent with the good character our firemen have always borne, that, at a moment when destruction threatens to oversweep a large portion of the city, all the strength of every arm is needed to avert the danger, they should desert the post of duty and engage in petty brawls, having their origin perhaps in nothing better than prejudices of creed or race. We earnestly hope that such scenes will not, be often repeated in New Orleans.

That the great extent of this conflagration is mainly attributable to the extraordinary deficiency in the supply of water there can be no doubt. The Superintendent of Water Works informs us that from an early hour of the day the fire-plugs in a large portion of the First District were open, and that in consequence the locality of the fire was deprived of the necessary quantity. Not long ago an ordinance was passed expressly declaring that whenever an alarm of fire shall occur the scavengers or street cleaners shall close all fire-plugs; but it seems they seldom pay any attention to this, and in the present case had disregarded it altogether. There will be, the Superintendent trusts, an ample supply whenever this regulation is observed. On this occasion, while the flames were spreading more rapidly and fiercely in every direction, it was found necessary to dispatch men on horseback to close the plugs, and then await the tardy process of accumulation.

We believe that under the circumstances no blame can attach to the Water Works Company, but we think that steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of an affair like this. The city should, if possible, obtain absolute control of the Water Works and expend the money necessary to insure our citizens against such sweeping destruction of property. With the Mississippi on one hand and its waters flowing through our streets to immense marshes on the others, it is rather hard if we can't get water enough to extinguish our fires!

[Crescent.

Fatal Affray in New York.

On the morning of the 2d inst. an affray occurred in the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, between Dr. R. M. Graham, of this city, and Col. Chas. Loring, of California, which resulted in the death of the latter. From the New York Courier and Enquirer we cut the following statement of the unfortunate affair, it appearing to us the most impartial of any published in the New York papers:

A fatal and very lamentable affray occurred yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in which Col. Charles Loring of California, was killed by Dr. R. M. Graham, of New Orleans. Both were putting up at the hotel with their families, and yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, Dr. Graham, who had been out drinking most of the previous night, came home almost crazy from the effects of liquor. He became quite disorderly by constantly ringing the bells of the hall near his apartments, and calling loudly for the servants, to the great annoyance of some of the boarders in that section of the house. Col. Loring came out of his room, which was nearly adjoining Dr. Graham's room and requested that he would desist making such a noise, as it annoyed Mrs. Loring, who was at the time unwell. Col. L. went back into his room, but soon had to emerge from it again, and request Graham to stop the noise. The latter swore he would not, or something to that effect, and threats were made on both sides.

About a quarter of an hour afterwards Col. Loring got up from his bed, apparently determined to quiet Dr. Graham in some way. His wife urged him to compose his mind and not notice the disorderly character, but he pulled on his pants and went into the hall half dressed. The bell stopped ringing, but Mrs. Loring being anxious about her husband's safety, went into the hall. She could not find him, and every one of whom she inquired regarding him, were silent. Her anxiety increased, and on reaching the remote end of the hall, she, to her horror, discovered her husband lying dead upon the floor in his own blood. The scene which followed was truly pitiful, and for some time the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the hotel. Two of the waiters [illegible] the affray which resulted in Loring's death [illegible] disputed in the hall, while moving towards one end of it. The dispute of course was about Dr. Graham making a noise and annoying him and his wife. In the course of this dispute Graham called Loring a liar—Loring in return slapped Graham in the face, when the latter, who had a sword-cane in his hand, made a blow. Loring took hold of the cane, and in an instant Dr. Graham drew the sword from the stick, and stabbed his antagonist through the body. The weapon entered the small part of the back, and passing through the left globe of the lung came in contact with the bones of the breast, and bent nearly double. Loring dropped upon the floor and died in about two minutes afterwards. The only words he uttered were, "I am stabbed—I am killed!"

Graham did not attempt to touch his victim after he had given the fatal blow, but threw his sword into the pantry and walked up and down the floor, apparently very much agitated. He was immediately taken into custody by the Eighth Ward Police, and held to await the action of the Coroner. About 10 o'clock Coroner O'Donnell proceeded to the hotel, and instituted an investigation, when the above facts were elicited. The jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "That Charles Loring came to his death by a wound inflicted on his person by means of a sword cane in the hands of Robert M. Graham."

On the rendition of this verdict the Coroner committed Graham to the Tombs, to await an examination.

The prisoner belongs to New Orleans, and is about forty years of age. He evinced much grief yesterday during the inquest. Col. Loring was late of Benecia, California, where he had been acting in the capacity of Receiver of Public Moneys. This sad affair created much unpleasant excitement about the St. Nicholas yesterday, and seemed to cast a painful gloom over the boarders.

The testimony of Mrs. Loring, wife of deceased, and that of a servant in the hotel, and of one or two other persons, taken before the Coroner's jury, establishes the correctness of this statement.

RAIN AND RUINS.—We are reminded by the odors to-day blowing through our office that the remains of the great fire on Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets have not yet stopped burning, but continue to send up clouds of smoke to the displeasure of all around. Nearly every thing unconsumed has been taken away, but the oil and grease which cannot be collected, boxed, bottled up or barrelled, afford a pabulum for the fire sufficient to keep it smouldering. One good, hearty rain would probably put a termination to the whole thing, and leave us not only clean gutters but a decidedly clearer atmosphere. Our days have been hot enough for some weeks past; a slight change would be far from disagreeable.

"BILL NEBRASKA."—The first white male child born in Nebraska since the passage of the organization bill was born at Dr. Clark's Hospital, Nebraska Centre, in June, and was christened *Bill Nebraska Kinney*. His father, the Hon. J. F. Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah, has taken the lead in sustaining the "Douglas bill" in a very forcible manner.

RESISTING THE CHURCH.—A blacksmith in New York named Callagan, whose wife was sick, knocked down on the 2d inst. an Irish Catholic priest, who insisted upon visiting and confessing her. A crowd of Catholics, men and women, afterwards caught Callagan and beat him severely. A number of arrests were made.

EN ROUTE.—It is stated on the authority of the Univers that M. Abbe Lucien Bonaparte received the tonsure at Rome, on Trinity Eve, from the hands of Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. This is the Bonaparte who is said to be *en route* to the Papal throne.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JERSEY.—We learn from the New York Tribune that one of the most destructive fires ever known in Jersey City occurred on the 30th ult., destroying property variously estimated from $200,000 to $400,000. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock, in Henderson & Wilson's store yard, near John Klinck's trunk factory on Washington street, between Steuben and Wayne streets. The fire department were soon at work, but the fire spread with great rapidity, and was not got under until two entire blocks, and the half of another, bounded by Washington, Wayne, Steuben and Greene streets, were destroyed.

DEATH OF THE SCOTCH GIANT.—We learn from the Laporte Whig, of the 19th ult., that the well-known Scotch Giant, who has traveled through the country for some years, for the purpose of exhibitions, died at that place the day previous. He had stopped at the Teegarden House with his wife, somewhat overcome with the heat and dust. During the evening he asked for some water and immediately fell dead upon the floor. His remains were taken to his residence in Wisconsin.

FALL OF A GAS HOUSE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the afternoon of the 29th ult. the building of the Manhattan Gas Works at the foot of Fourteenth street fell to the ground, killing four persons and severely wounding ten others.

THE EXPULSION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM SONORA.—It is stated that Messrs. Louis Hulseman and Wm. W. Snelling, who were among the number of American citizens lately expelled so unceremoniously from Sonora by the Mexican authorities, are now on their way to Washington to urge in the proper quarter their claims to indemnity for the losses they have sustained. It is alleged they were engaged in mining operations, working their own mines in Sonora, and were expelled without any charge being preferred against them.

LAUNCH OF THE CONSTELLATION.—On the 25th instant this magnificent sloop-of-war will be launched at the Gosport (Va.) Navy Yard. The Portsmouth Globe says:

She presents to the eye a structure of strength and capacity scarcely equaled in our navy, in any vessel below a first-class frigate. Her tonnage is 1400 tons. On her gun deck she has twenty-four ports, but will only mount twenty guns, sixteen of 68-pounders and four long 32-pounders. On her spar deck, forward and aft, she will mount two 10-inch shell guns on pivots, carrying a ball weighing 120 pounds. Her spars will be about the same as a second-class frigate, her main yard being ninety feet in length. She takes her name from the old frigate Constellation, and has some of her timbers.

AID FOR BATCHELDER'S FAMILY.—The United States Senate, a few days since, passed a bill appropriating $3000 to be held in trust for the widow and children of Batchelder, the public officer who was killed in the recent Boston riots, while assisting the United States Marshal to execute a law of the United States under which was claimed the return of a fugitive slave.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, August 5, 9 P. M.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th July, four days later than the accounts brought by the Canada. The following summary embraces the most important items of her news.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—There has been an active demand for Cotton in this market since the departure of the Canada, and the sales of the three business days embrace 33,000 bales, taken mostly by the trade, and including only 2,000 bales for speculation and 4,000 for export. Prices have been steady and closed without any alteration of any moment. Messrs Milligan, Evans & Co quote as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¾d., Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d., and Middling Uplands, 5¼d. per pound. The market for Breadstuffs has continued very heavy, and prices for most descriptions are still lower. Flour closes at 30s. for Western Canal and 31s. per bbl. for Ohio. Corn has declined 6d to 1s per quarter, and is quoted 31s. for Yellow and 31s. 6d. per quarter for White.

The Money Market.

The Money market at London has been easy, and Consols have advanced to 92¾. At the Paris Bourse the French 4½ per cent. closed at 98, and the 3 per cent. at 79f. 50c.

Steamer Europa.

The Cunard steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 23d of July.

General News.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.—The insurrection in Spain has resulted in the complete triumph of the revolutionists, and Espartero has been called to form a new Government. Old Queen Christina and her minions have taken flight, and her palace has been demolished by the people.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The Atlantic brings but little news of importance from the East. The parties are awaiting the action of Austria and Prussia, upon which nearly every thing now depends. Prussia is more than ever holding aloof from the Western Powers, and favors Russia.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE DANUBE.—Another battle has been fought near Giurgevo, the exact result of which is not known. The Turks, however, claim the victory.

The Allied Army.

The Anglo-French army has not yet engaged the enemy.

The Russian Force.

An army of two hundred thousand men has been ordered by the Emperor of Russia to maintain possession of the Principalities.

Sweden and the Allies.

The Allied Powers have determined to take possession of Aland Island as security for Sweden joining their alliance.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on the 1st inst., Mr. Houston defended his military character from the charges made against him in Green's history of Texas. The River and Harbor Bill was passed. A motion to strike out the Virginia and Florida appropriations was rejected.

In the House the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under discussion. They rejected the increase to the salaries of the Supreme Judges. Both Houses were in session till sundown.

A NEW SPECIES OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Dye's Bank Mirror says a large amount of counterfeit ten cent pieces are being circulated in New York and Boston of the most dangerous kind ever invented. They have a goddess and liberty-pole, cap, stars and date on one side, and United States of America, wreath and "One Dime" on the other, and appear to be manufactured out of type metal, and are galvanized over. They have the exact weight, size, thickness and appearance of the genuine, but break as easy as type.

The Richmond (Va.) Despatch thus ridicules the late English stories concerning the movements—advance and withdrawals—of their redoubtable Baltic squadron. Thus far, having been at sea nearly four months, it has only succeeded in capturing two little provincial towns in Finland, and being driven disgracefully away from a third. It has captured some dozen of Russian salt scows, and sent them to London as "prizes"! It has sailed, and steamed and sent letters home from every port in the Baltic. But it has effected precisely—nothing! In a short time cold weather and ice will send it home, with all its laurels about it. The "hedgehog" has too many quills, even for "Charley Napier".

"The British fleet, it seems, after approaching Cronstadt near enough to exchange shots, has *withdrawn*. It performed a similar operation at Svenborg; also, at Helsingfors. The allied fleet in the Black Sea executed a similar manœuver at Sebastopol. The fleet approached that stronghold; and, after firing a shot or two, was *withdrawn*. 'Well,' withdraw' is a genteel word. But, in case a Russian fleet had approached a British fortification, and sailed off again, would the British press have called that *withdrawing?* When one man approaches another with his fist clenched, and every demonstration of knocking him down, but, finding his antagonist ready to receive him, wheels about and marches off as quick as his legs can carry him—is that *withdrawing?* Whatever it is, it is precisely what the allied squadron has just performed, for the third time, in the Baltic."

The Indian treaties confirmed on the 11th ult. cover nearly the whole of the contemplated State of Kansas, and comprise about 20,000,000 of acres. The price paid is roughly estimated at twenty cents per acre; but, as other lands are assigned to the Indians for residence, the actual value received by them is more. They will not, as heretofore, receive very large sums in hand, but portions of the consideration will consist of goods, stock, farming materials, etc.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.—A Surgeon in the United States Army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistments. By permission of the Captain of a company containing fifty-five, the writer in a pledge never to disclose the name of any officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been in elevated situations in life; four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

THE GRAPE CROP.—The Cincinnati papers say that the grape harvest, which is an important one in that vicinity, will not be so good as in former years, the Catawbas, in many places, being badly mildewed. Some of the cultivators near that city obtain a thousand gallons of wine on an acre of land.

A Crystal Palace is to be built at Naples. The King has approved the plan, and pointed out the Ville Reale, close to the sea, as the site. The intention is to devote the building to works of arts and science, and thus to form a permanent depot for exposing the industry of the country.

THE MISSING LADY FOUND.—Miss Martha Parks, who recently disappeared so mysteriously from her home in Charlotte, N. C., has been found and restored to her family. She was discovered about half a mile from the town in a cane-brake, where she had been for eleven days with scarcely any food or water. She was completely deranged, and stated that she went away for the purpose of starving herself to death, and that she had eaten nothing but a few blackberries which she gathered on the morning that she left home.

Advices from Turks Island to July 3, state that in consequence of continuous heavy rains at all the salt islands, the crops of salt have been mostly destroyed, there not being a cargo either at Grand Turk, Salt Cay or Fortune Island. Last year salt was selling at the islands at from ten to thirteen cents per bushel. What little there is on the different islands is now held at 25 cents per bushel, and should the wet season continue, there will be some raked for some months.

FEMALE SAILOR.—In Boston, a few days ago, a policeman arrested a young sailor, under what is called by the reporters, "suspicious circumstances." On taking him to the station house, it was discovered that the supposed sailor, who gave the name of Frank Leslie, was in fact a female. She was dressed in dark pantaloons, dark vest, linen coat, glazed cap, red neckerchief, and blue sailor shirt. She stated that she was seventeen years of age, English by birth, and had been to sea for the last seven years, without her sex being suspected. At present she is acting as steward of a vessel. She is of dark complexion, and of rather small stature. The smallness of her feet, and the tone of her voice one lead one who had the least suspicion, to suspect that she was a female. She declined to give her reasons for donning the apparel of a man, saying that it was a long story. She was set at liberty.

A letter from Bordeaux, France, dated June 25, 1854, says:

We had a visit yesterday from the widow of Aaron Burr. Her business here is the marriage of a niece to a gentleman of this place; named Perry. She gives $100,000 as a marriage gift; and Mr. Perry, the father of the young man gives the same amount. Mr. Bowen, the United States Consul, has been requested to be the trustee of the money. Mrs. Burr is the American lady who created such a sensation at the balls in Paris last winter.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Lockport Democrat, in speaking of the new carriage-way of the Suspension Bridge, crossing the Niagara River, says:

"It has a solidity; there is the absence of any swaying or undulation, which we supposed impossible to secure in bridges built on the suspension plan. Standing in the center of it we could not perceive the slightest motion when carriages were crossing. If in the locomotive track a proportionate stiffness and solidity is secured,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The White-footed Deer.... By Bryant.

It was a hundred years ago,
When by the woodland ways,
The traveler saw the wild deer drink,
Or crop the birchen sprays.

Beneath a hill, whose rocky side
O'ertrowed a grassy mead,
And fenced a cottage from the wind,
A deer was wont to feed.

She only came when on the cliffs
The evening moonlight lay,
And no man knew the secred haunts
In which she walked by day.

White were her feet, her forehead showed
A spot of silvery white,
That seemed to glimmer like a star
In Autumn's hazy sight.

And here, when sang the whip-poor-will,
She cropped the sprouting leaves,
And here her rustling steps were heard
On still October eves.

But when the broad midsummer moon
Rose o'er that grassy lawn,
Beside the silver-footed deer
There grazed a spotted fawn.

The cottage dame forbade her son
To aim the rifle here;
"It were a sin," she said, "to harm
Or fright that friendly deer.

"This spot has been my pleasant home
Ten peaceful years and more;
And ever when the moonlight shines,
She feeds before our door.

"The red men say that here she walked
A thousand moons ago;
They never raise the war-whoop here,
And never twang the bow.

"I love to watch her as she feeds,
And think that all is well,
While such a gentle creature haunts
The place in which we dwell."

The youth obeyed, and sought for game
In forests far away,
Where deep in silence and in moss,
The ancient woodland lay.

But came, in Autumn's golden time,
He ranged the wild in vain;
Nor roused the pheasant nor the deer,
And returned home again.

The crescent moon and crimson eve
Shone with a mingling light;
The deer, upon the grassy mead,
Was feeding full in sight.

He raised the rifle to his eye,
And from the cliffs around
A sudden echo, shrill and sharp,
Gave back its deadly sound.

Away into the neighboring wood
The startled creature flew,
And crimson drops at morning lay
Amid the glimmering dew.

Next evening shone the waxing moon
As sweetly as before;
The deer upon the grassy mead
Was seen again no more.

But ere that crescent moon was old,
By night the red man came
And burnt the cottage to the ground,
And slew the youth and dame.

Now woods have overgrown the mead,
And hid the cliffs from sight;
There shrieks the hovering hawk at noon,
And prowls the fox by night.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.

In 1809, Col. Lehmanowsky was attached to that part of Napoleon's army which was stationed in Madrid. "While in this city," said Col. L., "I used to speak freely among the people about the priests and Jesuits, and of the Inquisition." It had been decreed by the Emperor Napoleon that the Inquisition and Monasteries should be suppressed; but the decree, like some of the laws enacted in this country, was not yet executed. Months had passed away, but the prisons of the Inquisition were still unopened. One night about 10 or 11 o'clock, as Col. L. was walking the streets of Madrid, two armed men sprang upon him from an alley, and made a furious attack. He instantly drew his sword, put himself in a position of defence, and while struggling with them, saw at a distance the lights of the patrols—French soldiers mounted, who carried lanterns, and rode through the streets of the city at all hours of the night, to preserve order. He called to them in French, and, as they hastened to his assistance, the assailants took to their heels and escaped; not, however, before he saw by their dress that they belonged to the guards of the Inquisition.

The Colonel went immediately to Marshal Soult, then Governor of Madrid, and told him what had taken place, and reminded him of the decree to suppress this institution. Marshal Soult replied that he might go and destroy it. Col. L. said him that his Regiment (the 9th of the Polish Lancers) was not sufficient for such a service, but if he would give him an additional regiment—the 117th, he would undertake the work. The 117th Regiment was under the command of Col. De Lile, who is now, like Col. L., a minister of the Gospel, and pastor of an Evangelical church, in Marseilles, France. The troops required were granted, and I proceeded (said Col. L.) to the Inquisition, which was situated about five miles from the city. It was surrounded by a wall of great strength, and defended by a company of soldiers. When we arrived at the walls, I addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned the holy fathers to surrender to the Imperial army, and open the gates of the Inquisition. The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation for a moment with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the walls.

"It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls of the Inquisition were covered with the soldiers of the holy office; there was also a breast-work upon the wall, behind which they but partially exposed themselves as they discharged their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I could not retire and send for cannon to break through the walls without giving them time to lay a train to blow us up. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed, to be used as battering rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert, while the troops kept up a fire to protect them from the fire poured upon them from the walls. Presently the walls began to tremble, a breach was made, and the imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition. Here we met with an incident which nothing but Jesuitical effrontery is equal to. The inquisitor-general, followed by the father confessors in their priestly robes, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way into the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces, and their arms crossed over their breasts, their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been dead to all the noise of the attack and defence, and had just learned what was going on, they addressed themselves in the language of rebuke to their own soldiers, saying, "*Why do you fight our friends the French?*"

"Their intention, no doubt, was to make us think that this defence was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping, if they could make us believe that they were friendly, they should have a better opportunity, in the confusion of the moment, to escape. Their artifice was too shallow, and did not succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine all the rooms of the stately edifice. We passed through room after room; found all perfectly in order, richly furnished, with altars and crucifixes, and wax candles in abundance, but could discover no evidences of iniquity being practised there—nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. We found splendid paintings, and a rich and extensive library. Here was beauty and splendor, and the most perfect order on which my eyes had ever rested. The architecture—the proportions were perfect. The ceiling and floors of wood were scoured and highly polished. The marble pavements were arranged with a strict regard to order. There was everything to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture of which we had been told, and where those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive? We searched in vain. The holy fathers assured us that they had been belied; that we had seen all; and I was prepared to give up the search, convinced that this Inquisition was different from others of which I had heard.

"But Col. De Lile was not so ready as myself to relinquish our investigation, and said to me, 'Colonel, you are commander to-day, and as you say, so it must be; but if you will be advised by me, let this marble floor be examined. Let water be brought and ponred upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place through which it passes more freely than others.' I replied to him, 'Do as you please, Colonel,' and ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble were large and beautifully polished. When the water had been ponred over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the floor, to see if the water passed through. Presently Col. De Lile exclaimed that he had found it. By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through fast, as though there was an opening beneath. All hands were now at work for further discovery; the officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and pry up the slab; others with the butts of their muskets striking the slab with all their might to break it, while the priests remonstrated against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house. While thus engaged, a soldier, who was striking with the butt of his musket, struck a spring, and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the inquisitors grew pale as Belshazzar, when the handwriting appeared on the wall; they trembled all over. Beneath the marble slab, now partly up, there was a stair-case. I stepped to the altar, and took from the candlestick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore the room below. As I was doing this, I was arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and, with a very demure and sanctimonious look, said, 'My son, you must not take those lights with your bloody hands, they are holy.' 'Well,' I said, 'I will take a holy thing to shed light on iniquity; I will bear the responsibility!' I took the candle, and proceeded down the stair-case. As we reached the foot of the stairs we entered a large square room, which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a huge block, and a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused, chained to his seat. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor-General occupied, and on either side were seats less elevated, for the priestly fathers, while engaged in the solemn business of the Holy Inquisition.

"From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and here such sights were presented as we hope never to see again.

"These cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined year after year, till death released them from their sufferings, and there their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed, and the rooms had become fit for others to occupy. To prevent this being offensive to those who occupied the inquisition, there were flues or tubes extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor. In these cells we found the remains of those who had paid the debt of nature; some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while of others nothing remained but the bones, still chained to the floor of their dungeon.

"In other cells, we found living sufferers of both sexes, and of every age, from three score years and ten down to fourteen or fifteen years, all naked as when born into the world, and all in chains! Here were old men and aged women, who had been shut up for many years. Here, too, were the middle aged, and the young man, and the maiden of fourteen years old. The soldiers immediately went to work to release these captives from their chains, and took from their knapsacks their overcoats and other clothing, which they gave them to cover their nakedness. They were exceedingly anxious to bring them out to the light of day; but being aware of the danger, I had food given them, and then brought them gradually to the light, as they were able to bear it.

"We then proceeded to explore another room on the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of men or devils could invent." Col. L. describes four of these horrid instruments: "The first was a machine by which the victim was secured, and then, beginning with the fingers, every joint in the hands, arms, and body, was broken, or drawn, one after another, until the sufferer died. The second was a box, in which the head and neck of the accused was so closely screwed that he could not move in any way. Over the the box was a vessel, from which one drop of water a second fell upon the head of the victim, every successive drop falling precisely upon the same place, which suspended the circulation in a few moments, and put the sufferer to the most excruciating agony. The third was an infernal machine, laid horizontally, to which the victim was bound; this instrument was then placed between two beams, in which were scores of knives, so fixed that, by turning the machine with a crank, the flesh of the sufferer was torn from his limbs in small pieces. The fourth surpassed the others in fiendish ingenuity. Its exterior was a beautiful woman, or large doll, richly dressed, with arms extended, ready to embrace its victim. Around her feet a semi-circle was drawn. The victim who passed over this fatal mark touched a spring, which caused the diabolical engine to open, its arms clasped him, and a thousand knives cut him into as many pieces, in their deadly embrace."

Col. L. said that the sight of these engines of infernal cruelty kindled the rage of the soldiers to fury. They declared that every inquisitor and soldier of the inquisition should be put to the torture. Their rage was ungovernable. Col. L. did not oppose them; they might have turned their arms against him, if he had attempted to arrest their work. They began with the holy fathers. The first they put to death in the machine for breaking joints. The torture of the inquisitor put to death by the dropping of water on his head was most excruciating. The poor man rolled out in agony to be taken from the fatal machine. The Inquisitor-General was brought before the infernal engine called "The Virgin." He begged to be excused. "No," said they, "you have caused others to kiss her, and now you must do it." They interlocked their bayonets so as to form large forks, and with these pushed him over the deadly circle. The beautiful image instantly prepared for the embrace, clasped him in its arms, and he was cut into innumerable pieces. Col. L. said that he witnessed the torture of four of them; his heart sickened at the awful scene, and he left the soldiers to wreak their vengeance on the last guilty inmate of that prison-house of hell.

In the meantime it was reported through Madrid that the prisons of the Inquisition were broken open, and multitudes hastened to the fatal spot. And oh! what a meeting was there! It was like a resurrection! About a hundred of those who had been buried for many years were now restored to life. There were fathers who found their long-long daughters; wives were restored to their husbands, sisters to their brothers, and parents to their children; and there were some that could recognize no friend among the multitude. The scene was such as no tongue can describe.

When the multitude had retired, Col. L. caused the library, paintings, furniture, etc., to be removed; and having sent to the city for a wagon load of powder, he deposited a large quantity in the vaults beneath the building, and placed a slow match in connection with it. All withdrew to a distance, and in a few moments the assembled multitude beheld a most joyful sight. The walls and turrets of the massive structure rose majestically toward the heavens, impelled by the tremendous explosion, and then fell back to earth a heap of ruins!

An officer of the fleet in the Baltic communicates with his friends in Edinburgh in rather a novel way. When cruising about, he throws his letters into the sea in a bottle, trusting to their being picked up by some English home-going vessel and forwarded to their address. Two of his epistles, thus consigned to Father Neptune's direct custody, have come to hand without delay, and it is questionable whether, if sent by regular course, they would have arrived at their destination within the same period.

But Where Art Thou?

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

When poor in all but youth and love
I clasped thee to this beating heart,
And vowed for wealth and fame to rove,
That we might weep no more to part.
Years have gone by—long weary years
Of toil, to win my station now—
Of ardent hopes and sickening fears,
And wealth is mine—but where art thou?

Fame's dazzling wreath, for thy dear sake,
Grew brighter than before to me.
I clung to all I thought could make
This lonely heart more worthy thee;
Years have gone by—the laurel droops
In mocking o'er my withered brow;
A conquer'd world before me stoops,
And fame is mine—but where art thou?

In life's first hour, despised and lone,
I wandered through the busy crowd:
And now that life's best joys have flown,
They greet with smiles and murmurs loud.
Oh! for that voice—thy gentle voice—
To hreathe to me its welcome now!
Wealth, fame, and all that should rejoice,
To me are vain—for where art thou?

HONORABLE OLD AGE—ITS RECOLLECTIONS

At the recent celebration at Harvard College, Cambridge, by the Alumni, the following toast was announced by the Chairmen:

The health of the oldest graduate of Harvard University, who is here present—He deserves the title of age, for

"Wisdom is gray hairs in man,
And an unspotted life is his old age."

This was received with unbounded applause, and long continued cheers greeted Hon. Josiah Quincy, Senior, ex-President of the University, as he rose to reply.

Mr. Quincy said that he had expected a shot, but not exactly from the quarter whence it came. He found himself placed in a very awkward position, as must be the case with all of his age, in regard to "Young America." It was hard for such to say anything to men whose heads were running so fast ahead that it was very likely they would leave the bodies behind. Yet, perhaps, he might be indulged in a few reminiscences. Every thing had changed from the olden time, not only in the world at large, but in collegiate education. It had changed in physics, in literature, in science, in morals, in politics, and in religion—whether for better or worse, he was not called upon to say. As to physics, that was a common-place topic. In his youthful days, any one who had dreamed of practically effecting railroads, the telegraph, and the countless other inventions of the day, would have been sent to the Insane Asylum.

But with regard to literature—when he was a youth, knowledge was not thought to be the spontaneous growth of the human mind, but was drilled in by manual superimposition. There were then three ways of addressing and impressing the brain. [Mr. Quincy here gave a humorous description of these three modes—first, by filling the forehead of a dull or refractory pupil; next, by boxing his ears; and third, by the instrumentality of the ferule. He really believed, that if any one meeter at the present day should employ the means thou used by all masters, he would be compelled to take his choice between a heavy fine, to be paid to the parents of the pupil, or to a sojourn in the House of Correction. Ney, should some things now occur which then were common, his excellent friend near him—(Chief Justice Shaw) mild and amiable as he was—would probably send the master to the State Prison for an assault with intent to kill.]

And in science, young men were then thoroughly instructed, beginning at the beginning. They learned the multiplication-table then in college; they don't do that now. Pike's Arithmetic and Webber's Mathematics were the collegiate class-books in his early day; but where were they? His hearers might not believe him, but he himself, when in the senior class, was assigned to a mathematical part at one of the college exhibitions, and had absolutely progressed so far as to calculate an eclipse. Indeed, he was induced to this by the hope of immortality, for it was told him that all such mathematical productions would be preserved as beacon-lights for the instruction and admiration of generations then unborn. But it so happened that, in the course of years, the Faculty, for want of a better man, made him President of the College, and, of course, his first thought was to look after his eclipse. To his mortification and astonishment, it was nowhere to be found. It had gone like the lost Pleiad, and might only be discovered, perhaps, by the observations of his astronomical friends from Clover Den among the yet unresolved nebulæ. But recently he had received from Prof. Pierce an address by him before the Smithsonian Institute, and, strange as it might seem, mortifying as it must be to him, mathematician as he had been, he could not understand two-thirds of it.

Mr. Quincy then passed to a consideration of the habit of referring to the age of men. On every occasion, whether in public or private, an old man was sure to be reminded of his years. Why was this? Old age did not simply consist in length of days, for as the President had quoted:

"Wisdom is gray hairs in man,
And an unspotted life is his old age."

If it arose from sympathy, there was no ground for it; the sympathy was absolutely thrown away. So far as his experience reached, old age was the happ eet period of life. And why not? Had we not then got rid of the nonsence of love, (laughter) the folly of ambition, the grumbling of envy, the delusions of hope? He repeated that old age was the happiest portion of life, provided that in youth and manhood the individual is obedient to the laws of nature regulating health and strength, and leads a life of respectability and usefulness. In order to be happy and long lived, it was important there should be a harmony between the beginning, the middle and the end of life, and especially between the beginning and the end. The young man should cultivate and foster the qualities which he sees to be respectable and esteemed in the old, and the old men, on the other hand, should retain and seek to perpetuate the feelings and vivacity of youth.

The ex-President closed with this sentiment:

"The hoary hairs with which wisdom crowns the young, and the unspotted life which is the crown of man at every period of his existence. (Much cheering.)"

Presentation of a Bible.—A Bible was presented to Joseph Gales, senior editor of the National Intelligencer, by the teachers and scholars of a Sunday School, who had a festival on his grounds near Washington, on last Fourth of July. Mr. Gales replied to the address on the occasion, as follows:

"I accept your present, sir, with my left hand; would to God I could do it with my right! I concur in all the patriotic sentiments you have uttered; and especially do I acknowledge that we are indebted for our prosperous and happy condition as a nation to the principles of the Christian religion. Without them we could never have succeeded as we have. Your enjoyment of my grounds for the celebration of our national anniversary affords me great pleasure. They are at your service as long as I live, and when I am gone, I hope they will pass into the hands of others who will cheerfully accord to you the same privilege. If I had entertained the slightest expectation that the presentation of your gift would be accompanied by an eloquent speech, I might have been prepared for a more suitable reply; but as I have been taken by surprise, you will accept a simple expression of my thanks, and excuse the brevity of my address."

Wordsworth.—"I quoted his own beautiful address to the stock-dove. He said once in a wood, Mrs. Wordsworth and a lady were walking, when the stock-dove was cooing. A farmer's wife coming by, said to herself: 'Oh! I do like stock-doves!' Mrs. Wordsworth, in all her enthusiasm for Wordsworth's poetry, took the old woman to her heart; 'but,' continued the old woman to her heart, 'some like them in a pie; for my part, there's nothing like 'em stewed in onions!'"

White Blackberries.—The New Albany (Ind.) Tribune says: "Now, don't laugh at the seeming incongruity of the thing. A friend of ours, from Franklin township, laid on our table yesterday a fine specimen of *white* berries, gathered from the common blackberry bush. They are equal in flavor to any blackberry we ever ate, and would make a splendid preserve."

Beautiful Apostrophe to the Bible.—We would be pleased to know the author of the following eloquent apostrophe to the Bible. We have seldom read any thing finer:

Study now to be wise; and in all your gettings get understanding. And especially would I urge upon your heart-bound, soul-wrapt attention, that book upon which all feelings are concentrated, all opinions; which enlightens the judgment, while it enlists the sentiments, and soothes the imagination in songs upon the harp of the "sweet songster of Israel." That Book, which gives you a faithful insight into your heart, and consecrates its character in

"Shrines
Such as the keen tooth of time can never touch."

Would you know the effect of that book upon the heart? It purifies its thoughts and sanctifies its joys; it nerves and strengthens it for the sorrow and mishaps of life; and when these shall have ended, and the twilight of death is spreading its dew damp upon the wasting features, it breaks upon the last glad throb the bright and streaming light of eternity's morning. Oh! have you ever stood beside the couch of a dying saint, when

"Without a sigh,
A change of feature or a shaded smile,
He gave his head to the stern messenger,
And as a glad child seeks his father's name,
Went home."

Then, you have seen the consecrated influence of this Book. Would you know its name? It is the Book of Books—its author God—its theme, Heavenly Eternity. The Bible! Read it, search it. Let it be first upon the shelves of your library, and first in the affections of your heart. Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me. Oh! if there be sublimity in the contemplation of God—if there be grandeur in the display of Eternity—if there be any thing ennobling and purifying in the revelation of man's salvation, "search the Scriptures, for they are they which testify of me."

An "Old Inhabitant."—The St. Anthony Express says that in the town of Minneapolis, Iowa, an old mud turtle was recently captured, upon whose venerable back was found the date "1769," in legible figures. The inscription, it is supposed, was carved upon his shell eighty-five years since, by some of the early French voyegers.

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.... FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. D. F. Lasserre, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.

——, Professor of the Natural Sciences
Mons. Jules Brady, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. Lucinda Ferguson, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss Ellen E. Lasserre, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, A. M., Principal.
John T. Dunklin, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Thos. C. Bragg, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentlemen of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The building of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

R. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug5—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong, as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess, who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active co-operation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violincello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principle of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe this true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches, and the control of the main study hall.

Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $235 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 30, 1854.

University of Nashville.

THIS INSTITUTION was founded by the State of North Carolina in 1785 as Davidson Academy. It became Cumberland College in 1806, and University of Nashville in 1826.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Will be reopened under a new organization, and with new buildings, on the First Wednesday of October next.

Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D.,
Prof. of Ethics and Belles Lettres, and Chairman of the Faculty.
Rev. J. W. McClelland, D. D.,
Prof. of Ancient Languages.
James L. Meigs, A. M.,
Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
Rev. J. B. Lindsley, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences.
E. P. Da Zavallos,
Prof. of Modern Languages.

Tuition, $75 per annum—Matriculation fee, $5.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT

Will also be opened on the first Wednesday of October next.

Francis B. Fogg, Esq.,
William F Cooper, Esq., } Professors.
——, Esq.,

Fees for Lectures, $100 per annum.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Closed its first Session with 121 Students and 33 Graduates; its second with 152 Students and 36 Graduates; and its third with 220 Students and 71 Graduates.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue until the first of the ensuing March

Robert M. Porter, M. D.,
Prof. of General and Special Anatomy.
J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy, and Dean of the Faculty.
C. K. Winston, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. Buchanan, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
Thomas R. Jennings, M. D.,
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
W. K. Bowling, M. D.,
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
John M. Watson, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
Paul F. Eve, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
William T. Briggs, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for Students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in this Department is $105. Matriculating Fee (paid ones only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee, $25.

Good Board can be obtained for $3 per week.

The Annual Announcement, giving a full account of the several Departments of the University, may be had by applying to A. V. S. LINDSLEY,
July 29 3t* Sec'y Board Trustees.

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 17th August next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of five months		$17 50
Board	"	16 75
Washing	"	5 00
Fuel	"	2 00
Contingent charge	"	1 25
		$52 50

It is believed that no College in the South is offering stronger inducements than this to young men desirous of a thorough collegiate education. Our location is in a quiet and beautiful valley, ten miles distant from town or village, and comparatively free from temptations to vice. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of experience, ability and fidelity. Our course of study is extensive and thorough. Our Cabinet, Libraries, and Apparatus are ample. Any young man of limited means, with fair abilities and proper energy, can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education.

For further particulars, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
July 8, 1854. 6t Emory P. O., Va.

Cumnyuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. H. Ellison D. D., President.
John F. Ellison, A. B.
Miss F. Geraldine Rattle, Primary Department.
Mrs. Eugenia Rutherford, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First Upperooms, Middle Classes, each	15 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnuggee [illegible] 1854—jy 18 6m

To Booksellers, Agents, and Peddlers.

BURNETT & BOSTWICK, Publishers,

15 Camp Street, 15

HAVE just issued from their press the following valuable works:

VOYAGE OF THE U. S. EXPLORING SQUADRON, commanded by Capt. Charles Wilkes of the U. S. N., together with Explorations and Discoveries made by Admiral D'Urville, Capt. Ross and other Navigations and Travelers, and an account of the Expedition to the Dead Sea under Lieut. Lynch, with numerous illustrations.

LIFE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

LIFE OF JAMES K. POLK, with a history of his Administration.

THE HEROINES OF HISTORY.
HEROINES OF THE CRUSADES.
PANORAMA OF NATIONS.
THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.
LIVES OF JOHN AND CHARLES WESLEY.
WILLIS'S WORKS—seven volumes.
THE MIRROR OF THE SOUL.
FARM AND FIRESIDE.
RURAL HOMES, &c. &c.

For the sale of the above and many other works, which are all very valuable and popular, we desire to establish an agency in every county and parish in the South; and therefore offer unparalleled inducements to country dealers, agents and peddlers.

A Catalogue of all our publications furnished on application, post paid, to

BUENETT & BOSTWICK, Publishers,
may 27 3m 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

Dr. J. T. Kennon,

Castilian Spring,
Holmes County, Mississippi,

Is now prepared to offer good accommodations to invalids who may desire to visit Castilian Spring, or place themselves under his care for treatment. This is one of the most desirable retreats for invalids in the South, located in an elevated healthy region of country, with abundance of fine Freestone water. The mineral water is composed very strongly of Iron, Sulphur, Magnesia and Soda, and contains largely of Carbonic Acid Gas.

The diseases which it has cured are Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Debility, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, and the various functional and organic derangements of the Womb. This water is especially efficacious in Diseases of Females.

Board, per week—$7.

References—Ministers of Miss. Conference.
Rev. J. B. Walker,
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, } New Orleans.
march 4 3m

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

☞ The claims of this new discovery are:

1. Its efficacy as an antiseptic, fortifying the System, and giving a healthy action to the Body and vivacity to the Mind, acting on the Blood, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin.

2. It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Chronic Head-ache, Vertigo, and is offered to the public as a remedy for Chills and Fevers, (see certificates Nos. 3 and 4,) and as a preventive to Yellow, Dilious and Congestive Fevers, when used as an antiseptic, (see certificate No. 5,) using it freely, keeping a lively action on the Bowels during the epidemic seasons.

The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimented with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others names whose are familiar to the community, for the benefit of those who have not made its acquaintance; and being assured that the TEXAS TONIC only has to be known to be appreciated, he therefore submits the following testimonials:

THO. K. PRICE, 59 Camp street.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES,

AND

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A SHOWER.

BY REV. RALPH HOYT, A. M.

In the vallsy that I knew,
Happy scsnes!
There ere meadows sleping low,
Thers the fairest flowers blow,
And the brightest waters flow
All sereno;
But the sweetest thing to see,
If you nsk the dripping tree,
Or the-harvest-hoping swein,
Is the rain.

Ah, the dwellers of the town,
How they sigh,
How ungratefully they frown,
When the cloud-king shakes his crown,
And the pearls come pouring down
From the sky!
They descry no charms at all
When the sparkling jewels fell,
And such moment of the shower
Seeme an hour.

Yst there's something very sweet
In the sight,
When the crystal currents meet,
In the dry and dusty street,
And they wrestle with the heet,
In their might!
While they seem to hold a talk
With the stones along the walk,
And remind them of the rule,
To "keep cool!"

But in the quiet dell,
Ever fair,
Still the Lord doeth all things well,
When his clouds with blessings swell,
And they break a brimming shell
On the air;
Thers the shower hath its charms,
Sweet and welcome to the farms,
As they listen to its voices,
And rejoice!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

THE STRUGGLES OF MRS. ELIZABETH DOWDING AFTER A CLEAN HEART; WITH HER REFLECTIONS THEREON.

NOMBER TWO.

After a protracted experience of the joys of my first love, I found my conflicts were not ended—that I had enemies larking within me unslain, and before unknown to me. The first root that sprouted was unbelief. The occasion of its appearance was thus: Being in company with two old professors in whom I had much faith, I heard them telling each other their doubts and fears. Satan instantly whispered in my ear, "now were you a Christian, you would have the same experience;" and I being unacquainted with his devices, instead of drawing the sword of the Spirit, and resisting him, began to reason with my enemy, until he had almost destroyed my confidence.

But, thanks be to God, who knoweth how to bring good out of evil; He turned this attack to my account. For this short stay in doubting castle, and my returning faith in Christ, impressed me with the necessity of seeking a clean heart, and made me willing to begin at once this great work. "Leave all," the Spirit seemed only to speak, and the promise of an instant and full acceptance of this consecration, "this day is salvation come to this house," was frequently before my mind. In the struggle to obtain this grace, my weakness and unwillingness to submit wholly to my Redeemer, were more plainly discovered to me.

At a quarterly meeting, November 1, 1783, I opened my mind to dear Sister Jones, who had a little before professed to obtain the grace of perfect love; and she dealt faithfully with me, which greatly increased my distress. This was on Saturday morning, and I neither ate nor drank until I got home late on the following Monday. Satan baffeted me with the temptation, that it would have been better for me not to have conversed with her about it.

I was in deep waters; my heart panted to be cleansed. At length the Scripture was opened to me, "the kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." I saw that it was enthusiasm to expect the blessing without persevering diligently in the use of the means. One night I thought I would not sleep until the blessing of entire sanctification was bestowed on me; agonized until one or two in the morning, then being much spent, I lay down. With the day my distress returned, and while the family were at breakfast I withdrew into the silent fields, almost despairing of enjoying any more comfort in religion. About noon I retired as usual, still cast down; I picked up a blessed book, Doddrige's Rise and Progress, and cast my eyes on these words, "fear not, thy Captain is near to aid thee;" and glory to my adorable God! I immediately felt He was my Captain commanding the thick clouds to disperse; and my eyes streamed with tears of joy. I was lifted to a greater highth of love, and my heart was more filled with praise than ever before. I felt plunged in a sea of unspeakable bliss, and the light of mercy shone sweetly in my poor feeble soul. Nevertheless, I had not the witness of full salvation; nor could my foolish heart unwaveringly believe. In a little time I gave way to doubts and fears, and Satan again triumphed in my distress.

The providence of God now administered a bitter cup of affliction, which tended to prepare me for full consecration. It was the death of my dear old father, one of the best of parents, who is gone, I trust, to Abraham's bosom; he returns no more to me, but I will go to him. My Lord now taught me that I must come to Him with a firmer, more humble and cheerful reliance on his promises.

About this time, two dear preachers called on us; a night meeting was appointed, and a number of the neighbors came out. The King appeared in love, and my poor, weary, thirsty soul got a view of his beauty—glory lightened in his eyes, and paradise appeared. The clouds were gone; my longing soul was light in the Lord. I was so delighted with His adorable presence, that sleep departed from me; and God gave me then such a promise of my eternal salvation as hath ever since sustained me through all the storms of life's tempestuous sea. Glory to God! I am now happy in this assurance; "I do prize Him for all that is past, and I'll trust Him for all that is to come." With Salem's daughters, my song is new; and I, too, can say with humble confidence, "my beloved is mine and I am his." O, what a weight of riches is in full redemption, and how blessed its seal to the humble heart. Glory be to God for the abundant silver streams of life, and full salvation, which so richly flow along the path of the followers of Christ. O, ye dear believers! Come seek this pearl of great price—full redemption. It is purchased for you by the blood of Christ. O, rest not short of it; for the very air seems changed, and all creation is a delightful prospect to the soul that sees the Creator in all things. How long I remained in this happy state I can not now say, but it may be collected from my diary.

I remember, also, that in this fullness of Christ's Spirit communicated to my soul, I saw more clearly than ever before the imminent danger of sinners, and often felt such a concern for them, as was almost overpowering. In seeking this grace of holiness, the young convert is made to feel that the commandment is exceeding broad; his thriving soul hears and obeys; he feels he has much to do, he must therefore use wisely his few precious moments; for only "the diligent soul will be made fat." He is not like those who are content to cease striving for more grace; the more he has the more he wants. To his great grief, he often feels the remains of his evil nature. He diligently searches the Bible to know his duty and his privilege, and is convinced that a holy and just God requires that he should be pure in heart and just in life—that it is the will of God even his sanctification.

He sees a beauty in holiness—he pants for it; he is encouraged to press forward by the promise, "to him that believeth all things are possible." Now his enemies arise—worldly-minded professors say it cannot be obtained until death. The devil, who strikes at the doctrine of holiness as a rattlesnake at a man, uses every stratagem to dishearten him in the pursuit; his flesh shrinks, but the command, "be ye holy, for I am holy," urges him forward. He sees it is to be obtained by faith, but feels his own inability to believe; and out of a full heart cries out, O Lord, increase my faith; until God, who hath watched the struggle with infinite love, in a proper moment says: "I will; be thou clean;" and the happy soul is enabled by grace, through faith, to lay hold on the promise, and is saved from sin; humbled into the dust; and filled with the perfect love of God. It is now his delight to do and suffer the will of his Heavenly Father, and to grow in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Could he indulge a wish of his own, be "would rather be absent from the body and present with the Lord," but his cry is "not my will, but thine be done." He is now, like the full ear of corn, which must still wait the hardening action of the elements before it be gathered into the garner. He must endure hardness as a good soldier unto the end, that he may receive the crown of life.

May we lay hold on eternal life.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

COMING ROUND RIGHT.

PREACHERS WITHOUT DIPLOMAS!!

Happy are we to record evidences of this, in the movements of two leading Protestant Churches of these States. If the Methodists will only hold their ground firmly, despite evil prophecies as to their limit of existence and usefulness, we shall see a good deal more of coming round right. Reading sermons is giving way before the hearty and effective extemporaneous style. Pews are yielding to free seats. We clip this bit of news from the *Christian Witness and Church Advocate*, a pretty "high" organ, published at Boston:—

A WISE MOVEMENT.—We see it stated that the Vestry of Trinity Church, New York, have passed a resolution to make the pews in that magnificent edifice absolutely free as soon as their new chapel up town is completed—probably about the middle of September next. As it is, we believe, every fifth pew in the church is free already, as are also the most of those in the northern and southern wings.

The denominational statistics of the last Census are opening the eyes of Church politicians. A change of a people-adapting and world-reaching sort will come over them. Their good sense and piety will lead them in pursuit of lost sheep to quit rabrical paths for such legitimate ways and means as will reach them and restore. The best shepherd will be judged by the best flock, and not the size and shape and gilding of his crook. The Church organization that does not bring its doctrines and ordinances in saving contact with the masses of humanity, will be set down behind the times and Scriptures. Let not the Church that has acted in this policy relax it as it is about to succeed, and take up the faded flummery that others are flinging away; trappings that they, in our light, are beginning to be convinced are more ornamental than useful.

From the *Christian Witness*, 4th inst., above quoted, we take the following:—

Diocesan Bishops and Parish Priests have their appointed spheres of duty, where, if true to their calling, they may do great good to a great number; but, however faithful and devotedly laborious they may be—however exemplary in their lives, and untiring in their efforts to preach from the pulpit, and to warn the people from "house to house," yet a vast multitude of precious souls will, nevertheless, not hear the truth from their lips.

Under the conviction that there was in our Church a great lack in this particular, the General Convention at its session in 1847 passed a canon providing for the ordination of a class of persons who, with much less literary and theological qualifications than were required by the general canon, were allowed to be admitted to the Diaconate without being eligible to the Priesthood. This was intended for a class of pious laymen, who, with respectable talents and limited learning, might be very useful in the Church as Deacons, and who did not intend to be advanced to the second Order of the Ministry. The demand for this new measure came chiefly from the South and the West. The Canon was passed, and was regarded by many as the beginning of a better state of things. But the measure was a failure. Very few were ordained under it. It had a twofold defect, and that was enough to nullify the good it was designed to accomplish; it virtually created a fourth Order of the Ministry—a sort of sub-Deacon; since a broad distinction was made between those ordained under this Canon, and such as were ordained under the old Canon, with the intention and expectation of being advanced to the Priesthood; there were thus created two distinct classes of Deacons. Now, there is not, and is not to be in the Apostolic ministry, sub-Deacons, any more than there is to be sub-Priests and sub-Bishops. The people asked for Deacons—Apostolic Deacons, and the General Convention authorized the Bishops to answer this call by ordaining and sending them a supply of sub-Deacons. But, besides this, it was provided that before the Canon could go into effect, in any Diocese, the Diocesan Convention should first give its sanction to the measure, thereby requesting the Bishop to act under the Canon; and when this permission was granted, the Bishop had a right to refuse to ordain any to this sub-Diaconate. So that, however urgent the demand of the people—however willing the Convention—however pressing the necessity or the circumstances of any particular case—and however fit and well qualified the candidate—the Bishop had the power of his own will to frustrate the whole matter, and, in some instances, we are well aware that our Rt. Rev. Fathers were not very backward in exercising this prerogative.

But this movement, hailed by the Witness as one of the best signs of the times—"an indication of a conviction on the part of Churchmen, that they are not doing what the Church was designed to do, and what it is capable of doing, in the work of 'preaching the Gospel to every creature,'" was not abandoned so readily:—

In 1853 the General Convention repealed this Canon, and enacted another, by which both faults which distinguished and extinguished the Canon of 1847 were rectified by being excluded altogether.

This Canon provides that every person hereafter to be ordained Deacon, shall be examined by the Bishop and two Presbyters, whose duty it shall be to ascertain that he is well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer; and who shall inquire into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, etc. Such person is required to be a candidate for one year. He is not allowed to be settled over a parish or congregation until he shall have satisfactorily passed the three examinations prescribed in the Canon "of the preparatory exercises of a candidate for Priest's Orders,"—and can not officiate in any parish or congregation, without the express consent of the Rector and the Bishop.

Now this lets down the dignity of the cloth! It is a step toward Methodism. These serious apprehensions are quieted in advance:—

But it has been objected, that such a lowering of the qualifications for the Diaconate, will flood the ministry with a multitude of unlearned men. We have no reason to believe that there is any ground for serious apprehension in this particular. If a tent-maker, or a tax-gatherer, or a fisherman or two should obtain Deacons' Orders, under this Canon, we have no fears that the Church "would be turned upside down," or that there would be any sensible loss of that dignity which belongs to true godliness and real greatness. If a blacksmith should become an Episcopal Deacon, it would not necessarily prove that all learning was discarded as a qualification for the ministry, since it is very well known that the most learned linguist in the land is a live, legitimate son of Vulcan, in this Bay State.

But is it apprehended that shoemakers will abandon their calling, and press into the lower order of the ministry! There is but little cause for fear in this quarter. What if a shoemaker should become a Deacon? He may, nevertheless, be a very good Deacon, and there is nothing in his business which necessarily forbids his being a very learned as well as a very acceptable minister.

St. Matthew and St. Paul, and St. Peter and others who may be allowed to have done some service in building up the Church, may be hinted at. We hope they *take* and feel that they have not been intruders! Meantime the Methodists, along with them, may be vindicated for allowing men to save souls without a diploma. The Witness concludes thus:—

There is more reason to fear disgrace from the sins of men than from the mere character of their callings. If we can find persons worthy and well qualified for the Ministry, the Lord, who is a jealous God, will see to it that His cause take no harm from the fact that the devoted ministers of the Church might have been once engaged in tent-making, fishing, or shoemaking.

Worthy conclusion! One hardly knows which most to admire, the sagacity that discovered so great a truth or the boldness, in this nineteenth century, that could announce it.

E.

August, 1854.

As the lovely cedar is green throughout the barrenness of winter, so shall the Christian alone flourish amid the winter of death, and bloom in immortality.

Christian benevolence, like the meal-barrel of her that refreshed God's holy prophet, ever ministereth comforts to the needy; and still the supply is undiminished.

THE GREAT MEN OF FRANCE—THEIR IRRELIGION.

BY LAMARTINE.

I know not when, but certain it is that the nation has an immense progress to make in serious thought, if she wishes to remain free. If we look at the characters, compared as regards religious sentiment, of the great nations of Europe, America, and even Asia, the advantage is not for us. The great men of other countries live and die on the scene of history, looking up to heaven; our great men appear to live and die, forgetting completely the only idea for which it is worth living and dying—they live and die looking at the spectator, or at most, at posterity.

Open the history of America, the history of England, and the history of France; read the great lives, the great deaths, the great martyrdoms, the great words at the hour when the ruling thought of life reveals itself in the last words of the dying. But cross the Atlantic, traverse the Channel, come to our times, open our annals, and listen to the last words of the great political actors of the drama of our liberty. One would think that God was eclipsed from the south, that his name was unknown in the language. History will have the air of an atheist, when it recounts to posterity these annihilations, rather than deaths, of celebrated men in the greatest year of France.

Look at Mirabeau on the bed of death. "Crown me with flowers," said he: "intoxicate me with perfumes. Let me die to the sound of delicious music."

Not a word of God, or his soul. Sensual philosopher, he desired only supreme sensualism, a last voluptuousness in his agony. Contemplate Madame Roland, the strong hearted woman of the Revolution, on the cart that conveyed her to death. She looked contemptuously on the besotted people who killed their prophets and sibyls. Not a glance toward Heaven. Only one word for the earth she was quitting—"O Liberty!"

Approach the dungeon door of the Girondins. Their last night is a banquet; the only hymn, the Marseillaise! Follow Camille Desmoulins to his execution. A cool and indecent pleasantry at the trial, and a long imprecation on the road to the guillotine, were the two last dying thoughts of this dying man on his way to his last tribunal.

Hear Danton on the platform of the scaffold, at the distance of a line from God and eternity. "I have had a good time of it: let me sleep!" Then to the executioner: "You will show my head to the people: it is worthy the trouble!"

His faith, annihilation; his last sign, vanity. Behold the Frenchmen of this latter age!

What must one think of the religious sentiment of a free people, whose great figures seem thus to march in procession to annihilation, and to whom that terrible minister, death itself, recalls neither the threatenings nor promises of God!

The Republic of these men without a God has quickly been stranded. The liberty, won by so much heroism, and by so much genius, has not found in France a conscience to shelter it, a God to avenge it, a people to defend it against that atheism which has been called glory. All ended in a soldier, and some apostate republicans can not be heroic. When you terrify it, it bends; when you would buy it, it sells itself. It would be very foolish to immolate itself. Who would take any heed?—the people ungrateful, and God non-existent. So finished atheist revolutions.

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our fortitude.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

The sun should shine on festivals, but the moon is the light for rains.

A man is in the sight of God what his habitual and cherished wishes are.

To compliment vice is but one remove from worshiping the devil.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all the virtues.

He who labors for mankind, without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality.

True prayer is not a human, but a celestial gift; the fruit of the Holy Spirit praying in us and with us.

If you meddle with Diana of the Ephesians, you must expect to lose the friendship of Demetrius.

No situation is so exposed to perils and evils as that of one who has to conduct others, unless he himself has God for his guide.

The vulgar mind fancies that judgment is implied chiefly in the capacity to censure; and yet there is no judgment so exquisite as that which knows properly how to approve.

Justice is the great but simple principle, and the whole secret of success in all government; as absolutely essential to the training of an infant as to the control of a mighty nation.

That audacity, which is one of the essentials of genius, has always laughed at what the conventional would describe as decorum. Genius is discovery! How should it submit the training of its eyes to those by whom no discoveries have yet been made?

A MISER.—An old doctor named Bolaino, who was supposed to possess neither money nor property, died recently in St. Louis, and on searching his premises $10,200 were found concealed in different places. It was also said that during the public sale of his effects a man was seen leaving the building in a hasty manner with two small bags, supposed to contain money.

TACT.—A lady who was noted for her placid temper being asked how she contrived to maintain such equanimity, said pleasantly, that she did not wish her face furrowed by untimely wrinkles. Think of this, ladies! Every time you scold your husband you add a wrinkle to your features!

Ascent of Mount Vesuvius from Pompeii, Afoot and Alone.

The curling smoke at Vesuvius for several days had seemed to invite me to try the ascent, and after "feeling up" and recruiting for the toil, I got ready for a start. I had got all the advice necessary from those who had been up, and fancied I could see my way clearly. One said I must have two guides, another said that I needed three and a donkey. I inquired the expense, and the time necessary, and the route, and thought that to pay from six to fifteen dollars for a little help on a journey that at farthest was but a few hours, or say one day, seemed to me a little uncalled for and extravagant. I had been in a number of places where few Christian men had been before, and I thought I could go in other places in a way of my own, and not as others did. So I took the railroad—*Strada Ferrata*—at 7 in the morning; stopped a moment at Procida, close to Herculaneum, left Castellamare on the right, and in half an hour the guard sung out "Com-pa-a-ye!"

There it was; not as in the days of Pliny the Elder, but after being exhumed from a burial of eighteen hundred years under the ashes of Vesuvius. But I came here to climb Vesuvius, not to describe Pompeii. The summit was 12 miles distant, and 4000 feet high. I took a bee-line as near as possible, but it was far from straight. Roads in different directions led me a zigzag march; now in sight of the mountain, and next out of sight behind high walls of lava. A word touching this lava. It is quarried out here for building-stone, and much resembles granite. It is far more solid and heavy, and less porous than any I had seen before. The walls or dykes by the road side were often twelve feet high. There was no regular road from Pompeii to the mountain top, but I took the general direction, and when I saw the mountain top to my right, I would take the next right hand road. I passed through one small, mean looking village, about four or five miles from Pompeii. Here I stopped, and added a little to my stock of *provant*, as Capt. Dugald Dalgetty would say. I got my wine bottle replenished, and bought a few apples.

The roads were all deep sand—black volcanic sand—thrown out of the mountain. The ground gradually began to rise, and soon I came in full view of the smoking summit, and did not lose sight it of again. From the level and well cultivated fields and vineyards about Pompeii, the ground became more broken, with a waste here and there, not enclosed, and then vineyards again, and little lig gardens. I met and passed many people, some riding on donkeys, but none spoke to me. At last I came to a little thicket of wood—oak and chestnut—where some women were gathering sticks. The roads dwindled into paths, and the paths grew less and less distinct, and soon I came to the last fence, having left the last house a little way back. Here I cut me a cane, a stout one, one destined to figure as a walking-stick in Yankee land. I used due caution in my *theft*, for, I presume, had I been seen, it might have cost me dear. I was somewhat practiced, and, of course, a rather expert thief—in the cane line I mean—for I had cut classic cudgels before, and I meant to "cut and come again." My oak was about five feet long, and it did me yeoman's service. I sat down by the side of a wall of lava, and overhauled my provender, and took a rest of half an hour. Except some scanty shrubbery, to be mentioned hereafter, there was not a bush, nor a single obstruction to the top of Vesuvius, now nearly four miles from me. Three-quarters of a mile over a gentle ascent, nearly level, with ridges of lava and hard sand, brought me to the mountain proper, just to its base. I had walked over eight miles from Pompeii and risen about a thousand feet.

To those who have not ascended volcanoes I will mention the steeper portion of the mountain is in two separate flights. Those volcanoes that I have seen—and Vesuvius, though not a lofty mountain, is a good type of the class—rise from the base two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole height in a pretty regular ascent, and there is a sort of shoulder or resting-place. This first ascent of Vesuvius is about 2000 feet, and, as a guess, nearly on an angle of 40 degrees with the perpendicular. This ascent was in alternate ridges and valleys, the edges being slightly covered with grass, and the valleys having a stunted growth of bushes. The ridges seemed to be worn into paths, and up one of them I took my way. There was mighty little variety in it, and one step followed another, with the long cane to push against and the grass to pull upon, till I surmounted the first and longest stretch of the mountain.

The view from here was magnificent; the deserted streets and roofless houses of Pompeii, the white cottages of Castellamare, the rocks of Sorrento, the whole city and bay of Naples, and the islands of the Mediterranean, being plainly in sight. On this shoulder of the mountain, which may be likened to the shoulders of a man, it was nearly level, and a walk over rough lava about a quarter of a mile brought me to the neck or foot of the cone. This cone or crowning summit of the mountain looks from Naples to be about 200 feet high, but I found it at least a thousand! You may believe it was steep. At the foot of it I rested for half an hour, and there I demolished the last of my solids, and had left about a pint of wine. It was a light, delicious beverage, and not the abominable mixture of logwood and mahogany juice and bad whisky that is so often sold for "wine" among us.

Far above me, near the summit, I could see several pedestrians, who appeared to have ascended far to my right. Of all slow traveling, this was the chief. I could not go more than ten or fifteen steps before I had to rest. The process of resting was easy. All I had to do was to fall down, or I should have said up, against the side of the mountain, and lay there until my fatigue was gone. The "ground" was generally smooth. It was a fine volcanic sand, packed hard and close by the wind. I had to strike my heels and toes in to keep from slipping. You can judge how steep it was when I tell you that in lying down against the side of the mountain, unless I stuck my toes in, or had my cane fast in the earth below me, I would often slide sidewise right down the mountain.

Time wore on, and my strength wore off; and I began to see some little abatement of the steepness of the mountain. Now came the peril. As I approached the summit, and, as it proved, near the fiery crater, the ground grew soft, smoke came out of it, a strong smell of sulphur was emitted, and it seemed as if there was danger of breaking directly through into the fiery bowels of the volcano. Such a fate would be like that of Empedocles, but in my case without his fame.

I could see tracks about, but where safety lay was more than I could tell. But I had gone voluntarily without a guide, and now I had to take it as I could find it. I picked my way carefully, now-and-then going nearly over-shoe deep, and saw the smoke burst out as I drew my foot away. The top was close at hand, and on arriving at the edge as it were, there yawned the horrible crater, at least five hundred feet deep. It was, I should judge, near a thousand feet across, and ran down to a point in the centre like a funnel. All through it could be seen fire, sulphur, flames and smoke; literally a pit of fire and brimstone. Let it not be thought I am describing what I believe of another world, but what I have seen of this one. I had accomplished my object, and stood on the edge of the crater of Vesuvius.

I had been alone all the way, and not a mortal could I distinguish, though my eyes took in a visible horizon of at least three hundred miles in circumference. After I was up it seemed striding, but the ascent had been nothing matter. My last drop of wine had disappeared long before I reached the summit, and I could not, as on the summit of Hecla, take a long pull and drink to all creation, or even to "the girl I left behind me." There I rested, and here we'll all rest, and next week I'll tell you how I got down again; and "thereby hangs a tale." [Boston Post.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a sailor in the Baltic fleet to his wife in England. The incident is narrated with that simplicity and purity of expression which conveys every idea and image in the most effective manner:

"Every man on board volunteered, so the captain picked a crew, and I was sent ashore with the marines. There were regular troops on the bank who fired on us as we pulled to land, but the broadsides of the ——, what with the shell and what with the smoke, covered our landing. We dispersed at a few hundred yards' distance from the beach to keep the coast clear while the boat's crew made prizes of the guns. The enemy had the advantage of the wood, and also knowing the country well, and a troop of them showed in advance. We were ordered to fire. I took steady aim, and fired on my man at about 60 yards. He fell like a stone. At the same time a broadside from the —— went in among the trees, and the enemy disappeared, we could scarce tell how. I felt as though I must go up to him, to see whether he was dead or alive. He lay quite still, and I was more afraid of him lying so than when he stood facing me a few minutes before. It's a strange feeling to come over you all at once that you have killed a man. He had unbuttoned his jacket, and was pressing his hand over the front of his chest where the wound was. He breathed hard, and the blood poured from the wound and also from his mouth every breath he took. His face was white as death, and his eyes looked so big and bright as he turned them and stared at me; I shall never forget it. He was a fine young fellow, not more than five and twenty. I went down on my knees beside him, and my breast was so full, as though my own heart would burst. He had a real English face, and did not look like an enemy. What I felt I never can tell, but if my life would have saved his, I believe I should have given it. I laid his head on my knee, and he grasped hold of my hand and tried to speak, but his voice was gone. I could not tell a word he said, and every time he tried to speak the blood poured out so, I knew it would soon be over. I am not ashamed to say that I was worse than he, for he never shed a tear, and I couldn't help it. His eyes were closing when a gun was fired from the —— to order us aboard, and that roused him. He pointed to the beach, where the boat was just pushing off with the guns which we had taken, and where our marines were waiting to man the second boat, and then he pointed to the wood where the enemy was concealed. Poor fellow! he little thought how I had shot him down. I was wondering how I could leave him to die and no one near him, when he had some thing like a convulsion for a moment, and then his face rolled over, and without a sigh, he was gone. I trust the Almighty has received his soul. I laid his head gently down on the grass and left him. It seemed so strange when I looked at him for the last time; I seme how thought of every thing I had heard about the Turks and the Russians, and the rest of them; but all that seemed so far off and the dead man so near."

DIGNITY OF LABOR.—We have heard among the idlers who float like drift-wood on the surface of society, contemptuous flings at those whose heritage is toil. They sneer at the hard and swarthy hand of labor, but they forget that, of all that is useful, luxurious or beautiful on this earth, toil has been the creator; that, from the marble palace to the "whits kids" of the tailor's most exquisite walking-rigs, all has been wrought out by human hands. Much of it, too, at a painful cost to human hearts far more sensitive to the real dignity of manhood than the most bedizzened and perfumed of these scorners of labor.

It is the toil of these hard hands, then pitiful idler and sneerer, that has reared empires in the old, and planted republics in the wildernesses of the new world; that has hewn the rock in the quarry and built the temples and monuments of nations; that has achieved whatever fame belongs to genius, with the sculptor's chisel, the painter's pencil and the poet's pen; that has winged the ocean with white sails and exchanged the products of every clime; that has measured the circuits of the stars, and plumed the lightnings to descend upon wires to be the new Mercury of the world.

Labor! why man of idleness, labor gave you being, rocked your cradle, and has nursed your pampered life. Without it, the woven silk and wool on your back would but be in the silk-worm's nest and in the fleeces of the shepherd's fold. For the meanest thing that ministers to human want, save the air of heaven, man is indebted to toil. It is only the drones who toil not, who infest the hives of activity like masses of corruption and decay. The lords of the earth, if they would but know it, are the working men, who can build up or cast down at their will, and who can retort the sneer of the "soft-handed," by pointing to their trophies wherever art, science, civilization and humanity are known. Work on, man of toil! thy loyalty is yet to be acknowledged, as labor rises toward the highest throne of power. Work on, and, in the language of a true poet, he

"A glorious man,' and thy renown shall be
Borne by the winds and waters through all time,
While there's a keel to carve it on the sea,
From clime to clime,
Or God ordains that idleness is crime!"

[New York Mirror.

THE LUNAR WORLD.—Mr. Crampton, in a little book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appearance which the surface of that satellite would present to a visitor from the terrestrial globe:

"Choose the period of the last quarter, and direct our way to that dark shadowy spot marked N in the map, and situate at the north-eastern portion of the lunar globe; it is the Mare Imbrium, or Sea of Showers, as it is called, though no water is to be found there and no shower ever cools or moistens its barren surface. It is about seven hundred miles in extent every way. Let us cast our eyes around, and what do we see? a boundless plain or desert, stretching away as far as the eye can reach on every side, save in one or two points, where a chain of lofty mountains can be perceived, whose brilliant, pointed summits, glittering in the sunbeams, just appear upon the distant horizon. The light that glares upon the plain is intense, and the heat of a tropical fierceness, for no cloud shelters us. By that light we may perceive, scattered over the plain, an infinite number of circular pits, of different sizes and depths, varying from a few yards to some hundreds in diameter, and sunk in the body or crust of the planet; some of them but a few feet and others to an unknown and immeasurable depth. Above the sky is black, out of which the sun gleams like a red-hot ball; and the stars sparkle like diamonds, for no atmosphere such as ours exists, to give by its refractive and reflective powers the delicious blue to its heavens, and the softened shade to its landscape. The lights and shades are indented upon its features deep and dark, or intensely bright; no softening away in the distance, no gentle and beautiful perspective; no lovely twilight, morning or evening, stealing over or away from the scene. All the shadows are abrupt, sudden; all the outlines sharp, clear; appearing eternally near even when really distant. No sound follows our footfall or is ever heard in that silent place; for there is no atmosphere to conduct it; no fresh breeze blows on its mountain tops, sighs through its burning deserts, ruffles through the brilliant green of forests or waves over meadows; the silence of death broods over its arid wastes and rocky shores, against which no tides or billows break."

To broil ham properly, the slices should be first soaked in hot water, dried in a cloth, and broiled on a gridiron over a clear fire.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.—This is a text on which eloquence may dwell, and argument sound and serious be deduced. It is a fact lamentably true—too true we fear for the good of the country—that there is a feeling, continually on the increase, that manual labor is ignoble, and worthy only of a slave. Gentlemen too frequently are judged by the texture of the coat they have on their back, by the delicacy of their hands, the fairness of their skin; while in truth it is the heart that constitutes the true gentleman, and the nearest a man were le no mbre a test af his gentility than the beard is an index of manhood. The meaning of the word "gentleman" is a meek man, being composed of the adjective *gentle* and the noun *man*. Society has so corrupted this word that its definition now depends upon the tastes of those defining it. Labor and gentility are not antagonistic. The connection between them, in their true significations, is so strong that they are almost inseparable. Every man who labors is not a gentleman, but no man can be a gentleman without labor in some way, though the spheres in which men labor are as various as the human face. Some of the greatest men were the hardest workers. It is by this means that they become great. Who would think of having fruitful crops without labor? The soil must be cultivated or it will not produce. So, great men are not a spontaneous production of Nature, but they are formed by the severest toil, the strictest self-denial, and the most active energy. Mechanics, laborers and farmers are often snarled at because their hands are horny, their clothes soiled; but do these men reflect that it is these very mechanics, laborers and farmers who mainly contribute to sustain the Government? It is upon them that our safety or honor rests; they are the strong arm of the State, the fortifications of the Republic. The man who sneers at them because of their calling in life, and derides manual labor and toil, is no honor to the race of humanity, a mere popinjay, whose mind is cramped by the foolish whims and caprices of fashion. Has one of these mock-gentlemen ever contributed his mite to the support of the great mass of humanity? Is the world benefited by his existence, or is he a burden and curse to it? All must come to the latter conclusion.

Labor is one of the first commands of God! Idleness is deprecated in Holy Writ—the one is honorable, the other dishonorable. Labor strengthens the physical constitution; it gives power to the mind; it ennobles the feelings; and makes great men and good citizens. Idleness, on the contrary, impairs the body, enervates the mind, destroys natural integrity, promotes dissipation, and is a source of incalculable evil. It will, on examination, be found to be the root of intemperance and debauchery, and in many instances of crime. It wrecks the physical system, debases the mental faculties, fills our prisons and poor-houses, and cumbers the earth with a race of beings who live upon the sweat of others' brows, and pass off the stage of life without benefiting others or developing themselves. Is not labor, then, more genteel than idleness? [Anderson (S. C.) Gazette.

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON ANIMALS.—Many well-substantiated stories are told of the effects of music upon the animal creation which seem to be deserving of the fullest credence. Some curious person once collected in a farm-yard a variety of animals, consisting of a cat, a dog, a horse, an ass, a hind, cows, small birds and fowls, and tried the effect of music upon them. The cat did not appear to be effected; the horse was sensibly influenced, raising up his head and showing evident signs of interest; the dog looked steadfastly at the player during the whole time of the continuance of the music; the ass showed no signs of being touched; the birds were in perfect ecstasy, while the cock and hens did not appear to be at all interested. Lizards are said to be affected by music, and a traveler in the island of Madeira relates that he has assembled a number of them by the power of a musical instrument. Negroes there, when they wish to catch them for food, accompany the chase by whistling some tune, which always has the effect of drawing large numbers towards them.

Stedman, in his "Expedition to Surinam," describes certain sybils among the negroes who can charm or conjure down from the trees certain serpents, and cause them to wreathe about their arms, necks and breasts, listening to their voices. The sacred writers speak of the charming of adders and serpents; and nothing is more notorious than that the East Indians will rid houses of the fiercest and most venomous snakes by playing on a flute, and thus drawing them from their holes. These anecdotes are fully confirmed by Sir William Jones, in his curious dissertation on the musical modes of the Hindoos. Mice are particularly susceptible to the charms of music, and instances have been related where they became almost frantic at hearing "the melody of sweet sounds." A French officer, confined in the Bastile, used to amuse himself by playing upon a musical instrument, and soon found that he drew an audience of mice, and even spiders about him. Another inmate of the same prison diverted himself by placing a fly near the web of a spider, and then playing on his bagpipe; when the insect would namn nut and feed. By removing the fly farther and farther off, he succeeded at last in attracting the spider close to his knee, and it never failed to appear at the first sound of the music.

Lions have been known to leave their prey to hear music, and instances are not unfrequent in England of drovers going before a herd of animals with bagpipe and violin, in order to attract them. All accounts, however, agree in stating that the ass is perfectly impervious to the influence of music, but that nearly if not quite every other animal is more or less susceptible of its power. Exercises also teaches us that this is the case. Horses have been trained to dance with almost faultless precision, and the powerful effect music has on human beings would, by a parity of reasoning, show that it must operate to some extent on brutes. Saul was soothed by the harp of David, and the fierceness of Achilles was allayed by a similar power. Shakspeare says music can

"——ravage savage ears,
And plant in tyrants mild humility."

The fabulous stories of Orpheus, when he touched his harp, is but descriptive of the animating effect of music. Congreve thus describes it in the two following lines, which, by the way, have been brutally parodied:

"Music hath charms to sooth the savage breast;
To soften rocks, or bend the knotted oak."

[New York Sunday Times.

LITERARY FAME.—A correspondent of the Weekly News tells a story of a Parisian author, the sale of whose productions always produced him a profit. At last he became jealous of his wife, and dogged her steps. One day he gave out that he was going to Versailles, but suddenly he entered his wife's dressing-room. His unexpected entrance confounded his wife; she blushed and turned pale alternately; he was persuaded he was about denouncing that his happiness was for ever blasted; for, as he entered the room, his wife hastily locked a closet door, and thrust the key into her pocket. After a long scene, he at last forced the key from her. Unlocking the closet door, he bade his rival to come forth. No one budged. He repeated his command. No answer. He madly threw open the door, and saw—every copy of every edition of his works, uncut, unbound, untouched, piled up to the ceiling, filling every chink and corner of the closet! His wife, whom he had so wronged by his suspicions, had devoted her pin-money to the gratification of his vanity; she had for years been the "discerning public," and she had all along been the "courteous reader" to whom he never appealed in vain.

While the heathen had their gods many, and their lords many, their god of wisdom, their goddess of beauty, their god of courage, and so on, they had no god of holiness.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

HEALTH.—There is yellow fever in the city. Though not prevailing to any great extent, it is on the increase; and strangers, just now, should be very careful.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Some interesting ones on hand. Letter from Dr. P.; A Methodist: Report of Visiting Committee to Macon (Mi.) Female College, and others, will appear next week. Our Correspondents are waking up to duty.

☞ We have been put under obligations frequently for Congressional favors from our Congressman, Hon. J. PERKINS, and Senator BENJAMIN. To Senator Benjamin we are this week indebted for a folio volume, pp. 1022—"STATISTICS OF U. S. CENSUS OF 1850."

DEATH OF REV. G. L. PATTON.—A letter from Rev. P. Moelling, dated Galveston, Texas, 9th August, says: "Our beloved Brother PATTON, pastor of the Methodist Church here, died last night, after being sick only three days. Disease, inflammation of the bowels. He leaves a sorrowing and destitute wife and one little son."

Bro. GILLESPIE says: No danger was apprehended, nor even a severe attack of sickness, during Sunday and Monday; and late Monday afternoon he remarked that he thought he was improving. On Tuesday, however, his symptoms were worse. He expressed himself as certain that he would not live, and said he was not afraid to die, but was distressed at the thought of leaving his helpless family, and asked his friends to pray that he might be enabled to have more confidence in the good Providence of God in reference to them, stating that he knew he ought to trust more implicitly in the promises of God to take care of the widows and orphans of his servants.

About nine o'clock at night we went in and found him just recovering from a fainting fit, or spasm, brought on, as we supposed, by having, just before, got up from the bed. He took the writer by the hand and remarked, "I am still here, but I have been away up yonder." About an hour afterwards another spasm came on, which was very violent, and while we were holding him, he became quiet, and we found that the spirit had fled.

DEATH OF DR. PATTON.—The Holston Advocate, of 8th August, comes to us in mourning for the death of the Editor, Rev. SAMUEL PATTON, D. D, of Knoxville, Tenn. After a painful illness of two weeks, he died of Diarrhœa on Tuesday before.

ICE-BERGS OF CALV——. The *Church Herald* reviews, with allowable severity, our review of its Bishop's Journal, wherein a *special force* is brought from Vicksburg to work the "Apostolic service" at Mt. Hebron, a Presbyterian meeting house. Stress of the occasion is alleged! The Christian folks at Mt. Hebron there, must be a cool and kind folk, to stand all this:—

"This proves that the service is cumbrous and complicated! Would unt our Brother of the Advocate, supposing him to be clerical, and the super-abundance of the "odium theologicum" in his article, makes us infer it, be very glad, however competent he might be to get on very well without them, to be assisted by the pious ejaculations and ready fervor of his Methodist brethren, were he thus thus caught among the ice-bergs of Calvinism! He would, we trow, and be right thankful."

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—The Methodists of Alabama will not fail to give heed to a call in another column, for historical and statistical materials. For such a work as Mr. BLUE will put forth, it is both a privilege and duty to furnish the required information. The preachers and members of the oldest Churches, doubtless, could gather up interesting reminiscences. So history is made up, afterward to be quoted as authority, and made the basis of various comparisons, reflections and theories, and valuable knowledge. To the courteous secretary of the Conference, Rev. T. W. Dorman, Mr. Blue will of course refer, with advantage; but much is not written in his book, that ought to appear in this *Blue-book*.

EXAMPLE TO LITERATI.—The late Commencement at Dickenson College passed off with unusual eclat. Professor Wentworth resigned his chair for the purpose of carrying out a long-cherished purpose of devoting himself to the missionary work in China. He will be accompanied to the Celestial Empire by two graduates, Messrs. Otis Gibson and J. B. Perrie, who are reputed to be young men of fine talents, scholarship, piety and promise.

The plan of endowing Dickenson College by the sale of scholarships, has been successful; sales having been made to the amount of $100,000.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN METHODISM; Biographical, Historical and Miscellaneous. Illustrative of Pioneer Life: By Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

This book, forwarded by mail, has reached our table with a welcome. It is what it purports to be, and consequently has the elements of a fresh and strong interest and a heroic moral tone. The names of Learner Blackman and James Axley arrest the attention of a South-western reader. It seems Natchez, Miss., was the point at which Methodism was begun to be introduced in the South-west. Some valuable memorials of past men and things might be gathered up there for the Advocate? We should like to have them.

OUR LOVE-FEASTS.

Such is the name of a simple and impressive practice of the Methodists. It was recommended by Wesley, but it is older than Wesleyanism.

The best elements of Class-meetings are in them, and if ever the former cease, Love-feasts will, by necessity, increase, to supply the spiritual demand. No one speaks but as the Spirit moves. His speaking takes its own direction unto edification. Every one counts it a privilege to be admitted. For when once the heart-things, both new and old, begin to be brought out of the various treasuries, all will be interested; and those who are slow to speak will be swift to hear.

We have never taken our seat in one of these meetings without realizing, in its innermost and pleasantest form, the family religion of the Church. This is such a company Jesus manifests himself to, so as he does not unto the world. Only those are present who are children of God or trying earnestly to be. The pledge of mutual love is given in bread and water partaken of—the pledge plain yet striking, that all bitterness and anger and wrath and envy and malice are put away. The most stammering tongue ought to feel loosened, the most timid heart assured. None are here but friends. The purpose of the meeting, as well as the precautions under which it gathered, disarms criticism. No corner has a seat there. The spirit of prayer and sympathy is all around you. Now tell what God has done for your soul.

Our Love-feasts have suffered much by neglecting these precautions. Carelessness of the Discipline, or a contempt of it, in the affectation of doing things openly, has led to this. Prompted by a false estimate of their rights, or a vulgar curiosity, some, who are not members, call for open doors. Loose members respond to this. The pastor, under an outside pressure, shrinks from his duty, and no door-keeper is appointed. So a promiscuous company is at the Love-feast. This appears, may be, in the opening prayer—many not kneeling, or by the listless gaze, or whisper, or sneering smile. They have no part in this matter, except as spectators. They refuse even the tokens that are handed them, though the implied pledge is only good-will. In what does this meeting differ from others? The preacher might as well ascend the stand and begin the ordinary services—for the *congregation* is present.

"But," says some red republican, "I don't like these private meetings—this closing of doors." He is so far gone we can not have hope or patience in reasoning with him. Of course his family affairs belong to the neighborhood; and every body ought to be admitted to the sacrament in this free country. And all the world is turned out doors, by turning all the world in.

There are those who object more plausibly, but their objection is no sonndor. "If the meeting be good, let the largest number share it. Sinners need it most. Those who come to mock, may go away to pray." If the meeting be good! But have you not overlooked important conditions for a good meeting *of this sort*—a good Love-feast? Fire can act on water, if they be brought together under proper conditions. Otherwise, the fire may be put out. Where is that confidence that should be provided for in a Love-feast? It is gone—all gone. Those who on ordinary occasions are heard, will now make up the staple of speaking. Even they will hesitate before a promiscuous company, to go deeply into the peculiar phases of their experience. The delicate, the distrustful, the desponding, the consciously ignorant—many who would find a blessing in witnessing for Christ and contribute to the grace of others—are silent. This class, when their utterance is encouraged, impart to our Love-feasts a charming freshness, and make new and often deep revelations of God's dealings. But these nicely strung harps are hushed: these fountains sealed. We must follow the Discipline in the constitution of our Love-feasts, if we would have good Love-feasts.

Love-feasts are for narrative and not doctrine; for giving experience and not preaching. A disposition to fall off into a general exhortation to the Church, or to untie a theological knot, is indulged to their damage, and should be checked. Every heart has its peculiar knowledge; the humblest Christian's life, its incidents and movings under the great and various conflicts between the Spirit and the powers of sin. They ought to be told for the glory of God's grace. If speakers would confine themselves to this, they would always interest and make a contribution to the knowledge of others. One would not run into another, except as the streamlet into the river. Individuality would maintain an unflagging interest and a widening circle of acquaintance with spiritual things. Every converted soul is a distinct wonder; and so it is felt when we come to know its history. By what strange ways God has brought that soul to salvation and now keeps it! The mourner hears and is instructed. The doubting find comforting coincidences of experience. Love flows apace, and the whole body is knit together.

The propriety of Christians going back of conversions, is doubted on the supposition that one's experience previous to conversion is almost invariably wrong, and the effect of telling a wrong experience would be to cause the anxious inquirer to strive after the same experience

It is sufficiently answered that such would be the effect, if Christians should urge their experience as indispensably necessary; if they should tell mourners that, in order to obtain salvation, they must remain weeks and months in a state of deep conviction, mourn a long time over their sins, and perform many good works.

We like to hear of the beginning, the setting out. And so eventful does every redeemed soul feel that crisis to have been, it is hard to make up the narrative without it. When and where awakened—converted? By what instrumentality? At the home altar, under a sermon, by a Providential dispensation? Many a parent has there resolved so to live that his children may be brought to Christ by the same means. The Minister hearing how that heart was reached, takes a hint thereby to point his own arrows, and feels increased confidence in the efficacy of the preached word. The turns, the lights, the shadows, the helps and hindrances—bring them forth. "Thus far the Lord has led me on." We never know a Love-feast to progress far in this direction before the hearts of all were burning, and tears flowing, and witnesses rising up as fast as they could be heard. And all felt it irresistibly—*this is Religion: it is of God.*

How much good has the "Pilgrim's Progress" done, by showing the workings of the natural heart and the power of the means of grace! It is as if one had gone before and learned the way, and had come again to shew the way to others wishing to go. So far was Bunyan from withholding his experience previous to his conversion, that he dwells upon it at length, giving in detail each difficulty that he met with on his way to the Celestial City.

The Love-feast recognizes the preciousness and individuality of every Christian's experience; and by confidence and sympathy would draw it forth, for God's glory and the Church's edification. In the unfoldings of such experience we have the best diagnosis of the depraved heart and a near view of the remedy and creed. Religion after all is a personal matter. It can not be carried beyond experience. It therefore becomes the Church to keep in view *experimental religion:* religion not in the abstract but concrete: religion as it is seen taking hold of and operating upon man under all the aspects and influences of this real life of ours.

Often proposing this personal test may be unpopular with those who can not abide it, but the practice is wholesome. It will keep doctrines sound, put a point and an edge on preaching, and maintain a pervading vitality. Hence the value of Class-meetings and of that kindred means of grace we are upon.

Christianity as enacted in the individual, grace contemplated in its objective reality—these are the Love-feast developments. Cultivated apart from this, a theology becomes sickly, sentimental, morbid, impracticable. It is like the dissecting room and clinical lectures to medical science.

We would, therefore, magnify personal experience, and whatever economy of the Church provides for its study and manifestations. Keep prominent the experimental feature of religion. Neglect not the LOVE-FEASTS.

ENGLISH METHODISM.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH CONFERENCE.

The *Watchman*, 27th ult., is before us.

The Committee Meetings, preliminary to the opening of Conference, began on 19th, at Birmingham. The Committees are numerous and able, composed jointly of Ministers and influential laymen; much the same as the Joint Committees of the Louisiana Conference. In them is shaped and pretty definitely settled the business afterward submitted to and ratified by Conference.

The Watchman speaks of the present a a transition-period in Methodism. It is so in two senses. It is a period of transition, in the first place, from the exhaustion following agitation to fresh life and increased energy. In the second place, its financial plans are undergoing a change. The debt and credit system is being abandoned; and henceforth no expenses are to be contracted in any department beyond what means are at once forthcoming to pay. "No debt, on any account," is to be, from this time, the maxim.

The bold conception, a year ago, to raise £100,000, as a Relief and Extension fund, for the absolute enfranchisement of the Church, in all its interests and departments, is near success. But for the war, its completion would perhaps now be reported. Up to this period, £84,000 have been promised to the Fund, and a fortnight before the Conference, until the meeting of which the second instalment of the sums promised did not fall due, about £56,000 of this sum had been actually paid over to the Treasurors of the Fund.

It appears that Wesleyan Methodism has now 447 Day Schools, of which 246 are taught by trained Teachers, and in which 42,076 children receive instruction, at an annual cost in salaries to Teachers of £19,228 0s. 10d., of which no less a proportion than £15,098 3s. 6d. has been supplied by the children's pence. These items show an increase upon the previous year of 82 schools, of 41 trained Teachers, of 2,860 scholars, of £1,664 13s. 11d. paid in salaries, and of £740 2s. 1d. received from the children. They number now 4,099 Sunday Schools, 401,763 Scholars, taught by 70,655 Teachers, at an annual cost of £24 652 17s. 9d., of which number of Scholars 159,648 are reported to attend other Day-schools.

The relation of the Church to Education, in this country, is an open question as yet. Not so with our trans-atlantic brethren. They are not satisfied at that last figure and fact, and aspire to furnish education comprehensively.

On 26th July the Conference opened. Dr. Farrar was elected President, and Dr. Hannah, Secretary. This was the one hundred and eleventh Annual Assembly. After the devotional exercises, the first business is necessarily the ascertaining what vacancies the year has caused in the "legal hundred"—the sonnte of Methodism.

Ten vacancies, two by resignation, five by death, and three by superannuation. Into these vacancies of the corporate body, two Ministers only, according to rule, could be chosen by nomination, against eight by seniority.

Setting off the Mission Churches of France and Australia into independent organizations, has succeeded so well, it appears analogous arrangements are determined on in regard to the Missions in Eastern Canada, and that the principle of that arrangement is to be ultimately applied to other British North American Missions.

The Church is wiser than the State in this matter, or it acts easier. The Watchman says:—"We are strongly tempted to indulge in some speculation, as to the probable bearing of these movements for the ecclesiastical independence of our older Mission Churches, not only on those churches themselves, but on the Society's ability to enter more fully upon the work of evangelizing strictly heathen countries, and grappling more worthily with the necessities of the great continents of heathenism."

Methodist Press.

The Baptist Church practices close communion; i. e., admits only its own members to the Lord's Supper. The Editor of the *Richmond Advocate* discusses this policy in its bearings upon success. He asks—

Is close communion a cause of the success of the Baptist Church?

Are its members multiplied, and its denominational interests strengthened and augmented by its adherence to this practice?

Would it continue to increase and multiply if it were to abandon close communion?

The first two he would answer with a qualified affirmative, the last negatively. An article of a Baptist paper is the basis of remarks, in which it appears that in England, where free communion was introduced by the liberal soul of ROBERT HALL, and continues considerably to this day, the Baptists have not increased as in Wales, where close communion prevails, and has; though their English brethren have, otherwise, superior advantages. The inference in favor of the close practice is doubted by Dr. LEE:

Two facts are presented for consideration: First, Free communion Baptists decline: Second, Close communion Baptists grow and prosper. Their relations to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is the assigned cause of this difference. It is singular, but it is presented as a fact, that a class of Baptists who recognize a common christian right to the holy Sacrament, who, in that solemn service, recognize the fellowship of the saints, and joyfully partake with Christ's people, not of their own communion, in commemorating his death—that these derive from this practice, or the religious principles which prompt it, the elements of denominational decay, and do actually decline in number, strength and efficiency: while another class of Baptists, whose principles disavow the religious character of "other evangelical denominations," and who deny their right to the Sacrament, and refuse to commune with them, do, nevertheless, find in, or derive from this sectarian exclusiveness, a source of continually augmenting power and expanding success. These grow in proportion to their adherence to the principle of non-communion with other evangelical denominations: the others decline in proportion as they practice intercommunion with other evangelical churches. If these be facts, and they are so presented, we repeat it, they are very singular.

Doubtless the spiritual instincts and sympathies of religion prompt the practice of free communion among those who love the Lord Jesus Christ. We believe our Baptist friends deny themselves much in carrying out this policy. It is a yoke that lies heavily. They would get rid of it, if they could. But the immersion dogma forces them into isolation, against their better feelings, their deeper convictions and their usual practice. Our Richmond cotemporary does not leave the subject as "singular." He asserts, to our mind, that close communion, *per se*, cannot be the cause of the success of those who practice it, if their success be the success of the pure gospel. Premising that it may seem hard, he offers as a solution of "these singular facts," a prevalent opinion:—

We refer to the opinion that the principle of close communion has stronger affinities for sectarianism than for christianity, and affiliates more closely with denominational success than with christian unity, or the general identity and brotherhood of true believers in Christ. It is a Baptist rather than a Christian principle, appealing more strongly to the selfishness of sect than to the sweet charities inspired by the love of Christ. It is a nostrum, kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits to the proprietor. It is to the Baptist, what apostolical succession is to the Protestant Church, a scheme of augmentation by high pretensions and exclusive claims.

We hope the day will come before the day of judgment, when this wall of partition may be taken away; and that less exclusive and as we think more scriptural views, of baptism may come to the relief of the close communionists. To our relief as well as theirs, for it is a mutual deprivation of fellowship. If views are unchanged, then may a liberal denominational policy take the place of the present one.—A Baptist and an Episcopal clergyman once lived neighbors. Being sensible and pious men, they lived peaceably. It fell on a time, the Baptist held a communion, and his Episcopal brother was present. He hastened to him to apologise, for not inviting him to commune: believed him to be a christian and all that—"*but we do not consider that you have ever been baptised.*" "Pray don't give yourself any uneasiness," replied High Church, reciprocating the christian assurances fully—"for had you invited me I could not have gone, as *we do not consider that you have ever been ordained.*"

If there be a German newspaper about Charleston, the *Southern Advocate* is in a fair way to stir up its wrath. The *Staats-Zeitung* of this city belches forth upon the article that appeared in this paper written by "A German," exposing the false and hurtful character of the self-styled Reformers. Yet that article represents the well meaning, sober and safe class of our foreign born citizens. The *loger beer* sort, infidel headed, pig headed, and hot headed denounce this better class, because they will not go their excesses. Our Charleston cotemporary thus scents these Reformers and the OBJECT set forth in the platform—to reform representation and put down slavery and Jesuitism:—

Object! to reform popular representation! We are obliged to them—we have not yet learned that it needed reformation, except it might be in a way that would perhaps exclude many of them from direct representation. Slavery is under ban, because a white man does not like to do what he sees a negro do—work—and if he does, he loses his dignity! Slavery tends to create an aristocracy. This, of course would be ruinous; and we must accept a German-ocracy or an Irish-ocracy, or some other Foreign-ocracy in its stead. The party is opposed to Jesuitism: of course—all infidels are—because they hope thus to blind Protestants to their ulterior designs; but they are not opposed to it as Jesuitism merely—but as one form of christianity. They hate Christ and his Gospel, and no less, every form of his religion.

Dr. RYERSON, an eminent Wesleyan Minister of Canada, was reported to have left the Church. It appears that he retired from the ministry to its lay ranks! *Zion's Herald* explains the case and expresses its regret that he could not have felt satisfied with the toleration afforded to his opinions, and have remained in the ministry:—

The reasons which led him to this important step, we were unable to learn, until they were sent to us the other day, in a pamphlet published by the Dr. himself. This pamphlet contains a brief statement and defence of the peculiar opinions he entertains, together with the correspondence which passed between him and the President of the Conference, in relation to his retirement from the ministry. From these documents it appears that Dr. Ryerson believes, that the baptized children of our people, are properly members of our Church, and ought to be acknowledged and treated as such. He also believes that attendance on class meetings ought not to be made a condition of membership in the Church of Christ. As his reasons for this latter opinion, he assigns, 1. The absence of any such condition in the Scriptures; 2. Mr. Wesley's never having made, or intended to make, attendance on class meeting a condition of church membership, he having expressly asserted the class meeting to be a "prudential help, not essential, not of divine institution;" and 3. that the general rules of the Society do not make such attendance a condition of membership.

These views Dr. Ryerson has for some years past pressed on the attention of the Conference, but has not succeeded in convincing his brethren of their soundness. Failing in this, and feeling that he cannot conscientously enforce the rule on class meetings, he retires from the ministry, frankly and kindly stating his convictions, and without the least alienation of affection from the Wesleyan body, of which he still remains a member, and to whose theology and general usages he is as strongly attached as ever. He does not even eschew the class meeting as a useful and profitable means of grace; but pleads for it earnestly, provided, only, attendance upon it be not made a condition of membership in the Church.

TEMPERANCE IN TEXAS.

The "No-License" law has triumphed in Texas. From every part of the State from which we have had the pleasure of hearing, there has been a large mejority in its favor—many who were in the habit of drinking, and others who sold such liquors, nobly sustained the "No-License" law.

Now will this law be sustained? We hope it will. Good citizens will abide by the publicly expressed will of the mejority. The State is too democratic to admit of a doubt on that subject. Texians are law abiding. Those who were opposed to the law, had the privilege of using their influence against it.

But the law has received the sanction of the people, and it must and will be sustained. Those engaged in the traffic might and ought to set a noble example of obedience to the laws of the land.

Revival Intelligence.

GLENVILLE CT., ALA. CON.—Rev. J. W. SHORES, Pastor, August 11, writes: "We have had an interesting meeting at Anthony Chapel—more than ordinarily interesting. The Church was greatly revived and blessed. Some eight or ten conversions and accessions to the membership. Bros. CROWELL, JORDAN and BARNET, local preachers, and Bros. EWBANK and WILLIAMSON, of the Conference, labored with us faithfully."

WARSAW CT., ALA. CON.—Rev. R. Y. REW, pastor, writes 9th inst.: "We have just closed a protracted meeting at Memphis. We had a time of great power, and there were added to the Church twenty-six whites and nine blacks. To God be all the praise."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE STATEMENT.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Aug. 9, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—Instant upon the reading of the "Statement" in the Advocate of the 5th, I noticed important omissions, and hasten to correct them. The statement should have appeared as the Report of a Committee appointed under a resolution of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of Centenary College, to take into consideration the matter and the manner of Dr. Barker's acceptance and resignation of the Presidency of the College.

Another resolution, ordering the publication of the report in the N. O. Christian Advocate, should have been referred to.

By the publication of this you will relieve the statement somewhat of its present bald and rather unintelligible appearance.

Respectfully, JOHN W. BURRUSS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

August 10.

Baton Rouge, which being interpreted is *red stick;* the only place of the name in the world, and important to children learning geography, as the Capital of Louisiana. The State House is the first thing you see, whether going up or coming down the river. Ascending, it may be seen from the hurricane roof more than nine miles. As the French say of queer man, the architecture is *bizarre.* It is unique here in this country. There is one mark of true art about it as seen in the distance and from the river; it seems to be without foundations, and to grow out of the ground it stands on, as naturally as the heath-like eminence it occupies. This feature and some others are Gothic, but I have never met any one who could tell me what the style should be called as a whole. With its towers, four in number, its fantastic windows, and gingerbread work generally, it reminds us of "the house that Jack built," and with its new white stucco, it is either a burlesque or imitation of those old castles that were in the brain and days of good Don Quixote, and upon which young school misses expend no small amount of dullness and crayons. The building has more faces then the old double-countenanced god of the Romans. It apparently fronts every way, looking out at all points of the compass; a decided don't-care sort of vigilance, as if it cared little which end it stands on, or on what side it is approached. The interior is spacious enough and fine enough, and dark enough. Real comfort and convenience have in many instances been sacrificed to architectural whims. The different offices and the legislative chambers, however, are very well fitted up, affording our public functionaries pleasant accommodations for the transaction of business.

The town gives evidence of physical improvements in the new buildings going up; some of them are large brick blocks; others, unostentatious dwellings and cottages. A stranger is not a loss to know what sustains the place. Of business, there appears to be little; the back country is poor, unproductive, and for the most part uncultivated. Still it lives and grows, like mistletoe and moss on the oak; and like certain social parasites, without any visible means of subsistence.

The License question, as they have recently decided it here, is rather on the fence. There are two wards; in the lower the vote was in favor of "No license;" in the upper, there was a tie. In the latter a reelection was ordered, which resulted in a considerable majority for license. So it stands half one way and half the other. The upper ward takes its juleps and cock-tails; the lower ward has banished them from the street corners at least. This partial success is almost a defeat to the true temperance cause, and to be regretted by its advocates. Next time they may do better. Various reasons were assigned for this result. Some ascribed it to the temperance champions themselves, whom they charge with resorting to abuse rather than reason, with indulging in violent and harsh declamation, rather than calm, dispassionate persuasion. Perhaps there is truth in this; and that generally the principles of "no license" have suffered from injudicious advocacy. So many friends of the cause have thought; that the worst way to mend the world is to abuse it; that national appeals to the good sense and conscience of the people would be better; and that the success of political temperance depends less upon the conversion of rum drinkers than upon bringing the sober-minded, who are always in the majority, to think rightly and act justly. However much of plausibility and candor these views may embody, we suspect the true cause of defeat in this case to be that *interested, masterly inactivity* for which Meroz was cursed, and which, notwithstanding every pretext and extenuation, redounds to the discredit of those who are guilty of it.

The United States Barracks claim a moment's notice. Beautiful for situation, they are presenting their best face to the river, but not seen in all their extent and detail. Twenty-four soldiers are all the standing army Uncle Sam keeps here. Enough to take care of the property and keep up military appearances. The buildings are extensive and rather imposing; sufficient to accommodate at least half the regular army of the nation. A few soldierly-looking fellows were standing guard, with gay uniform and bright guns; their coats buttoned up to the chin, with the thermometer ranging about 90°. All this for grandeur and for discipline! Every thing about reminds you of war. At the gates the fender posts are cannon planted muzzle downward, and all the fence posts have large balls or shells for tops. In the ordnance department we are introduced to long rows of big guns of every length and caliber. Paixan guns there are, 72 pounders, weighing many tons, for ships and fortifications; and smaller pieces of six, twelve and eighteen pound caliber, going on wheels, and for field service. Enormous quantities of balls and shells are here and there piled up in the same manner as your fruit dealers pile up their apples and oranges on the stand of the market house. This sort of ammunition Capt. Hollins threw into Greytown lately, and about which the papers make so much ado. In the Barrack grounds a little old house with two rooms in it is pointed out as the quondam residence of Gen. Taylor. This on his part was a voluntary humility, which can scarcely be said to add any thing to his fame. The house is now closed, either too sacred or too indifferent for occupation.

Among other public things here the Penitentiary is prominent. A wall of brick buildings extend all around, windows filled with iron bars, and the whole looking gloomy and dingy. Obtaining tickets just across the way, we approach the north side. The entrance is a singular affair. It looks like one of your wooden cisterns set up in the door-way. Knocking, instead of being opened, it turns on a pivot, until we are brought face to face with an opening, into which we step; and in a moment and with another turn, find ourselves inside. We are met by a door-keeper, who, with rather equivocal politeness, displays a well burnished revolver, takes our tickets, and delivers us to a stout man who carries a stout stick, and who kindly and patiently conducts us through the whole establishment. Within is an open court of an acre's extent or more, where the pure air and the blessed sunshine come to gladden these poor children of crime. The convicts are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of Cottons, about which they all are busy as bees, and seem to have acquired great skill in the management of the complicated machinery. Here they are all on a dead level; clothed alike and treated alike. The only distinction is the length of time for which they are imprisoned. No one is permitted to speak, and not a word was heard whilst we were with them. This, to some temperaments, is no small part of the punishment. The convicts have their heads shaved close, and wear little skull-caps, which make them look exceedingly sharp and roguish. The cells where they sleep and eat are about three feet by seven, of solid masonry with iron doors. A wooden stool, mattress, musquito bar, blanket, and a few books and pictures made up the furniture and contents of these cheerless places. To spend a life time in such a place is surely worse than death.

Glad to get out of this university of dungeons, let us take a Monday morning journey. On the right bank of the Amite, and sixteen miles from Baton Rouge, directly east, is Greenwell Spring. A ride of three hours brings us to the spot, and a choice one it is for pleasantness every way. Mr. Marks, of the Harney House is the host, who can satisfactorily to the taste of visitors, spreads a table here in the wilderness which excelled by your first class city hotels; attentive servants, good beds, cool water and agreeable company. If fond of sporting, the woods abound in game, and the river in fish. The Amite for bathing purposes is hardly to be surpassed; the water is pure and clear, with the banks and bottom covered with shells and pebbles. The mineral spring at this place has already acquired deserved celebrity for its medicinal and tonic properties. The following analysis of its water was made by J. L. and W. P. Riddell, of the University of Louisiana:—

Density of the water, 10,000, distilled water being assumed as 10,000.

One hundred litres of the water (each 100,000 grammes by weight) contain the amount of saline, mineral and other matter weighing 25,375 grammes. Upon analysis the following named ingredients, in the proportions stated, are found present:

Soda	603 Grammes
Lime	228 "
Protoxide of Iron	139 "
Potassa	030 "
Magnesia	054 "
Chlorine	076 "
Carbonic Acid	166 "
Sulphuric Acid	127 "
Silica	110 "
Traces of Iodine, Bromine,	
Organic matter and loss	0045 "

The Springs and 250 acres of ground around it are the property of Rev. W. H. Crechale and Mr. W. S. Pike, of Baton Rouge. A large number of lots have been already sold and about twenty families have built in the vicinity, or are about to do so. A new and splendid Hotel will be built during the coming winter, capable of accommodating a number of visitors and in the best style.

WOODSMAN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THINGS IN WATERPROOF, LA.

A GOOD MEETING—PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE—TENSAS, A "NO LICENSE" PARISH—STRIKING GENTLEMAN—STRANGE CONSEQUENCES OF THE COMING—THINGS IN GENERAL.

MR. EDITOR—We have had an interesting protracted meeting at this place. What help that we expected, did not come. The day before our meeting was to begin, we received a note stating that our P. E., Brother Thompson, was just recovering from a severe spell of sickness, and that he could not be at the meeting;—that was rather discouraging. Yet we expected that those Bro. T. promised to bring with him, would come, but he also, we were disappointed. But the meeting had been given out, and it must go on. Providentially, Dr. Harmon, from your city, was some business here at that time. He preached for us several times, very acceptably, and bored otherwise in such a way, that his visit to Tensas parish, will not soon be forgotten. Rev. Thos. Ford, of Mississippi, was here on a visit to one of his sons, and preached for us some excellent sermons, but he had to return home soon, which we all very much regretted. Dr. Harmon, too, had to leave, and we were left without any ministerial aid. We had a fine prospect for a sweeping revival—congregations good, day and night, and many seeking religion. Our meeting was kept up for a week—twelve joined the Church. We thanked God for what was done, but had we had sufficient laborers, much more would have been accomplished.

Our parish is now legally a temperance parish—every precinct having voted "No license." In some places the contest was close; in others, the "No License" had an overwhelming majority. Before the election Dr. Harmon gave us some of his eloquent and telling lectures. It is hard for any man to listen to him and afterwards go and vote for "License," He did a good work up here, and when he will be needed, I hope that he will visit us again. The grocery keeper of the place left no stone unturned—made out that he was going to change his business, and how," and all that kind of stuff; but his object was to throw the temperance people off their guard. He would send in every direction to those he thought his friends, to come in and vote. Sometimes his zeal would overdo the matter. He sent to two gentlemen that were at work some distance in the woods, try to be sure to come in—a very important election was to take place—he would pay their expense, etc. They came and voted "No License." But after the election went over with him, he was no longer cool and pliable, his wrath boiled over. He cursed every thing that was lovely and of good report." The same grocery keeper kept ice for sale, and you know, ice is often necessary this hot weather, specially in sickness; and to give vent to his meanness, as he could do nothing else, he swore that no one who voted against him should have any ice. The other day a child of one who voted "No License" was taken very sick—the brain was affected—the doctor prescribed ice—and under these circumstances he refused to sell ice for the child! "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

A Division of the Sons has been established in this place, which has the prospect of being very prosperous; and I hope that as the flag

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

temperance now, waves over our parish, they will always keep it unfurled. The people are waking up in our State, and are rising in their might against this license system, which has destroyed many of our most promising young men, brought our daughters with broken hearts to an early grave, and taxed us heavily to support the paupers made by it, and to adjudicate the crimes which it has caused. Let other parishes follow one after another, till the destroying demon will have no place to set down the sole of his foot within the bounds of Louisiana.

The time we were all in excitement about the license system, a stranger landed on our shore. It was immediately asked, Who is he? Nobody knew. He was a fine commanding looking gentleman, and good many of the young ladies asked questions about him, but no one could give the least satisfaction. He would not be a preacher, for he was not dressed like one. Yet he must believe in religion, for he attended Church, and sung finely. Again the question would go the rounds: "Who is that fine looking strange gentleman?" and the same "I don't know," would be as often repeated. In a day or two, we noticed an unusual gathering of our friends from all parts of the parish, with all the stranger gentleman was social and affable. His name was known, he did not appear to be ashamed of it. But what did he come here for? Nobody knew, and, of course, we were all too polite to ask him. It was not long till we noticed our substantial citizens going to the Masonic Lodge, and it was ascertained that this strange gentleman was among them. Somebody asked, "Are all those Masons?" We were relieved on that point. A gentleman assured us that, though there were some Masons among them, that not a tithe of those who in the Masonic Hall, belonged to that ancient brotherhood. "What are they doing up there, then?" "I dont know," was all the satisfaction we could get. We thought that they could not be doing anything that was wrong, up there, for they were men "good and true." They could not be devising anything against the Government, for they were all lovers of our political institutions, and the very best of our native citizens. "What then are they about?" When we were making up our minds that we did not know what they were up there for, some wiseacre suggested that they were "Know Nothings." With increased eagerness, we asked, "What are the Know Nothings?" "Where did they come from?" "What are they going to do?" All the answer we could get, was, "I don't know." At last an Irishman, by the name of Patrick Lacbrity, who is a reader of the Freeman's Journal, declared, with a rich Irish brogue, that he could tell us all about the "Noo Nothins"—they were friends of the British Government—that they were forming societies all over the United States to overthrow our liberties. Some one suggested that what he said was improbable, for all those "Know Nothings" up here were Native Americans, and would be the first to fight for our liberties. Yet, he declared that it was so; and besides that, these "Know Nothings" were anti-Christian. We thought that assertion as strange as the other, for some of the best members of the Church were among them. Yet Pat positively declared that it was "all thrue"—that he knew the strange gentleman very well, having often seen him in Philadelphia, acting as carriage driver to the British Consul, that he was now paid by the British Government, to establish the "Noo Noothins." And, moreover, we would see a parcel of the the British ship of line coming here to help these "Noo Noothins" to take the country. It is said that the "Know Nothings" are numerous in our parish. We hope that they will be found always "right side up." Between the Protracted Meeting, the "No License" Election, and the "Know Nothings," our town presented a very livery appearance. The "Know Nothings" did not hinder our meeting, for they would adjourn at the

"Sound of the church-going bell,"

and those who felt disposed, attended Church. So, we have come to the conclusion that Pat was mistaken in saying that they were anti-Christian. From the fact that an Irish Catholic, and a reader of the Freeman's Journal, pronounced them anti-Christian, we would rather conclude that the Irish priests of our country thought them anti-Jesuit, and that they fear them as such. We hope that the "Know Nothings" will overthrow the machinations of the Jesuits against our public schools and other institutions of our free country.

ITINERIS.

August 9th.

HARPER for August is worth having, and to be had of McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp st.

CONFERENCES.—Bishop KAVANAUGH appoints Indian Mission Conference to meet at Tracy Chapel, Cherokee Nation, October 25, 1854.

Ouachita Conference to meet at Washington, Hempstead county, November 22, 1854.

Notices.

Notice.

There will be a Camp-meeting on Gainesville Circuit, Mississippi Conference, eighteen miles below Columbia, on Pearl River, commencing on Thursday before the fourth Sunday in October.

ARCHIBOLD NICHOLSON, P. C.

Methodism in Alabama.

The andersigned is anxious to present, in his forthcoming "Historical Sketches and Statistics of Alabama," a SATISFACTORY HISTORY OF EACH DENOMINATION OF CHRISTIANS IN ALABAMA. With the view of eliciting full, explicit and accurate information, he has sent out a large number of appropriate circulars to members of each denomination. He would also take this method of soliciting items in order to render the portion of the work alluded to as full and truthful as possible. Any thing of interest or importance connected with the introduction of Methodism into any county, its early struggles, hardships, and success, sketches of the early pioneers, present position, statistics, etc., will be most thankfully received. The undersigned trusts that the Methodists of Alabama will feel sufficient interest in his enterprise, and Church pride, too, to aid him very generally, so as to insure a complete history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama.

Address M. P. BLUE,
"Advertiser Building," Montgomery, Ala.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 27th July, by Rev. R. Randle, GEO. W. TIGNOR and Miss ANN C. WILSON; all of Claiborne parish, La.

On the 27th July, 1854, by Rev. Stephen L. Davies, in Waterproof, La., W. P. MASON and Miss PHERIBA PITTMAN; both of Waterproof.

"Take her, her earliest love was thine,
And next thy heart the bright gem wear;
And let her ne'er regret the hour
She placed her young hopes blushing there.
Take her, and when in after years,
The storms of life blow dark and shrill,
Be thine the voice to soothe her fears,
Be thine the hand to comfort still."

August 10th, by Rev. James W. Shores, ENWIN T. SHERRAN and Mrs. LOUISA M. CONNEA; all of Barbour county, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Tensas parish, La., on the 9th of August, 1854, in the sixth year of her age, ELLA, youngest child of Eben. Miller, Esq.

Our little Ella was lovely and amiable. We loved her much; but He, who, while on earth, took little children in his arms, has taken her to himself to await our arrival in the mansion of Heaven.

"Let sickness blast, let death devour,
If Heaven but recompense our pains;
Perish the grass and fade the flower,
If firm the word of God remains."

Mrs. ANN DAWSON, daughter of William and Ann Lemon, was born in Louisiana on the 4th of January, 1831. About four years since she became engaged about the salvation of her soul, and united herself to the Methodist Church as a seeker. Although she had sought earnestly the salvation of her soul, she did not obtain a clear and satisfactory assurance of her conversion until after her affliction began; but then the Lord assured her; and throughout her affliction, which was of the sorest character, and lasted two months, patience had its perfect work. Her disease was of such a character that she was confined to one position in the bed for about six weeks; yet she murmured not, but rejoiced. Every Christian grace seemed to ripen rapidly into maturity.

A few days before her death she assisted to arrange the funeral ticket of a Christian lady who had died suddenly (after visiting her and talking with her upon the subject of death,) with as much composure as she would have done in perfect health. She presented one of the most striking and beautiful illustrations of the power of the Christian religion over sin, suffering and death.

Her sun of life went down behind a cloudless horizon, on the 23d of June last, to rise in eternal day. May her Christian example and dying conversation allure, through the grace of God, her bereaved husband and relatives to that bright and immortal home whither she has gone. Amen. W. B. H.

We record the death of one who died within the bounds of our circuit, Sister SPEARS, daughter of Joel and Malinda Snider.

She was born in Alabama, 1835. She joined the M. E. Church some four years before her death. She departed this life on the 20th of June, 1854. On her death bed she felt that she would soon be from pain and sorrow. Before she died she exhorted all her friends to meet her in Heaven, for she know it would not be long till she should shake hands with her friends who had gone before.

M. C. SIMPSON.

Shelbyville Ct., July 26, 1854.

DIED—In the 26th year of his age, in Crawford county, Ga., 23d April, 1854, JAMES N. DUNWOODY, a son of Rev. James Dunwoody of Georgia Conference.

Though raised by pious parents, he did not embrace religion until about seven months before his death. He joined the Church as a seeker of religion two years previous. We have good hope he has gone to rest. He gave evidence a few nights before his death, while leading family prayer, that he had peace with God. He leaves an aged father and mother, and others, to mourn him. L. G. EVANS.

WILLIAM LEMON, Sr., was born, reared to manhood, and married in Ireland. There, too, he commenced his religious career, and attached himself to the Presbyterian Church. He subsequently emigrated to the United States; and after remaining a short time in the Northern States, removed to the South and settled at Laurel Hill, West Feliciana parish, La. There being no Presbyterian Church near him, he attached himself to the Methodist Church, in which he lived a faithful member. The Lord prospered him in the world, and his house was and is a pleasant resting place for the weary Itinerant. He was a pillar in the Laurel Hill Church, and has left behind him that sweet memorial—a good name.

For some time previous to his death, and while in apparent health, the world, with its cares and interests, seemed to loose its hold upon him, and his mind to be absorbed in thoughts of spiritual and eternal things. He met death calmly and peacefully; and on the 16th January last, exchanged his place in the militant for a place in the Church triumphant—being 64 years of age.

May the Lord, by His grace, bring the bereaved ones to join him in that happy and immortal home. Amen!

Wilkinson, Miss. WM. B. H.

He is gone! HENRY EMEREY MERRITT died in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Miss., August 3d, aged twenty-nine years.

He was the oldest son of J. W. F. and MARY J. MERRITT, formerly of Brunswick county, Va., of which place HENRY was a native.

In the death of this young man, we have another and very striking verification of the adage, "death loves a shining mark." He was a man of most lovely disposition—rare qualities of mind and heart; to know him was to admire him—yea, to love him.

The family all, and especially his aged parents, are very deeply afflicted; and well they may be, for without disparagement to the surviving ones, it may be said, that he was the brightest ornament of the interesting group. Yet in their cup of affliction there is much to mitigate its bitterness—he died in peace—yes, he left the world triumphantly. His last words were, "Happy! happy! happy!"

"With his song let us follow his flight,
And mount with his spirit above;
Escaped to the mansions of light,
And lodged in the Eden of love." H.

Richmond Advocate please copy.

General Intelligence.

INTERMENTS.—The following is the report of the number of interments in the different cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday the 13th inst:

Protestant	9	Catholic No 1	6
Cypress Grove, No. 1	4	" 2	14
" 2	25	St. Vincent de Paul	31
Charity Hospital	40	Lafayette, 4th District	28
St. Patrick's	37	Hebrew, 4th District	4
Total	207		

The report last week was 212, thus showing a decrease. This week we find 43 cases of yellow fever. Last week there were 29.

CURIOUS CASE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a child named Julia Engel aged five days, found dead at the house of its parents in the Third District. The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of "Death from convulsions, caused by its mother having been greatly frightened, and her breast-milk thus poisoned, by her husband." The husband, whose name is Theophile Engle, and who is a notorious character, it appears had assaulted and brutally treated his wife, threatening to kill her, and all that sort of thing; the fright she experienced from these threats, the physician who examined the child stated, had operated as a poison on her milk, which being imbibed by the child, convulsions and death ensued. On the strength of this verdict Engel has been arrested and awaits an examination on a charge of having caused the death of his own child. The mother, too, is not expected to live.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED AT LAST.—After a session of about eight months, Congress has adjourned. On Monday, the 7th instant, the two Houses met at the early hour of 8 o'clock in the morning, but without the transaction of any business, adjourned to the first Monday in December, in pursuance of a resolution previously adopted.

The following are the most important bills before Congress that were either lost or await a further consideration:

The Homestead Land Bill; the Texas Debt Bill—appropriating $8,500,000; the River and Harbor Bill $2,700,000 vetoed; French Spoliation Bill, $5,000,000; Ramsay California Mail Route Bill; Shanghai Steamship Bill; Weekly Mail to California Bill; Ocean Steamship Bill, $850,000; Pacific Telegraph Bill; Pacific Railroad Bill; to Increase Rates of Postage; Capt. Duncan Ingraham's Resolutions; Minnesota Railroad Bill, repealed.

No bill making land grants for railroads was passed.

The Steamer Appropriation was lost on account of Mr. Pennington's amendment, which put the contract within the power of a triumvirate of hostile Ministers.

By a law on pensions, passed on the last night of the session, if the widow of a soldier marries she loses her claim; but if that husband dies, she again becomes entitled to her pension as formerly. The amount of the new act is: that whenever the lady is a widow, the Government holds itself bound to protect her. One Notary Public is now empowered to take an acknowledgment as well as two Justices of the Peace. Hereafter, the testimony taken before a Notary Public is of the same legality as if taken before a commissioner. The necessity for a special commissioner, therefore, no longer exists.

The stockholders of the New Orleans and Washington Telegraph Company, at their annual meeting last month, declared a dividend of three per cent. for the six months; but the new administration have thought proper to postpone indefinitely the payment of it.

THE ISRAELITE.—This is the name of a new paper just commenced in Cincinnati, devoted to the interests of the Jewish community, to the discussion of questions connected with their history, poetry, literature, religion, political and social position, and to the affairs of their schools, congregations, and other institutions. It is well printed, and will doubtless prove an able advocate of that portion of our population whose sentiments it represents.

SOUR GRAPES—VERY.—The change which has lately taken place in the opinions of the English press concerning the importance of the Austrian and Prussian alliance, in the existing Eastern difficulties, is singular enough to excite a smile, even if it should not bring to memory that one of Esop's fables which speaks of foxes and sour grapes. Three months ago words were hardly sufficient to express the favorable feelings entertained by England for Austria and Prussia, or to tell the immense influence these two Kingdoms would exert on the condition and counsels of Russia. Their greatness was largely talked of, and the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian army was prophesied as a close of the war. It has since been learned that Austria refuses to invade the Principalities, and that Prussia refuses to attack the Czar. On learning this important news the English press suddenly comprehended that Austria was without power, and Prussia wholly destitute of influence! How rapid and how singular! Those who were valuable friends yesterday are discovered to be worthless accessories to-day.

LIGHT UNDER WATER.—At the depth of 720 feet, through sea water, according to Bougour, light ceases to be transmitted; and probably at three times that depth there is perpetual darkness. Only one hundred thousandth part of the vertical rays of the sun can penetrate below forty-seven fathoms. The depths of the ocean are, consequently, involved in total darkness, so far as the present means of scientific penetration extend.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.—We perceive from our Georgia exchanges that Judge Benning decides that the Supreme Court of Georgia is coequal and coordinate with the Supreme Court of the United States, and not inferior and subordinate to that Court. That as to the reserved powers, the State Court is supreme; that as to the delegated powers, the United States Court is supreme; that as to powers, both delegated and reserved—concurrent powers—both Courts, in the language of Hamilton, are "equally supreme;" and that, as a consequence, the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction over the Supreme Court of Georgia; and cannot, therefore, give it an order, or make for it a precedent.

The important post of Fort Atkinson has been re-established on the Arkansas. The Secretary of War has ordered two companies to be stationed there, and it is presumed they have reached their destination by this time. A small force there will do much towards keeping the Indians of the Plains quiet, and also will be of much service to the train which are now on their way to New Mexico.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—We have received papers from Jamaica to the 26th ult., but find no news of importance, except that the cholera at Barbadoes had greatly abated after destroying from 12,000 to 15,000 people. The papers say nothing of the extent to which the disease prevails in Jamaica.

Mr. Wm. Payne, editor of the Jewish Chronicle, in Kingston, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The cause was supposed to be pecuniary embarrassment.

Old Papers.

On the day of its publication there are few things more interesting or more generally sought for than the daily newspaper. Few things are more valueless the day after.

Age has, however, some such effect upon news papers as upon wine—increasing the value, the flavor and the importance. Journals published a century ago are rare; even those issued fifty years since are far from abundant. They command immense prices in the literary market, and are sought for with some such avidity as an old edition of Milton, an ancient copy of Shakespeare, or a Bible published in the first years of printing. Time has given renewed interest to what was originally of little importance, and what was twelve months after, publication wholly valueless. Old advertisements, old notices, old editorials about matters and things long since forgotten, are eagerly read when years have intervened and given to them a historical character and consideration. The learned lucubrations of editors, the reviews, the criticisms and notices, the rebukes and commendations, which were expected to die within the week after their birth, come into a fresh life after being for a time buried, and are repernused with even greater interest and avidity than when they were new and fresh.

Old letters are supposed to have a peculiar charm—recalling a recollection of things forgotten, renewing a period long past, and bringing back in clear colors pictures which had faded and died away. Old papers have something of the same charm, though less personal and direct. Like a magician's mirror, they recall and vitalize the occurrences of the past, and set clearly before the reader a view of the daily life of a time which he, perhaps, never saw and only knows of indistinctly. In their columns it is chronicled how some brave old ship went forth on her voyage, and his memory reminds him that she was captured, or lost, or never heard of after. It is to be noticed that on such a day a marriage was celebrated, which the departed editor hoped might be ever pleasant; and the reader recollects a gray headed man walking the streets who was the bridegroom on that occasion, or some descendant of his, now covered with honors. The old paper prophesies, perhaps, some war whose tremendous results are now a matter of history; or the inauguration of some reign which long since closed, and has been long since judged; or the completion of a treaty which is to-day a precedent in the formation of other treaties. It shows how this and that thing were regarded in their commencement and nonage; what this and that man did and said before fame had taken hold of their names; what discoveries were then new, what doctrines were then novel. Indeed, an old paper has something of freshness in it as well as the one that is just wet from the press, and is doubtless far more suggestive than its later rival.

We were prompted to these reflections and remarks by the sight of an old file of city papers, published long before we were born; chronicling occurrences that Baucroft has since re-written; printed and edited by men to whom Camp and St. Charles streets were unknown, and who have long since been freed from cries for copy or any of the anxieties of journalism. Their works, however, live after them; and we pored, not without interest, over old editorials on forgotten subjects; over notices of matters and events long since departed into oblivion.

IS DICKENS A BANKRUPT?—The story that Dickens had dissipated his large fortune has been contradicted very confidently in this country. The correspondent of the New York Times, however, reiterates the story that the great humbug is exceedingly hard-up, and that it is entirely owing to his vanity, love of display, extravagance and bad management. He has, it seems, retired to the continent, either to escape the importunity of creditors or the prospect of still more embarrassing and disagreeable difficulties. The Times correspondent states that for some years his income from the sale of his works has been constantly diminishing; while his expenses have as constantly increased; that he has sold all his copyrights and receives little or nothing from "Household Words," the sale of which was not increased by the publication of his latest work, "Hard Times."

THE SITKA HOMICIDE.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune declares the story that Russia was about to sell Sitka to the United States, or that the Czar made an offer to cede it on any conditions, is a pure invention. No such proposal has been made to the State Department, and what is more, no instructions to make it had been received by the Russian Legation here, either by a recent messenger, or by any other conveyance, up to this day at noon. There is such a thing as what the French call *blague* and the English mystification. This rumor is a composition possessing all the peculiar qualities of both.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The revenues of the United States for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, amounted to $73,549,700, which is an increase of $12,212,126 over the previous year. The total foreign imports into the United States for the year reached $316,000,000 against $267,978,347 last year.

HEALTH OF NORTHERN CITIES.—The following statement gives the comparative mortality of the four great Atlantic cities during the week ending on the 6th:

	N. York.	Phila.	Boston.	Balto.
Cholera	302	88	23	—
Infantum	49	70	12	20
Morbus	30	12	1	2
Dysentery	65	29	10	19
Diarrhœa	70	16	1	3
Consumption	48	31	16	12
Convulsions	88	22	8	4
Marasmus	55	20	4	—
Other diseases	471	181	57	93
Total	1,148	489	151	153
Under five years of age	614	232	62	90

In New York there has been an increase in the number of deaths over the previous week of 9; in Boston of 23; in Philadelphia a decrease of 104; and in Baltimore of 59.

There has been an increase of deaths from cholera, as compared with the previous week, viz: In New York of 61 deaths, and in Philadelphia of 18 deaths; in Boston a decrease of three deaths from this disease is reported. No deaths from cholera have been reported to the Board of Health this week, as occurring within the limits of Baltimore. At the Alms House 41 cases and 50 deaths have occurred. The deaths among children under five years of age continue extraordinarily large, amounting in all the cities except Boston to more than one-half of the entire mortality.

The Providence Journal thus happily hits off the great victories the Turks are always winning (if the veracious correspondents of the London newspapers are to be credited) over the Russians:

"A good old lady was sick, one time, and her grand daughter forwarded daily accounts of her health to the members of the family in a neighboring town. The notes generally ran, 'Grandmother feels a little better to-day,' and sometimes it would be, 'Grandmother feels decidedly better,' but the tenor of the advices were always 'feuorable.' Still the old lady did not get well. At last a reply came to the pretty author of all these favorable bulletins—'Think your grandmother must be, by this time, in the enjoyment of such health as no other mortal was ever blessed with, for she has been, every day, a little better than she was the day before; and my wonder is that with such an accumulation in health, she should still persist in keeping her bed.'"

COMMANDER HOLLINS.—The following sketch of Commander Hollins is from the Albany Argus:

"Commander George N. Hollins is a native of Maryland, but now a citizen of Florida. He entered the United States navy as midshipman on board the frigate Guerriera on the 1st of February, 1814, and next served two years in the Mediterranean on board the Washington, 74 was transferred thence to the newly built ship Columbus 1819. He went on furlough in 1822, and obtained his commission as lieutenant on the 13th of January, 1825, was with the West India squadron in the schooner Grampus in 1827, and again in the Mediterranean on board the sloop Ontario from 1829 to 1833, when the vessel returned to Norfolk. He then had two years leave, and in 1835 sailed to the East Indies in the United States ship Peacock, commanded by Com. Kennedy.

"He went on leave in 1838, and in 1839 was put in command of the receiving ship at Baltimore. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was promoted to the rank of commander and sent to the navy yard, Pensacola. In 1843 he was flag captain to the Pacific squadron, and in 184 again on duty at the navy yard, Pensacola; in 1849 on leave of absence, and in 1849 again attached to the navy yard; in 1852 he was put in command of the Cyane, an American-built craft, named after a sloop-of-war taken from the English in the last war, and in this vessel recently destroyed Greytown. Commander Hollins has been forty years and six months in the navy. He has been sixteen years at sea, about ten on duty ashore, and fourteen years unemployed."

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING IN VIRGINIA.—The Culpeper Observer states that Mr. William Richards, overseer of Mr. J. W. George, above five miles east of Culpeper Court-house, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, during a storm on Monday last.

Miss Cordelia Gathright was the name of the young lady killed by lightning a few days ago, in Goochland county.

On Wednesday last two negroes, belonging to Mr. William Palmer, of Mecklenburg county, were killed by lightning, while engaged with nine others, together with their overseer, in a barn assorting tobacco. The balance of the party were severely stunned, but are said to be recovering. The lightning struck one of the negroes on the head, ran down the spine and right leg, splitting his toes in pieces, and making a hole like that of a bullet in the sole of his shoe, passing to the ground. The skin of the other negro was not broken. Also, on Friday following, Dr. George Jefferson, of the same neighborhood, had a team of five horses killed instantly by the same cause. The driver had fortunately left the team, and taken shelter from the shower in an old house, but for which circumstance he would doubtless have been killed.

These facts we gather from the Clarksville "Tobacco Plant."

On the property of Thos. Whitlock, of Chesterfield, about five miles from Petersburg, a negro girl, while engaged in stacking wheat, was killed by a lightning flash on Thursday evening last.

DEATH OF COMMODORE DOWNES.—In our telegraphic column this morning, will be found recorded the death of Captain John Downes, whose name, according to priority of original entry, was near the head of our Navy list.

He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the service under a Midshipman's warrant on the 1st of June, 1802, and rose by promotion to the highest rank recognized in our Navy, the commission for which bore the date of March the 5th, 1817.

In 1815, then being a Lieutenant, he commanded the war sloop Epervier, attached to the squadron under Decatur, which carried the tribute demanded by the Algerines, although in a form not so agreeable as that in which they hoped to extort it from an infant country, then coming out of a struggle with the greatest naval power of the world. Com. Decatur's demonstrations soon elicited a treaty, which was brought home by Capt. Lewis, on board of Lieut. Downes's sloop, as a special detail.

As a Lieut Commanding, we find the subject of this notice in command of the fine ship Macedonian, on the South American station. The difficulties between Chili and Peru, and the presence of a strong Naval force from England, in aid of the former, led to a correspondence between Lieut Downes and Lord Cochrane, Admiral of the British fleet.

The correspondence, however, was of an amicable character—the Admiral sending extracts from the laws of nations on the character and obligations of neutrals, and requesting the American opinion on them. Lieut. Downes replied that he had no authority from his Government to settle such matters, but sent in return extracts from Lord Stowell, with some pertinent application against the assumed privileges and consequences of paper blockades.

The first important command of Capt. Downes, after his attaining the highest grade, was the Pacific squadron, the frigate Potomac being his flag-ship. He was transferred in 1834, since which period he has been reported as waiting orders. [Charleston Courier, 12th.

THE CHRISTIAN IDEA OF WOMAN.—Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, delivered an eloquent discourse last evening, in the Sands street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, on "Christian Ideas of Woman." He spoke of the position occupied by woman under the old Jewish dispensation—of the place awarded her in cultured Greece and martial Rome—and said that there they were but the mere playthings or drudge of man. He drew a strong picture of the fair but frail Aspasia, who, by the combined charms of her manners and conversation, completely won the affections of the great Pericles. But though Aspasia was the most beautiful and accomplished of Athenian women, and acquired for herself great renown, and was finally made a priestess of Diana of Ecbatana, yet she was nothing more or less than a brilliant courtezan. The speaker also alluded to Sappho; but she, too, fell far short of his idea of the true woman. It was not till the dawn of Christianity that woman's influence was justly recognized and made available. In speaking of woman's proper sphere, the speaker said that pre-eminently by her nature, by her physical and moral conformation, is she made for home. The field of maternity is sufficiently broad for her. Maternity is her heritage and her patrimony. The sacred name of mother, with all its hallowed connections, its inspiring thoughts—the name of mother tells us where she is, where she belongs, and where, of right, is her position and her privilege. To maintain intact the delicacy of her organization; to maintain the broad sweep of her love; to maintain the sway over the passions: these are her duty and sphere, and the field where they are to be cultivated is home. [Journal of Commerce.

SAMUEL FOOTE.—Shakspeare makes Falstaff not only witty, but the cause of wit in others; and Goldsmith said that no man could be in Caleb Whitefoord's company without catching the itch of punning. The English Aristophanes, as Foote was called, was one of these; and no greater proof can be given of his comic powers than in the following anecdote, related by Dr. Johnson: "The first time," said he, "I was in company with Foote was at Fitzherbert's. Having no good opinion of the fellow, I was resolved not to be pleased; and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner pretty evilently, affecting not to mind him; but the dog became so irresistibly comic, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible!"

A JOLLY PRIEST.—The lower orders of the Russian clergy must be rather a hard set, if all accounts be true, and have much need of the spiritual advisings of Father Mathew. The Paris *Pays* tells a story of a Russian traveler, who, while passing through a village, saw a crowd of peasants rolling a reverend gentleman into a barn and barring the doors after him. On inquiring the cause, one of them said: "Oh, it's only the priest, whom we are locking up in the stable!" "And why do you serve him in that way?" "Because it is Saturday." "And why on this particular day?" "Because he is a drunkard, and we always lock him up on Saturday, in order that he may be able to perform divine service on Sunday. On Monday he can begin his spree again, and keep it up through the week!" Fair drinking men are the Russian priests.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, July 29, arrived at New York on the evening of the 8th. In consequence of the failure of the New York mail on Tuesday last, her accounts were received in this city one day later than due.

The War in the East—The Danube.

The little news we have from the Danube and the Black Sea, is so confused that it is difficult to form a clear idea of the operations either of the Russians or their allies. It is said that the Russian General Gortschakoff, having discovered that the body of the Turkish army is not, as was supposed, at Giurgevo, is withdrawing part of his army to Bucharest, and it is believed that his right and left wings are retreating to the Sereth line of operations.

Omar Pasha was at Giurgevo on the 27th. The Turkish outposts are at Parapaji, where a sanguinary engagement was fought on the 19th. A Russian camp of 60,000 men is to be formed at Urzitseni. A courier from St. Petersburg met Gortschakoff at Bucharest on the 12th, with a letter from the Czar approving of the plan of the campaign submitted to him by the General. The Russians are to resume offensive operations. They are said to have completely evacuated the Dobrudscha, carrying their sick with them to Galatz.

On the 13th, Russian engineers surveyed the Austrian frontiers at Hochow, took sketches, and measured the breadth and depth of the Vistula, which is there the boundary between the two countries.

The Russians are fortifying Brailow in the strongest manner, but have destroyed the fortifications on the island of Ghedabhil. The Turks have at length completed their entrenched camp at Sophia; the works consist of six redoubts, two regular forts with moats, intrenchments and heavy batteries.

Omar Pacha, has in the name of the Sultan, proclaimed a general amnesty to the Wallachians who have been engaged in the present war against the Porte. On the 16th, a deputation of Bayards from Little Wallachia passed through Widdin on their way to Giurgevo. Their mission was to present to Omar Pacha a document in which the white population of the province offers homage to the Sultan.

The Paris *Constitutionel* states that the immediate entry of the Austrian troops into the principalities must be considered as formally decided on. A portion of the Russian army, under Gen. Liprandi, was moving toward Fokshani, in consequence of the Austrians marching from Transylvania northward for concentration in the Bukowina.

On the 23d, the Danubian Company's steamer returned from Rutschuk to Orsova. The navigation of the river is free down to Giurgevo.

A letter from Constantinople states that 80 siege pieces from England had been landed at Varna. The allied forces concentrated on that point are estimated at 60,000 French, 30,000 English and 10,000 Turks.

It is quite within the scope of possibility that the allied armies are being kept purposely at Varna, or within a day's march of that port, so as to keep it doubtful whether they intend to march into the Principalities, or by suddenly transporting a vast force over to Sebastopol, strike a severe blow in that quarter.

CONSTANTINAPLE, July 16.—Reports having just come in that Russlahus asked for an armistice, Omar Pacha has gone to consult with the French and English Admirals about it.

Advices from Constantinople of the 11th, state that some deaths from cholera had occurred in the fleet and among the French troops. Some disturbance had taken place at Gallipoli and Athens.

The latest telegraphic intelligence of operations on the Danube is that Omar Pacha has reached Rustchuk. Thirty English sailors have taken the direction of the Turkish flotilla at Giurgevo. Thirty English pioneers are assisting in completing the fortifications of Giurgevo. Eighteen thousand English troops were to reach Rutschuk on the 8th. Until their arrival the Turks had suspended offensive operations.

THE BLACK SEA.—The combined squadrons had left Baltschik. It was said they had gone in search of the Russian fleet, which was reported, we presume falsely, to have left Sebastopol. The Turkish fleet had returned to the Bosphorus without having engaged in any important service.

Three thousand men and fifteen cannon have been sent by Turkish steamers to Ilatoum, and 8000 men for Ischiurak.

The exchange of 180 officers and sailors lately forming the crew of the Tigor, has taken place at Odessa, but the number of Russians to be exchanged fell short of the English by thirty, and accordingly so many of the crew of the Tiger remained in captivity.

The death of Capt. Hyde Parker took place while ascending the river Danube in his gig on the 7th inst. He was fired at from an ambush of the Russians, posted behind a stockade, the presence of the enemy not being anticipated. With the boat's crew which accompanied the gig, he landed to attack the enemy, and received a mortal wound through the heart. Capt. Powell took the command, drove the enemy from their stronghold, and the two Russian officers who directed the attack were picked off by the British sailors, as they stood quietly at the embrasures urging on their men. Capt. Parker was buried with military honors at Constantinople, the Turks being much interested in the ceremonial.

THE BALTIC SEA.—A telegraphic dispatch from the Hague, states that Admirals Napier Advices have been received that Her Majesty's steam gun vessel Cuckoo had taken and destroyed a Russian gun-brig in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Danish Government refuses to permit the allies to establish a cholera hospital on Danish territory.

The expedition of troops to the Baltic will comprise 36,000 men, namely, 30,000 French and 6000 English troops.

Her Majesty's steamer Archer has captured the Wilmina, Vorman, master, off Pillau. She has been sent home in charge of a prize crew.

THE WHITE SEA.—By advices received from the White Sea it appears Her Majesty's squadron had captured some Russian vessels, corn laden, as also a war schooner called the Wolga, which have been sent home to England for condemnation.

SPAIN.—In Spain the insurrection is triumphant, but it is extremely uncertain what the result will be. For the present, the star of Espartero appears to be in the ascendant. The following are some of the most recent reports:

Madrid, July 22.—The city is quiet but the citizens are still under arms, and continue to build barricades. On the other hand, the troops maintained their positions at the Retiro and around the Palace. The ex-Ministers continue to hold their portfolios until the arrival of Espartero. M. Pozos, sub-director of the secret police, had been seized and shot by the people. No news had been received of the movements of O'Donnell, but it was said he had an interview with Espartero, and would enter Madrid with him.

Tuesday, July 25.—Madrid was quiet. Espartero would arrive on the 28th. Gen. Manuel Concha had arrived, and acted cordially with the Captain-General.

ITALY.—The insurrection in Parma is suppressed. There is great uneasiness in Modena. An outbreak is expected. Elsewhere throughout Italy much discontent prevails. The French garrison of Rome is to be reinforced.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The latest news from Cabul bears date of the 18th of May.

Mahomed Afzul Khan has informed the Ameer that a Kokanee army, 12,000 strong, lately marched against the Russian force in the dependency of Heorgunj, which amounted only to 4000 men. A battle took place, in which the Kokanee army was defeated.

Piracy is said to have increased in the straits to such an extent as seriously to injure the trade of Singapore.

We have dates from Shanghai to the 30th May. The city still continued to be held by the rebels. Some fighting between the rebels and Imperialists had taken place, in which one of the foreign vessels employed by the Imperialists was engaged. She had five men killed, and received considerable damage. There does not appear to have been any communication yet entered upon between the rebels holding Nanking and those in the possession of Shanghai.

From the North China Herald we learn that on the 25th of May an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the city by the Imperialists, who penetrated some way within the walls, but were ultimately driven out, and compelled to retreat. And Deschenes have agreed to permit neutral vessels to come out of blockaded ports.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Morning News, at St. John, N. B., in speaking of the Reciprocity Treaty, between the United States and Great Britain, expresses its opinion as follows:

"Now that the American Government have ratified the Elgin Treaty, there is no other alternative left but to accept it in the Provinces. Jonathan has got the best of the bargain, but notwithstanding this, we look upon the measure as an opening for the brightest future New Brunswick has ever known.

"Instead of being confined to Great Britian with trade, to suffer with her reverses, we have the whole continent of North America for a market.

"We, therefore, go in for the treaty 'hook and line, hob and sinker.'"

GREYTOWN RECLAMATIONS.—The French Minister, it is said, has made a claim of $600,000 on behalf of French subjects who had property destroyed at Greytown. M. de Marrouelle, whose warehouses there was some attempt to spare amid the general sack, for the reason that he had protested against the bottling of Borland, comes in for $300,000. The amount of English reclamations, it is supposed, will be much larger than that claimed by the French.

DEATH OF MRS. SOUTHEY.—Caroline Southey, widow of Robert Southey, the poet-laureate, died on the 20th instant, at Buckland, near Lymington. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bowles, a canon of Salisbury cathedral, and was highly graced with intellectual accomplishments. She was married to Dr. Southey in 1839, about a year and a half after the death of his first wife, Edith Fricker, to whom he was united on the day he left England for a six months' sojourn at Lisbon.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A friend in Assumption furnishes us with the following particulars of a most melancholy accident, which took place in that parish during the past week. Mr. D. Lewis, a carpenter and engineer engaged on the Texana farm of Col. W. W. Pugh, while employed in sawing lumber with a circular saw, stooped down for the purpose of ascertaining whether the saw was hanting, which generally occurs when sawing heavy timber. While in this attitude it so happened that the teeth of the saw caught the rim of his hat and jerked his head sideways in contact with the saw, severing a piece of the skull-bone 2½ inches in depth by about 3½ in length, tearing away at the same time a part of the brain. Most singular to relate that in this situation he lived for nearly thirty-six hours, and most of the time in his perfect senses. The deceased bore the reputation of a sober, upright and exemplary man; and his melancholy end is deeply deplored by his employer, his fellow mechanics and numerous friends. [Thibodaux (La.) Minerva, 12th inst.

A SILENT SEA CAPTAIN.—Capt. Stone, of the steamer Canada, now in this port, is probably the most silent man afloat. Sailors who have been with him many months say they never heard him speak. He writes his orders to his officers, and if they fail in carrying them out, he reprimands them in writing. Yet he has the reputation of being one of the most skillful and prudent captains of the Cunard line, and remarkable for his powers of personal endurance. When at sea he rarely leaves the deck, night or day, more than an hour at a time, and nothing appears to escape his notice. Still he does not speak, either to his officers or passengers.

On a recent passage two

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Why He Didn't Propose.

BY THE SLY.

"Why did you never think of marriage?" asked I of my friend Lyman Robbins, who is some two years older than myself, and a confirmed bachelor.

"I have thought of it," said he.

"Well, why didn't you marry, then?"

"I will tell you. You know Frank Palmer, don't you?"

"Yes; he failed last week to the tune of twenty thousand dollars. But what has that to do with your story?"

"Some thing, as you will see. I was never seriously tempted to make a proposal but once and that was to Frank's wife—before she was married, you understand."

"Oh!" said I growing interested. "And why didn't you?"

"You shall know. I was young and romantic at the time—she beautiful and accomplished. We were thrown much together in society, and I was just then of an age to yield to her fascinations. Though I had never expressed my love in words, I suppose my looks betrayed me, and I am quite sure that she was aware of my feeling towards her. Our families being somewhat intimate, we were on the same footing, and she treated me in much the same confidential manner as she would a favorite cousin."

"Do you think," I inquired, "that she was in love with you?"

"No," said he; "I never thought that. I presume, however, she would like to have led me on to a declaration, and then would have acted as fancy dictated. One day, when I had made a morning call and was about retiring she told me that she was going out shopping, and laughingly proposed to me to go with her and carry the bundles. Having nothing of importance to take up my time, and not being averse to the proposal, partly on account of its novelty, and considerably, I rather suspect, on account of the agreeable character of the company I should have, I consented in the same spirit, and in a few minutes we were fairly en route."

"I have but little to buy," said my companion. "You may congratulate yourself upon that, as you will have the less to carry."

We made our first visit at a drygoods establishment.

"Have you any lace collars?" inquired Caroline. A large quantity were displayed, but they were only five dollars in price, and they were too cheap. At length one was found at seven dollars, with which, being declared to be the best in the store, my companion at length professed herself satisfied, and decided to take it.

"I suppose," said she on going out, "that I don't really need it, but it was so beautiful I could not resist the temptation."

A beautiful shawl at the door of a store next caught Caroline's attention. "I must certainly go in and look at their shawls," said she. "I never saw any prettier than them."

"New kind," said the clerk. "Yes, miss, just imported from France, warranted to surpass in fineness of texture and durability any now extant. Will you have one?"

"The price?"

"Seventy-five dollars, and cheap at that."

Caroline was startled at this announcement. "That is high," said she.

"Not for the quality. Just feel of it, see how soft it is, and you will not call it expensive."

"I did not think of getting one to-day; however, I think I must. You may charge it to my father."

The shawl was folded, enveloped and handed to me by the clerk.

"I suppose papa will scold," said Caroline; "but it's such a beauty."

We reached, ere long, another drygoods store, the placard over which, "selling off at cost," proved so seductive that we at once stayed our steps and entered. Caroline rushed to examine the silks, the first specimens offered, which to my unpractised eye seemed of a superior quality, were cast contemptuously aside, and she desired to see the very best they had in the store. Some were shown her at two dollars and a half per yard. After a while, she ordered twelve yards to be cut off for her. This was done, and the bundle handed to me. The bill, of course, sent to her father.

What with the shawl and silk, each of which made a bundle of no inconsiderable size, I was pretty well weighed down, and began to be apprehensive of the consequences in case my companion should make many more purchases. She, however, relieved my anxiety by saying that she intended to purchase nothing more. She was only going to stop at a jeweler's to have a locket repaired. Accordingly, we repaired to the store of a fashionable jeweler. The locket was handed over with the necessary directions.

But that was not all. A lady at the counter was engaged in examining a very costly pair of ear-rings which she was desirous of purchasing, but demurred at the price. At last she laid them down reluctantly, saying: "They are beautiful; but I do not care to go as high as twenty-five dollars."

"Let me see them, if you please," asked Caroline. They were handed to her. She was charmed with them, chiefly, I imagined, on account of the price, for they had little beyond that to recommend them, and decided to take them. "Now, I must absolutely go home," said she, "without purchasing any thing more."

For once she kept her word, and I was released from my attendance. But the thought that she had expended one hundred and thirty-five dollars in a single morning's shopping, and that on objects of none of which, by her own confession, she stood in need, could not help recurring to me, and I decided that until I could find some more rapid way of obtaining money, such a wife would be altogether too expensive a luxury for me to indulge in. How far I am right you may judge by Frank Palmer's failure. At all events, that is the reason I didn't propose!

Coronation of George IV.

In the life of the unhappy artist, Haydon, there is a fine specimen of word-painting. It describes the coronation of George IV. We quote it as a specimen of Haydon's powers of description. As to the scene itself, it illustrates the folly of human pride; for, of those who figured in that magnificent display of pomp and grandeur, the larger number now furnish food for worms! And where is the glory of him who figured most in that scene? As saith the poet:

"Twas there! I look for it—'tis gone; a globe of glass,
Cracked, shivered, vanished, scarcely gazed on,
Its silent change dissolves the glittering mass.

But let us turn to Mr. Haydon's account:

"I got my ticket," says Haydon, "on Wednesday at two, and dearest Mary and I drove about to get all that was wanted. Sir George Beaumont lent me ruffles and frill, another friend a blue velvet coat, a third a sword; I bought buckles, and the rest I had. I went to bed at ten, and rose at twelve, not having slept a wink. I dressed, breakfasted, and was at the hall door at half past one. Three ladies were before me. The doors opened about four, and I got a front seat in the chamberlain's box, between the door and the throne, and saw the whole room distinctly. Many of the door-keepers were tipsy; quarrels took place. The sun began to light up the old Gothic windows, the peers to stroll in, and other company of all descriptions to crowd to their places. Some took seats they had no right to occupy, and were obliged to leave them after sturdy disputes. Others lost their tickets. The hall occasionally echoed with the hollow roar of voices at the great door, till at last the galleries were filled; the hall began to get crowded below. Every movement, as the time approached for the king's appearance, was pregnant with interest.

"The appearance of the monarch has some thing in it like the rising of a sun. There are indications which announce the luminary's approach; a streak of light—the tipping of a cloud—the singing of the lark—the brilliance of the sky, till the cloud-edges get brighter and brighter, and he rises majestically into the Heavens. So with a king's advance. A whisper of mystery turns all eyes to the throne. Suddenly two or three rise; others fall back; some talk, direct, hurry, stand still, or disappear. Then three or four of high rank appear from behind the throne; an interval is left; the crowds scarce breathe. Some thing rustles, and a being buried in satin, feathers and diamonds, rolls gracefully into his seat. The room rises with a sort of feathered, silken thunder. Plumes wave, eyes sparkle, glasses are out, mouths smile, and one man becomes the prime object of attraction to thousands. The way in which the king bowed was really royal. As he looked towards the peeresses and foreign ambassadors, he showed like some gorgeous bird of the East.

"After all the ceremonies, he arose, the procession was arranged, the music played, and the line began to move. All this was exceedingly imposing. After long waiting, during which the attempted entrance of the queen agitated the hall, the doors opened, and the flower-girls scattered, strewing flowers. The grace of their action, their slow movement, their white dresses, were indescribably touching; their light milky color contrasted with the dark shadow of the archway, which, though dark, was full of rich, crimson dresses, that gave the shadow a tone as of deep blood; the shadow again relieved by a peep of the crowd, shining in sunlight beyond the gates, and between the shoulders of the guard that crossed the platform. The distant trumpet and shouts of the people, the slow march, and at last, the appearance of the king, crowned and under a golden canopy, and the universal burst of the assembly at seeing him, affected every body. As we were all hozzaing, and the king smiling, I could not help thinking this would be too much for any human being if a drop of poison were not dropped into the cup ere you tasted it. A man would go mad if mortality did not occasionally hold up the mirror. The queen was to him the death's head at this stately feast.

"After the banquet was over, came the most imposing scene of all, the championship and bringing in of the first dishes. Wellington and his coronet walked down the hall cheered by the officers of the guards. He shortly returned, mounted, with Lords Howard and Anglesea. They rode gracefully to the foot of the throne, and then backed out. Lord Anglesea's horse was restive. Wellington became impatient, and, I am convinced, thought it a trick of Lord Anglesea's to attract attention. He never paused, but backed an, and the rest were obliged to follow him. This was a touch of character. The hall doors opened again, and outside, in twilight, a man in dark shadowed armor appeared against the shining sky. He then moved, passed into darkness under the arch, and suddenly Wellington, Howard and the champion, stood in full view, with doors closed behind them. This was certainly the finest sight of the day. The herald read the challenge; the glove was thrown down. They all then proceeded to the throne.

"I did not know till afterward that the crown at the coronation was not bought, but borrowed. Rundell's price was £70,000, and Lord Liverpool told the king he could not sanction such an expenditure. Rundell charged £7000 for the loan, and, as it was some time before it was decided whether the crown should be bought or not, Rundell charged £8000 or £4000 more for the interval."

Further from Nicaragua.

The steamship Star of the West, Captain Tinklepaugh, arrived at New York on the morning of the 7th from San Juan de Nicaragua, which place she left on the 29th ult.

The inhabitants of San Juan have commenced rebuilding their town, but most the infinentiai men have left for other places.

Immediately after the Cyane left, on the 18th, (says the Herald,) Commender Joliy, of the British brig Bermnde, proclaimed the town under martial law, and established a blockade of the port. The English ship-of-war Espeigle holds Punta Arenas, and her commander says the Point is a part of San Juan, and he will hold it as security until something can be arranged between the two Governments. Altogether, a lively state of things is likely to grow nnt of the Greytown exploit.

This statement is denied by Captain Tinklopangh, in the following note to the editor of the Herald:

"The report in the Herald this morning that the port of San Juan, or Greytown, Nicaragua, is in a state of blockade, and that Point Arenas is held by the British commander, for any purpose whatever, is entirely unfounded. On the contrary, when the Star of the West left, all excitement had subsided, and every thing was in as quiet and satisfactory a condition as could be desired. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.

Commander of steamship Star of the West."

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Point Arenas, July 20, says:

H. B. M. war schooner Bermuda, which left here on the afternoon of the bombardment, in tow of the Dee, arrived at this place on the morning of the 16th, and remained perfectly quiet until after the departure of the Cyane. That same day, (the 16th inst.,) A. D. Jolly, commander of the Bermuda, went to San Juan, and put up two proclamations, copies of which are annexed;

PROCLAMATION.—It having been brought to my notice, that in consequence of the late cruel outrage committed by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, that many depredations and thefts have been committed on the property necessarily left unguarded, I hereby proclaim that any person brought before me with sufficient proofs of having committed such thefts or depredations, shall be severely flogged on board H. B. M. ship Bermuda, under my command.

Given on board H. B. M. ship Bermuda, at Greytown, this 18th day of July, 1854.

(Signed) A. D. JOLLY, Lieut. Com'dg.

PROCLAMATION.—In consequence of the non-existence of all civil authority in this city of Greytown, (caused by the late outrage,) I being charged, as far as my power extends, with the protection of lives and property, do hereby proclaim the city and territory of Greytown, as described by its constitution, under "martial law."

Given under my hend, on board H. B. M. schooner Bermuda, at Greytown, Mesquito, this 18th day of July, 1854.

(Signed) A. D. JOLLY, Lieut. Com'dg.

On the 19th he came here and left two; but one of them worded different from the one put up in San Juan. Instead of "cowardly and wanton," he had "cruel." He also informed us he would send after the brass piece that was taken from San Juan, and placed here by Capt Hollins, of the Cyane. The same day he went to San Juan, and with a pencil altered the proclamation there, so as to correspond with the one left here; and signed his name in pencil, as having been altered by him. On the 20th he sent a force of marines to take the cannon, which he says belongs to Great Britain, and was left for the protection of the town. He took it, under protest of the United States Commercial Agent.

He has proclaimed martial law, and blockaded the port. He was about to put the pilot, an American, in irons, for going out to bring in the American brig Reveille, which arrived here on the 20th; and also told him he was risking his life by going out to bring any vessel in without his permission.

Lieut. A. D. Jolly says he came down to make peace. And well he has acted his part; drinking, carousing, and playing billiards, and walking arm in arm with the very ringleaders of all the outrages committed upon American citizens, and furthermore gave them refuge on board of his vessel the day of the bombardment. If British officers do not understand their business and know their places letter than that, they had better stay at home and not come here to delude these poor ignorant people, and lead them to suppose that England will protect them in all the outrages they may feel disposed to commit on American citizens. It is the opinion of many here, had it not been for Lieut. Jolly and his "Bull boat," the demands would have been complied with, and the town of San Juan would not have met the fate it has; but after all, it is the best thing that could have happened to it; for the town would never have been cleared had it not been burned.

The English man-of-war Espeigle arrived here yesterday afternoon, with some of the refugees who were at Kingston, Jamaica. The Argus (English war steamer) left Kingston on Monday last for Halifax. It is rumored she has gone after a fleet, which is coming to arrest all the Americans here. A Baltimore pilot boat, which arrived here from Kingston with provisions, says the town is in a great state of excitement. The officers of the Bermuda have also reported that the English and French Admirals have each sent a frigate after the Cyane.

The Kingston Morning Journal says that "Great Britain has no alternative but to avenge the insult offered to her flag and the injury done to her ally. She is bound to do it on every principle of honor and justice. If she shrink from the task, then is her vaunted protection of the weak against the oppression of the strong, as in the case of Turkey, an empty boast. She has ships in sufficient numbers laid up in ordinary, which, with a little expense, may be soon equipped and commissioned, with which to bombard New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or any of the American seaports; as a just measure of retaliation for the outrage committed on Greytown. The bombardment of Odessa was an act of retribution for the Sinope massacre, and nothing less than a successful attack on some large American seaport will teach the Americans that they must abstain from attacks similar to that on Greytown, unless they be in accordance with the laws of nations."

P. S.—In haste: steamer just in, and will sail in two hours. We have just received a dispatch from the British war vessel Espeigle, after commander says he holds the Point as security for the conduct of Capt. Hollins, and that he will protect it until some thing can be arranged between the two Governments. He says the Point is a part of the city of San Juan.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NAUTILUS.

The steamship Nautilus, Capt. Thompson, arrived from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, yesterday morning, bringing dates to the 12th inst.

The Austin State Times of the 5th inst. says:

We understand that the only legal bid made for the building of the Pacific Railroad through Texas, was by Messrs. Walker & King and their fifteen associates in this State, as follows:

CITY OF AUSTIN, July 29, 1854.

To his Excellency, E. M. Pease,
Governor of the State of Texas:

SIR: We hereby propose to enter into a contract with your Excellency, by which we will obligate ourselves to construct the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad from a point on the eastern boundery line of the State of Texas, not north of the town of Fulton, in the State of Arkansas, to a suitable point on the Rio Grande, at or near the town of El Paso; to cross the rivers Trinity, Brazos and Colorado as near the 32d degree of North latitude as practicable. This we will undertake to do on the terms and conditions, and for the considerations expressed in the act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, passed for that purpose, and approved December 21, 1853.

We will agree and bind ourselves to commence the work within thirty days after the execution of the contract, in case it will be awarded to us; we will undertake to finish, and piece in running order, fifty miles of said road within eighteen months from the date of said contract, and to finish and place in like running order, one hundred miles of said road each and every year thereafter, until the whole shall be completed.

And we will undertake that this shall be of the first class of railroads.

We further propose to deposite in the treasury of the State of Texas, per stocks to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars—to be forfeited to said State, in case fifty miles of said road shall not be completed within eighteen months from the date of the contract proposed.

Signed R. J. Walker, T. Butler King, and others.

Sufficient returns had not yet been received from the elections throughout Texas for State officers. The contest in many places was between native and foreign organizations, and the former in every case prevailed.

TURKISH PREJUDICES MELTING.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveler gives an interesting account of the manner in which the prejudices of the Turks are compelled to yield in the presence of their Christian allies. At a grand review, in the neighborhood of Constantinople, he witnessed the following, among other strange things:

"First, I saw the Sulten so much exhilerated by the occasion, as actually to put his horse upon the gallop, a thing quite incompatible with the dignity of the Sultan! Second, the lady of Marshal St. Arnaud drove in her carriage directly in front of the Sultan, and was there introduced to him, he coming forward on his horse to speak with her; a stranger proceeding, and even more revolting to the feelings of rigid Mussulmans, then it was to see Lord Stratford help their Imperial Master into his boat on the day of the English review! And last of all, and to cap the climax, I saw a Turkish young lady walking, arm in arm, with a Turkish gentleman! a sight, so far as I know, entirely new for Turkey. He may have been her husband, for aught I know, but, according to Turkish notions, that would not mend the matter in the least. Strictly, a husband cannot with any propriety allow his wife oven to walk by his side in the street. Rarely are they seen to go out together at all, and when they do, the wife must keep at a respectful distance behind!

Up to this day, green is a sacred color with the Turks, and no Christian subject is allowed, on any account, to wear it. It is a distinctive mark of a Mussulmen, and especially, and above all things else, in the turban. Green turbened Turks, even, are rare, and it is understood that the man who aspires to such a distinction is a peculiarly holy man—indeed, a lineal descendant of the Prophet. Just imagine, then, what must be the feelings of the good old Mussulmans, to see regiments of French troops all wearing the green turban! These soldiers have gone through all the streets of the capital, sometimes singly, and sometimes in companies of five and ten, and have attracted universal attention and remark. At first the common Turks supposed them to be Mussulman Frenchmen. Several of them wore passing St. Sophia one day, and some Turks invited them to go in and say their prayers. The Frenchmen, not knowing the language, did not at first comprehend the nature of the invitation; but a person was soon found to act as interpreter. When they learned that they were expected to go through the Mussulman prayers, 'Why,' said they, 'we are Catholic Christians, not Mussulmens.' 'How then,' said the other, 'do you wear these turbans?' 'O,' replied they, 'we wear whatever color we like.'"

A FRENCH STORY.—We are indebted to the Paris correspondent of the New York Times for the following anecdote, which began twelve years ago, and the *denouement* of which but lately occurred:

The Café Foy has, or had, a standing rule never to call back or ask an explanation from any individual leaving the establishment without paying. The doctrine was, if the gentleman is merely forgetful, he will rectify his error the next day; if the omission is a swindle, it is better to suffer the loss than provoke publicity, and perhaps unpleasant consequences. For five years an individual had breakfasted regularly at the Café Foy, and as regularly had acquitted his each morning's indebtedness. At last he omitted to do so, but no notice was taken of it. He went on in the same way for a week, but as he was an *habitué* of so long standing, it excited no uneasiness. The waiter finally asked the proprietor if he should remind the gentleman of his delinquency. "By no means," was the reply. "He has been punctual in his payments for five years; and if he is less so now, it is perhaps that he is in want of money. At any rate, do not let him suppose, by a word or look, or any want of attention, that his recent irregularity has been noticed." At the end of eight months the gentleman disappeared, leaving his bill unsettled. It was put down to profit and loss, and in five years more had almost passed from the recollection of the master of the house. Not long ago he received from a distant port a shipment of genuine Moka, worth about $1000, and a draft upon a Paris banker for 1100 francs, the approximating amount of 250 breakfasts. The latter was a reimbursement, the former "a recognition of an act of delicacy, rare in any station of life."

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The Russian Envoy *ad interim* is sojourning at Newport, and it is mentioned as a curious fact that the Newport News contradicts the rumor of a proposition from Russia to sell Sitka to the United States. This paragraph being supposed to be prompted by the Envoy, it may, perhaps, be worth while to copy, for what it is worth, the following extract therefrom:

"Such a suggestion was neither made nor thought of by the Russian Legation in this country; and well-informed persons consider it was a hoax invented in England, and readily swallowed by the press of America. We doubt if this matter was for a moment seriously considered in St. Petersburg, as it is wholly contrary to the character of the Russian Government and that of the Czar."

The Egyptian Railroad is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at present at any stated periods. It is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine-drivers are employed on it. The speed is about 20 miles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Caire will soon be open. It passes through a level and most fertile country. The Arabs do not know what to make of the locomotive. They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed. [London Daily News.

The Ericsson steamship left the foot of 13th street, New York, on a trial trip, at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 8th. Captain Ericsson was on board, and one or two friends. She left, using only the forward engine, the other not being ready, and it is said was making about nine or ten miles an hour as she passed the Battery. The steamer is laden with coal for a voyage to Europe, and 150 tons of iron. She draws seventeen feet and two inches of water, and has her wheel four feet and two inches deep.

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. O GARDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics. Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19. 29

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY .... FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
——, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
MONS. JULES BEAUV, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DURKIN, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THOS. C. BEAGH, A. B., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a Recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Durklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m28

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the Institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties; a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principls of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches and the control of the main study hall.

Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

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Marion, July 29, 1854.

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Rev. J. W. MCPHEETERS, D. D.,
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July 29 6t* Sec'y Board Trustees.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

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E. E. WILEY, President,
July 6, 1854. 3t Emory P. O., Va.

Chunnynuggee Female College.

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☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

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President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee [illegible] 1854—jy 10 8m

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 30. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854. WHOLE NO. 186.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM DR. PARSONS.

CASE OF A MAN WITH HIS HEAD OFF—EDITORIAL MEDIUMISM—NEWS—BUSINESS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS—CHOLERA AFTER BOTH—CHRISTIANS ON PAROLE—RELIGION ON DEPORT—THE BEAST AND HIS RIDERS THROWN BY A NEW POWER—STATE OF THE CHURCHES—THE ITINERANT CHAPEL ROLLING ON—REMOVAL OF BOOK CONCERN—EFFECT OF IT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 9, 1854.

MY DEAR BRETHER McTYEIRE:—Many calls for professional courtesy, etc., for which the Editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate is always proverbial. But he is "a man with his head off," and the mercury at 103 in the shade, to be expected, *a fortiori*, to follow his excommunicated vocation? As the Venetian Jew would say, "Tell me that?" This writing for the press—under a pressure—is a kind of "picking up crumbs" business after all. "Do you not find it so? And yet when one's hand has been impulsively driven, through a course of years, to the tune of so much matter per day, the habit grows into a kind of second nature, which looks for the toil, and counts the removal of its necessity as a sort of loss sustained. The prisoner of years—when on the expiration of his sentence he was turned out of Newgate—begged to be re-admitted to his cell. The prison had grown to be the home of his affection. There is in the supervisorship of the periodical press a sort of editorial "*medium*"-ism, or something like it, which impulsively, at fixed periods, sets the head and pen agoing, and the mind and ink flowing, seemingly whether they will or not.

But let me tell you something about matters and things "up here." As we are at the other end of your string, perhaps a vibration, though from the border extremity, will prove unacceptable, or be disagreeably hot. Louisville, at the present time, is hot, healthy and happy. I think in matters of heat, as in strokes, and the like, we have as much as our neighbors this year, not even excepting the far-famed "Crescent City." Business, though sufficiently active to keep up a healthful commercial circulation, is not pressing in its demands upon time and mind, as to set aside the invitations to "Nine-pins," or rob the green woods of "Drennon" of their cool attractions. Our fashionable have for the most part left the crowded thoroughfares of the city, and gone to the various summer haunts, where pleasure is sought.

But in some instances, instead of realizing pleasure, they have been greeted with the presence of suffering, pain and death. It is not a little remarkable, that the history of this year will show some of these resorts have been among the *least* healthy of the land. But why should not this be the case? Why should not the cholera, whose erratic strikes seem to be governed by no circumstances of location or condition, go with the throng and the gay to the saloons of pleasure, as well as remain with the lowly and the sad, in the halls of want. It is a matter of astonishment, with some, that this pestilent destroyer should have found its way to the pleasant groves of enjoyment; but is it strange? Could there be a more proper place for its ravages than amongst those, of whom it might be said, "God was not in all their thoughts." The picture is more startling than true, that this dark pestilent has more than once entered the gay saloons of Terpsichore this season, and assisting the "Directour" vocation, has pointed the reckless measure of the dance down to the dismal hall of death. Surely God has a rod in this, and has made the dreadful scourge his instrument of rebuke against the vices and follies, which are too prevalent at all these places.

Professing Christians, too, (that is, they are professors at home,) are sometimes found in these circles, strange as it may appear, like speckled birds in a black flock—marring the scene, disgracing themselves and dishonoring God. I have one in my mind at this moment; but let his *name sleep*. I fear that with some others, he is "of the baser sort." Why cannot Christians wear their religion every where? Is it a garment to be ashamed of? The conduct of some would seem to say so. There is a saying of our Saviour on that subject—"He that is ashamed of me," etc. There are some who, when they leave home for their summer tour, seem careful, also, to leave their God with their cares behind. To "lay aside every weight" of Christian responsibility—with the morning of the class, the closet, and the prayer meeting—which per-possibility might "so easily beset them," in their end career—that they may "run with" no compunctious visitings of conscience, the race of ruin they have chosen. They place their religion, as it would seem, on deposit with their pastor, and, about latterest, and on their forged 'parole' of pleasure, step back into the world again for a season's debauch. Is it a wonder that Babylon should be stricken down? "God is not mocked."

Among the singularities of the city—and the country too, I believe—which, by the way, is not so much a singularity either, as it is a mystery, is the "Know Nothing" influence. It is perfectly overwhelming. It has Spiritualism out and out, with Biology and Mesmerism, Homeopathy and the "water cure" thrown in as make weights in the scale. Of course I *know nothing* of its philosophy or its person; but its pressure and effects are every where distinguishable upon the popular mind. I must however say, if "the tree is known by its fruits," there is nothing in this strange power, that, to the mind, strongly recommends it to the calm consideration of every protestant Christian and true patriot. It seems purely political in its character, and to have for its object the preservation and permanent safety of our Republican institutions. To this all true Americans should say (so I think,) *Amen*. Our municipal election is just over, having taken place yesterday. I hear it whispered on the streets, and elsewhere, that it is to be considered another "Know Nothing" victory. Whether this be so or not I cannot say; but certain it is no Roman Catholic has been chosen, though 'tis said the Papal Bishop and his priests used unwearied diligence and zeal to consolidate the foreign vote, and secure it to candidates belonging to the hierarchy. But both the "Beast" and his rider, though clothed with Pontific infallibility, were placed "hors du combat" on this occasion, by the quiet workings of this secret and mysterious power among us. Success to the "Know Nothings," say I; that's my sentiment. If I am not mistaken in their principles, my prayer is that they may every where prevail. The old political parties are all striking at them; but they are like the blind man beating the post, their wrath is spent in vain. Their attacks are as little regarded by the invisible power, as the barking of a dog by a passing steamboat or locomotive.

In religion, our churches are not so far gone into a state of spiritual congestion, as to stop the vital flow altogether, nor are there so many religiously defunct among us, that there are not enough of the living left to bury the dead, and yet there is little whereof to boast. There has been a sort of half-way camp meeting held of late, in the outskirts of the corporation, by the church extension society, under the direction and management of that indefatigable missionary, Rev. D. Welburn. This meeting has resulted in much good. Many conversions have taken place, and the churches generally have been greatly revived. This is the society that owns the "Itinerant Chapel," which you noticed last winter. A church on wheels. An ingenious concern. But great as may be the novelty of such a contrivance, its interest has been much greater; more than a hundred conversions have already taken place within its walls. May it "roll" on to glory.

The removal of the church establishments from this city, (the book concern, etc.,) caused some excitement of feeling for a while, and, of course, the result was a correspondent depression of Methodist zeal. But the storm is all past, and I reckon it was all right, and for the best, especially in view of the handsome donation of Nashville, $75,000. The fine prosperity of the "concern" while located here, which under embarrassing circumstances, (being without capital,) netted to the church, in eight years, a clear profit of more than *thirty-five thousand dollars*, and the anticipation of what it would achieve for Zion in the future, in this department, when a proper capital should be had, was productive, perhaps, of a state of pride which needed to be humbled. Well, humility is a cardinal virtue, and may be profitably bought; that is, if the price is not too high.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the continuance to my address of the New Orleans Christian Advocate. Yours,

C. B. PARSONS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BISHOP GREEN AT MOUNT ALBION, MISS.

DEAR BROTHER McTYEIRE—Bishop Green, whose visit to the Mount Hebron *Presbyterian place of meeting* was the subject of a note in your columns recently, made a grand visitation to our neighborhood during the past week; and on last Sabbath performed divine service in our Methodist place of gathering together. Two or three things are noteworthy in connection with the visit of this clergyman to the neighborhood and church.

The first is that there are no Episcopalians in the region round about, unless he has persuaded some restless, gay, fashion loving Methodist to acknowledge a backslidden heart, and a boundless passion for a worldly life, by promising to join him if he will organize a church.

But, you will inquire, how came he to have such interviews with the members of other Christian churches? I will tell you. This same Bishop Green is the prince of proselyters. As to abounding sin and unconverted sinners, they seem to give him little or no distress, not even a decent concern. But the force of his office seems to have no other aim than to undermine and overturn the Methodist Church, seduce its members into his Puseyite or semi-Papal establishment (I seriously question whether it be a Christian church, if it is to be judged by their own standard,) on the ruins of Methodism. It looks like a questionable matter, but is nevertheless true, that the Bishop makes no hesitation in going into the wealthy and influential families belonging to other churches, and unblushingly tell them they ought to join THE CHURCH!!! He asks to be permitted to "baptize their children"; tells them their beloved Zion, the church of their fathers, the church of their choice, where they were turned from darkness to light, and from sin to the service of the true God, is falling away, her numbers decreasing, and her glory departing. He tells them he has a plan on foot for uniting the two churches—the Methodist and Episcopal—that it can easily be done, etc., etc. So it can easily be done; if the Mississippi river can easily get into a gallon jug, or the Gulf of Mexico easily get into the Bishop's hat. Look at it. How would it seem for Cuba to prate about annexing the continent of North America, or the Sandwich Islands to propose to "take the United States in and have us done for?" Don't laugh! It is only a mistake; it must be. Surely the Bishop is not so weak, so vain, so wanting in judgment. For where was his plan in May last, when the General Conference met at Columbus? That was the time, and that the proper body before which to have heaved the mountain with the throes of such a birth. But perhaps the plan has only just been matured, and will be forthcoming at your Annual Conference next autumn. Well, we shall see what we shall see. Meantime let me tell you that in the highly intelligent and influential families belonging to the Methodist Church at Mount Albion, I don't believe there is one so hopelessly verdant as to entertain such a notion with any other feeling than that at least of derision.

We also hear of Methodist clergymen joining the Puseyites. No doubt. And let me tell you that we have a few more of the same sort to spare them. There are several Methodist preachers we know of who would make prominent men in Bishop Green's establishment, and we have tried hard to get them to go over, but they won't budge. In twenty-five years I have known one Methodist minister to join that party, who was deemed a loss to the Methodist Church, and but one, and he will be martyred by them before they get done with him. After they get proselytes they despise them. Perhaps it is for not being consistent, and going to mother church at once. And I say to all Protestants who wish for HIGH EXTENSION CHRISTIANITY—sigh for the church and ignore the Saviour, and are listening to the whispers of proselyting clergymen, be consistent, go to Rome, and be done with it. And if you think me inconsistent, get "Bishop Ives's Trials of Mind," in worrying over the road from High-Churchism to the Pope's great toe, read it well, and you will change your mind; you will say I am right, you must be a Protestant or a Papist. But say some, I can't fellowship certain men and women in the Baptist, Presbyterian, or Methodist churches, and therefore I will join the Episcopal people, or church. Very well. In less than twelve months you will open your eyes; and then you will learn that the tares and wheat grow together every where, and ten to one you find that you ran from a briar to be torn by a cactus. Will you remember and tell us five years hence?

But the chief cause of changes from Evangelical churches to High Churchism is found in the loose discipline they find in the latter. Trained up to regard religion as a solemn affair, and its experience and enjoyment a sensible matter, imposing constant restraint upon worldliness, vanity, pride, ambition and fashion, they no sooner backslide and lose the keen relish for true Christian piety and communion with God, than they look round for some place of refuge from the rebukes of conscience—a sort of "half-way house between an Evangelical church and a Godless world"—and forthwith, having got along enough under the auspices of the good old church of their fathers to ride in a fine carriage, they drive up to the Episcopal Church and try to feel at home. Now they can dance, go to fashionable amusements, attend the opera; use, in common with the Onderdonks, the Doanes, and the good clergy and laity, as much good brandy and wine as they wish, and with the whole church oppose the great Temperance movement, and live as they list. We have seen not a few such cases. But the Bishop, in his visit to Methodist families, had to tell them that Methodism "was running out." Well, it always was running out. They know that. It ran out of Jerusalem at an early day. It ran over the world, and subjugated kingdoms and people, and the world bade fair to be entirely converted to Christ, and in the ministry of the apostolic Methodism of those early times. But a spurious sort of Christianity sprang up, much like the creeping in of Puseyism, and the many other isms, that now distract the Episcopalians—and Methodism, like a lost river, flowed on in secret, covered up with the forms, ceremonies, parades, robes, mitres, and pretentions of the usurpers of Christ's kingdom. At the Reformation Methodism made its appearance again, but was not allowed to appear in full strength and primitive glory, converting nations to God, until good John Wesley arose, and like a resurrected Paul, showed unto the people the true way of Christianity. Then it "ran out" to America, and got here long before the Episcopalians did, and became the first settler, and now while that small body of people—less than a hundred thousand—are wrangling about unsettled controversies, within its own bosom, Methodism has not heard a discordant note for a century on her doctrines; and, but for the abolition party of the North, would not have felt any jarring on matters of discipline worth naming, and is now rapidly sweeping on to embrace, in a short time, two millions of communicants in the American Church alone. Running out!!! Her colleges and academies are constantly increasing in number, and she is now the chief educator among the American churches, and in twenty-five years will hold the sceptre of scholarship over them all. Already she has contributed more learning and more valuable and lasting standard theological works, than any church in christendom during the past century. Methodism was never so strong and permanent as at this present time. "Running out!".

Now I ask one question as I close; it is merely repeated, however, from a lady eminent for her good sense and consistent Christian character: "How would the venerable Bishop Soule, or the apostolic Andrews, look going round among the selected families of other churches, and boldly, and with such arguments attempting to proselyte them to their cause?" How would they look!

Now I say not a word against the Bishop for doing his work, and preaching his heresies of baptismal regeneration amongst his own flocks, or for preaching and trying to convert sinners from the errors of their way, but I do deem it offensive to Christian charity and common courtesy, and very undignified withal, to leave the multitudes of the wicked and prayerless, and lay out all his time and strength for the subversion of the church of Christ—the ancient Christianity, the "Christianity in earnest" of the nineteenth century.

Are there no swearers, Sabbath-breakers, cruel masters, drunkards, worldly, prayer-neglecting, God hating sinners, to excite his compassion and employ his time? Or does he consider Methodism the chief sin of the age—the original sin, the only damning sin?

In conclusion, we may notice the Bishop's Sermon at another time, but he intends to make the *liberal* Methodists build him a church near this place, and then we shall hear strange things indeed. And some of us will give to build the church, on condition that it ours, in which he has been preaching, is burnt down, or is undergoing repairs, or for any temporary cause cannot be used, we shall have the Bishop's pledge that his church shall be opened for the use of our ministers. *Not otherwise.* A METHODIST.

Miss., August.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WOFFORD COLLEGE—SPARTANBURG, S. C.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., Wofford College was opened by President Wightman and Professors Duncan and Carlisle, with a Freshman and a Sophomore class.

By the close of the year the buildings will be finished, and all the Faculty will be at their posts by the beginning of next year, except Prof. Shipp, whose services will not be demanded before the first of 1856.

The terms of tuition per annum will be *fifty dollars*, and boarding can be had at from $9 to $12 a month.

Thus, then, Wofford College, though all canvass is not yet spread, is fairly under weigh; and we may, "by the good hand of our God upon us," expect a pleasant and a prosperous voyage.

The College is earnestly commended to the sympathies and prayers of those who desire the promotion of sanctified education.

H. A. C. WALKER,
President Board Trustees.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE EXAMINATION OF MACON FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

These exercises have just closed; and on the part of the committee of visitation appointed by the Conference, (being the only one present,) I proceed to make a report of the same.

The exercises were satisfactory to all, whose opportunities enabled them to judge, and peculiarly gratifying to the immediate friends of the institution.

There was no effort at ad captandum display. The occasion was not degraded, as it too often is, into an opportunity for showing off brilliant parts and superficial accomplishments. Effort was made to present a fair and candid view of the progress made by the students, in all that pertains to real education. Fairness and candor characterized all the recitations. The design seems to have been, to present a fair average of the ordinary recitations during the session. There was consequently no previous repetitions of certain detached passages—no previous drillings especially for the occasion. Of course, under such circumstances, the pupils sometimes failed to answer correctly. But a discriminating mind could easily perceive that the failures arose more from embarrassment than from a want of acquaintance with the subject. Teachers and students had evidently not been idle, to accomplish so much, and to accomplish it so well.

While all did well, there were some, especially the Latin, French, Geometry and Algebra classes, whose performance deserves particular notice. The last two evinced a thorough acquaintance with these branches of mathematics, working out equations and demonstrating theorems, with admirable correctness and facility. Indeed, we were impressed with the idea that several young ladies had not only applied themselves closely, but were naturally possessed of good mathematical powers. We would be glad if, in all our institutions of learning, more attention were paid to these higher and more difficult branches—languages and mathematics. Better than any other studies, are they calculated to discipline the mind into habits of thought and attention.

We are glad to see that the Principal of the Institute sympathizes with this view; for he and his accomplished assistants have sought to make the classes in these branches thoroughly proficient.

The recitation room was adorned with some very beautiful specimens of the skill and progress of several young ladies in oil and water painting. They reflected great credit on Miss Scudder, who had charge of this department, and on the application and artistic talent of her pupils.

On Monday night, a large audience was entertained with a musical concert, under the direction of Prof. Gleffer. The pieces selected were happily adapted to evince the proficiency of the pupils in the principles of music and the brilliancy of their execution, as well as to please those whose ears were not sufficiently educated, to appreciate a very high style of operatic music. We say, sincerely and honestly, Prof. Gleffer is one of the best teachers of music we have ever known.

On Sabbath, the commencement sermon was preached by Rev. T. J. Koger, to the comfort and edification of a large congregation. The sermon was forcible, instructive and practical, in no ordinary degree.

On Monday evening, at the close of the examination, the annual address was delivered by Thos. A. Hopkins, Esq., a young gentleman of Macon. We do not deem it extravagant praise to say it was all we could have wished for in such a discourse, on such an occasion. We have not heard many addresses surpassing it, in manly independence, in practical point, in suggestiveness and in eloquence. His unsurpassing criticism of fashionable vices and improprieties will not soon be forgotten by the audience, who listened to it with an interest which manifested their approval and delight.

The next session of the institution will open on the fifteenth of September. In addition to the Principal, who too is well known as a successful teacher to need any additional praise, a numerous and well selected corps of assistant teachers has been secured. Improvements will be made on the premises during the vacation, additional apparatus will be procured, and every effort made to place Macon Female Collegiate Institute on a sound and elevated basis.

The Institution is denominational, but not sectarian. While it commends itself to the country at large, it has especial claims to the patronage of members of the Methodist E. Church, South. With such an institution in our midst, there is no necessity, whatever, to send our daughters to distant schools to be educated. THOS. H. FOSTER.

July, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MR. EDITOR—A friend has put into my hands a copy of your paper of the 5th inst. It is with no little surprise that I have read the article signed "Observer," under the caption, "The Promise and its Fulfillment." The writer richly merits a severe castigation, but I shall confine myself to a calm and temperate statement of facts, as a sufficient reply to his groundless and calumnious assertions.

Quoting from the catalogue of the Judson, the paragraph relating to attendance at church, Observer remarks: "The impression which the above language is calculated, and is intended to convey to the public is, that the pupils attending the Judson are at full liberty to attend church where they please, provided the place is indicated by the parents or guardians." Exactly so, Mr. Observer; that is precisely what we mean, and I challenge Observer to point out a single instance, during the sixteen years the Institute has been in operation, in which a young lady has not been permitted to attend church, as "indicated by the parents or guardians."

Again, Observer says: "We venture the affirmation that not one such (that is, whose parents belong to other communions than the Baptist,) has ever attended any church regularly, but the Baptist." I pronounce this affirmation wholly untrue in point of fact. In all cases, without a solitary exception, the instructions of parents and guardians on this subject have always been conscientiously and faithfully obeyed.

Observer continues: "Without intending to impeach the veracity of the author of the passages at the head of this article, I affirm that it sets forth an assurance which is not expected to be complied with, the spirit of which never has been met; and which it is impracticable to meet." Here is a charge of willful duplicity and deception, brought against the conductors of an institution which has been distinguished by the highest marks of public favor, without abatement or interruption, for a period of sixteen years! I scorn to reply to such an attack. The Catalogue of the Marion Female Seminary, under the care of Rev. J. K. Armstrong, a Methodist minister, containing the same regulation as ours, in the following words: "Pupils are allowed to attend such church as is designated by Patrons." Will Observer accuse Mr. Armstrong of setting forth before the public an assurance which he does not expect to comply with? Will he charge the same crime on Mr. Poindexter, the Methodist Principal of the Gainesville school?

Finally, Observer more than insinuates, "that very great and constant efforts" are made in the Judson to proselyte pupils of other denominations to the Baptist faith. I spurn the insinuation with contempt. Of the Board of Visitors appointed to attend the late examination, *eight* members were not Baptists. Of the fifteen Professors, Teachers, and other officers, *seven* were Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Lutherans. Of the two hundred pupils, *fifty-five* were from families not Baptists; and one-half of these were Methodists. Now, I confidently appeal to the gentlemen on the Board of Visitors, to my colleagues of the Faculty, and to ALL MY PUPILS, without regard to denominations, for the truth of the declaration, when I solemnly affirm that the charge of proselytism is UTTERLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION. If the Principal was influenced by so higher motives, a simple regard to his own interest would protect every Methodist pupil against any attempt to wean her from the faith of her parents.

In conclusion, it will be readily perceived that Observer's object is to persuade Methodist parents to patronize their own schools alone. In opposition to this, I have not a word to say; but, when he attempts to accomplish his object by an unjust, ungenerous, and slanderous attack on a sister institution, I do protest against his course, as invidious, mean, and unworthy of a Christian gentleman. If Observer wishes to drive all Methodist girls from the Judson, he can do it by satisfying their parents that the schools under the patronage of their own denomination are as good as the Judson; and he can never do it in any other way.

M. P. JEWETT,
Principal, etc.

MARION, Ala., Aug. 15, 1854.

Rev. Mr. Montsalvage, a converted Spaniard, has been ordained by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, to go out as a missionary to South America, for the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Green Horn and the Poet

The following incident of a distinguished Philadelphian teaches a lesson of love and kindness which it will be well for all literary men to copy:

Once on a time I went to see Willis Gaylord Clarke, then editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. I remember the clothes I wore, and how I arranged them and brushed them to "take off" the country, but it would stick to them. That gray linsey-woolsey coatee, made capacious to invite growth, with huge pockets outside for chesnuts and apples; the thick woolen mitten, trowsers of the same material, rough inside as a rasp, to promote counter irritation and dilute the blood, made of ample dimensions, with tucks, so as to last for Sundays two winters, and for 'common' indefinitely; a waistcoat somewhat short but wide, to compensate, with staring brown figures, big and bold, as a compromise with a cravat of the same color; commodious high boots, heavy and hob-nailed, emitting a compound of leather and grease, when near the fire; a wool hat of aspiring crown and diminutive brim, and a shilling cotton handanna, to display on occasion of emotions.

"So attired, I went to the city of Brotherly Love with forty pairs of chickens, six turkeys, and two 'possums, the latter harpooned in the hen roost with a pitchfork, and their carcasses, otherwise contraband, to be sold to pay for the depredations, with the provender to sell on account of my guardian, and a poem in those trowsers pockets to exhibit on my own account, I went. The marketing sold, not to the best advantage either, for the poem and Mr. Clarke were in my mind. I called at the office, inquired for the editor, stated my business was "personal and private," and was ushered into the sanctum amid the smiles of clerks and others.

Mr. Clarke was alone and deeply absorbed; and there I was in the presence of a real live poet. I slid quietly along to the nearest chair, holding my wool cap between my knees and the bandanna in my hand, awaiting him to look up. He did so in a few moments, and the pensive, almost melancholy beauty of his face lit up with a faint smile as he saw the rustic apparition. I was all eyes, for there sat the man who edited "our paper," and writ the verses I had cried over in the barn and cornfield, and tried to imitate, on Sunday mornings, when our folks had gone to church. My earnestness, I suppose, interested him. He did not laugh, as I feared, but gently said:

"Did you wish to see me, sir?"

I said "Yes." And I trembled, and my eyes filled in spite of myself. "I come to ask your advice about some lines I have written."

"You write verses, do you?" he said pleasantly; and added, "it's a poor business."

"Not if I could write such as yours," I replied.

"Perhaps you may," said he; "allow me to see yours. What do you call them?"

"The Home of the Poets," said I, handing the paper. It was a substantial foolscap, and well tumbled.

"Poets have no home on earth," he said; and the terrible pathos thrilled me like an arrow.

"I have made their home in Heaven," I said; "and have given them a superior place, for I think that exalted nature must reach a higher place in whatever sphere they attain to."

He looked at me steadily for a moment, and then read the poem of thirty verses twice over, during which I watched his face, so pale, with such deep lines of thought and suffering; a nature so purely emotional, forced into a sphere so wholly executive, fitted to dream and glow, but compelled to work and suffer, till my heart went out to him with a bound. Finishing the poem, he said:

"My young friend, Nature made you a poet; there's no denying that; and it will puzzle man to unmake you. I'll give you ten dollars for this, and publish it."

"Thank you," said I, as well as I could; "I do not want to publish it." Then he handed me some of his own manuscripts, which I read; and I passed a never to be forgotten hour or two with him. I recur to it always with the greatest pleasure; it was noble in him to receive a green, gawky boy, and read my crude rhymes. And a thousand times since, when the promise of life has turned to ashes and the victory not worth the battle, I have recurred to that interview and resolved to struggle. I left Mr. Clarke, threw the rhymes into the desk, with hundreds of others, plunged into commerce and reform, graduated through Quakerism to some spiritual faith, but rejected and disbelieved in gift of poesy—scarcely believe it now; but occasionally I look back to Mr. Clarke's generous words and then the rhyming impulse carries me out of "trade and tumult," to the sweet, still places, far inward and upward.—[Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

The Shadow of Life.

We have rarely met with any thing more beautiful than the following, which we find in the New York Mirror of a recent date:

"All that live must die,
Passing through Nature to Eternity."

Men seldom think of the great event of Death until the dark shadow falls across their own path, hiding for ever from their eyes the face of the loved one whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonism of Life; and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton in all our feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and, with Charles Lamb, we do not wish to lie down in the mouldering grave, even with kings and princes for our bedfellows. But the fiat of Nature is inexorable. There is no appeal or reprieve from the great law that dooms us all to dust. We flourish and fade like the leaves of the forest, and the fairest flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a fruller hold on life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth by his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish like the grass; and the countless multitudes that swarm the world today will to-morrow disappear like footprints on the shore:

"Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
Each trace will vanish from the sand."

We do not recur to the great fact for the purpose of making ourselves or our readers gloomy. We believe the light of immortality shines eternally behind the dark cloud. No one knows how a soul feels an hour after death. God has but vaguely revealed the great secret of the future life. The longing to live is the strongest evidence that individual existence does not end with mortal life; and the everlasting hope of something better to come, which buoys up the weary, world-worn pilgrim in his journey through life, implies a promise of its own fulfilment. Death is but a change. It can not be an "eternal sleep."

In the beautiful drama of "Ion," the instinct of immortality so eloquently uttered by the death-devoted Greek finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. It is nature's prophecy of the life to come. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, he betrothed Clemantha asks if they shall not meet again. To which he replies: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal; of the flowing streams that lucid flow for ever; of the stars amid whose fields of azure my raised spirit hath walked in glory. All, all were dumb. But while I gaze upon thy living face I feel there's something in the love which mantles through its beauty that can not wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemantha."

We believe this conviction of the soul's endurance after death to be as universal as the soul itself, the hollow professions of the skeptic to the contrary notwithstanding. Who would consent to live a day in misery and pain, if he "could his quietus make with a bare bodkin?"

Knowing that death is always imminent, and ultimately inevitable, men who only toil and suffer would gladly lie down and die at the end of the first day's work. But they live on and struggle on, fighting against the "common enemy" with all their might; and even the wretched miser, whose heart is wedded to his golden god, will give millions on his death-bed for one short hour more of life, when every motion is a pang and every breath a groan.

It seems harder now than ever for our poor human race to become reconciled to the universal doom. Very few can say with the poet, on approaching life's last mile-stone, that

"Resignation gently slopes the way."

They would "fain lay their ineffectual finger upon the spokes of the great wheel," and stop where they are. Even the world-weaning discipline of years of sickness can scarcely bring the poor patient to think of the "narrow house," and of the sable omnibus that never brings a passenger back, without a shudder of reluctance. Little children try to keep their eyes open at night for fear of dying before morning; and the tottering old man, who has outlived all his kindred, is not yet ready to go. Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, how closely they cling together in the death chamber, or when, in time of pestilence, the "death angel spreads his wings on the blast!" How sad to part with those we love, with but the dim assurance of re-union in another state of existence! For how, or where, or what we shall be when the breath ceases, and the heart stops beating, and the body grows cold, neither the voice of Nature nor the Book of Revelation is sufficiently explicit to remove all doubt even in the minds of the most docile believers.

ANECDOTES OF FASHION.

A volume on this subject might be made very curious and entertaining, for our ancestors were not less vacillating, and perhaps more capriciously grotesque, though with infinitely less taste, than the present generation. Were a philosopher and an artist, as well as an antiquary, to compose such a work, much diversified entertainment, and some curious investigation of the progress of the arts and taste, would doubtless be the result.

The origin of many fashions was in the endeavor to conceal some deformity of the inventor; hence the cushions, ruffs, hoops and other monstrous devices.

Patches were invented in England, in the reign of Edward VI., by a foreign lady, who thus ingeniously covered a wen on her neck.

When the Spectator wrote, full-bottomed wigs were invented by a French barber, one Duvillier, whose name they perpetuated, for the purpose of concealing an elevation in the shoulder of the Dauphin. Charles VII of France introduced long coats, to hide his ill-made legs.

Shoes with very long points, full two feet in length, were invented by Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Anjou, to conceal a large excrescence on one of his feet.

Others, on the contrary, adopted fashions to set off their peculiar beauties—as Isabella of Bavaria, remarkable for her gallantry and the fairness of her complexion, introduced the fashion of leaving the shoulders and part of the neck uncovered.

Fashions sometimes originate in some temporary event, as after the battle of Steenkirk, where the allies wore large cravats, by which the French frequently seized them (a circumstance perpetuated on the medals of Louis XIV.), cravats were called Steenkirks; and after the battle of Ramillies, wigs received that denomination.

In the year 1735 the men had no hats, but a little *chapeau de bras*; in 1745, they wore a very small hat; in 1755, they wore an enormous one, as may be seen in Jeffrey's curious "Collection of Habits in all Nations." Old Puttenham, in his very rare work, "The Art of Poesie," page 239, on the present topic, gives some curious information: "Henry VIII. caused his own head and all his courtiers to be polled, and his beard to be cut short; before that time it was thought more decent, both for old and young, to be all shaven, and weare long haire either rounded or squére. Now again at this time (Elizabeth's reign) the young gentlemen of the court have taken up their long haire trayling on their shoulders, and think this more decent; for what respect I would be glad to know."

It is observed by the lively Viguent de Marvillie, that there are fingrant follies in fashion which must be endured while they reign, and which never appear ridiculous till they are out of fashion. In the reign of Henry III of France, they could not exist without an abundant use of comfits. All the world, the grave and the gay, carried in their pockets a *comfit-box*, as we do snuff-boxes. They used them even on the most solemn occasions. When the Duke of Guise was shot at Blois, he was found with the comfit-box in his hand.

Fashions, indeed, have been carried to so extravagant a length as to have become a public offence, and to have required the interference of government. Short and tight breeches were so much the rage in France, that Charles V. was compelled to banish this disgusting mode by edicts, which may be found in Mizeray. It is curious that the very same fashion was the complaint in the remoter period of Chaucer.

In the reign of Elizabeth of England, the reverse of all this took place; then the mode of enormous breeches were pushed to a most laughable excess. The backs of the day stuffed out their breeches with rags, feathers, and other light matters, till they brought them out to a most enormous size. They resembled the wool packs, and in a public spectacle they were obliged to raise scaffolds for the seats of these poudrone beaux. To accord with this fantastical taste, the ladies invented large hoop farthingales. The two lovers could have surely never taken one another by the hand aside. In the preceding reign of Mary, the fashion ran on square toes; insomuch that a proclamation was issued that no person should wear shoes above six inches square at the toes. Thus succeeded picket-pointed shoes.

The nation was again, in the reign of Elizabeth, put under the royal authority. "In that time," says honest John Stowe, "he was held the greatest gallant that had the deepest ruff and longest rapier; the offense to the eye of the one, and hurt unto the life of the subject that came by the other. This caused her Majesty to make proclamation against them both, and place selected grave citizens at every gate, to cut the ruffes, and break the rapier points of all passengers that exceeded a yeard in length of their rapiers, and a nayle of a yeard in depth of their ruffes."

A shameful extravagance in dress has been a most venerable folly. In the reign of Richard II, the dress was sumptuous beyond belief. Sir John Arundel had a change of no less than fifty-two new suits of cloth of gold tissue. Inventories of Elizabeth, Queen of Philip II. of Spain, that she never wore a gown twice. A luck of the reign of Henry IV has been made out by the laborious Henry. I shall only observe, that they wore then long-pointed shoes, to their knees with chains. Luxury improving on this ridiculous mode, these chains the English beaux of the fourteenth century had made of gold and silver; but the grotesque fashion did not finish here; for the tops of their shoes were carved in the manner of a church window. The ladies of that period were not less fantastical.

The wild variety of dresses worn in the reign of Henry VIII is alluded to in a print of a naked Englishman, holding a piece of cloth hanging on his right arm, and a pair of shoes in his left hand. It was invented by Andrew Borde, a facetious wit of those days. The print bears the following inscription:

"I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mind what raiment I shall wear;
For now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
And now I will wear what I cannot tell what."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

"THE ADVOCATE."

Labor is high. Living is high. Materials are high. We are publishing the Advocate at a heavy weekly cash expense. We need heavy weekly cash receipts. Much can be done in extending our circulation and keeping us in funds at the approaching fall meetings. Bring the paper before the meeting. Collect and remit.

YELLOW FEVER.—We visited the Charity Hospital on Thursday evening. Patients under treatment 716; died of yellow fever on 21st inst. 14; 22d 15; 23d 9; and on 24th, up to 12 M., 7. There are two definitions of epidemic. One, that when a form of disease prevails so violently as to control all other forms, it is epidemic. As it was last year, when a bowel affection, bilious fever, or crazy bolt, or a sore throat, ran into yellow fever. The other, that when the deaths from any one disease exceed the aggregate deaths from all others, it is epidemic. According to this last definition, yellow fever is now epidemic here. For the last few days the Hospital physicians informed us it has been at a stand, and that cases taken in time generally yield readily.

We were pained to find our friend Mr. Young, a resident student from Arkansas, who showed us through the wards on our previous visit, in the last stages of the disease, with black vomit.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—By decease of Hon. Mr. Downs, Custom-Collector of New Orleans, this office, the most valuable and responsible in the South, without Federal bestowment, has become vacant. Instant upon his death, President Pierce appointed as his successor Col. Thos. C. Porter, whose acceptance has been signified. A judicious and popular appointment. When it is considered that about twenty others were standing applicants for the place, and that Col. Porter was not an applicant, this unsolicited and prompt appointment of the President becomes a compliment, highly appreciated by the friends of Col. P., and due to his merits.

EDUCATION.—To those ADVERTISEMENTS which tell where and on what terms the best Education may be obtained, we invite special attention. Two more are added this week. The Catalogue of Pickensville Female Institute has been received, which gives gratifying evidence of prosperity.

RYERSONIAN.—The Lima N. Y. Visitor, under date of July 29th, has the following announcement: "We understand that Rev. B. F. Tefft has surrendered his ministerial parchments to the authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

His reasons are not stated. We hope this "surrendering" is not becoming epidemic in the North and Canada. So far, its two victims are shining marks. Dr. T. was late President of Genesee College. He now resides in central New York, on his farm.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D.—The numerous friends of Dr. Rivers will be pleased to learn that his own health is good, and that Mrs. R., in North Alabama, has recovered hers. Lagrange is doing well; about thirty *new* students, and more arriving; se a letter 16th inst. informs us.

"GOD CAN SAVE SOULS IN HAYING TIME." Such is the announcement in one of our Eastern Exchanges, prefacing the account of a good meeting. It is worth thinking over, though you believe it already. God can save souls in fodder pulling time, cotton picking time, sugar rolling time.

METHODISM IN FRANCE.—At the third session of the French Methodist Conference, lately held at Nismes, it was reported that there had been a net increase of 267 in the membership. The whole number of members reported was 1098.

DEATH OF BAPTIST MINISTERS.—The Texas Ch. Advocate publishes the death of Revs. Mr. Hopkins and Thos. Chilton. The latter, late of Greensboro, Ala., was a zealous and superior man. Once a lawyer and a politician, he threw himself into the ministry at great worldly sacrifice and great spiritual success. The wisdom of winning souls was his. The editor accompanies the announcement with these well bestowed and discriminating remarks:

"He possessed one combination that should distinguish every Protestant minister: he was energetic in building up his own Church, as the best way in which *he* could serve the cause of Christ; at the same time he appreciated a similar course on the part of ministers of other communions, regarding it as the best way in which they could serve that cause. He was thus an example of that philosophy so important to be understood and practiced by the churches in these times: energetic denominationalism without sectarianism, and catholic charity without latitudinarianism."

A MODEL UNIVERSITY.—Michigan is entitled to the honor of being the first State in the Union, offering the student from all portion of the United States complete courses of collegiate instruction free of charge. The income from her University fund is now $25,000 per annum and is increasing.

THE FRUITS OF CONGREGATIONALISM.

We become attached to a reasonable and guarded connexionalism as the fruits of congregationalism appear. In the former there is, as to progress, a fly-wheel principle in operation. The motion of the large body keeps every part going, and bears it over obstacles to which, isolated, it would be unequal. As to doctrine, there is no mistaking its conservative power. Whereas extreme independency, or congregationalism, is without a balance or a bend.

In the present religious state of New England this is seen. Preachers popular with their parishioners, cannot be put out or silenced, though convicted of arrant heresy. It is wearisome amusement to read the trials of Dr. Bushnell in the associations and consociations of Connecticut. It has been well said that instead of Bushnell, Congregationalism itself was on trial. It hadn't power enough to get rid of him!

Every sovereign bunch of believers being at liberty to follow their own notions—in a land where notions abound—what is to keep them to the Bible? They are at the mercy of every epidemic heresy and local influence.

The Congregationalists of New England have suffered themselves to become so excited on the subject of slavery that they seem to have forgotten every thing else. A correspondent of one of our exchanges states that, at the meeting of the Rhode Island consociation, which was very fully attended by most of the leading clergymen of the State, Slavery was the great topic before the body, and there appears to have been much excitement in the meetings, and, so much time was occupied in this discussion, that the Narrative of the State of Religion was omitted, together with the closing sermon, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper!

We should like to hear a sermon from the leaders of that body on the text from Paul, "God forbid that I should glory in any thing save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ," or "I determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified."

See how Puritanism has fared in their keeping. Puritanism had its birth in the Established Church—was nurtured awhile by the Presbyterian, and strangled to death in the Congregational. Though they boast of Puritan blood and principles, Congregationalism did not come into existence until a century after Puritanism took its rise, and it became connected with it only to damage.

The New York *Times*, which may be allowed impartial in this testimony, presents a sad picture:

"Our old men remember when there was no Infidelity in New England. Everybody believed the Bible, loved the Bible, honored the Bible. It was the Puritan's Book; that was enough. It had been laid wide open on Plymouth Rock; that was poetry in itself. But of late New England has had more Infidels, of one sort and another, than all the rest of the country. There is no end to her Latitudinarianisms. And then her most popular author, Hawthorne, shows off her earlier Puritanism in its severest features, and the children turn pale for gladness, that they are escaped from its terrific sway. In the times of our Fathers, Infidelity was supposed to be enthroned at the University of Virginia and College of South Carolina. Jefferson and Cooper were dreaded. But what a wonder! These schools are now foremost in the land, alike for numerical strength, splendid abilities, and Christian teaching. The old leaven, if it ever worked at all in them, has been thoroughly purged out, and to-day they rank deservedly high among the conservative agencies of religious and national freedom. The Puritan stock has certainly, in some respects, degenerated, while the cavilier, Scotch-Irish and Huguenot, have maintained and augmented their power. If the North is asked now for her jewels, what can she say?"

READING, (VS.) PREACHING.

After all said and to be said on the forms of the pulpit, it is decided on this principle: "That government is best which governs best." To the extemporaneous (or rather manuscriptless,) speaker are conceded great natural advantages; among others that which Curran so highly prized and used, styled by himself "feeling the eyes of the people."

One of the largest Southern Conferences a year ago formally took this action—"*Resolved*, That this Conference wholly disapprove of the practice of reading sermons."

Public opinion has been shrewdly described as the average prejudice of mankind. The public opinion of the Methodists, and those who make up their congregations, is correctly indicated in that resolution. Too copious notes, even, are out of order, or they must be handled cleverly. A manuscript sermon does seem, in the very face of the prayer, just breathed for *help* to the preacher! Many would even hold back from good frames and feelings, while such illegitimate influences are at work. This is one of the forces—public opinion—to be overcome by one who ventures a reading. He must, on the one hand, be strikingly destitute of natural advantages, and on the other, calculate largely on the factitious ones of accurate expression, connected thought, and reach of closely linked arguments, to expect a nett gain.

The sermons of the divines of the Established Church, just before and after the Restoration, were models of style and argument, and dulness. Their excellence never rose to eloquence, arousing the dormant feelings of the heart. A writer of the time published some truthful, though not polished satirical verses:

"For what's a sermon, good or bad,
If a man reads it like a lad?
To hear some people when they preach,
How they run o'er all the parts of speech,
And neither raise a word or sink;
Our learned Bishops, one would think,
Had taken school-boys from the rod,
To make Embassadors of God.

"In point of sermons, 'tis confest,
Our English clergy make the best;
But this appears, we must confess,
Not from the PULPIT, but the PRESS.
They manage, with disjointed skill,
The *matter* well, the *manner* ill;
And what seems paradox at first,
They make the *best* and preach the *worst*."

If a sermon were written *after* it was preached, and studied *before*, with all the care needed to write it, then it seems the best conditions for composition and delivery would be met. In the life of that eminent and admirable man, Dr. Alexander, occurs a passage in this connexion, both instructive and interesting:

"While itinerating, I studied my sermons in my mind; and seldom preached without intense application of my thoughts beforehand. Texts of scripture would often open to my view, and these I would seize upon for discourses. The necessity of thus composing, in the evening and morning where I lodged, or as I rode along the way, proved a good discipline, as it accustomed me to close thinking, and to going over and over the same train of thought. I was, however, often greatly disappointed and mortified; for when I had great freedom in pre-meditation, I naturally expected the same in preaching. But this was sometimes far from the case. On some occasions a text would strike my mind shortly before speaking, accompanied with a strong aversion to the subject proposed. I commonly ventured on the new topic, and in such cases almost always had better success than usual. Not unfrequently, while I was preaching, my subject would present itself in new lights, much more favorable than preceding ones, so that I have often changed my whole plan of treatment. Though the thought was often suggested to me, 'That is very good,' yet when I was done, I was greatly humbled, and sometimes so discouraged as to feel as if I could never venture in the pulpit again. I have commonly felt that the people who admired my preaching were deceived."

Is not the experience of the Reader just otherwise. He "commonly feels" that the people underrate the sermons. They have not met his careful elaborations with appreciation; and he is at a loss to account for such disproportionate effect.

We repeat that writing the sermon after preaching it, and studying it before preaching, with the closeness needed for writing, would, as far as we are acquainted, fulfil the conditions that meet the approbation of Methodists and Methodist congregations. Are there any better conditions?

NEW FIRE POLICE.

There is a growing conviction among our citizens that utility, economy and safety demand the substitution of the volunteer system for a corps of able and picked firemen, under the control and pay of the Corporation. Under the volunteer system many are enrolled who, in times of peril, know nothing but the public good. Their labors are herculean, their daring heroic. But along with these are youths and "fast men," of no service but for confusion.

The moral aspects of this subject are serious. In some American cities the fire companies, with their all sorts of society, and engine houses for evening and Sabbath day rendezvous, their dinners and celebrations, have proved sources of evil to young men, and given to this important class of the population a reckless character.

We believe this is a very general opinion, which has not been advocated publicly, from an apprehension that it would excite the hostility and prejudice of a powerful organization. The custom, among the papers and politicians, is to court the firemen. The Bulletin has hinted for reform. The Delta, of 23d inst., boldly proposes a change of the volunteer for the pay system:

"The experiment has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its advocates in Cincinnati and Boston, whilst the promptitude, efficiency and perfect order with which the Fire Police of London and Paris handle a fire, is a marvel to those who have witnessed the confusion, tumult and disorder of one of our large conflagrations. As a consequence, the people of London and Paris pay one-eighth of one per cent. insurance on buildings, whilst we in New Orleans pay one and a half per cent. Here is an enormous tax upon the labor of our city. Millions upon millions are thus withdrawn from our city in the shape of insurance.

To what is this high rate of insurance in New Orleans due but to the frequency and destructiveness of fires? It is customary to boast of our volunteer firemen, their gallantry, their efficiency, their devotion to humanity, etc. To all these praises we cheerfully assent, but we think the position will hardly be questioned that an organized, disciplined force, composed of picked and experienced firemen, of mature age and strength, with a proper chief and lieutenants, and of half the numerical force of the present department, would be more reliable and manageable.

The Lynchburg Virginian says that there are now in that city three Bishops, all of whom are natives of Bedford county, Va., but who now live in different States. They are the Right Rev. N. H. Cobbs, Bishop of the P. E. Church in Alabama, the Rt. Rev. Jas. H. Otey, of the P. E. Church in Tennessee, and the Rt. Rev. John Early, of the Methodist Church South. The latter resides in Lynchburg. Each is an honor to his native county and State.

Book Notices.

The following books are furnished our table through McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, where they are for sale, with a large assortment of other publications and stationery, old and new:

ENMONDSON'S SHORT SERMONS.—Among the publications of the late John Ball, was this one. Mr. B. never degraded or demoralized himself as a publisher, by bringing out merely paying books: he published only books really useful. We always admired his sound and consistent morality in this matter. He is dead, and his publications live after him, and none doing more good than this octavo volume of sermons. By Dr. Durbin's recommendation, who furnishes an excellent preface, they were republished. The author is a Wesleyan Minister of England. This American republication has been successful—the present edition being the fifth. It is neatly printed, bound in muslin, and cheap. The sermons are terse and short; practical, spiritual, devotional, and spited widely. They are a treasure in a Christian family.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS: Notes by *A. Heale*, *Harper & Bros.* 1854.

The writer is an Annexationist—annexation to U. S., of course. He thinks the islands worth having; and more, that they are "absolutely essential to the protection and advancement of American commerce." Just now this most important of the groups that stud the Pacific is worth looking after. We have here a lively and minute account. The writer refers to missions, and their state and effect, with a respect and appreciation in pleasing contrast with the sneering *notes* of some others. In strictness, the mission churches are ahead of ours. One of them is anti-tobacco! Chewers and smokers are turned out. And there, as it would be here, many are not wanting to be turned out. We have derived information and pleasure from the volume.

LIFE OF PYRRHUS: By *Jacob Abbot*. *Harper & Bros.* 1854.

Though much romance is mixed up with these ancient lives, they are worth reading, and for juveniles are especially attractive. Mr. Abbot does not pretend to sift and correct a history, whose very myths are consecrated by antiquity and classical taste. The *illustrations* add to its attractiveness.

HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS IN GREEK: By *James Strong, A. M.* New York, 1854. Published by *John C. Riker*.

By mail we have a copy. It is in the received text, and after the method of the English Harmony—a book by the same author that has been well received. Notes, various readings and Chronological items, are given in the lower margin, calculated to assist the student to a thorough understanding. Also, a copious synoptical and textual index. The arrangement is lucid. The work is a real constitution to sacred philology. We purpose to use it much, in our study of the Gospels, and recommend it to biblical students and ministers. It ought to have a place in the library, and will not be out of place in the saddle bags. In the latter case the Harmony would be rendered vastly more convenient with a dictionary attached. Its size would not be made cumbrous thereby, and the author is so well qualified, we hope he will supply this in another edition.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The last number, delayed by Dr. Doggett's absence, is by this time before its patrons. Of mournful interest is an article by Dr. S. Patton on the existence and characteristics of angels. He reasoned then: he sees and knows now.

HARPER'S GAZETTEER.—Numbers two and three of this largely designed and valuable work, in course of semi-monthly publication, have been received. The maps, accompanying, are arranged to the latest discoveries and changes. Price fifty cents a number, to be completed in ten; forming a large book.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—We are happy to learn, says the Edinburgh Witness, that this good work is advancing. In the Free Presbytery of Irvine, at its late meeting, arrangements were made for carrying out the desires of the Assembly's Home Mission Committee, which was represented at the Presbytery by the Rev. Mr. Somerville of Glasgow. Open-air services are to be conducted in five very necessitous districts, viz: Kilbirnie, Dalry, Kilwinning, Stevenson, and Hurlford, by several of the most excellent ministers of the Church. On Sabbath night the Rev. Mr. Blake of the East Free Church, Pollokshaws, preached a sermon in the open-air, near the Maxwell Arms Inn. A considerable crowd was congregated, who appeared to listen attentively. A new feature will be introduced during the Glasgow Fair holiday, in the delivery of a sermon each evening on the Green, by clergymen of various denominations.

THE BIBLE IN ALABAMA.—A letter from a clergyman in Alabama, to the New York Advertiser, of July 22d, says: "We have just had a visit from the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, agent of the American Bible Society. He understands his business, and feels the importance of his work. His Bible discourse yesterday stirred up the people. When told that there are in the State of Alabama six thousand families destitute of the Bible, all seemed astonished. One old bachelor rose up and said he would send them forty copies, and a gentleman, an aged man, pledged himself for four hundred copies of the Bible."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MORE COMING ROUND-RIGHT.

ZACCHEUS, COME DOWN.

How hard it is to unbend when a haughty attitude has become habit and pride a chronic disease. Last week we noticed some well-meant but abortive attempts in one of the American Churches, to come down to the level of usefulness. The English Establishment shews signs, in many of its members, of a struggle to *get down to the people*. In these masses, unwashed and uncombed, are the purchase of Jesus' blood. Among the people—the common people—the great people are the jewels to be gathered and fitted for the heavenly coronation. The implements that can upheave and delve and do the work are in demand. The following extract seems to be authentic:

"The Rev. John Allen, Archdeacon of Salop, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop, urging, as a pressing need of the Established Church, 'the formal recognition of our pious laymen as fellow-laborers with the clergy in visiting the sick, ministering the Word in private, and other acts of spiritual mercy.' He adds: 'It seems to me to be one chief cause of the weakness of the English Church that, practically, she has so labored as to repress what happily is irrepressible—the desire of Christians to communicate their religious feelings to their fellow-men. Many a hopeful youth grows up in the parish school under the pastor's influence, to become in manhood the dissenting teacher, alienated from his early spiritual guide only because the Church seems to frown if he attempts, what he feels he cannot refrain from, to do all that he can to lead others to the knowledge and love of his Master. I wish that our bishops would encourage the minister and churchwardens of a parish to look out men of honest report, full of wisdom and of the most precious influences, who might, after inquiry, be recognized within the limits of that parish as publicly engaged with the pastor to fight against these common evils by which we are well-nigh vanquished. Such would be a sort of deacons, without irrevocable vows, and not forsaking their secular callings, similar to the lay elders of the Kirk of Scotland, or the local preachers among the followers of John Wesley.'"

These movements are with good intent, and in the right direction. We hope they will come round right.

A felt want is shown—a yearning desire for usefulness, that in time will lead to something. This spirit will supply its own forms, and not rest till they are supplied. Wesley would have rejoiced to see this day. What an impulse will be imparted to the work when churches and ministries, rich in learning and means and influences, begin to find aptitudes for humble usefulness, and put out their latent power!

Zacchæus has been up in a pretty tall tree, but he must come down. Zacchæus is coming down, rather awkwardly, it is true. The Master calls him. *The heaving multitude is below there.* He must come down, and stand on a level with the Master and the multitude.

August, 1854. E.

Revival Intelligence.

CRAWFORD CT., ALA. CONFERENCE.—All that is necessary to a revival is to use the means employed by the disciples of Christ, when the first really Holy Ghost revival that ever was, commenced. A model for all revivals. What means were used? First—They obeyed the command of Jesus—waited to be annointed from on high. Second—They were in one place, not scattered. Third—They were of one accord; that is, they all agreed as to the blessing they wanted, which was the Holy Spirit. Fourth—They continued in prayer. What was the result? Answer—They received the promised blessing, and it was greater than they expected. It was a blessing containing all other spiritual blessings. They were qualified to preach; they had a congregation; the Word took effect, and three thousand were converted. And so it has been with us on this circuit, and will be so with any that shall try the same means in simplicity and godly sincerity.

We commenced *anew* some four weeks ago, using all those means we had been using; part of them all the time. But we commenced and continued in prayer. We removed all difficulties as fast as possible, and sought them whether they existed or not, so as to be of one accord; and we met together in one place; and our cry was continually power, power, from on high—not of man or of eloquence, but of the Holy Spirit. And we did not pray in vain; the power of God came down. Backsliders were reclaimed; lukewarm professors warmed, and the whole Church spake the wonderful works of God. We had congregations; and sinners were convicted and converted, and joined to the people of God.

1. At Shady Grove, there were eight converted and eleven joined.

2. Lebanon—1 left; don't know the result finally; but three had joined and several professed.

3. Mt. Zion—Was not there, but learn they had a good meeting.

4. Olivet, (Hurt's) forty whites joined, and as many we think converted.

5. Waccochee now going on; forty-four whites and ten colored; thirty converts already, and from twenty to forty penitents at the altar. Glory be to God.

The preachers that have attended generally these meetings with me are Bros. Chas. Hays and Wardlaw (the missionary.) Others have done us good service. At Lebanon, Bros. Lockhart and Mezell, and Bro. G. R. Tally, from Auburn. At Mt. Zion, Bros. Hays, Wm. Robinson, B. Crop, Dr. Brown and Lynch. At Olivet, we had Bro. Lyne from Apalachicola, Bro. Crowell from Glenville, Brother Thomaston and Jackson in the neighborhood. I should be glad to give you an account or description of several very remarkable occurrences and conversions.

August 15, 1854. WM. P. MILLER.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Weekly Mail of 17th inst. says:

"We had the pleasure of hearing a very excellent discourse from Rev. Mr. Blue, last Sunday night, in Methodist Church. His theme was—"Be ye reconciled unto God." This subject is one which most frequently, in its substance at least, engages the labors of this man of God. On the present occasion, the speaker was warmed and animated by a holy zeal, and his words were searching, earnest, impressive. He explained that the idea of reconcilement involved the idea of previous hostility between those, as to whom the term was used. In this case, God was the party offended—offended by SIN. He offered terms of pardon, of reconcilement to man. To embrace these terms was Life; to neglect them was Death eternal. The speaker, in the most affectionate and persuasive manner, implored his hearers to accept the terms of pardon, and to be reconciled to their offended God.

"A considerable revival feeling has existed for some days in this Church, and we entertain little doubt but that a beginning has been made which will go on to increase greatly. One or two have been added to the Church, and great seriousness pervades all classes of hearers."

YAZOO CT., MISS. CON.—We have been blessed on the Yazoo Circuit. At a meeting held at Dover, there were thirty conversions and as many additions to the Church. At Shiloh, (a meeting held by the Local Brethren,) about twenty found peace, and as many added to the Church. At Benton, we have been holding a meeting for several days, and the Lord has been with his people. Fifty have professed to find peace in the Saviour, and forty-six have joined the Church. This has been the most overwhelming visitation of God's Spirit witnessed in this country for many years. May the work continue to spread until the pathway to hell shall be desolate, and the road to Heaven be thronged with happy travelers.

I feel greatly indebted to Bro. Pearce of Yazoo City, and Bros. Abbey, Purvis and Cooper, for their efficient labors.

Aug. 17. R. T. JONES.

BISHOP ANDREW ON CALIFORNIA.

It is known from the published plan of Episcopal visitations, that this department of the work is committed to my care for the next year. I shall probably (God willing) leave for that part of my work about the first of February next, and it is very desirable that I carry with me some eight or ten efficient men to labor in that important field; besides these we want a man who is well educated, competent, and apt to teach, to take charge of our literary institution at San Jose. This is a very important department of our work, which it is of the utmost consequence that we should attend to promptly and energetically. For the charge of this institution we should prefer a Methodist preacher. There is no doubt that the situation would not only be honorable, but profitable to one well qualified, prudent and industrious. But the grand consideration is, that it will be a position of great usefulness to the church and the world. The educational destinies of California must be in the hands of sound Protestants, or the Romanists will control the destinies of that beautiful country to an extent which must be greatly injurious. Already they have a large and flourishing institution of learning in San Jose, as well as at other points, and scores of Protestant children are sent to their institutions, just because there are no Protestant schools to which they can be sent. Ought these things to be so; can we permit its continuance and be guiltless before God? Our colleges are annually sending out scores of young men, pious and gifted, who think of devoting themselves to the service of the church as preachers and teachers; let them wake up and look abroad to the distant as well as the home fields, and let them be assured of one thing—the Lord hath need of not a few of them in places far distant from the smoke of their fathers' chimneys.

I know that several preachers tendered their services to Bishop Soule during the late General Conference; I know not how many of them were accepted, and as the Bishop is gone East, and I know not where to direct a letter to him to inquire especially, I shall be glad if any preacher who has been distinctly accepted would inform me promptly of the fact, and also of the time at which it is understood he leaves for his new field of labor; or if this notice should meet the eye of Bishop Soule, I should be greatly obliged to him for the desired information. The reason for desiring it at once will be obvious. I wish to know on whom I can count for California, so that I may bestir myself in obtaining the necessary reinforcement for the Pacific Conference. Brethren who wish to go sooner than the time of my sailing, can make arrangements to go out with Brother Wynn, who expects to leave for home about the first of October.

And now a few words before we dismiss this subject. I have heard it rumored since the General Conference that we intend to abandon our work in California. I shall not stop to ask how this report originated; my object now is to give a most emphatic contradiction. We have not the remotest intention of abandoning California, but it is our settled purpose to press our work there with redoubled energy. If the authorities of the Church have any notion of abandoning the work on the shores of the Pacific, they have made a capital blunder in sending me there next year. Abandon that great country, which is the key to China, all South America, and the thousands of islands of the Pacific! Is not Japan already opening to us; and is it at such a time as this that there is a whisper of retracing our steps? I blush that such a whisper should have been breathed from a Southern Methodist lip. I sincerely hope that no such discouraging words will be heard again in our ranks. Give up California! No, never, never! and it much better becomes us to repent in sackcloth that we have done so little than to breathe a whisper about backing out from the grounds already gained. It is probable, Mr. Editor, that you will hear from me again on this subject.

JAS. O. ANDREW.

OXFORD, GA., August, 1854.

[S. C. Adv.

HYMENEAL:

On the 18th July, at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Dickson, Bossier Parish, La., by the Rev. Jas. L. Wright, Mr. ROBERT W. NEWPORT, Jr., of East Feliciana, and Miss MARTHA E. DICKSON, of Bossier Parish.

On the 9th August, by the Rev. James L. Wright, at the residence of Mr. John Hamiter, Mr. ROBERT EMMET WYCHE and Miss KATE HAMITER, all of Bossier.

OBITUARY:

DIED.—On the 6th inst., in this county, Miss ANASTASIA CONFER, aged 17 years 7 months and 16 days. She was not blessed with pious training, her parents not being religious; but was amiable and affectionate in her disposition, and obedient to her parents at home, and her teachers at school. During her attendance at school in Jackson, La., under the supervision of Rev. H. Jones and W. H. Scales, a revival of religion occurred in the Methodist church in that town, two years since, at which, it is thought, she obtained religion. After her return from school, though surrounded by untoward circumstances, she gave strong indications that the work of grace commenced in her heart was genuine. She taught all her brothers and sisters to pray, by precept and example.

One of her little sisters, near six years of age, preceded her, about two weeks, to the spirit land. This was Sarah Josephine. The happy spirit of little Sarah escaped its clay tenement in the very breath of prayer, and sped its way to swell the song of praise with the redeemed on high.

The same disease that thus invaded the family, made Miss Anastasia its victim. On the morning of the day on which she died, she told her parents that she was going to die, and asked them to pray for her, but they not being religious, and thinking her not ill as she thought, declined. She then commenced to pray, and a younger brother, though not religious, joined in prayer with her, and while they prayed together, the Lord blessed them powerfully, with an assurance of his favor, and visions of his glory, and while entirely rational, she told them around her that she saw her little sister beckoning her to that bright abode. She exhorted parents and all about her to meet her in heaven, so that all were astonished at her manner and language. She requested her father to have her death published, that her school mates and associates might know how she died, and that she had gone to Heaven. In a few hours after this her happy spirit fled to its home with God. God blessed this afflictive dispensation to the present and eternal good of the bereaved ones.

WM. JAMES.

WILKINSON COUNTY, MISS.,
August 14, 1854.

Notice.

The Lauderdale Camp Meeting will commence on Friday, before the third Sabbath in October. Ministering brethren from adjacent appointments are affectionately solicited to attend. J. W. ELLIS, P. C.

August, 1854.

Negro Management.

For the benefit of our planting friends, we make the following extracts from an essay of Robert Collins, of Macon, Georgia.

The writer has been accustomed to slaves from his earliest days, and for thirty years has been much interested in their management, both on plantations and public works, and has heretofore been prompted by his own interests, as well as inclination, to try every reasonable mode of management, treatment, living and labor; and the result of a long experience has fully satisfied him, and proved beyond doubt that the best interests of all parties are best promoted by a kind and liberal treatment on the part of the owner, and the requirement of proper discipline and strict obedience on the part of the slave. We subjoin the extracts:

NEGRO HOUSES.—Among the first objects that occupy the attention of the planter in the settlement of a new place is the selection of a proper location for his buildings. This should always be done with great care, and with an especial view to health. Good water is indispensable, and should be obtained at almost any cost, as without it there can be no permanent health. It should be obtained from wells or springs, if possible; but if that cannot be done, then provide cisterns should be constructed, and placed to receive the rain water from the buildings, which means a constant supply of healthy water may be kept on hand.

The houses should be placed, if possible, in the shades of the native forests; but where that cannot be done, the China, or mulberry, or some quick growth, should be immediately ordered planted, so as to cover the buildings in a degree from the rays of the sun. The buildings should be placed about two feet above the ground, so that the air can pass freely under them, and also be well ventilated with doors and windows. They should be sufficiently large, say about sixteen by twenty feet, and but one family should be put in a house; there is nothing more injurious to health or demoralizing to feeling, than crowding them together. They had much better sleep in the open air than in crowded tight houses. Each house or family should be furnished with suitable bedding and blankets, for while a proper outfit costs a few dollars in the beginning, they save twice as much in the end; they add greatly to the comfort and health of the slave, and enable him much better to perform the labor required.

FEEDING OF SLAVES.—In former years the writer tried many ways and expedients to economize in the provision of slaves by using more of the vegetable and cheap articles of diet, and less of the more costly and substantial. But time and experience have fully proved the error of this stinted policy; for many years the following uniform mode has been adopted, with much success and satisfaction, both to the owner and to the slaves.

The allowance now given per week to each hand, men, women, boys and girls, that are large enough to go into the field to work, is five pounds of good clean bacon, and one quart of meal, with as much good bread as they require; and in the fall or sickly season of the year, or in sickly places, the addition of one pint of strong coffee, sweetened with sugar, every morning before going to work. These provisions are given out on some designated night of each week, and for families it is put together; but to single hands it is given to each separately, and they then unite in squads or messes, and have their meat cooked for them by a woman who is detailed for that purpose, or keep it themselves as they please. Their bread is baked daily in loaves, by a woman who is kept for that duty. Each house or family should have a garden attached for raising their own vegetables.

This mode of allowance also relieves the overseer from much trouble in daily supervising the provisions, and is much more satisfactory to the slave. Under this system of treatment a word of complaint in relation to their living is seldom heard. Some planters, however, differ on this subject, and prefer the plan of cooking and eating at one common table; and it is possible that with a small number of hands, and where the owner is willing to devote a good deal of attention to that matter, that he may save a small amount. But it will not be so satisfactory, and he will probably not gain enough to pay for

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ceable. Children, of course, must be fed and attended to as their wants require; they are not likely to be neglected, as they pay a good interest upon the amount of care and expense bestowed upon them.

NEGRO CLOTHING.—The proper and usual quantity of clothes for plantation hands is two suits of wollen for winter; four pair of shoes and three hats, which, with such articles of dress as the negro merits, and the owner chooses to give, make up the year's allowance. Neatness in dress is important to the health, comfort as pride of a negro, which should be encouraged by the owner. They should be induced to think well of themselves: and the more pride and self-respect you can instill into them the better they will behave, and the more serviceable they will be; so they should always be aided and encouraged in dressing, and their own peculiar fancies indulged to a reasonable extent.

HOURS OF WORK.—In the winter time, and in the sickly season of the year, all hands should have breakfast before leaving their houses. As they can do and get to work by sunrise, and stop no more until twelve o'clock; then one hour for dinner, then work until night. In the spring and summer they should go at work, and stop at eight o'clock for breakfast, then work until twelve o'clock, and two hours for dinner, and work from two o'clock till night. Hands stop on Saturday at twelve o'clock, and take the afternoon for cleaning up their houses and clothes, so as to make a neat appearance on Sunday morning.

TASK WORK.—The usual custom of planters is to work without tasks during the cultivation of the crop; but in gathering cotton, tasks are common, and experience has proven that when their work is of that kind or character, that it much better to do so. If the overseer has judgment, he will get more work, and the negro will be better satisfied; he will generally make more effort to gain time to devote to his own jobs or pleasures.

NEGRO CROPS.—It was at one period much the custom of planters to give to each hand a small piece of land, to cultivate on their own account. Many chose to do so; but this system has not been found to result well. It gives an excuse for tardiness, and encourages a trade on their own account, and presents a temptation and opportunity, during the process of gathering, for an unscrupulous fellow to mix a little of his master's cotton with his own. It is much better to give each hand, whose conduct has been such as to merit it, an equivalent in money at the end of the year; it is much less trouble, and more advantageous to both parties.

DISCIPLINE.—In regard to the general management, or discipline on plantations or public works, it is of great consequence to have perfect order and regularity, and a strict adherence to the rules that may be adopted for the government of the place. Each hand should know his duty, and be required to perform it; but, as before intimated, the owner has nothing to gain by oppression or over driving, but some thing to lose, for he can not by such means extort more work. But still, if it become necessary to punish the negro for not doing his duty, or the breaking of rules, it does not make him revengeful, as it would an Indian or white man, but it rather tends to win his attachment and promote his happiness and well being. Slaves have no love or affection for the master who indulges them over much, or who, from fear or false humanity, fails to assume that degree of authority necessary to promote industry and enforce good order. At the same time proper and reasonable indulgences and privileges should be granted for the gratification and amusement of the negro; but they should always be exercised by special permission, for they are a people ever ready to practice upon the old maxim of "give an inch and take an ell."

Negroes are by nature tyrannical in their relations; and if allowed, the stronger will be the weaker: husbands will often abuse their wives, and mothers their children, so that it becomes a prominent duty of owners and overseers to keep peace, and prevent quarreling and disputes among them, and summary punishment should follow any violation of this rule.

Slaves are also a people that enjoy religious privileges. Many of them place much value on it, and to every reasonable extent that advantage should be allowed them. They are never injured by preaching, but thousands become better and better people, and more trustworthy and valuable by their attendance at church. Religious services should be provided and encouraged on every plantation. A zealous and vehement style, both in doctrine and manner, is best adapted to their temperament; they are good believers in mysterics and miracles, ready converts, and adhere with much pertinacity to their principles when formed.

No card playing or gambling of any description should be allowed under severe penalties. And the Maine Liquor Law should be rigidly enforced on every estate.

MARRYING AMONG SLAVES.—Taking wives or husbands among their fellow servants at home should be as much encouraged as possible; although intermarrying with those belonging to other estates should not be prohibited, yet it is always likely to lead to difficulties and quarrels, and should be avoided as much as possible. They cannot live together as they ought, if they are constantly liable to separation in the selling of property. It is true they usually have but little ceremony in forming these connections; and many of them look upon their obligation to each other slightly; but in others there is fonad n degree of faithfulness, fidelity and affection, which owners admire, and hence always dislike to separate those manifesting such traits of character.

SICKNESS.—Proper and prompt attention, in case of sickness, is n vastly important matter among slaves. Many plantations are inconvenient to medical aid, therefore owners and overseers should always understand the treatment of such common cases as usually occur on places under their charge. This is easily done, and many times a single dose of some mild and well advertood medicine, given at the beginning of the complaint, removes the cause and effects n a short time, when delay or neglect might result in a serious case.

A bountiful supply of red pepper should be prepared and kept on hand, and used freely in all sections, where sore throats are apt to prevail, and also in fall complaints. It acts by causing a glow over the whole body, without narcotic effect; it produces general arterial excitement, and prevents in a considerable degree that languor and apathy of the system which render it so susceptible to chills and fever; it may be given in any way or form that their taste or fancy may dictate.

HALLUCINATIONS OF GREAT MEN.—Spinello, who had painted the "Fall of the Angels," thought that he was haunted by the frightful devils which he had depicted. He was rendered miserable by this hallucination that he destroyed himself. An artist, who was much engaged in painting caricatures, became haunted with the distorted faces he drew; and the deep melancholy and terror which accompanied these exhibitions caused him to commit suicide. Another, who executed the copper-plate of the Divine Madonna, had more lovely visions. Towards the close of his life the Virgin appeared to him, and thanking him for the affection he had shown towards her, invited him to follow her to Heaven. To achieve this, the artist destroyed himself to death. Beethoven, who became completely deaf in the decline of life, often heard his sublime compositions performed discordantly. It is related of Ben Johnson that he had the whole of one night in regarding his great toe, around which he saw Tartars, Turks, Romans and Catholics climbing up, and struggling and fighting. Goetho, when out riding one day, was surprised to see an exact image of himself on horseback, dressed in a light-colored coat riding towards him.

CROWD NATCHED.—The following advertisement appeared in a Montreal paper:

"The person who, by a pardonable absence of mind, took a light colored silk velvet Mackinaw from the second flat of the Ottawa Hotel is informed that, by calling at the same place, he will have a very good cape, which belongs to the coat, and is now of no use to the owner."

MODERN ARMOR.—They are now experimenting at St. Etienne upon a new cuirass or breastplate for the army. The weight is very light, and it is said to be capable of resisting bullets even short distances. The Loire manufacturers are again turning their attention to the casting of iron cannon.

General Intelligence.

MORTUARY.—The following is a correct return of the number of interments in the several cemeteries of the city for the seven days ending at 6 A. M., on Sunday, the 20th inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total
Protestant (Girod street)....	2	0	8
Hebrew (Ridge).....	0	1	1
Odd Fellows' Rest.....	1	6	7
Cypress Grove No. 1.....	4	3	7
" " 2.....	8	16	24
Charity Hospital.....	54	26	80
St. Patrick's.....	13	21	83
Catholic No. 1.....	3	8	11
" 2.....	2	14	16
St. Vincent de Paul.....	22	25	47
Lafayette (4th District).....	7	20	27
Hebrew (4th District).....	2	0	2
Total.....	118	140	258

The United States sloop-of-war Marion, Commander H. Y. Purviance, sailed from Mederia, July 10, on a cruise down the coast of Africa. Officers and crew all well.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court for the District of North Carolina have presented the State of Massachusetts as a nuisance, for a want of alacrity in surrendering fugitive slaves.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR AT HAVANA.—The Havana papers are filled with denunciations of the American Government for the destruction of Greytown, over which they exult as certain to involve the United States and Great Britain in war. They have a story that Capt. Hollins, of the Cyane, seeing the steamer Dee approaching, suspended the bombardment for over an hour, believing her to be a British ship-of-war. The story is just absurd enough to find credit with the *gobemouches* of Cuba.

CUBAN OFFICIALS.—The Portland State of Maine publishes a statement made by Jenness, Cheso & Co., of that city, to the effect that when their bark C. B. Hamilton arrived at Havana, last February, after delivering the manifest to the boarding officer, the Captain discovered some discrepancies between that and the freight list, which he asked of the Collector leave to correct, but which was refused and delayed, so that when he received back his manifest and made his correction, the time for correcting the document had passed by, to the amount of twenty minutes, but recently the consignees of the vessel, (Messrs. Drake & Co.,) have transmitted drafts on Jenness, Chase & Co., for the sum of six thousand and eighty dollars claims, and thirteen hundred dollars expenses, which they have been obliged to deposit in Havana, to await the further action of the Cuban Courts and authorities in this case!

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—B. Porter, landlord of of the Market Hotel in Cambridge, was arrested on the 11th inst. and tried before the Justices' Court for eighteen violations of the liquor law, and found guilty on all the counts. On the first he was fined ten dollars and costs, with one thousand dollars bonds; on the second he was fined twenty dollars and costs; and on the sixteen other counts, each twenty dollars and costs, with three months in jail, amounting in all to a fine of three hundred and fifty dollars, and four years imprisonment. Mr. Porter appealed, and gave bonds in six hundred dollars to prosecute his appeal.

RIOTOUS.—On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a party of about sixty rowdies, said to belong to Fire Company No. 10, assembled together and marched in procession through the streets of the Second District, accompanied by a band of music. From threats that had been made during the early part of the evening, it was thought this rallying of the boys was for the purpose of "washing out" the house of Acting Recorder Filleul, who had fallen under their displeasure by fining their foreman for a breach of the peace: as also to liberate several of their brother firemen from the Parish Prison. The entire disposable police force of the city had been concentrated in the Second District, fully armed and prepared, with the Chief at their head, in anticipation of a disturbance. The procession moved around through various streets in a very quiet manner, with drums beating, and started for the Parish Prison, for the purpose, it is said, of serenading the prisoners there; but when they arrived in front of Jackson Square, the police, who were collected in great force at the station, made a sudden attack on them and arrested twenty-six. The others ran like quarter horses, and the riot, if any had been contemplated, was thus nipped in the bud. The following are the names of those who were arrested: James Curry, Tom Howard, Charley Fry, John Tate, Joe Keller, J. P. Grinner, C. N. Tounter, Wm. Reid, Hunter Sample, William Castle, Martin Long, Mike Fershing, M. Peesler, Pete Dowd, Charles Birack, Jake Lise, Charles Dougle, Charles German, Bill Shear, C. Throw, John Jingle, Phil Monaghan, John Fensey, G. W. Hyde, Ed. Millen and James Leobs. Yesterday about noon they were brought before Acting Recorder Filleul, for examination, and as a crowd of a couple thousand persons had gathered around the Old City Hall, his Honor feared a demonstration might be made in favor of the prisoners, and accordingly sent to the Chief for a reinforcement of police; but their services were not required—every thing passed off very quietly. The Recorder sentenced each of the prisoners to pay a fine of $100, and give bonds in the sum of $1000 to keep the peace for six months—failing in which, they were all committed to the Parish Prison for thirty days.

John Puneky, foreman of No. 10, was arrested on the affidavit of Capt. Baldwin, for inciting his men to riot, and in default of giving $2000 bail for his appearance, was committed to jail.

A warrant was issued on the complaint of Capt. Baldwin, for the arrest of Peter Lesslie, foreman of No. 16, who le charged with leading the attack on the house of Emeline Gibson, last Saturday night.

A STRANGE FREAK.—A most singular affair and of quite a grave nature, occurred about noon on Sunday, the 13th inst., in Hanover street, Baltimore. Just about the time that the churches closed their exercises, and the streets were filled with people, a man appeared in the street in question, bearing under his arm a coffin about four feet long. He seemed to be laboring under a mania of some kind, probably from the effects of excessive indulgences in strong drink, and manifested a desire to find some place where he could obtain a body for his coffin. A large crowd of boys gathered around him, and by pointing first to one house and then another, the residents were considerably annoyed by his inquiry for a dead body. At last, becoming tired of his burden, he laid it upon a cellar door, until he should be able to find the object of his search. At this time so great a crowd had gathered, that officer Veruun, who was passing at the time, thought it prudent to take him to the Watch-House, and at least produce quiet, while it would afford the coffin man an opportunity to recover from his delirium. Surely the effects of the fire-water is strange in its influence upon the human mind.

ITS FIRST APPEARANCE.—The first appearance of Asiatic cholera in this continent, was in Quebec, Lower Canada, on the 8th of June, 1832.

LARGE LETTUCE.—A California editor received a head of lettuce, which measured six feet in circumference (two feet in diameter) and was as closely packed as a drum-head cabbage.

Indian Troubles.

We rejoice to learn by the late news from Texas that energetic measures are at last being prosecuted to put an end to the Indian difficulties along the western frontier of Texas. The Governor of the State has been called upon to raise six companies of mounted men, and has signified his approval of the measure and his belief in its necessity. As we predicted some time ago, the hostile demonstrations of the savages have increased in frequency and boldness until they have assumed a character of preconcerted warfare, and leave no doubt of the combination of many tribes for the purpose of waging a desperate contest. The delay of the Government in affording aid to the suffering settlers has not only inflicted harm upon individuals, but doubtless greatly injured Texas in the check which the prospect of an Indian war has imposed upon immigration into those sections likely to be affected by it, and in the general shock to the progress of their civilization and improvement.

We are confident, however, that steps will now be taken which will prove entirely successful, and that, with the support they will receive, the hardy Texans will be enabled to drive the whooping red-skins back into their fastnesses and deserts, where they will certainly be very willing to remain if the proper punishment be inflicted upon them.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The English church journals anticipate great benefits from the results of the Convocation of Canterbury. The results, which have been arrived at with remarkable unanimity by that Convocation, do not relate to doctrines, but to the details of public worship. The services are to be shortened; the Morning Prayer to be divided and sub-divided; and services to be multiplied instead of conglomerated. Exclusive allotments of seats are to be discouraged. The Convocation brought together the most eminent divines of the Church of England, and the representatives of different and opposite theological views, but their counsels were conducted with great harmony and fraternal feeling.

PUBLICATION OF CRIMES.—The Tribune, in an editorial, discusses at length the policy of publishing crimes and outrages in detail, in the public journals, and concludes thus:

"It is a sheer falsehood to say that society is made worse by the publication of the details of crimes in the daily papers. It is made better. Society abounds most in crime where newspapers are wanting. The deed then is done in secret. Crime is organized as an order. Witness the Thugs of India, where murdering is part of a creed, and the head murderer invested with the sacred dignity of a Pope or a Bishop. Take the *bons bouchers* of France, an order of Christian murderers, as much a fact as Napoleon. Besides these combinations of villainy, the private crimes are boundless. Those of a Borgia, a Henry VIII, a Louis XV, but show the crimes of society. The King reflects the People."

The Post, on the same subject, says:

"It is urged that the publication of atrocious crimes has an immoral tendency. The writers of the Bible—both of the Old Testament and of the New—seem to have thought differently. We respectfully recommend to such persons as are very captious about the publication of crimes by newspaper, a more careful and thorough study of the Scriptures."

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE IN AN UPROAR.—Mr Gye, manager of Covent Garden Theatre, London, recently announced a morning concert, for his benefit, with the names of Grisi and Mario conspicuously displayed, to attract an audience. The house was crowded. Grisi was "indisposed," and was excused; and Mario arrived at the theatre an hour and a half after the performance was announced to commence. The auditory was in a frightful bad humor with every body, and especially with Mario. At last Mario, with his music book in hand, proceeded to sing his Cujus Animam as though nothing had happened. The audience, reserved and haughty, icy, frowning eyed him without uttering a word, until a spectator—a just man, according to the description of Horace—finding that, after all, the artiste had gallantly extricated himself, conceived the unfortunate idea of applauding. On the instant, the fiercest, most merciless, piercing hisses, such as never issued from any wasps' nest in a fury, rent the ears of the astounded artiste. Mario seemed not to know where he stood. A thunderbolt falling at his feet could not have so overwhelmed him with surprise and consternation. He hastened off the stage like a man who no longer had the use of his senses, and hurriedly asked who had aroused the public displeasure.

An explanation was then made of the scene that had occurred before he came, but it was too late. Never was a human face so completely distorted, in every feature, as Mario's at this recital. His eyes looked as though they were starting from his head, his forehead became blue and purple by turns, his teeth fairly chattered together, and he paced up and down like a wounded lion in his cage, neither seeing nor hearing another word: "Where's Gye? Bring me Mr. Gye!" were the only words he could manage to render intelligible in his paroxism of fury.

Then followed a scene, in which the infuriated tenor knocked down a Monsieur Maray; split a tumbler of water over Madame Basio, and then disappeared, swearing, from the theatre. In the meantime, the audience shouted and hissed and Mr. Gye was at last compelled to inform them that their money would be returned at the box office. When the crowd reached the office it was closed—no money was visible—and upon endeavoring to retrace their steps, the various entrances to the theatre were fast. The exasperation of the audience who had not received their money, and could not even get back to their places may be imagined! They uttered the most terrible cries of rage, and accompanied with kicking, blows of the fist, etc. against the doors, the closing bars of the "William Tell" overture, which the orchestra were executing mechanically. At length all the defences gave way, the doors were beaten in and the crowd yelling, wild and furious, invaded every corner of the house: "Money!" "The money!" was the shout in every direction, "The money; give us back our money!" with epithets which may readily be divined.

However Mr. Gye did not lose his self-possession. After a thirtieth speech, and while his cashier was gone to look up the money required, he brought forward his reserve, composed of Mesdames Bosio, Maray and Viardot. Madame Bosio at length succeeded in disarming the crowd and calming the disturbance. She sang the air of "Ernani" in admirable style, and was tremendously applauded; she was recalled, too, and made to sing the air again.

At 6½ o'clock the crowd silently dispersed.—The cashier kept his office open for payment until 10. Mr. Gye gave back one-third more than he received, and had a singular benefit truly!

A curious phase of the affair is, that the same evening Mario sang his romance in t.a Favorita divinely, and made his peace with the public. After his romance he was was greeted with three rounds of applause. Funny institution, the public!

The New York Express thus speaks of the favors and blessings we enjoy over other nations:

"A nation highly favored of Heaven surely is ours. Wars and their horrors, convulsing the Old World, are things happily unknown to us. To famine we are utter strangers. Pestilence, indeed, has been among us, but it has not laid its heavy hand upon us, as has been the case in some portions of France, the West Indies and elsewhere. Our columns, from time to time, of late have borne sad testimony of its appalling ravages at Marseilles and in the Island of Barbadoes. Compared with the experiences of men, there, ours have been as naught. Hence, we repeat, there is no people under the sun that has had—nay, is now having—so many manifestations of Divine favor, as those whose happiness it is to inhabit the United States of America. We are not sure that our deservings are better than mankind elsewhere; but we are quite sure that we are infinitely better rewarded. Let this conviction come home to the heart of each and all of us, bringing forth its proper fruits there, gratitude to God and compassion to the less fortunate among men."

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Crescent City.

The United States mail-steamship Crescent City left New York at 2 P. M. on the 12th inst., and arrived off the Moro Castle on the evening of the 18th. After landing her passengers and mails, she sailed at 10 A. M. for this port, and arrived yesterday morning.

The Crescent City landed sixty-five passengers at Havana, and brings 88 passengers and a very large cargo for this place. In Havana the weather was warm, with frequent showers. Great anxiety was manifested for further intelligence of the insurrection in Spain.

Two Spanish war vessels arrived on the 28th, with seven hundred soldiers for the Island of Cuba.

The Junta de Fomento had made propositions to construct a railroad of 58 miles from La Maragua as far as Villaclara, paying $10,000 per league, and being the term for the construction of three years.

On the 16th the ship Soberano and the frigate Villa de Bilboa arrived here, bringing four companies of the regiment of the Union.

The Ayuntamiento of Havana had opened a subscription among the people to erect a monument worthy to preserve the ashes of Columbus.

The Captain General has issued a proclamation to the people of Cuba, declaring that the administration of the government of the island would be in no wise affected or influenced by the state of politics in the mother country, and assuring them that there would be no alteration in the policy of the Government, under whatever incumbent.

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes a sort of manifesto of the Spanish Immigration Junto, in which they strongly denounce the attempt of these speculators, who, they say, desire to keep the industry of the island in the hands of the negro race, and propose instead the employment of white labor.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The recent events in Spain lend to the Cuban question a fresh and momentous interest. It is extremely doubtful whether the Government of the Queen, in any form, will be able to sustain itself.

It is not easy to sustain a throne which has been tottering for nearly half a century, or to inspire faith in a Government which has so often and so wantonly broken its pledges.

On the other hand, it is equally clear that the Spaniards, in common with other Romanic races, are unfit for a republican government, and that if such a government is established it will be of short duration.

A change of dynasty, therefore, is most likely to ensue. To the Oriental question in Europe, will thus be added the accidental question: Will the new Government of Spain be more favorably disposed toward the sale of Cuba than the old one? That is doubtful; but it may be more embarrassed. The new Government will undoubtedly want money, and it will not dare to levy new taxes on the people, for fear to lose its popularity. What then, is to be done?

Cuba is desirous of being independent, but the Cubans to not wish to be bought and sold. What if they were to make a bid for their independence, paying either so much money or an annuity for so many years? The new Government of Spain might accept such a proposition from its own colonies without degredation, in the spirit of liberty.

Cuba having no ready money, the Cubans might ask the United States to advance it to them, or we might undertake to guarantee its punctual payment. This would lead to negotiations with Cuba, and finally to a treaty of annexation, against which no European power would have the slightest pretext to protest.

A MOUNTAIN CAVE IN VIRGINIA EXPLORED.—A curious cave on the top of the Long Lick Mountain, near Purgettsville, Hampshire Co., Va., has, from time immemorial, been known to exist, but no one has ever had the courage to explore it, until a few days ago, when Professor George Jordan, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, having let down a candle, and fastened one end of a rope to a sapling, and the other end round his body, descended into its mysterious regions. The Romney Argus says:

"The entrance bears some resemblance to the crater of a volcano, only smaller. The aperture at the mouth is not more than three or four feet in diameter, but enlarges as you descend, like an inverted funnel, the descent being perpendicular the whole distance. Mr. J. descended some sixty-four to sixty-five feet, when he came to the bottom of a spacious chamber, from which several passages led off in various directions. These passages are sufficiently large to admit a four horse wagon. On arriving at the bottom, says Mr. J., and taking an upward view, the scene is truly appalling. Large craggy rocks seems ready to tumble down upon your head, and so terrific is the sight that a universal tremor imperceptibly creeps over the whole system. This cavern does not seem to be inhabited by any living being save a race of *cheiroptera* (the common bat) which infest these regions by millions, and, for aught we know, may be winged messengers of Pluto. They uttered a horrid cry and seemed disposed to dispute the right of the unwelcome and curious adventurer. We learn that Professor J. intends making a more minute examination of this wonderful cave."

DEATH OF GENERAL DOWNS.—We received, n day or two since by telegraph, an announcement that Solomon W. Downs had been succeeded in the office of Collector by Col. Porter. The cause of this change was not then known here, but we now learn that General Downs died at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, on the 14th instant. From an extendrd notice in yesterday's Evening Delta, we extract the following:

"Solomon W. Downs was born in Tennessee, and emigrated in early manhood to Louisiana, locating himself, for the practice of law, at Bayou Sara. There he lived for some years; but receiving a handsome legacy from his father, removed to the new and rich parish of Ouachita, where he has ever since resided, cultivating a large cotton plantation, practising law and participating very actively and conspicuously in politics. It was as Senator from this District (General Downs made his first appearance in public life. Possessed of great energy of character, studious and thoughtful, of ready, though ungainly address, ardent and fearless in his bearing, General Downs soon assumed a prominent position in the political arena. He became the chief and leader of the new political party which has since acquired so large a control in the politics of the State—the Red River Democracy, as it was called."

OLD ENGLISH POETRY.—The romantic episodes of English history are chronicled in the loves of her poet. Surrey's attachment to Geraldine, and Wyatt's devotion to Anna Boleyn, are among the recollections that haunt the visitor to Windsor Castle; and if we turn from the annals of those times, to the verse of those bards, we find a charming illustration of the sentiment, the diction, the woes and chivalry of that day. The very quaintness of the diction endears these mellow sentiments of primitive verse. In the cheap and beautiful edition of the British Poets in the course of publication by Little & Brown, we are glad to find a well annotated and complete reprint of the Poems of the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt. The comparative rarity of copies will render these volumes very acceptable. [Boston Transcript.

ANTIQUATED.—In 1822 Lewis Withrow caught a terrapin on the farm of Zadock Richards, in Jackson county, Ala., and cut his name and the date on its back. This singular animal has been seen on the same farm for a number of times every year since; and only a few days ago it was examined, and the name and date carved on its back are quite plain. Though thirty-two years have elapsed since the mark was made, the animal has seemingly undergone no change. He plods along as ever, showing no more signs of old age than he did when first seen.

Louisiana Items.

The Thibodaux Minerva complains of hard times and high prices for provisions. Eggs are selling in the country at 25 cents per dozen.

The same paper says:

"A balloon, measuring fifteen feet in circumference and twelve in height, was discovered floating in the air on Wednesday last, and descended gradually until it reached the ground, at the extreme end of Messrs. J. M & A. V. Williams's plantation, about eight miles below this place. From whence, or for what purpose, came this strange visitor, we know not. The balloon is in the possession of Mr. Americus V. Williams."

We learn, says the Minerva of the 19th, that all work has ceased on the line of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, except on that portion lying between the Lafourche and Algiers, which is to be completed in the shortest possible delay—in time for the transportation of the present sugar crop to market. Mr. G. W. R. Bally, the present superintendent of the work, is using every means in his power for the early completion of the work, which will be on or about the first of the coming month.

The Bayou Sara Ledger of Saturday says that ten insane persons were landed at that place the day previous, to be sent to the asylum at Jackson.

THE MOSLEM.—Dr. Dage, in his lecture on the Turkish power, relates the following amusing anecdote:

"A story is told of the Sultan by a countryman of ours, who was called to Constantinople to superintend the launching of some of the royal ships. The Turks do these things by hand, and by the main strength of hundreds of them. But our American went to work, and built his ways and props after the American fashion, so as to let the vessel launch itself. When he had got his operations nearly completed, the Sultan, who was present and noticed the small number of his workmen, sent word to know if he did not want more help. "No," he replied, "he had enough." Thinking he had been misinformed, the Sultan sent a second time to offer a hundred men from the Royal Dockyards. Again he refused, and being busy, answered rather sharply this time. At that moment the signal was given, the props were knocked away, and the vessel starting without the aid of hands, slid smoothly and gracefully along the frame-work—then off—off into the waters of the Golden Horn. Lifting his hands and eyes in amazement, 'Mashallah!' exclaimed Abdul Medjid, 'God is great! God helps him—if he is an infidel!' So say I of Abdul Medjid. When he links his fortunes with humanity and freedom, may God help him, if he is an infidel."

UNEXPECTED ELEVATION.—The vicissitudes of human life are very strange. In 1840, President Taylor, then a Colonel in the army, wrote a letter to Gen. McNiel, who had just been appointed Surveyor of Boston, from which we make the following extract:

I am fully aware that it is impossible for us to pursue any profession—particularly that of arms—for fifteen or twenty years without forming strong attachments to it in various ways, and of course, must abandon them with considerable reluctance, but there are circumstances which should reconcile us to doing so, and to justify us, not only in our own eyes, but that of the community. Could I get a civil appointment as respectable, with half the emolument attached to it as there is to the one you have received, and where I could be located so as to superintend the education of my children, I would resign forthwith; for, after serving twenty-two years and upwards in the army, all of which time on duty, with the exception of a few months, without being stationed two years together at one post, during that time, I begin to think that I need repose, but as I do not possess influence enough to procure a civil appointment of any grade, I consider my doom fixed.

Here is a plain, modest officer of the United States army, who, in 1840, expressed a sincere wish that he could retire from his labors upon some office with half the emolument that Gen. McNiel received, and declared that he did not possess influence enough to procure a civil appointment; and yet this same man became a world-renowned General, and President of the United States, in less than 20 years from that time. [Portland State of Maine.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.—The Chickasaw Intelligencer, published in an Indian nation, and edited by an Indian, gives the following account of the death of the Indian Lequahah, alias Polecat, alias Morgan, the last surviving murderer of Messrs. Stem and Leppleman. Morgan, pursued by his tribe, traveled almost two hundred miles to the tent of a distant brother, which he entered at night, and, in reply to inquiries propounded to him, repeated a truthful narration of his crime, pursuit and escape. His brother heard the tale, reminded him of former admonitions, and requested him to promise to surrender himself to justice. He refused, and in a few moments fell dead by the hand of a man noble enough to sacrifice even a brother upon the hallowed altar of public justice. We regret that we have not his name, that it might be inscribed on the altar at which he worshipped, in golden letters, to be read and revered by the votaries of Roman fame. Here, doubtless, many are prepared to smile at the comparison between an American Indian and an ancient Roman; but we will ask those fond of pursuing such questions, wherein did the ancient Romans, of the time of the elder Brutus, for instance, display better moral traits and qualities than the Kickapoos? Was it their religion, their morals, their social institutions, or form of Government? Some weeks ago a man was sent into Fort Arbuckle, who stated that this murder was the result of a premeditated plan by two Kinkapoos, besides Okeyot and Morgan. He said that he did not know their names, but could identify them. All the tribe but two—the suspected ones—were then assembled, and the absentees being sent for, again were said to have fled.

JUVENILE RASCALITY.—A few days since a countryman was passing down North street with his wagon, when one of the wheels came off, and he discovered that the lynchpin was gone. After searching for it for some time, he offered the boys who congregated around a shilling to whoever should find it. They then joined in the search, and in a few minutes one of the boys brought him what he supposed to be the lost pin. Having adjusted the wheel, he paid the shilling and started off, but had not gone more than half a square before a wheel on the other side of the wagon came off, when he discovered that the young rascal had stolen the pin from one of the other wheels, to obtain the reward. [Baltimore Clipper.

PREVALENCE OF BALDNESS.—From some cause or other, baldness seems to befal much younger men than it did thirty or forty years ago. A very observant hatter informed us a short time since, that he imagined much of it was owing to the common use of wearing silk hats, which, from their impermeability to the air, keep the head at a much higher temperature than the old beaver structures which, he also informed us, went out principally because he had used up all the beavers in the Hudson Bay Company's Territories. The adoption of silk hats has, however, given them time, it seems, to replenish the breed. This fact affords a singular instance of the influence of fashion upon the animals of a remote continent. It would be more singular still, if the silk-hat theory of baldness has any truth in it, as it would then turn out that we were sacrificing our own natural nap in order that the beaver may recover his. Without endorsing the speculative opinion of our hatter, we may, we believe, state it as a well ascertained circumstance, that soldiers in helmetted regiments are oftener bald than many other of our heroic defenders. [Quarterly Review.

MUMMIFYING PLANTS.—Madame de Beaufort, a grand-daughter of the former Secretary of Louis XVI, is said to have discovered a mode of perpetual and instantaneous preservation of plants, trees and flowers; keeping trees ever green, and flowers ever fresh and brilliant, so that in the depth of winter the gayest flowers may be obtained in all their Summer luxuriance. Madame de Beaufort is said to be an artiste of high rank in flower-painting.

TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILCH COW.—Select from a good breed. We prefer the Devons—bright boy red. The Durhams are roan, red, white, and mixtures of these colors. Ayrshire cows are generally red and white spotted. Herefords, red or darker colored, with white faces. Alderneys, pale red and mixed with white. These are the principal colors of the several breeds, of which the Durhams are the largest and the Alderneys the smallest. Different individuals will contend for each breed being the best and only one that should be selected for their milking qualities. But animals of each breed, and of crosses of them, often prove remarkable milkers, and so do some of the native stock of the country. Two families of cows, one owned by Col. Jaques, of Ten Hills Farm, near Charlestown, Mass., and one owned by Maj John Jones, of Wheatland Farm, near Middleton, Del., were called native breed.

If we were about selecting a milch cow, we would endeavor to get one out of such a herd of good milkers; one with a soft, velvety-feeling skin, slim neck, fine legs, broad stern, with what is called a large escutcheon, that is, the hair of the stern pointing inward; a large udder, slim teats and large veins, commonly called milk veins, on the belly. Above all things, select your cow of a gentle, pleasant countenance, because a first-rate milker may be so vicious as to be worthless. Do not look for flesh, as the best cows are seldom fat; their hip bones are often very prominent, and they have the appearance of being low in flesh. A beefy cow is seldom a good milker.

The next thing is, what is a good milker? That is, how much milk will she yield per day? A cow that will average five quarts of milk a day through the year, making 1825 quarts, an extraordinary good cow. One that will yield five quarts a day for ten months is a good cow, and one that will average four quarts a day during that time is more than an average quality. That would make 1200 quarts a year, which, at three cents a quart, is $36. We believe the Orange county milk dairies average about $40 per cow, and the quality of the cows is considerably above the average of the country. It is as important to keep a cow good as it is to get her good. This can never be done by a careless, lazy milker. Always milk your cow quick and perfectly clean, and never try to counteract nature by taking away her calf. Let it suck, and don't be afraid "it will be her death." It will distend the udder, and make room for the secretion of milk. Be gentle with your cow, and you will have a gentle cow. Select well, feed well, house well, milk well, and your cow will yield well. [New York Tribune.

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.—Dr. Noble, in a very able and analytic lecture at Manchester, "On the Dynamic Influences of Ideas," told a good anecdote of M. Bontibeuse, a French savant, in illustration of the power of imagination. As Dr. Noble says: "M. Bontibouse served in Napoleon's army, and was present at many engagements during the early part of last century. At the battle of Wagram, in 1809, he was engaged in the fray; the ranks around him had been terribly thinned by shot, and at sunset he was nearly isolated. While reloading his musket he was shot down by a cannon ball. His impression was that the ball had passed through his legs below the knees, separating them from the thighs; for he suddenly sank down, shortened, as he believed, to the extent of about a foot in measurement. The trunk of the body fell backwards on the ground, and the senses were completely paralyzed by the shock. Thus he lay motionless among the wounded and dead during the rest of the night, not daring to move a muscle, lest the loss of blood should be fatally increased. He felt no pain, but this he attributed to the stunning effect of the shock to the brain and nervous system. At early dawn he was aroused by one of the medical staff, who came round to help the wounded. 'What's the matter with you, my good fellow?' said the surgeon. 'Ah! touch me tenderly,' replied M Bontibouse, 'I beseech you; a cannon ball has carried off my legs.' The surgeon examined the limbs referred to, and then, giving him a good shake, said, with a joyous laugh, 'Get up with you, you have nothing the matter with you.' M. Bontibouse immediately sprang up in utter astonishment, and stood firmly on the legs which he had thought lost for ever. 'I felt more thankful,' said M. Boutibouse, 'than I had ever been in the whole course of my life before. I had not a wound about me. I had, indeed, been shot down by an immense cannon ball; but instead of passing through the legs, as I firmly believed it had, the ball had passed under my feet, and had plowed a hole in the earth beneath, at least a foot in depth, into which my feet suddenly sank, giving me the idea that I had been thus shortened by the loss of my legs.'" The truth of this story is vouched for by Dr. Noble. [Athenæum.

THE SAILOR AND THE ACTRESS.—"When I was a poor girl," said the Duchess of St. Albans, "working very hard for my thirty shillings a-week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was always kindly received. I was to perform a new piece, some thing like those pretty little affecting dramas they get up now at our minor theatres; and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecutes the sad heroine for debt, and insists on putting her in prison, unless some one will be bail for her. This girl replies: 'Then I have no hope; I have not a friend in the world.' 'What, will no one be bail for you to save you from prison?' 'I have told you, I have not a friend on earth,' was my reply. But, just as I was uttering the words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another, until he bounded clear over the orchestra and foot-lights, and placed himself beside me in a moment. 'Yes, you shall have one friend, at least, my poor young woman,' said he, with the greatest expression in his sun-burnt countenance; 'I will go bail for you to any amount. As for you (turning to the frightened actor) if you don't bear a hand and shift your moorings, it will be worse for you when I come athwart your bows.' Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was perfectly indescribable; peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery, preparatory scrapings of violins from the orchestra; and amid the universal din there stood the unconscious cause of it, sheltering me, the poor, distressed young woman, and breathing destruction and defiance against my mimic persecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager happening to arrive, and rescue me with a profusion of theatrical bank notes."

LABOR AND LIFE.—When Man was driven from the Garden of Eden, it was decreed that he should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. If the history of the ages is credible, that edict has never been altered. Either from the corruption of man's primitive taste, or the force of wants consequent upon the change, the earth, though mellow and generous to toil, has steadily refused to yield spontaneously the fruits of Eden. To satisfy hunger and thirst, to defend the body from heat and cold, and to shelter it from storm and danger, man has been obliged to tax an invention and to exert powers, which his original simplicity might have avoided. God did not turn him from his earthly paradise without making good provisions for his new wants. Sterile as the unbroken turf seemed, it yielded to the stick and the iron; and, when the dry seed was cast into it, the rains, dews, and sunshine, nourished them into plentiful harvests. But necessity—the ever recurring calls of human wants, which are as angel infirmities—have allowed him no cessation from labor.

To live, to generate and fulfil a being "faded, but not lost," he has been forced to toil from day to day, providentially permitted, in the average, to accumulate little beyond supplying immediate wants. In the perpetual summer of Eden, nature provided all things; out of that, man came as a savage, without plan or

Tom Hood describes an intended duel which was prevented by an amicable arrangement made upon the ground. The parties—Mr. Brady and Mr. Clay—rivals for the affections of Miss Lucy Bell, find it necessary to appeal to arms:

But first they found a friend apiece,
This pleasant thought to give—
That when they both were dead, they'd have
Two equals yet to live.

To measure out the ground, not long
The seconds were forbore;
And having taken one dash step,
They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol pan,
Against the deadly strife;
By putting in the prime of death,
Against the prime of life.

Now all was ready for the fun:
But when they took their stands,
Four made them tremble so, they found
They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr. C. to Mr. B.,
"Here one of us may fall,
And, like St. Paul's Cathedral now,
Be doomed to have a ball.

I do confess I did attach
Discomfort to your name;
If I withdrew the charge, will then
Your removal do the same?"

Said Mr. B., "I do agree;
But think of Beauty's scorns,—
If we be off without a shot,
There will be strange reports.

But look! the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it began;
Why can't we aim above, as if
We had called out the sun?"

So up into the heavens air
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other deeds have
That spoke in the end.

BALLOU'S HISTORY OF CUBA.

We make a few extracts from this new work, recently issued from the press of Messrs. S. G. Courtenay & Co., New York:

A CUBAN MILKMAN.

Few matters strike the observant stranger with a stronger sense of their peculiarity than the Cuban milkman's mode of supplying that necessary aliment to his town or city customers. He has no cart filled with shining cans, and they in turn filled with milk, (or what purports to be milk, but which is apt strongly to savor of Cochineate or Cretea,) as there can be no deception as to the genuine character of the article which he supplies. Driving his sober kine from door to door, he deliberately milks just the quantity required by each customer, delivers it, and drives on to the next. The patient animal becomes as conversant with the residence of her master's customers as he is himself, and stops unbidden at regular intervals before the proper houses, often followed by a pretty little calf, which amuses itself by gazing at the process, while it wears a leather muzzle to prevent its interference with the supply of milk intended for another quarter. There are doubtless two good reasons for this mode of delivering milk in Havana and the large towns in Cuba. First, there can be no diluting of the article; and second, it is sure to be sweet and fresh—this latter a particular desideratum in a climate where milk without ice can be kept only a brief period without spoiling. Of course the effect upon the animal is by no means salutary, and a Cuba cow gives but about one-third as much milk as our own. Goats are driven about and milked in the same manner.

EXAGGERATION OF SPANISH MANNERS.

The Spaniards receive credit for being a very hospitable people, and to a certain extent this is due to them; but the stranger soon learns to regard the extravagant manifestations, which too often characterize their etiquette, as quite empty and heartless. Let a stranger enter the house of a Cuban for the first time, and the host or hostess of the mansion says at once, either in such words or their equivalent, "All that we have is at your service; take what you will and our right hand with it." Yet no one thinks of understanding this literally. The family volante is at your order, or a saddle horse, and in such small kindnesses they are indeed polite; but when they beg of you to accept a ring, a book, a valuable toy, because you have happened to praise it, you are by no means to do so. Another trait of character which suggests itself in this connection, is their universal habit of profuse compliment. The ladies listen to them, as a matter of course, from their countrymen, or from such Frenchmen as have become domesticated in the island; but if an American takes occasion to compliment them, they are at once delighted, for they believe them to be sincere, and the matter is secretly noted to be reported.

The Cuban ladies, with true feminine acuteness, estimate correctly the high-flown compliments of their countrymen and the kindred French, Castilian and Parisian politeness is of about equal value, and means the same thing—that is, nothing. To strangers it is very pleasant at first, but the moment it is apparent that these profuse protestations of friendship and offers of services are transparent devices, and that if you take them at their word they are embarrassed, perhaps offended, that you must be constantly on your guard, and be very careful to consider every fine phrase as a flower of rhetoric, it becomes positively disagreeable. Good manners go a great way; and if a person does you a favor, the pleasure you experience is much enhanced by the grace with which the obligation is conferred; but there is a vast difference between true and false politeness. The former springs only from a good and true heart; the latter is especially egotistical. Both the French and Spanish are extremely gallant to women; and yet the condition of women in both France and Spain is vastly inferior to that of our fair countrywomen, notwithstanding the Spanish *caballero* and the Parisian elegant can count their heartless compliments in terms our plain people would vainly attempt to imitate. But what cares a woman for fine phrases, if she knows that the respect due to her sex is wanting? The condition of the women of Cuba is eminently Spanish, and she is here too often the slave of passion and the victim of jealousy.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Cuba has been justly styled the garden of the world, perpetual summer smiling upon its favored shores, and its natural wealth almost baffling the capacity of estimation. The waters which surround it, as we have already intimated, abound with a variety of fishes, whose bright colors, emulating the tints of precious stones and the prismatic hues of the rainbow, astonish the eye of the stranger. Stately trees of various species, the most conspicuous being the royal palm, rear their luxuriant foliage against the azure heavens, along the sheltered bays, by the way-side, on the swells of the haciendas, delighting the eye of the traveler, and diversifying the ever charming face of the tropical landscape. Through the woods and groves flit a variety of birds, whose dazzling colors defy the palette of the artist. Here the loquacious parrot utters his harsh natural note; there the red flamingo stands patiently by the shore of the lagoon, watching in the waters, dyed by the reflection of his plumage, for his unconscious prey. It would require a volume to describe the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdom of Cuba. Among the most familiar birds, and those the names of which even the casual observer is apt to learn, are the Cuba robin, the blue bird, the cat bird, the Spanish woodpecker, the gaudy-pinned parrot, the pedoreva, with its red throat and breast and its pea-green head and body. There is also a great variety of wild pigeons, blue, gray and white; the English lady-bird, as it is called, with a blue head and scarlet breast, and green and white back; the indigo-bird, the golden-winged woodpecker, the ibis, the flamingo, and many smaller species, like the humming bird. Parrots settle on the sour orange trees when the fruit is ripe, and fifty may be secured by a net at a time. The Creoles stew and eat them as we do the pigeon; the flesh is rather tough; and as there are plenty of fine water and marsh birds about the lagoons, which are most tender and palatable, one is at a loss to account for the taste that leads the people to eat the parrot. The brown pelican is very plenty on the sea coast, like the gull off our own shores, and may be seen at all times sailing lazily over the sea, and occasionally dipping for fish. Here, as among other tropical regions, and even in some southern sections of this country, the lazy-looking bald-headed vulture is protected by law, being a sort of natural scavenger or remover of carrion.

Considerable space is devoted to the Administration of Tacon. In accomplishing his purposes, life was counted of little value, and many of the first people were sacrificed to his unscrupulous zeal. A story which was related to the author in Havana illustrates his romantic love of justice, and will bear repeating:

During the first year of Tacon's Governorship there was a young creole girl, named Miralda Estalez, who kept a little cigar store in the Calle de Mercaderas, and whose shop was the resort of all the young men of the town, who loved a choicely made and superior cigar. Miralda was only seventeen, without mother or father living, and earned an humble though sufficient support by her industry in the manufactory we have named, and by the sales of her little store. She was a picture of ripened tropical beauty, with a finely-rounded form, a lovely face, of soft, olive tint, and teeth that a Tuscarora might envy her. At times, there was a dash of languor in her dreamy eye that would have warmed an anchorite; and then her cheerful jests were so delicate yet free, that she had unwittingly turned the heads, not to say hearts, of half the young merchants in the Calle de Mercaderas. But she dispensed her favors without partiality; none of the rich and gay exquisites of Havana could say they had ever received any particular acknowledgement from the fair young girl to their warm and constant attention. For this one she had a pleasant smile, for another a few words of pleasing gossip, and for a third a snatch of Spanish song; but to none did she give her confidence, except to young Pedro Mantanes, a fine-looking boatman, who plied between the Punta and Moro Castle, on the opposite side of the harbor.

Pedro was a manly and courageous young fellow, rather above his class in intelligence, appearance and associations, and pulled his oars with a strong arm and light heart, and loved the beautiful Miralda with an ardor romantic in its fidelity and truth. He was a sort of leader among the boatmen in the harbor for reason of his superior cultivation and intelligence, and his quick-witted sagacity was often turned for the benefit of his comrades. Many were the noble deeds he had done in and about the harbor since a boy, for he had followed his calling of a waterman from boyhood, as his fathers had done before him. Miralda in turn ardently loved Pedro, and when he came at night and sat in the back part of her little shop, she had always a neat and fragrant cigar for his lips. Now and then, when she could steal away from her shop on some holiday, Pedro would hoist a tiny sail in the prow of his boat, and securing the little stern awning over Miraldn's head, would steer out into the Gulf and coast along the romantic shore.

There was a famous rouse, well known at this time in Havana, named Count Almonte, who had frequently visited Miralda's shop, and conceived quite a passion for the girl; and, indeed, he had grown to be one of her most liberal customers. With a cunning shrewdness and knowledge of human nature, the Count besieged the heart of his intended victim without appearing to do so, and carried on his plan of operations for many weeks before the innocent girl even suspected his possessing a partiality for her, until one day she was surprised by a present from him of so rare and costly a nature as to lead her to suspect the donor's intentions at once, and to promptly decline the offered gift. Undismayed by this, still the Count continued his profuse patronage in a way to which Miralda could find no plausible pretext of complaint.

At last, seizing upon what he considered a favorable moment, Count Almonte declared his passion to Miralda, besought her to come and be the mistress of his broad and rich estates at Cerito, near the city, and offered all the promises of wealth, favor and fortune; but in vain. The pure-minded girl scorned his offer, and bade him never more to insult her by visiting her shop. Abashed, but not confounded, the Count retired, but only to weave a new snare whereby he could entangle her, for he was not one to be so easily thwarted.

One afternoon, not long after this, as the twilight was settling over the town, a file of soldiers halted just opposite the door of the little cigar-shop, when a young man, wearing a lieutenant's insignia, entered and asked the attendant if her name was Miralda Estalez, to which she timidly responded.

"Then you will please to come with me."

"By what authority?" asked the trembling girl.

"The order of the Governor-General."

"Then I must obey you," she answered, and prepared to follow him at once.

Stepping to the door with her, the young officer directed his men to march on, and getting into a volante, told Miralda they would drive to the guard-house. But, to the surprise of the girl, she soon after discovered that they were rapidly passing the city gates, and immediately after were dashing off on the road to Cerito. Then it was that she began to fear some trick had been played upon her, and these fears were soon confirmed by the volante turning down the long alley of palms that led to the estate of Count Almonte. It was in vain to expostulate now; she felt that she was in the power of the reckless nobleman, and the pretended officer and soldiers were his own people, who had adopted the disguise of the Spanish army uniform.

Count Almonte met her at the door, told her to fear no violence, that her wishes should be respected in all things, save her personal liberty; that he trusted, in time, to persuade her to look more favorably upon him, and that in all things he was her slave. She replied contemptuously to his words, and shrugged him with the cowardly trick by which he had gained control of her liberty. But she was left by herself, though watched by his orders at all times to prevent her escape.

She knew very well that the power and will of Count Almonte were too strong for any humble friend of hers to attempt to thwart; and yet she somehow felt a conscious strength in Pedro, and secretly cherished the idea that he would discover her place of confinement, and adopt some means to deliver her. The stiletto is the constant companion of the lower classes, and Miralda had been used to wear one even in her store against contingency; but she now regarded the tiny weapon with peculiar satisfaction, and slept with it in her bosom.

Small was the clue by which Pedro Mantanez discovered the trick of Count Almonte. First this was found out, then that circumstance, and these, being put together, they led to other results, until the indefatigable lover was fully satisfied that he had discovered her place of confinement. Disguised as a friar of the order of San Felipe, he sought Count Almonte's gates at a favorable moment, met Miralda, cheered her with fresh hopes, and retired to arrange some certain plan for her delivery. There was time to think now; heretofore he had not permitted himself even an hour's sleep; but she was, that is, not in immediate danger, and he could breathe more freely. He knew not with whom to advise; he feared to speak to those above him in society, lest they might betray his purpose to the Count, and his own liberty, by some means, be thus jeopardized. He could only consider with himself; he must be his own counsellor in this critical case.

At last, as if in despair, he started to his feet, one day, and exclaimed to himself, "Why not go to headquarters at once? why not see the Governor-General, and tell him the whole truth? Ah! see him? How is that to be effected? And then this Count Almonte is a nobleman! They say Tacon loves justice. We shall see. I will go to the Governor-General; it cannot do any harm if it does not do any good. I can but try." And Pedro did seek the Governor. True, he did not at once get audience of him—not the first, nor the second, nor third time; but he persevered, and was admitted at last. Here he told his story in a free, manly voice, undisguisedly and open in all things, so that Tacon was pleased.

"And the girl?" asked the Governor-General, over whose countenance a dark scowl had gathered, "is she thy sister?"

"No, Excelencia, she is dearer still; she is my betrothed."

The Governor, bidding him come nearer, took a golden cross from his table, and handing it to the boatman, as he regarded him searchingly, said,

"Swear that what you have related to me is true, as you hope for heaven!"

"I swear," said Pedro, kneeling and kissing the emblem with simple reverence.

The Governor turned to his table, wrote a few brief lines, and, touching a bell, summoned a page from an adjoining room, whom he ordered to send the captain of the guard to him. Prompt as were all who had any connection with the Governor's household, the officer appeared at once, and received the written order, with directions to bring Count Almonte and a young girl named Miralda immediately before him. Pedro was sent to ante-room, and the business of the day passed on as usual in the reception hall of the Governor.

Less than two hours had transpired when the Count and Miralda stood before Tacon. Neither knew the nature of the business which had summoned them there. Almonte half suspected the truth, and the poor girl argued of herself that her fate could not but be improved by the interference, let its nature be what it might.

"Count Almonte, you doubtless know why I have ordered you to appear here?"

"Excelencia, I fear that I have been indiscreet," was the reply.

"You adopted the uniform of the guards for your own private purposes upon this young girl, did you not?"

"Excelencia, I cannot deny it."

"Declare upon your honor, Count Almonte, whether she is unmarried, whom you have thus kept a prisoner."

"Excelencia, she is as pure as when she entered beneath my roof," was the truthful reply.

The Governor turned, and whispered something to his page, then continued his questions to the Count, while he made some minutes upon paper. Pedro was now summoned to explain some matter, and as he entered the Governor General turned his back for one moment as if to seek for some papers upon his table, while Miralda was pressed in the boatman's arms. It was but for a moment, and the next, Pedro was bowing humbly before Tacon. A few moments more and the Governor's page returned, accompanied by a monk of the church of Santa Clara, with the emblems of his office.

"Holy father," said Tacon, "you will bind the hands of this Count Almonte and Miralda Estalez together in the bonds of wedlock."

"Excelencia!" exclaimed the Count in amazement.

"Not a word, Senor; it is your part to obey!"

"My nobility, Excelencia!"

"Is forfeited!" said Tacon.

Count Almonte had too many evidences before his mind's eye of Tacon's mode of administering justice and of enforcing his own will to dare to rebel, and he doggedly yielded in silence. Poor Pedro, not daring to speak, was half crazed to see the prize he had so long coveted thus about to be torn from him. In a few moments the ceremony was performed, the trembling and bewildered girl not daring to thwart the Governor's orders, and the priest declared them husband and wife. The captain of the guard was summoned and dispatched with some written order, and in a few subsequent moments Count Almonte, completely subdued and broken-spirited, was ordered to return to his plantation. Pedro and Miralda were directed to remain in an adjoining apartment to that which had been the scene of this singular procedure. Count Almonte mounted his horse, and with a single attendant soon passed out of the city gates. But hardly had he passed the corner of the Paseo, when a dozen muskets fired a volley upon him, and he fell a corpse upon the road.

His body was quietly removed, and the captain of the guard, who had witnessed the act, made a minute upon his order as to the time and place, and, mounting his horse, rode to the Governor's palace, entering the presence-chamber just as Pedro and Miralda were once more summoned before the Governor.

"Excelencia," said the officer, returning the order, "it is executed!"

"Is the Count dead?"

"Excelencia, yes."

"Proclaim in the usual manner, the marriage of Count Almonte and Mirnlda Estaletz, and also that she is his legal widow, possessed of his titles and estates. See that a proper officer attends her to the Count's estate, and enforces this decision!"

Then, turning to Pedro Mantanes, he said: "No man or woman in this island is so humble but they may claim justice of Tacon!"

The story furnishes its own moral.

Mr. Ballou closes his volume with a lively picture of the benefit which would accrue to Cuba from her annexation to the United States.

A Wonder Sonnet.

BY BARRY BRAGE.

There 's a tippy little sonnet, on a jaunty little bonnet,
With a myrtle wreath upon it, that I ear-ai chanch to-day!
With a wealth of curls below, in many a golden ringlet flowing,
On the lightest breeze out blowing, in wavy, 'wilessing play;
'Twas a sweet bewitching face in it, with wondrous charming grace in it,
And not the faintest trait in it, of—any thing sapleasant;
Pale the forehead was, and fair, under two soft waves of hair,
Not too high, and not too square; just arched like a crescent;
The brown eyes that shone below it were as bright as dream of poet;
(Ah! I'm half afraid they know it, by their merry-glancing wiles,)
Cheeks with rose and lily blended; mouth like Cupid's bow unbended,
Or like dewy tulips rended, when it parted in its smiles;
All within* that little bonnet,
With the myrtle wreath upon it.

* By "within," in this connection, I mean "in the vicinity of;" not intending to convey the impression that the "little bonnet" was so horribly un stylish as to be capable of containing a face.
[Knickerbocker.

Trial of William Penn.

Miss Mitford has been reading through "Hargrave's State Trials," and thus relates some thing very amusing and interesting she found therein:

One of these trials relates to a man about whom much has been written lately; and who, certainly, although no doubt he had faults in plenty, was puffed up with vanity, as your professors of humanity seldom fail to be, and took no small delight in courts and princes, as was to be expected from the leader of a sect whose chief tenet was an ostentatious renunciation of the pomps and vanities of the world—must be admitted to have had his merits also—among which I shall always include the manner in which he turned the Mayor and Mr. Recorder round his fingers. I am talking of William Penn, and the process in question is the trial of William Penn and William Mead for a tumultuous assembly, 22d Charles ii. (1670) before the Mayor, Recorder, and divers Aldermen of the Old Bailey.

I do not know any cause pleasanter to read than this, because from first to last the parties with whom our sympathies go have the best not only of the reasoning but of the result; such arrant blunderers were the whole of the court. To begin at the beginning:

Clerk: Bring William Penn and William Mead to the bar.

Mayor: Sirrah! Who bid you put off their hats? Put on their hats again.

Whereupon one of the officers putting the prisoners' hats upon their heads, pursuant to the orders of the Court, brought them to the bar.

Recorder: Do you know where you are?

Penn: Yes.

Recorder: Do you not know it is the King's Court?

Penn: I know it to be a Court, and I suppose it to be the King's Court.

Recorder: Do you not know there is a respect due to the Court?

Penn: Yes.

Recorder: Why do you not pay it, then?

Penn: I do so.

Recorder: Why do you not pull off your hat, then?

Penn: Because I do not believe that to be any respect.

Recorder: Well, the Court sets forty marks a piece upon your heads, as a fine for your contempt of Court.

Penn: I desire it might be observed, that we came into the Court with our hats off (that is taken off) and if they have been put on since, it was by order from the bench, and therefore not we but the bench should be fined.

Then Penn, finding the advantage he had got, began to ask questions of the Recorder, much to the discomfiture of that learned official. Here is a sample:

Recorder: Sir, you are a troublesome fellow, and it is not for the honor of the Court to suffer you to go on.

Penn: I have asked but one question, and you have not answered me, though the right and privilege of every Englishman be concerned in it.

Recorder: If I should suffer you to ask questions till to-morrow morning, you would never be the wiser.

Penn: That is according as the answers be.

Finally, although the real offence (that of preaching in Grace-church street) was, I suppose, pretty clearly established, it was found absolutely impossible to get the jury to convict. They brought in a temporizing and modified verdict, which deprived the Court of the few wits with which they seem to have been originally gifted. The Mayor scolded, the Recorder stormed. The jury were locked up, sent back; sent back again, locked up again for something like two days; and must have been made of very stubborn stuff to have resisted the starvation. They did resist, however. The more they were pressed, the more favorable the verdict became, and the bench were at last compelled to accept a complete and triumphant acquittal.

Marg'a Elopement.

[Nahum Fay, of Mass., was, in early life, married to a young, gay and beautiful, but high spirited girl, with whom he lived but a year or two, their dispositions being but ill fitted to render each other happy. Among his papers, after his death, which happened about ten years since, was found the following, which, as a curiosity, is worthy of preservation. Boston Mail.]

Just eighteen years ago this day,
Attired in all her best array,
For she was airy, young and gay,
And loved to make a grand display,
While I the charges would defray,
My "cara sposa" went astray—
By night eloping in a sleigh,
With one whose name begins with J,
Resolved with me she would not stay,
And so subjected to my sway;
Because I wished her to obey,
Without reluctance or delay,
And never it expose her nay,
Nor any scorn is e'er betray.
But wives will sometimes have their way,
And cause, if possible, a fray,
Then who so chollerick as they?
Sho therefore left my bed for aye,
Before my head had changed to gray,
Or I'd sustained the least decay,
Which caused at first some slight dismay,
For I considered it foul play.
Now, where she's gone I can not say,
For I've not seen her since the day
When Johnson took her in a sleigh,
To his seductive arts a prey,
And posted off to Canada,
Now, when her conduct I survey,
And in the scale of justice weigh,
Who can blame if I inveigh
Against her to my dying day?
But long as I live, and live I may,
I've always purposed not to pay,
(Contract whatever debts she may,)
A shilling for her; but I'll prey
That when her body turns to clay,
As soon it must, without gainsay,
If mourning friends shall her convey
To yonder graveyard, they'll not lay
Her carcase near mine— NAHUM FAY.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Some extracts from the "Unpublished Journals of Travel" of a very original thinker and shrewd observer are given in a recent number of an English magazine. Among them is the following, in reference to the characteristics of several nations:

"Once upon a time, I lost my way in New York. Asked Yankee: he immediately stopped, turned his hook to me, put his hands into his pockets, and began to whistle. I was just going to ask some one else, when I heard him say, through his nose, that if I would follow him, he would show me the way. He did, too, though it took him some half a mile out of his road. Once upon a time, I lost my way in London. Asked Englishman: he stopped exactly the fifteenth part of a second, said, 'first turn to the left, second turn to the right, and there you are, sir!' Once upon a time, I lost my way in Paris. Asked Frenchman: he was very voluble and explained very politely. Once upon a time, I lost my way in the town of Augeburg. Asked a German: off went his hat, and off went his tongue with a volubility of warmth and benevolence that was quite delightful and most confusing. But where is the difference between the Frenchman and the German? True, they are, at first sight, much alike; but look closer, and you will see the motive is utterly different. In the German it is eagerness to please you; in the Frenchmen it is a desire you should be pleased with him. It is as plain as if they said so, in so many words."

THE BEARD IN THE PULPIT.—Francis the First, disgusted with the prevailing practice in his day, of the clergy retaining their beards, obtained from the Pope a brief by which all ecclesiastics throughout France were compelled to shave, or pay a large sum for the privilege of appearing with a board. The highest and richly beneficed clergy readily paid the prohibitory fine, but the poorer sort, unable to comply, were reduced to the grievous necessity of surrendering this ornament of the chin. The license, obtained by compliance with the terms of the papal brief was, however, secondary to the statute regulations of the Church, which in some instances were directly inhibitory of the Bishop himself performing the service, unshaven; and of this fact, Duprat was in his person no a prelate, a remarkable instance.

Duprat, son of the Chancellor of that name, had naturally a beard that excited general admiration; and shortly after his return from the Council of Trent, where he had displayed his eloquence, and distinguished himself by his writings, was appointed to the see of Clermont. On Easter Sunday he appeared at the cathedral to take possession, but found the doors closed. Three dignitaries of the Chapter awaited him at the entrance; one held a razor; another a pair of scissors; and the third, a book containing the ancient statutes of that Church, in which with his finger, that officer pointed out to the would-be bishop the words *barbis rasis*—no beard. In vain did Depret endeavor to avoid that despoilment, and argued the sinfulness of doing any work on so solemn a day; but was inexorably determined, those who held the razor and the scissors resisted his entering, and protruded their weapons in such guise, that the non-inducted bishop, to save his beard, fled in dismay, abandoned the honor, and grief in a few days rendered him for ever insensible to the advantages of a prelatical position, or the vain solicitude created by the unusual elegance of a beard.

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This Institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a seperate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Burnlin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to these committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The Institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the Institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

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LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

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There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the Higher English branches, and the control of the main study hall.

Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $225 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 29 1854.

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Our clergyman of the Baptist Church says that during the run of Influenza here this season, he has seen cures from your medicine he could scarcely have believed without seeing. Yours respectfully,

J. B. SINCLAIR, Deputy Postmaster

*From the

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 31. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854. WHOLE NO. 187.

...IN AND END EVERY DAY WITH GOD.

...Let prayer be the key to open the heart to ...d in the morning, and lock it against all ...e enemies at night. Let no Christian say ...e can not pray; for prayer is as necessary ...him as breath. Let none say they have no ...e for prayer. Think with yourself, "This ...rning may be my last morning, or this ...ht my last night;" for certainly that ...rning cometh of which you will never see ...night, or that night of which you will ...ver see the morning. Let the conclusion ...every day put you in mind of the conclu...n of all your days, by the long night of ...th, which will put an end to all your ...rk, and bring you to an account with your ...st Master about it.

O, to lie down to rest every night reconciled to Him! O, that we could lie down and have our hearts with Christ, and compose our spirits, as if we were not to awake till we heavene he no more!

Since none knoweth what a day may bring forth, spend every day as if it were your last. Look on yourself as standing every day at the door of eternity, and hundreds of diseases and accidents ready to open the door and let you in. No doubt you have sometimes apprehended yourself nearer death than you are at present now—yet it is certain that death and judgment were never so near you as at present. We who stand every hour at the door of eternity, should spend our precious hours with the greatest frugality, seeing that the work we have in hand is soul work, and work upon which eternity depends, and the time we have to do it in is very short, and can not be recalled.

This short life, being only a passage to eternity, should be spent as a continual preparation for it. Surely, those who have immortal souls so near eternity, have other work to do than to trifle time away in tipling, idle talking, gaming, and such diversions.

Sojourn in this world as travelers, keeping loose from the world as to be able to pack up and be gone from it on short warning. We have no continuing city, nor certain abode here; therefore let us always be ready to rise and depart; and, if we would be right travelers toward Zion, we must have Christ in our hearts, heaven in our eye, and the world under our feet. We must take God's Spirit for our guide, God's word for our rule, God's glory for our end, God's fear for our guard, God's people for our companions, God's praise for our recreation, God's promises for our cordials. We must make Religion our business, prayer our delight, holiness our way, and heaven our home.

O, Zion's travelers, distinguish yourselves from the men that dwell upon the earth! Let Christ always be precious to you; the world sweet, sin bitter; the world a wilderness, and death welcome. Let Christ's will be your will, Christ's dishonor your affliction, Christ's cause your concern, Christ's cross your glory, Christ's sufferings your meditation, Christ's wounds your refuge, Christ's blood your balm, Christ's presence your heaven: and so shall you come to his eternal joy:—

"Floods of everlasting light
Freely flash before him;
Myriads, with supreme delight,
Constantly adore him:
Angel trumps resound his fame,
Lutes of shining gold proclaim
All the music of his name,
Through eternity the same.

"Hark! the thrilling symphonies
Seem, methinks, to seize us;
Answer we their heavenly lays,
Jesus! Jesus! Jesus!
Sweetest note in seraph's song,
Sweetest note on mortal's tongue;
Sweetest carol ever sung,
Jesus! Jesus! flowe along."

SWEET THOUGHTS.

We often meet with selections of sublime and beautiful thoughts from the works of men of genius. But there are thoughts suggested by the Bible, infinitely more precious than the choicest creations of genius.

How sweet the thought, that Jesus sympathizes with all our joys and sorrows! The great demand of human nature is the demand for sympathy. Man must have it or they can not be happy, however extensive their possessions or high their rank. But how little sympathy is to be found among men! How precious the thought, that our Saviour sympathizes with every joy and every sorrow! Christian, do you sometimes feel that you are alone, and that there are none who care for you? You are mistaken. You forget that Jesus is ever by your side; that He approves every innocent smile, and notices every falling tear, and feels for you a love and sympathy that no finite mind can measure.

How sweet the thought that God reigns! The nations are perplexed and troubled, the foundations of the earth are out of course, the wisdom of the wise seems to be of no avail, and the strong man is as a child: still we can look upon the troubled scene without fear; for God reigns. Amid all the confusion and uproar, His counsel shall stand, and He shall do all His pleasure. Not only is He the Governor of the nations, but He governs and directs in all matters pertaining to our individual interest. Not a hair of our head falls to the ground without his notice, and the resources of Omnipotence are pledged to cause all things to work together for our good.

How sweet the thought, that death is going home! He who has been an exile in a strange land, who has dwelt among people of a strange tongue, rejoices at the sight of the vessel which is to bear him to his native shores, where he shall enter again the paternal mansion, and receive the welcome of loved ones there. Death, rightly viewed, is the messenger who is to conduct us to our home in heaven, where our brethren who have gone before us are awaiting to welcome us—where Jesus, who has gone to prepare a mansion for us, is waiting to receive us. How sweet the thought, that in a few years more, perhaps in a few days, I shall be safe in heaven!

Surely, with thoughts like these, for constant themes of meditation, the Christian may well obey the command of the apostle, "Rejoice evermore; and again I say rejoice."

[Presbyterian.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.

Mr. Editor—I send you some notes from Gotham.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY HOUSE.

This is one of the largest buildings in the city. It fronts four streets. Its total front is over 700 feet. The hight of the buildings from the side-walk is over 70 feet, divided into six stories. It is substantially built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, and has cost between $250,000 and $300,000. It is divided into four distinct parts by fire-proof walls and doors. The building is commanding in appearance; occupying a block by itself, it is safe from exposure to fires, and from damage to books in the process of manufacture, by duet, smoke, or vapor from other buildings, as none are adjoining. It has every facility of light and air; and from it is had a most commanding view of the surrounding city and country, land and water. The principal entrance is decorated by four round columns, with Corinthian capitals and moulded bases resting upon panneled and molded pedestals, and semi-circular arches are placed between the columns to form the heads of doors, etc.; and all surmounted with a heavy cornice and segment pediment. The ornamental work reaches to the hight of five stories. In a niteh in the fourth story of this rich work stands a large-sized draped female figure, carved in brown stone, representing Religion, pointing with one hand to Heaven, and with the other to an open Bible—the guide to immortality. I was conducted through this extensive building, and saw the whole process of making Bibles, from beginning to end. The whole number of hands employed in the building is about 580. Since its organization in 1816, the Society has received about $4,500,000, and has put into circulation an aggregate of about 9,000,000 Bibles and Testaments.

METHODIST MINISTERS' MEETING.

By invitation I attended one of the weekly meetings of the Methodist Ministers of New York city. The question proposed for discussion was—"What can be done for the emancipation of the slaves of our country?" Dr. Bangs, brother of Nathan, remarked, that the weather was too warm to discuss that question—that the smell of negroes was too strong to approach them in such hot weather. The discussion was postponed. When the meeting closed, I was introduced to the Ministers present. They treated me kindly and brotherly. I was invited to preach in the Mulberry and John street Churches. I was agreeably surprised and much gratified with the brotherly feeling manifested by them.

TRAVELING IN THE CITY.

Omnibuses and cars, drawn by horses, run to every portion of the city. You can ride any distance you wish for five and six cents. Some of the omnibuses have reduced the fare to three cents. These conveyances are always crowded, and the proprietors, no doubt, make money.

TRINITY CHURCH.

This is the principal Episcopal Church in the city, and the most costly of all the churches. Its cost was $338,000. The material of the building is a redish sandstone, nicely dressed. It covers a large space of ground, measuring, with the tower, buttresses, etc., not much short of 200 feet long, and is more than 80 feet wide; and yet so much of the space is occupied by the tower at the east end, and vestry at the west end, and space for the chancel, etc., and having no galleries, it will not accommodate in the pews more than 8 or 900 persons, not all of whom are able to hear distinctly either prayer or sermon—thus demonstrating the impropriety of erecting such a building for the uses of a Protestant Church. The walls of the house are about 40 feet high, and are highly ornamented. The tower and steeple are the principal objects that engage the eye of the beholder; and whether we consider its comely proportions, or its style of finish, or its immense hight, towering as it does 284 feet into the air, it must be considered a noble specimen of architecture. I attended service there on Sabbath. It was a grand occasion—ordination of Elders and Deacons. The ceremonies were numerous and imposing; the music grand; the tremendous organ, ever and anon, would send forth peals of musical thunder, one after another, which rolled through the arched building and died away as gently as "weary worn out winds along the shore;" and then its soothing, melting strains would fall like a shower of musical rain on the delighted audience.

A NOVEL SIGHT.

I relate one of the thousand sights I saw in the streets of New York. I heard music one day, and looked from my window and saw a regular negro military company—all dressed in full uniform, with muskets and bayonets—a banner floated above them. A giant, black as midnight, waved his sword and issued orders in regular military style. A brass band, composed of whites, played for them. They attracted considerable attention.

More anon. Rambler.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

There are some points in North and West Louisiana and Texas, from which a letter is as long coming to us as from London. Let not our friends be discouraged. The way to keep the route open and smooth is to use it often. The following, though out of date, has not lost its virtue.—[Ed.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Ma. Editor: Would it not be well for us as Christians and citizens of a happy republic, to inquire how we ought to spend or celebrate the fourth day of July, our national Sabbath. Is it not the best evidence that we are celebrating it properly, when we receive the greatest evidence of God's love?

I have celebrated it on the bank of the Connecticut river, also on the bank of the Rio Grande, and many intermediate places; and enjoyed myself best when engaged in a religious meeting or a Sabbath School procession—to hear an address appropriate for the occasion.

In our parish there were five public dinners on the 4th, one of which I attended. It was opened with reading the Scriptures, singing, prayer, Declaration of Independence read, and an address on the subject of Education generally, with argument in favor of the necessity of moral training, without which education has a tendency to infidelity. It is true, every thing seemed to go off well, except one man suffered his feelings to be ruffled a little. Another dinner, some six miles distant, with an address on the subject of temperance, also passed off well. Two others passed off well, except some feelings mixed with jealousy and envy. But a fifth wound up with a row, drinking, drawing deadly weapons on one another, even after listening to a temperance speech. But they had wine on the table! There were also several fish fries in the parish, and one of these was gotten up with the view to wind it up with a dance. But as is often the case, the devil let out the secret, so a few of the leading members of the Church, thinking to save some of our young brothers and sisters from temptation, resolved to have a prayer meeting that day. The news was hurriedly circulated; some twenty-five or thirty persons were present. Good feeling generally prevailed. As the meeting progressed their happiness increased. The class leader, (a man with a stammering tongue,) was called on to pray. The congregation commenced kneeling—by the time one-third had knelt, he was on his feet, and remarked that he had something to say. He commenced, and to the astonishment of those present, his tongue was loosed; he spake clearly and distinctly, and, says my informant, "he got happier than I ever saw him before, and joy seemed to thrill the whole congregation." Such a celebration is acceptable to the Lord. Oh! that all Christians would engage in them more, with reverence to Him, from whom our independence came as a nation. Then might not we look forward with pleasing anticipations that our land would long be the home of the free—the asylum of the oppressed, in place of these fears of anarchy, civil commotion, blood-shed and disunion.

E. W. Gaiswold.

Farmersville, Morehouse parish, La.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CONDITIONS OF THE MATURITY AND UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

In the official sermon of Rev. J. Lomas, ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, 31st ult, we find some wholesome and suggestive reflections on this subject:

"But then, again, the Church of God, collectively, like individual Christians separately regarded, reaches its adult state, (if I may use such an expression,) and its manly growth, as the fruits of sanctified discipline, sanctified teaching, sanctifying influence. And the conditions—what are they? First, uninterrupted union with the Head of the Church. Now, no part of the body will have vitality simply in virtue of its union with any other part, except there be bonds and joints to connect it with the head. Let me put it to you, whether or not you can stand this test of true Church membership or not—faith in Christ. A man is not a true member of the Church of Christ, because he has faith in its ordinances, or faith in its preaching, or faith in its ministry, or faith in its sacraments, or faith in any thing, except Christ. It is an intolerable assumption to interpose any thing between Christ and the sinner. An intolerable assumption!—we assert it. Faith in Him is personal, and must always be so. We do not undervalue, much less discard, aids to faith. When in their proper place, as landmarks to the Church, let us honor them. It is well when, in addition to good and seasonable formularies, there may be Ministers who are really guides; but let the Minister take care that he is a guide that leads to Christ. The Minister is not the object of faith. Christ has instituted holy sacraments, signs and seals, by a covenant ratified in all things and sure; these, in their proper places, may be subsidiary to faith.

What are the conditions of the Church attaining its maturity? Reverence for the truth is one. The distinction between the child and the man is seen in the intellect—not in the grasp of intellect only, but in the sobriety of it; not in the sobriety of it only, but in the steadiness of it; not in the steadiness only, but in its retentive power. We are children if we have received little of the truth; and men, if we have received much. We are children if we are "tossed about with every wind," and by the "sleight and craftiness" of men lying in wait to deceive us. We are men, if we have a sanctified will; if we can say, "I won't," to the solicitations of evil. The capacity of a man to digest and appropriate truth is, by St. Paul himself, laid down as a distinctive mark of an approach to manhood—"I have fed you," and it is a term of reproach—"hitherto with milk," because ye are babes, and not able to take in the strong meat of the Gospel. Milk is the food of children. It is not to be despised. He says, again, of the doctrines of Christ, "Let us go unto perfection."

"Unity is another mark. He sins greatly who sins against the unity of the Church. Unity is wisdom in council; unity is the strength of battle; unity is the bliss of home; unity is the strength of the Church; and discord is its disgrace. He that sins against the unity of the Church, incurs a heavy doom. Now, he sins against the unity of the Church who infringes on the liberty of its members, by imposing unchristian and unauthorized terms of communion, making it impossible for the honest and conscientious student of the truth to be a member of the Church without compromising his word and his conscience. He sins against the unity of the Church who sins against the proper liberties and just rights of its members. Yes; and that may be done by confounding things non-essential with things essential; and so establishing a stern Christian fellowship with things that Christ has left indifferent or circumstantial in the Church. St. Paul pleads against that carnestly in his Epistle to the Romans—because there were differences of judgment in the Church of Rome upon matters of holy days, holy meats, ceremonial usages and so on. St. Paul did not go about authoritatively to settle these little matters; but he pleaded for freedom.

"The unity of the Church is interfered with when there is not a proper liberty of action in the Church, as well as a just liberty of conscience. You must not fetter the foot, nor fetter the hand, nor fetter any power, or salutary and lawful action, any where. The perfection of the Church is contributed by that which every joint supplieth. And a liberty of action, regulated by a due regard to Christ's orders—a liberty of action, rendering all the spiritual talents, means and powers of the whole Church available for the common edification and the common right of all,—is essential to unity."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"NO LICENSE" IN DE SOTO.

Mansfield, La., Aug. 17, 1854.

The cause of temperance has at last had a signal triumph in De Soto parish. It had a long and laborious campaign. For three successive years the contest has been going on. In two former elections the votaries of King Alcohol gained the day, and each time in their moments of exultation, during the shades of night, hung in effigy on the public square, some advocate of temperance. But the 7th day of the present month was fixed upon by the authorities for another contest. This, the third test, was looked to by many with great interest. The advocates of temperance, the friends of humanity, could not but feel that this election would result in a thousand woes or blessings. On the other hand, the liquor dealer, as Demetrius, the silver-smith, felt that his craft was in danger. But victory has declared on our side by twenty-two votes in favor of "No License." Now we see nothing to prevent De Soto from becoming one of the most desirable parishes in North Louisiana, and Mansfield will no doubt be a place of permanent and popular schools.

John Pipes.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SALE OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

La Grange, Ala., Aug. 16.

Ma. Editor: As many letters have been received, making inquiries concerning La Grange College, I beg the use of your columns to reply to them.

1st. No purchaser of a scholarship can avail himself of its benefits until seven hundred and fifty shall have been sold.

2d. No purchaser of a scholarship can send more than one scholar at a time, without a specific arrangement to that effect.

3d. The prospects are good to complete the endowment during the present collegiate year, and I have little doubt that the new system will go into operation in July, 1855.

4th. The prospects of the College are brightening; the Faculty at their posts and in high spirits; new students constantly coming in; the crisis is passed, and we hope in one year to say the endowment is complete and the College permanent.

5th. The College is on a mountain, only four miles from the great central railroad leading from Charleston to Memphis. Students will meet with no deception from Memphis to this point.

6th. As no agent is now in the field, all that desire scholarships can write to me, and I will immediately send them certificates. In conclusion, let it be understood that the present Faculty are determined to do all in their power to make the College worthy the Church and the country.

R. H. Rivers.

Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express, writing to his paper from Berlin, remarks, that the railroads and telegraphs are, in Europe, the friends of despotism; for they give the central authority such an enormous power, that a whole army of thousands or tens of thousands can be brought to a point in a single night.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE LILY WHITE!

In visiting our fancy and perfumery bazars we notice an array of small, round and oblong boxes marked "Lily White." The inquiry arises, in what way is this Lily White used; for removing soil out of silks, broadcloths, etc.? Oh, no! the times are quite in advance of that; it is superseded by the Excelsior Soap. For what, then, is it prepared?

Go to the opera, theatre, or a social party; you notice the complexion of the fair of our land; there are many with classic features, illuminated with Italia's dark eyes, and shaded by beautiful raven tresses; but you find no brunette complexion to correspond with these; the complexions of both flaxen and dark haired lasses rival for whiteness their snowy robes. Do you not now begin to discover for what these numerous little boxes are imported?

Oh! that I could, by persuasion or argument, influence our young ladies to discontinue the use of this slow poison. "Poison!" you exclaim. Yes, that which injures the constitution is a poison. It is well known that the human body throws off, in every twenty-four hours, through the pores, an immense amount of its fluids. If, by having your pores perfectly filled with whiting, you prevent this rejecting process, the perspiration must return and injure the system. I have seen this pearl powder, or Lily White, so buried in the skin that it would require no ordinary vapor bath of the Hot Springs to exhume it. With my dear young friends who are just entering society, and have not yet become initiated into this occult custom, I would affectionately remonstrate. Maidenhood into womanhood, how imperceptibly it glides!

"Like a well of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon,
May glides onward into June"

As imperceptibly we glide into the follies of the world of fashion. You have bid adieu to your *Alma Mater*, and returned once more to your loved homestead. The world is bright and alluring. You have said to your Legendre:

"Go, then old, tattered book;
We lay thee now aside,
Without one lingering look,
And yet, with rising pride.

We've scanned thy pages o'er,
And learned what each contains,
And stored the cumbrous lore
Within our aching brains."

Let us contemplate for a moment our society; do we devote as many of our golden moments to literary attainments as to the toilet? Fredrika Bremer, in her "Homes of the New World," gives the need that is due to our institutions of learning and those for the indigent and afflicted, and as far as her former prejudices will allow, she does justice to our institution of Slavery. Does she do *us* injustice when she says: "Artifice and vanity exercise no less power over our sex in this country than in the great cities of Europe, and far more than in our good Sweden"? If she is just, let us determine that this shall no longer be our characteristic. Let us throw off all artificial thraldom, we daughters of our free and beautiful America. Let us be as natural and as *lucid* as our pure mountain rivulets.

Do you desire a beautiful complexion? Obtain from your father a few garden implements, tend with your own hands your flowers, and you will receive from them, as in grateful return, the blending of their loveliest hues. And many sweet lessons will they teach your heart, in their silent language, causing your spirit to be as sweet as their fragrance. Rise early, and let your orisons and songs of praise ascend in concert with those of the warblers of the grove.

By way of securing a fine, elevated chest and healthful lungs, arrange your own apartment; don't fear the broom nor dusting-brush; the beauty that using them will give to the whole form will counterpoise the injury your tiny hands may sustain. By doing this you give an hour of leisure to your maid, for which, I am sure, she will be very thankful.

To my young friends who are addicted to the use of Lily White, I would say: "Leave it off now, if you desire to be handsome when you are old." Don't try to leave off by degrees, as the inebriate does from his wine. Use no cosmetic but cold water, pure from the fountain. Take exercise in the fresh air, and, as an auxiliary, abstain from all beverages that excite the nerves; such as tea, coffee, etc., (of course, you never touch wine or cordial in this age of Temperance Reform).

A friend of mine visited a young lady who was dying; she presented the worst aspect, and so shocked was she at her own appearance that she requested no one should be admitted to her chamber but particular friends. Her skin was discolored, and perfectly scaly; caused by the excessive use of Lily White, which her physicians said had caused her death.

We will view a brighter picture. There resides in A. a lady nearly seventy, who, though not exactly a Rosicrucian, has almost rejuvenated herself by exercise, temperate diet and cold bathing. Her cold baths are taken during cold as well as warm weather, and I imagine her spirits and mind are as elastic and youthful as her limbs.

I fear my young readers are desirous of a truce to diet, baths and Lily White. Ella.

Open-air Preaching at Sheffield.—The Rev. T. Sale, Vicar of St. Mary's, having read in the Service on Sunday morning the passage occurring in the Gospel, "Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled," acted literally upon the injunction so far as to go forth in the afternoon and preach to the multitude in one of the most frequented parts of the town. The spot chosen was the center of the widest part of Westbar. Taking his stand upon a convenient elevation, the Vicar began to read a passage of Scripture. A number of stragglers, such as may be seen on any fine Sunday afternoon loitering about in the leading thoroughfares, soon gathered around him; and when a crowd had assembled, the Vicar began to preach to them from the parable of the prodigal son, seasoning his discourse with several apt illustrations of a very touching nature. The open-air congregation increased until there were several hundreds present; but, though it was a very promiscuous assembly, there was no departure from the most perfect good order. The touching narrative of Scripture was evidently quite new to many in the crowd, and the lessons which the text suggested, were presented and enforced in a manner which moved many to tears. The experiment, for such it was deemed, proved so decidedly successful, that we have no doubt it will be repeated soon, and frequently. [Sheffield Times.

The savans of Paris are going to introduce the Dioscorea Japonica as a substitute for the potato. It is a tuberculur vegetable with a more delicate flavor than the potato. It will be funny, till we get used to it, to ask Betty to "peal the dioscorea japonicas" for dinner, went it?

Paper from Grass.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that Mr. Collins, at Waterford, N. J., has discovered a process by which he can manufacture an excellent quality of writing paper from a certain kind of grass, which is said to grow in abundance at that place.

A Leaf from Indian History A Century Ago.

The following is copied from a MS., "History of New England," written by the Rev. Jacob Bailey, who for nineteen years was a minister in the region where the events which he has related took place. He went to that part of the country in 1760, and as he became acquainted with some of the persons of whom he speaks, he must have received the materials of the story from their own mouths. This narrative has never before been published. The Life of Mr. Bailey has been published under the title of "The Frontier Missionary," by Ide & Dutton of Boston:

A night attack upon the Indians by the Whites—The Murderers apprehended; but escape punishment—Alliance between the Norridgewock and Penobscot Tribes—Fort Richmond reinforced—The Indians attack Capt. Whidden's family on Swan Island, and take thirteen prisoners—Capt. Whidden escapes—He hails the Garrison at the Fort—A Soldier sent to take him from the Island—Fright of the Messenger and his ludicrous report—The Indians besiege the Fort, but soon withdraw—Business of Jenkins, who is captured by the Indians and carried to Canada—Noble and his Family enslaved—His infant Daughter adopted by a distinguished French Family and educated by them—Ransomed afterwards and returned to her home—Finds that her Mother has died, and her Father is in extreme poverty—The Daughter marries.

In the beginning of 1750, a number of Indians, arriving among the settlers upon Sheepscot River, and being warmed with spirituous liquors, boasted of their exploits in a former war, which so provoked a number of young fellows that they determined from that moment to effect their destruction. After the Indians had withdrawn to their wigwams, these adventurers, taking advantage of the dark and silent night, paid them a visit, and while they were in profound sleep fired into their houses. Several were killed and others wounded by this unexpected and barbarous action, and before the survivors could recover from their amazement, the perpetrators of this bloody scene had fled. Upon a complaint made by the Indians these fellows were apprehended by authority, but had the good fortune to obtain their liberty without the infliction of any punishment, but one or more of these persons seen after received a violent death, being attacked in a canoe by a monstrous bear, and either torn in pieces or drowned.

The Indians, provoked at this denial of justice, and grievously afflicted at the loss of their friends and relations, determined to retaliate upon the enemy the injury they had received. And for this purpose the Norridgewock people were active in stirring up the Penobscot Indians to favor their designs, and while Mr. Goodwin (afterwards Maj. Samuel Goodwin, of Dresden,) was at Pemaquid to gain some intelligence of their motions, Capt. Phipps, son to the Lieut Governor, received an express from Mr. Jabez Bradbury, commander of St. Georges, that seventy Indians had already marched from Penobscot to invade, as was imagined, the inhabitants of Sheepscot River. An alarm quickly spread through all the adjoining settlements, and Goodwin proceeded immediately to arouse the people at Kennebeck. On the seventh of September he touched at Swan Island and earnestly requested Capt. Whidden and his family to repair into garrison, but they were deaf to his persuasions, and despised the power of their enemies. In the evening Mr. Goodwin arrived at Fort Richmond with eight men, which gave Capt. Lithgow an opportunity of putting the garrison into a posture of defense.

The next morning, a little after the appearance of daylight, Whiddee's family, with some of his neighbors who were engaged in a frolic, became suddenly alarmed by a number of Indians, who rushed without ceremony into the house, and changed their gaiety and merriment into terror, lamentation, and the utmost distress. Noble (Capt. Whidden's son-in-law) ran up stairs and fired at the Indians, without doing any execution, and the latter prevailed in the conflict, who, after plundering the house and destroying nine feather beds, led thirteen persons into captivity. One fellow who was at the burn after eggs escaped without their observation, and the Captain and his wife took advantage of the first tumult and consternation which seized both parties, to conceal themselves in the cellar till the Indians retreated with their plunder and captives. When the former conceived themselves to be out of danger, they traveled about three miles through the thickets to the northern extremity of the island opposite to Richmond.

Captain Lithgow, commander of the fort, hearing them call for assistance, but ignorant of their situation, sent over a man in a canoe to fetch them into garrison. Captain Whidden, who had secreted his wife among the bushes till some relief should appear, acquainted the fellow with his misfortune, and hastened to fetch his companion, but the other was so terrified at the report of an enemy that he returned with the utmost precipitation to the fort, leaving the distressed persons behind. Lithgow demanded the occasion of this disturbance, but the man answered with hurry and affright, "that the Indians had murdered Captain Whidden and his whole family." "You are certainly mistaken," replied Lithgow, "tell me how you came by your intelligence." "It is certain," answered the fellow, "for I received the news from Capt. Whidden's own mouth!"

The same day the Indians, to the number of one hundred and fifteen, surrounded Richmond Fort, and would easily have taken it, had not Mr. Goodwin reinforced it the evening before, which they had received some notice of by the following accident: One Jenkins, a noted enthusiast, could not be restrained from venturing abroad that morning in defiance of the enemy alleging that he proceeded in full confidence that he God, in answer to his prayers, would protect him from being molested by the Indians. But the event proved that he was mistaken; for, as he was beginning his usual employment of shaving shingles, the Indians rushed upon him, and carried him away to Canada, where he died in a French prison. This Jenkins gave them intelligence that Goodwin had entered the garrison with a large number of men.

This information abated their courage, and induced them after a very short siege to withdraw, having first killed nine head of cattle, which they reserved for future provisions.

In their retreat they halted at a pleasant point of land about a mile from the fort, and almost opposite to the place where the Court House was afterwards erected. Here they rendezvoused with their captives till the next morning, and then continued their route directly for Canada. They suffered greatly in their journey for want of provisions, but treated their prisoners with gentleness and humanity, and several soon after obtained their liberty.

Noble was obliged to leave three of his children in captivity, one of whom a son, afterwards married and settled in Canada; one daughter continued with the Indians, and another, then about two or three years old, was purchased by M. St. Aage, brother-in-law to Governor Vaudreuil. This gentleman was not only eminent for his wealth and station at Montreal, but a person of distinguished merit, sincere piety and singular humanity; his lady was one of the most amiable character, and endeared herself to many unfortunate captives by her obliging condescension. The helpless infant was taken into the protection of this excellent family, where she received the most kind and friendly treatment. At a proper age they placed her in the nunnery at Montreal, and spared no expense to give her a genteel and refined education, and her natural genius conspired with their generous endeavors to render her a polite, accomplished and agreeable creature. When she was about fourteen years of age, towards the close of 1761, a gentleman from New England procured an order from the English Government for her return, but it was with extreme reluctance this virtuous family resigned their beloved child, and she departed from their tender patronage with the most exquisite regret. The gentleman into whose protection she was delivered was offered two thousand dollars, if he would consent to leave her behind, but neither tears, entreaties, nor the powerful temptation of money, which he greatly needed, could prevail over his inflexible honesty. He was determined in this affair by religious motives, and concluded that nothing could preserve her soul from religious destruction unless she was rescued from the implous influence of Roman Catholics. When this unfortunate young creature arrived among her friends in Kennebeco, her situation demanded the utmost pity.

Her mother had died some years before, and her father, melancholy and distracted, lived in a miserable hovel, with wretchedness and poverty. She was immediately shocked at his appearance, and instead of feeling that affection which is natural in children towards their parents, she was rather moved with aversion and disgust. Her father expired soon after her arrival, and she, after having passed through a variety of uncommon and affecting scenes, is now happily married.

THE LIFE-TIME OF MAN.

When the world was created, and all creatures assembled to have their life-time appointed, the ass first advanced and asked how long he would have to live.

"Thirty years," replied Nature; "will that be agreeable to thee?"

"Alas!" answered the ass, "it is a long while. Remember what a wearisome existence will be mine; from morning until night I shall have to bear heavy burdens, dragging corn sacks to the mill, that others may eat bread, while I shall have no encouragement, nor be refreshed by any thing, but blows and kicks. Give but a portion of that time, I pray!"

Nature was moved with compassion, and presented but eighteen years. The ass went away comforted, and the dog came forward.

"How long dost thou require to live?" asked Nature. "Thirty years were too many for the ass, but wilt thou be contented with them?"

"Is it thy will that I should?" replied the dog. "Think how much I shall have to run about; my feet will not last for so long a time, and when I shall have lost my voice for barking, and my teeth for biting, what else shall I be fit for but to lie in the corner and growl?"

Nature thought he was right, and gave twelve years.

The ape then appeared.

"Thou wilt doubtless willingly live the thirty years," said Nature; "thou wilt not have to labor as the ass and the dog. Life will be pleasant to thee."

"Ah, no!" cried he, "so it may seem to others, but it will not be! Should puddings ever rain down, I shall excite laughter by my grimaces, and then be rewarded with a sour apple. How often sorrow lies concealed behind a jest! I shall not be able to endure for thirty years."

Nature was gracious, and he received but ten.

At last came man, healthy and strong, and asked the measure of his days.

"Will thirty years content thee?"

"How short a time!" exclaimed man; "when I shall have built my house and kindled a fire on my own hearth—when the trees I shall have planted are about to bloom and bear fruit—when life shall seem to me most desirable, I shall die. O, Nature, grant me a longer period!"

"Thou shalt have the eighteen years of the ass besides."

"That is not enough," replied man.

"Take likewise the twelve years of the dog."

"It is not yet sufficient," reiterated man; "give me more."

"I give thee, then, the ten years of the ape; in vain wilt thou claim more."

Man departed unsatisfied.

Thus man lives seventy years. The first thirty are his human years, and pass swiftly by. He is then healthy and happy. He labors cheerfully, and rejoices in his existence. The eighteen of the ass come next; burden upon burden is heaped upon him; he carries the corn that is to feed others; blows and kicks are the rewards of his faithful service. The twelve of the dog follow, and he loses his teeth, and lies down in the corner and growls. When these are gone, the ape's ten years form the conclusion. Then man, weak and silly, becomes the sport of children. [Translated from the German.

The Filial Love of an Indian.—A correspondent of the Stockton Journal, writing from Don Pedras Bar, Toulumne county, Cal., relates the following touching incident which exhibits in a strong degree the Indian:

"A few days since an accident occurred here. A party of Indians, having struck a good lead, commenced, in imitation of their white brethren, excavating the bank, but had not proceeded very far when, from their ignorance of this mode of mining, not having left sufficient supports, the upper part of the bank caved in, and two men of their number were killed, and a little girl very badly crushed. The child was properly cared for by the American miners in the vicinity, and the remains of the victims were attended to by their Indian friends, who built a funeral pyre, while all hands, white, red or black, Europeans, Africans, Chinese, Kanakas and Indians, who mustered to attend the fiesta. And now occurred an instance of devotion unlooked for among a race who stand so low in the scale of humanity as the poor Cawilles (Ka-we-gas. When the flames were at the height, a son of one of the objects of those funeral rites, in an agony of grief, rushed into the blazing pile, to take one last fond embrace of his old father, and was with difficulty rescued by the bystanders."

Captain Klockgether, of the ship Windsor, which arrived at Baltimore from Bremen a few days since, met with quite an incident on the passage over. When forty days at sea, the weather being clear, an open boat was descried in the distance, with, as it was supposed, no one in it. The captain immediately bore down upon it, when, on examination, it was found to contain four human bodies, or, in other words, skeletons, as the flesh had been entirely stripped from the bones. The boat was filled with water, but being of a light, airy structure, had continued to float for days, perhaps months, upon the turbulent deep. In the boat were a large number of fish, which no doubt preyed upon the bodies. A few remnants of clothing were found in the frail bark, but so much torn as to preclude the possibility of telling whether they belonged to seamen or passengers. There can be no doubt that the bodies were those of some of the many unfortunates who were wrecked in some of the missing vessels.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

"THE ADVOCATE."

Labor is high. Living is high. Materials are high. We are publishing the Advocate at a heavy weekly cash expense. We need heavy weekly cash receipts. Much can be done in extending our circulation and keeping us in funds at the approaching fall meetings. Bring the paper before the meeting. Collect and remit.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. It puts the New Orleans Advocate at the same rates with the family of Advocates, and cheap still.

YELLOW FEVER.—From Saturday, 6 P. M. to Wednesday, 6 P. M., there were 82 deaths by it in the Hospital.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—"J." writing from Camden, Ala., sends us by letter $5—"For Bro. LAFFERTY, at Corpus Christi, to go to reimbursing the Southern Aid Society, or aid in building the new church." The money has been forwarded with these alternate directions.

BOOK STORE.—We ask attention to the *notice* of H. D. MCGINNIS. Those who have been supplied from the popular establishment, 36 Camp street, will be glad to know that it will be kept up by this efficient and accommodating gentleman.

RAYMOND FEMALE SEMINARY.—A friend, whose communications we always receive with pleasure, has given us some items, but in *pencil* mark, and almost illegible.

By an act of the Legislature, the sale of ardent spirits is prohibited in the town of Raymond, and for some miles around. The buildings, though not the best in all the land, are said to be comfortable and well arranged. It was opened last fall, and 95 young ladies were in attendance the first session. The second opens first Monday in September. The property was purchased by a few brethren and friends of the Methodist Church. Prof. LAURENCE is at the head of the corps of teachers. The boarding department will be for the present under the management of Rev. H. J. HARRIS.

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.—Many of our readers would like to know what is being done in California—they would know well and directly. Then let them patronize the Observer—of which, see Dr. BORING's prospectus in another column. Some have sons, brothers there. Would it not be well to subscribe *for them*, and have them furnished weekly with this Christian monitor?

SOUTHERN PATRONAGE!—Professor Goodrich made a speech at Milwaukee during the grand excursion, in which he stated that Yale College was opposed to slavery, and the Faculty all of one mind on the subject, and wished the fact to be known North and South. It is said that an unusual number of Southern students have offered themselves this year.

ANABAPTISTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The *Southern Churchman*, of Virginia—organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church—copies from the N. York Baptist Recorder our Editorial of July 15, "for the information it contains relative to occurrences in our own Church and the light in which they appear to other denominations. It is something new to have the charge of 'anabaptism' retorted upon us; but what can we say in reply? According to Bishop WHITE, such practices not only repudiate valid Church baptism, but renounce the fundamental principles of the American Episcopal Church."

We may now turn over, for proper handling, our Anabaptist High-church brethren of Mississippi, to their own kith and kin. When a matter of this sort becomes family, propriety suggests that we retire. The Churchman contends that though Anabaptists be a hard name—so hard we did not feel free to use it in commenting upon the rebaptisms going on under "the Bishop of Mississippi"—it is not misput in this connection:

"They (Anabaptists) do repeat Christian baptism which has been validly administered. We regret that a few among us are doing the same thing, although doubtless with the conscientious belief that they are performing a duty. Alas, for Christianity, and its influence upon the world, if none are members of the Church of Christ but those who elevate its incidental features, decide as we may about their nature, into essential characteristics, and refuse communion with all who think differently! 'The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.'"

CRIME AMONG PREACHERS ON THE INCREASE.

The "degeneracy of the pulpit" affords a theme for a serious editorial to the *Chambers* (Ala.) *Tribune*—Is crime among the preachers on the increase? If it is so, why? It it is not, how has the belief got abroad? The Tribune says:—

"It seems that the pulpit, in point of good morals, is sadly degenerating, and in the estimation of the world, we fear, is fast losing that dignity which has heretofore been accorded to it. Were not Christianity infinitely purer than its professors, and sustained and controlled by a higher power, it would soon disappear from the world.

"It is a fact, however mortifying, that we can scarcely glance over a paper, now-a-days, without noticing where some Minister of the Gospel has been guilty of vile acts. This, in connection with many other cases we have lately read of, leads us to believe that crime among Preachers is on the increase. We take it for granted that the men of this class, who commit these crimes, have never been truly converted, or they could not lend to the opposers of Christianity such strong arguments, as they think, against its authenticity. But, really, such instances are no argument either for or against it. They merely prove that the Church, as well as every other body of men, has its blacklegs. Bad men will creep into every society. To exclude them from the pulpit, would be to shut its doors against every candidate for the Ministry who has not been "tried in the furnace." Of all men on earth, Ministers of the Gospel should, in their bearing toward society, be most circumspect. If from no other motive than a regard for the cause which they pretend to espouse, they should be the last to bring reproach upon it. The effects of one single instance of crime committed by a preacher of the Gospel, are deep and damning; and in view of this they should reflect upon the consequence before they recklessly give a blow to the cause of Religion, and lend to its opposers an argument (!) against it, which they will not fail to make work in their favor."

It was one of the pious thoughts of Nevin, that Ministers of the Gospel were like statues upon their pedestals. On account of their elevation, they must be larger than common men to *appear* of the same size. If this charge, then, result from a jealousy for a pure ministry and an exalted estimate of its position, it is an indication of a healthful public sentiment. It would be a sad but sure sign of a degenerate Christianity, when the people are satisfied with a degenerate ministry.

We would not set down a respectful warning as croaking. Yet there is such a principle deeply imbedded in human nature, and it has in every age and country, kept up a strain of lament and rebuke after the above style. Much that we hear may be set down to this. It is refreshing to hear such an old veteran as Rev. J. B. Finley speak thus—"If we despise any body, it is the croaker, who is ceaselessly howling about the Church having lost her primitive simplicity, and power, and influence in the world. We believe this day, under God, she is doing more for the conversion of the world than she ever did; and while there is quite as much zeal as was manifested in olden time, there is a thousand fold more liberality."

A fact or a rumor of fraud, murder, *crim. con.*, elopement or imposture, that has the pulpit or Church for its theater and a minister for chief actor, is so shocking to all our ideas, the sensation is long and painful. These occurrences stand out conspicuously from their very rarity. Thousands may do the same or worse things, and it never travels beyond a local record: it is punished or pardoned, and ceases to be talked of. But a *reverend* has done this! Who would have thought it! The papers pass it round. The very contrast of the deed to his profession or previous character makes what, in many other cases, would be a tame criminal item, an interesting one in his. Add to this, that there are not a few conductors of the press who hate Christianity and make every occasion of ministerial defection go as far as possible, that the confidence of the people may be destroyed.

Images of the same crime are multiplied by a thousand mirror-presses, and held up with malignant satisfaction before a jeering world and a mortified Church. The vile echo is caught up and prolonged. So a disproportionate effect is produced on the public mind; and those who judge of numbers by repetition and abundance by noise, conclude that crime in the Ministry is on the increase.

But we come face to face with the solemn question—*Is this charge true?* Ministers of Jesus Christ, in Synods and Conferences, Associations and Conventions, have you given cause for this saying of reproach? The *esprit du corps*, a fellow-feeling, mistaken kindness may have led you to deal more leniently with an offending brother than was demanded for the vindication of a bleeding Church. Your sympathies have blinded your judgments. Those without, may be, said after the trial, "they white-wash each other."

Men of doubtful eccentricities have been allowed to pass. The great Apostle's tenderest thought about the ministry was, that it should not be blamed—never brought under suspicion, or distrust, or disgrace. He would have men that are to be set forward prominently in the Church, *proved* first. Lay the hands of ordination on none suddenly.

Brilliant talents, eloquence, learning and fine-fellow qualities—these, all these should not avail the candidate or the offender, in the absence of safe, plain, Gospel tests. The polished shaft may soon be turned against the Church itself. God does not ask to be served by unrighteous or doubtful instruments; and there is no warrant for us to commit His cause to such a hazard.

The eyes of the world are upon the Ministry. They are called upon by every consideration to avoid evil and the appearance of it: to be circumspect, and to hold themselves to a rigid accountability.

NOTIONS ABOUT PREACHING—THE "FEELINEST PREACHIN' IS THE SORT."

The *Church Herald* is welcome to all it can make out of the item selected from our columns. On the 18th ult. it says:—

The following is no *jeu d'esprit*, nor an attempt at satire; but is a veritable extract from a letter from its correspondent to the New Orleans Christian Advocate, of the 12th instant, giving an account of a trip "up the river." The writer has been to Jackson, La., is on his way to Bayou Sara, and is giving an account of his driver:

"Jehu's name is Jeremiah—Jerry for short. Raised in Missouri, and a Methodist bred and born, but backslidden down here in the South. His father died a shouting—his mother over Jordan. Jerry thinks this a powerful wicked country, and he has felt the consequences. Jerry has been to camp-meetings, and sings orthodox songs—has his own notions about *preachin'*—the "*feelinest preachin'* is the sort."

Jerry, we fear, is but a fair sample of the result of that kind of preaching which appeals merely to *the feelings*. Such converts are too often like the drunkard who was wallowing on the way-side when the great Wesley passed without noticing him. What, said the former, don't you know me? No, I do not, said Mr. Wesley. Why, replied the inebriate, *I am one of your converts*. Very likely, replied Mr. Wesley, but you are certainly not one of God's.

Our cotemporary has picked his own ground out of a good deal afforded by that correspondent. It is to his taste, no doubt. We join a practical issue with him there, giving him all the advantage of his sneer and apocryphal anecdote.

Jerry is black, and a slave. Those facts may be allowed to determine the color and status of his parents. It appears, also, that they were Methodists, for Jerry, though by his own confession backslidden, was "a Methodist bred and born." What, then, has Methodism done for this family as here brought before us in the Herald's quotation? "Father died a shouting"—he is safe. "Mother over Jordan"—she, also, is safe in the rest that remaineth for the people of God. Two out of three saved! Will our High-church friends take that as "a fair sample of the result of that kind of preaching?" Can their own boasting communion show any such "results?" After all, that preaching is the sort which *saves* them that hear it. Other sort may go forth in pomp and pretension and paraphernalia; but in the sight of Him who died to save, in the light of eternity, in the estimate of perishing souls, it is *nothing*.

Jerry is not a very hopeful convert; admitted. But we should like to see "*the* Church" take hold of the case and make something out of it. Take him as he stands, or, rather, runs—take him in his social degradation, his ignorance and his poor opportunities. He is the type of a class—a class with which "*the* Church" does not concern itself. In his stratum lies the large majority of souls for which Christ died. The ministry without fruits here claims, with little propriety, to be exclusively His. What would Jerry do with the Prayer-book and the nineteen parts of "our beautiful service?"

It is easy to do nothing and find fault. A sure way to have no backsliders, is to have no converts. We mean no recriminations, but warning and exhortation rather, when we say that in some quarters the policy of masterly inactivity has been amply illustrated.

Among the converts under Paul's ministry, were backsliders. Yet many held on and were saved, and some backsliders reclaimed. Were there any cynical, do-nothing Churchmen in that day, looking on and saying—"Hymenæus and Alexander, we fear, are but a fair sample," etc. "Such converts are too often," etc.

Their successors in this day are still on the safe side. It is not often you have a chance to complain of their converts. The irregular activities and demonstrative energies incident to real life, do not disturb their propriety. We are reminded of a passage in Carlyle's life of Sterling.—A group were discussing transcendentalisms and theologies, and a number of deep things said—Sterling in the thick of it. One skeptical figure praised the Church of England, in Hume's phrase, as "a Church tending to keep down fanaticism," and recommendable for its very indifferency. Whereupon another figure urges him: "You are afraid of the horse's kicking; but will you sacrifice all qualities to being safe from that? Then get a dead horse. None comparable to him for safety."

FAILURE OF JESUITISM TO DEVELOP GREAT INTELLECT.

THEODORE PARKER sometimes utters a wholesome truth; the following passage is an example. It shows truly and sadly enough the intellectual dwarfage occasioned, alike by the false religion of Mohammed, and the spurious Christianity of Jesuitism:—

"I just said there was not a single eminent man of science or letters in any Mahometan country; not a great scholar, philosopher, or historian. Yet there is talent enough born into Mohametan countries, as much as in Christian nations of the same race; but it has not opportunity for development; the young Hercules is choked in his cradle. Look at the Catholics of the United States in comparison with the Protestants. In the whole of America there is not a single man born and bred a Catholic, distinguished for any thing but his devotion to the Catholic Church; I mean to say there is not a man in America, born and bred a Catholic, who has any distinction in science, literature, politics, benevolence or philanthropy. I do not know one; I never heard of a great philosopher, naturalist, historian, orator or poet amongst them. The Jesuits have been in existence three hundred years; they have had their pick of the choicest intellect of all Europe—they never take a common man when they know it—they subject every pupil to a severe ordeal, intellectual and physical, as well as moral, in order to ascertain whether he has the requisite stuff in him to make a strong Jesuit out of. They have a scheme of education masterly in its way. But there has not been a single great original man produced in the company of Jesuits from 1545 to 1854. They absorb talent enough, but they strangle it. Clipped oaks never grow large. Prune the roots of a tree with a spade, prune the branches close to the bole, what becomes of the tree? The bole itself remains thin and scant and slender. Can a man be a conventional dwarf and a natural giant at the same time? Cage your little boy's limbs in metal, would they grow? Plant a chestnut in a tea-cup, do you get a tree? Not a shrub even. Put a priest, or a priest's creed, as the only soil for a man to grow in, he grows not. The great God provided the natural mode of operation—do you suppose He will turn aside and mend or mar the Universe at your or my request? I think God will do no such thing."

Methodist Press.

The *Texas Christian Advocate* contains a very interesting letter from H. P. YOUNG, a German Missionary of our Church, describing the first German camp-meeting in Texas. It commenced 10th August, in Gillespie county. As a beginning, which, we trust, will go on to increase greatly, we chronicle the event:

"The camp ground is situated near a beautiful crystal spring, which runs through the center, and is a luxury to those who meet on such occasions. We had about ten tents, temporarily put up, of domestic, besides a good many wagons; the whole of which was quite picturesque in appearance. The brethren, to their honor be it said, had provided everything necessary for comfort, and every visitor was kindly invited to partake of their hospitality. * * * The pulpit was worthy of attention, a wagon box, which was ornamented with blankets and domestic, sewed for the occasion. At night it was a beautiful sight; the whole was illuminated in a manner very agreeable and pleasant to behold. Lanterns made of pink and other colored paper, dipped in oil, made it most beautiful and brilliant. The rules and regulations were strictly observed by all who came to the camp ground. At five in the morning a signal was given, by the blowing of a horn, to rise; at half past six, for family worship; at eight, eleven, three and at night, for public worship and the different religious exercises. All the four German Missionaries, besides one local preacher, were present. * * * * * On the Sabbath, great interest was manifested; the people came from all directions; the number was estimated at from five to six hundred, who very attentively, and with great respect, listened to the ministry of the word. Among the visitors we noticed several Lutheran preachers. After preaching at eleven A. M., we commemorated the dying love of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

Though he could not speak their language, Rev. J. W. Whipple, the Presiding Elder, arrived while the meeting was in progress, after walking forty miles, his horse having given out. The meeting was orderly and happy. Many (Romanists included) heard the Gospel that would not have been reached otherwise. About fifty professed conversion, and the Church was built up. It seems our Bro. Whipple has had success among the Germans in his district in a strange way. The following was a bow-shot at a venture. It will bear a record:

"At night (Monday) we had again a very interesting season. After preaching we gave an opportunity for the new converts to speak, and oh! how pleasant and cheering it was to hear the evidence of those who had found the pearl of great price.

"The experience of one brother is especially worthy to mention: he said, that two years ago, when at the quarterly meeting at Fredericksburg, I was brought to a sense of my sins, and became greatly alarmed about the salvation of my soul. Bro. J. W. Whipple, in company with Father Wilson, who took a great interest in the meeting, called my special attention, as to his peculiar manner of saying Amen. At that time I did not understand what he meant by saying Amen so often, which run through all my bones, and while I kept back from the altar of prayer, against my conscience, I thought the old gentleman was calling me by my name (Lehman.) I could not know how Father Wilson learned my name and the circumstances I was in, as I was an entire stranger to him. But he kept on crying (Lehman! Lehman!) as I understood it, which at last had such an effect, that I had to run to the altar of prayer, and there I found peace for my soul!""

The editor of the *Nashville Advocate* having charged the secular papers of that city with selling their influence and editorials, along with advertisements, to Dan Rice, the circus man, and such like, got into a war with them. The Advocate of the 24th, announces that he has conquered a truce if not a peace with the enemy. So fare all the adversaries of our redoubtable great official! But, we think Dan Rice has never had his circus so respectably, conspicuously and lengthily advertised. Stevenson & Owen ought to bring a bill against him for $500, value received.

There are two theories among Methodists, on the doctrine of Sanctification or Christian Perfection. The standards are all on our side, that is confessed by those holding the un-Wesleyan view. They do not write much or state their views formally; this, we suppose, because in the theology of some other denominations, it is done for them. The editor of the *Memphis Advocate* defines the position of parties:

"We believe that it is entirely, if not almost, the universal experience of the heart, to realize some time after conversion, the motions of remaining inbred sin. In addition to this, if it is sincerely aiming to lead a new and earnest life of obedience to the Divine Law, it feels a conviction that these sinful emotions of which it is conscious, ought not to abide where Christ should dwell supreme: "For what fellowship hath Christ with Belial," and "the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh, and the two are contrary, the one to the other." It is obvious that perfect peace and that entire rest of soul which Christianity claims to impart, can not consist with the existence of such a conflict; and the sincere heart yearns for deliverance.

"This stage of Christian experience the Scriptures designate as a state of Christian infancy. "And I, brethren," says Paul to the Corinthians, "could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, even as unto babes in Christ." Here he recognizes them as Christian brethren, as vital members of the Church of Christ, and yet calls them carnal, and, therefore, "babes in Christ." It is clear, then, that a converted man may be, to a certain extent, carnal, and as such, is a child in Christian experience. We beg this point may be clearly understood and borne in mind.

"Now another idea. We notice that some of our brethren of late, while holding the Methodist doctrine of Christian Perfection, in *terms*, really avoid the Old Wesleyan teaching, which goes under this name. They contend for holiness and a growth of grace, but comparing Christian progress in the divine life, to physical development, argue that we are gradually, in a long course of years, to grow out of our partially unsanctified condition, and that the heart is less and less subjected to sinful principles as we proceed from children to young men and fathers in Christ. Now be this doctrine true or not, it is at least not that of our standard writers on this subject, Fletcher and Wesley, who clearly taught an instantaneous, entire sanctification by faith, under the term Christian Perfection; and we consider it disingenuous in those who reject the doctrine to hold on to the term, merely to shield their orthodoxy.

"But their notion of Christian experience is, we contend, not sustained by the Word of God. Instead of being more and more free from inbred sin as we become young men and fathers in Christ, the text we have quoted clearly shows that we can not be any thing further than "babes in Christ," while we are yet carnal. Consequently, until "sin is all destroyed," we may for years be professing Christians, but still babes in Christ. We must therefore be cleansed—"cleansed from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit," ere we are prepared to pass into those higher grades of Christian experience, in which we are called "young men and fathers in Christ."

"It is said by those who advocate this theory of *Methodist* Christian Perfection, never heard of until lately in our branch of the Church, that we are at first perfect *babes* in Christ, then perfect young men, and so progress from one degree of perfection to another, from the very instant of the new birth. Now that there may be instances of conversions, where the heart has undergone at the same time entire purification, we are not prepared to deny. But that Christians, as children of Christ, are perfect, we hold to be, as we have shown, wholly unsustained. "Let us go on unto perfection, not laying the foundations" of rudimental Christianity, says Paul; and to whom? Why to those he called "babes" in his letter to the Hebrews. To be "imperfect" and to be a "babe" are therefore synonymous terms.

"But it is urged, is not regeneration a perfect work? Can a man be imperfectly, only half-born again? Most assuredly not. But we might reply to this, to us, puerile objection, that a perfect birth does not imply perfection in the thing born. Since the Fall, we may safely assert, no child has been born physically perfect. The answer, however, which we conceive due to this objection, is that it is miserable quibbling,—an effort so to strain a figure of speech as to make the Scriptures speak, what we have shown they expressly disclaim to teach. They expressly say a man may be converted and regenerated, and yet imperfect in heart and life:—"And did what was right in the sight of the Lord, yet not with a perfect heart." To such persons the exhortation is, "let us go on to perfection."

PREACHING IN CHINA.

Rev. I. J. ROBERTS writes to the Western Recorder from Shanghai, April 16th, that "the Baptist Missionaries, Messrs. Burton, Cabaniss, Crawford, Pearcy, Roberts and Yates, went into the city, this evening after dinner, to hold service in our chapel; rather a rare occurrence since the commencement of the siege of the city. This forms the strongest band (six) of Baptist Missionaries of any with whom I have had the pleasure of being numbered since I have been in China."

According to this report, the troubles of war are opening, presently as well as remotely, an official door for the preached Gospel. He says:

"When we got to the church the bell was rung, and some four or five hundred persons came and took seats, of whom fully half were women, and listened very attentively, while Bro. Yates preached to them quite a lengthy discourse. This was really the most interesting congregation that I have met for preaching since in Shanghai—so many old people, regular citizens, who came, perhaps, for the first time. Their hair, which was formerly shaved off, has grown out, and many of them were gray and venerable. The civil war has brought them to distress, and that has brought them to the church; and who knows but through that means, their souls will be brought to heaven at last.

"Afflictions, though they seem severe,
In mercy oft are sent;
It stopped the prodigal's career,
And caused him to repent."

"One was there who had been wounded with a bullet, found lodged in his back. This offered an early opportunity for Dr. Burton to exercise his surgical skill. He appointed a time to meet him at the chapel, and promised to cut it out."

The city authorities of Mobile have adopted a limited quarantine. The appointment of visiting physician has been given to Dr. Mordecai, Jr. All vessels from ports where the fever exists will be rigidly examined and detained until there is no danger of their communicating disease. The New Orleans mail boats will be boarded every morning, and all sick or infected persons aboard will be taken to the hospital ship, where they will be medically treated or permitted to return to New Orleans, as they prefer.

Quarterlies and Monthlies.

Once a quarter our Nile overflows its banks, when the republications of the English Reviews, by L. SCOTT & Co., N. Y., reach us, along with the home exchanges of that character then due. The Westminster, Edinburg and London Quarterlies, for July, abound in fresh and strong articles. The latter makes a moderate but able defense of "tectotalism and anti-liquor laws." It has it *tea*-totelism. The soundness and progressiveness of American legislation on that subject, is the staple of the article. The manner of the argument is ingeniously carried, coming up on the blind side of English prejudice.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for September, is already on our table, and a most delightful number it is. The engravings of West Point and of the Believer's Vision, are splendid plates.

THE LADY'S COMPANION, for September, is here, too. Really, it seems to us the old lady is without a *companion*—she looks so forlorn. She certainly needs a new dress, and ought to have it. *Can't* Stevenson & Owen do something for the dear old thing. Gentlemen, please try.

PUTNAM, for September, presents a portrait of J. P. Kennedy, for manly handsomeness unexcelled.

THE NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, for September—Dr. B. DOWLER, Editor—is a superior number. The leading paper is by Dr. Cartwright, on "Dysentery among Negroes," elicited by a letter from Hon. J. Bragg, of South Alabama, seeking his opinion on the nature and management of that malady, which proves, in certain populous planting districts, as fatal as Cholera. This article is worth to Southern planters the price of the Journal for a dozen years. Among the original contributors are two Texas physicians and three Louisianians. The "Excerpta" are attractive and profitable, even to an unprofessional man. The Editor, besides being an easy and graceful writer and reviewer in his line, is perhaps the ablest and most industrious vital Statistician in our country. We heartily commend this Journal to the patronage of our readers.

A VOICE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.

We have alluded to the attack made by the *Staats Zeitung*, a German paper of this city, against the Advocate and the supposed author of an article on "German Reformers," over the signature of "A German." To enter into controversy were useless. But an Intelligent and Christian German of the city, who reads both papers, has forwarded the article below. It has been mislaid several days, but is not out of date. The writer is not a Methodist. His article affords social and political reasons, in addition to the already urgent religious ones, why the Methodist Missions among our German population should be encouraged.—[ED.

MR. EDITOR: The article in the *Christian Advocate* of the 5th August, written by "A German," translating the platform of the "Free Germans," has made no small stir amongst men of our own city of that platform. A most shameful attack was made upon Bro. Hofer, whom they suppose to be the author of the article. The attack contains the grossest calumnies I ever found sounded forth through the public press. It seems that they are afraid, when they see that their hellish principles are exposed, and made known to those who are not able to read the German language. Their endeavors, therefore, must be, to enlighten the Germans with their doctrines, which are dangerous both to our political and religious institutions. It is indeed awful to behold the efforts and demonstrations which these declared enemies of our Lord Jesus Christ, are every where to place His servants in a bad light before the public. Their hatred is especially directed against Methodist preachers, because they most boldly denounce their lives of revelry, wickedness, sin and disorder. Bro. Hofer, they say, came like all the rest of parsons to this country to keep the people in darkness and ignorance, that they can the easier exact the last cent of money from them. This they say is the only thing at which they are aiming. Monarchs and preachers must be done away with from the face of the earth; the Bible, which has long since been declared as a book of lies, only made by some cursed priests for the purpose of keeping our human race in subjection; a book that contradicts itself in a thousand places, must be exterminated, and then, and only then, we shall enjoy political freedom in reality, and no longer in theory. What! say they, will these bigoted Methodists endeavor to restrict us by laws in our innocent pleasures and amusements on Sundays? And under these movements they understand, balls, theaters, beer and coffee-houses, etc., for this purpose has the Sabbath been installed. A man who has labored hard during six days, wants a day to enjoy himself; and where is the best place of entertainment; is it not in the coffee and beer house? And these places, where only now and then a man is killed; where perhaps only once or twice on a long Sunday fighting takes place; where a father might once and a while be induced to spend his last dollar, which his poor wife and children need for their support, and after he has got drunk beats them most cruelly! These places we have been accustomed to in our own country, are denounced by the advocates of the temperance humbug, by the Know-Nothings and by native Americans, and more especially so by the ignorant parson in Greatmen street, Third District. But thanks be to God, this is not the case with all the Germans in our glorious Union. Those "Free Germans" are by far in the minority. We are ready to declare openly, that they will be defeated in their principles, both religious and political, by their own countrymen, although they believe to hold an unlimited sway over them.

Should this scorner venture again to come forward with his inquisitorial language, then we will expose his name to the public. We will show him that it is not only Bro. Hofer who declared war against their poisonous doctrines, revelries and debaucheries, but many hundreds of his countrymen, who are ever ready to prove that the writer of the article in the "Louisiana State Gazette" is guilty of the grossest falsehoods. Mr. Hofer rises the more in our esteem, as he was the first one who rose against these threatening individuals, or rather against their principles. I would further state, that Mr. Hofer spoke about "Froo Germans" in the West and not about such in the city of New Orleans; therefore, has this individual, by coming forward in defense of them, placed himself in the same category, and deserves to be treated as one of their number. In conclusion, we would remark, that our only intention by writing these few lines was to show these Pope-like denouncers that they may not think Mr. Hofer is the only one who will be an unmovable obstacle in their way.

I am, sir, with great respect, your humble
P. M.

Also a German citizen.

Revival Intelligence.

OUACHITA DIST., LA. CON.—Rev. Joel Sanders, P. E., writes, 22d Aug.:

"Bro. Hamilton has now a meeting of interest going on at Sparta. Himself and Bro. Grives have had quite a round of protracted meetings; at some of which were considerable displays of saving grace. At three meetings they had near a hundred accessions, besides a number at other places. Bro. Randle I learn has had some good meetings; and in other parts of the district the work is looking up."

GREENSBORO MISSION, ALA. CON.—Rev. M. P. Dickinson writes, 10th Aug.:

"We have had a good meeting on this mission at a new appointment which began the fifth Sunday in July. It continued ten days. After preaching five days and nights, Bro. Lamb, a local preacher, came to my help. Brother Filley, a Cumberland Presbyterian, preached us a most excellent sermon, which closed the meeting. We had about thirty conversions, and as many added to the Church."

SIPSEY MISSION, ALA. CON.—We have just closed an exceedingly interesting protracted meeting, held at the Hopewell Church, commencing on Saturday, 5th Aug., and holding until Sunday 13th; the labors of which resulted in twenty-six converted and added to the Church.

The Lord was with us in power. A promising Church is now organized at this place, composed mainly of the interesting youth of the land, and the good work progresses over all opposition from the world. All honor and glory to our King.

Bros. Jas. Cameron and W. C. Hearn rendered good service during the meeting.

G. W. GILLESPIE.

WILKINSON CT., MISS. CON.—At a Presbyterian church within the bounds of our circuit, we commenced a meeting on Friday preceding the fifth Sabbath in July, and continued it until the following Thursday. We had good congregations all the time after the first day. The Lord was with us to the comfort of his people, the salvation of souls and the awakening of sinners. Twelve professed to find peace in believing. Some of the conversions were of the old style. Sixteen were added to the Church. Of those a goodly number were young men, who promise usefulness to the Church. There were two quite aged persons converted and joined the Church—about sixty years of age. It was a very good meeting. We are assisted by Bros. Fly and Miller, of Jackson, La., in part, and by Bro. William James, one of our most useful local brethren, and also by Bro. Thorn, another local preacher of this circuit. We are praying and looking for better times at our camp meeting, which includes the first Sabbath in October.

WM. B. HINES,
THOS. W. BROWN.

August 24, 1854.

UNIONTOWN CT., ALA. CON.—Our third Quarterly Meeting was held at Rehoboth, commencing on Saturday, the 11th August. The Lord met us in great power. Ten or twelve were happily converted, and joined the Church. Among these were some of our own dear children. To the great Head of the Church be all the praise. T. BURPO.

PICKENSVILLE CT., ALA. CON.—Rev. D. C. B. Connerly writes on the 24th ult. from Pleasant Grove: "It is our third Quarterly Meeting. Bros. Shaeffer and Jennings are working hard and gathering fruit. We began our Missionary collections on Sabbath afternoon, getting about $230. Fifty of this going to aid the German Church in Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS, AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Opelousas Courier learns that two gentlemen, one of St. Mary the other of Lafayette, are on the eve of taking the contract for the construction of the portion of this railroad between Berwick's Bay and Washington.

SOMETHING NEW.—The steamship Arctic was to proceed to sea from New York on the 23d for a trip of a few days, for the purpose of testing what is supposed to be a great improvement in her machinery. The trial already had was considered very satisfactory, and the one now to be had will be conclusive, pro or con. The improvement referred to is one which Mr. Collins has been assiduously endeavoring to perfect for the last two years. It consists in a new application of steam, with a view to secure greater power with a less consumption of fuel. So far as experiments have been made, this object seems to have been attained.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A large fire occurred in Richmond, Va., on the night of the 21st, by which three tobacco factories, belonging to Messrs Hatcher & Gentry, J W Atkinson and John Carr, were destroyed. Several other buildings were burned, and the total loss is estimated at nearly $30,000. A fireman named Nicholas Walsh was crushed under the falling ruins of one of the buildings and instantly killed. He left a wife and six children. Several other persons were hurt in the same manner.

The sister of the celebrated Henrietta Sontag (Countess Rossi,) Mdlle. Nina Sontag, has retired from the stage to enter a cloister.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

N. O. District Quarterly Meetings.

Wesley, Soule, and Winans--Sept. 8th.

Carondelet st.—Sept. 10th; L. F., 11th; Quar. Conference, 12th.

Felicity st.—Sept. 17th; L. F., 18th; Q. Conference, 19th.

German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—Sept. 24th, at Piety st.; L. F., 3½ P. M.; Quar. Conference at Dryades, Sept. 22d.

Thibodaux—Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

Bayou Lafourche and B. Black, Circuit and Mission—Oct. 7th and 8th, at Tigerville.

Baton Rouge—Oct. 14th and 15th.

Plaquemine and Bayou Gros Tête--Oct. 21st and 22d, at Bayou Gros Tête.

N. O. Circuit--Oct. 29th, at Carrollton; Quar. Conference, 28th, 5 P. M.

Algiers and Meraux st.—Nov. 5th; Quar. Conf. Nov. 2d.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice.

The CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN OBSERVER will be published weekly in the city of San Francisco for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. J. BORING, Editor.

TERMS:

The Observer will be sent to subscribers at $2 per year; $5 for two years, or $10 for five years.

CLUBS.—A club of ten or more subscribers at the same post-office, shall have the paper for $2 50 each.

Any Methodist preacher who may send us the names of subscribers, accompanied by the cash, shall receive a copy one year for his trouble.

No name will be entered on the books as a subscriber until the cash is received.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber, at Oxford, Georgia, until the first of Decembor next. J. BORING.

Notice.

The Lauderdale Camp Meeting will commence on Friday before the third Sabbath in October. Ministering brethren from adjacent appointments are affectionately solicited to attend. J. W. ELLIS, P. C.

August, 1854.

List of Remittances

received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from August 11th to August 31st, inclusive.

T. Y. Armstrong, $10; T. S. Abernathy, $5; Mrs. D. Aikman, $1 50; O. M. Addison, $8 50.

W. P. Barton, $13 50; Miss S. A. Byrne, $150; Mrs. Barrett, $2; G. W. Brown, $3; T. Burpo, $6.

A. Clement, $5; D. C. B. Connerly, $9.

W. P. Dickinson, $5.

A. G. Edmondson, $2.

A. T. M. Fly, $6; J. Fowler, $1 50; R. Finley, $5.

H. S. Gilmore, $3; L. P. Golson, $3.

W. B. Hines, $2 50; W. H. Harrison, $1 50; J. J. Hutchinson, $5.

A. B. Jones, $6; J. R. Jackson, $2.

A. P. King, $5.

Mrs. S. E. Mitchell, $7.

R. J. Nugent, $2.

J. Paul, Jr., $6.

U. Riley, $15; J. S. Rash, $2.

W. Shores, $2.

J. Wilson, $2; J. L. Wright, $10.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending September 1, 1854.

(From the Daily Crescent.)

The business of the past year in our market has been up and prices for most descriptions of produce have been high, largely remunerating the producers and affording handsome profits to factors and buyers. The crops throughout the country have been heavy, and with one or two exceptions, have considerably exceeded those of any year, which also was one of large crops. The exception of greatest importance to us is our great staple, Cotton, the production of which has been some 350,000 bales more than that of last year, when the crop reached the enormous amount of 3,263,000 bales. The crop of 1851-'52 reached 3,000,000 bales. With these two exceptions the crop of the year just closed is the largest ever produced, and one-half the total production of Cotton finds a market at this port.

The crop of Sugar for the past year has been unprecedentedly large, exceeding that of 1852-'53 by 127,000 hhds or more than 40 ₱ cent. The yield of Molasses shows a corresponding increase. The supply of Flour has been plenty, and of Grain largely, in excess of last year. In the latter, although the production has been larger than it was last year, the receipts at our port have been less.

The commercial year opened with us under considerable disadvantages. The epidemic which ravaged our city until the beginning of November, and but few of the citizens or usual customers seemed disposed to return with a much later period than usual, and soon after navigation had fairly opened, it was closed by ice. We had, consequently, a very late period for the commencement of business.

The following table shows the receipts and exports of the principal articles of Southern and Western Produce during the past year, compared with the year before:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1853-'54.	1852-'53.	1853-'54.	1852-'53.
Cotton, bales	1,442,677	1,605,647	1,426,573	1,644,161
Tobacco, hhds	48,564	74,650	54 317	64 208
Sugar, hhds	272,563	186 217	159,370	77,114
Molasses, hbls	337,298	249,951	240,160	120,819
Flour, bbls	868,276	788,394	576,744	461,728
Corn, sacks	1,762 614	1,238,246	1,165,258	808 234
Meal, sacks	187,228	51,368	121,781	19,116
Pork, bbls and tcs	257,08[illegible]	321 983	149 9[illegible]	182,992
Lard, bbls and tcs	53,916	62,485	26,319	74 316
Bacon, hhds & casks	37,777	50,071		
Bacon hams, casks	32 372	43 218	47,482	45,164
Lard, bbls and tcs	133,316	120,724	788,114	697 978
Whisky, bbls	192,428	137,214	49,647	86,379
Wool, bales	18,775	16 900	14,869	10,197
Live pigs	75,405	204,768	80,238	201,006

And the following shows the receipts of articles mostly consumed in the city and on the neighboring plantations:

	1853-'54.	1852-'53.
Shingles, pieces	48,115	61 572
Hoop Rope, coils	104 702	118,308
Lumber, Western, boxes	47,511	42,903
Lumber, Eastern, boxes	48,940	39 816
Linseed Oil, bbls	15,108	15,642
Oil, Castors, bbls	206,396	211,256
Hay, Western, bales	58,890	51,616
Candles, boxes	70,217	64,422
Lard, Western, bbls	683,143	437,750
Beans, Western	34,517	35,569
Coal, sacks	591,232	456,376

COTTON—The Cotton crop of the past year amounts to about 2,912,000 bales, of which 1,442 677 bales have found a market at this port. Of this supply of 1,442 677 bales, 82,867 have been received from Alabama, Florida and Texas, and are accounted for in the Cotton Statements of other ports. With these deducted, we find the receipts proper to be 1,379,710 bales, the first amount, however, representing our actual business in the staple. The exports of the year embrace 1,426,573 bales, of which 194,196 have been shipped to Great Britain; 191,210 to France; 92,079 to the North of Europe; 136,904 to other foreign ports, and 192 816 to our Northern domestic markets. The amount remaining on hand last evening, including all in presses and pickeries, and on shipboard not cleared was 26 676 bales. The total receipts of this port last year were 1,605,047 bales, including 81,000 from Alabama, Florida and Texas, leaving for the receipts proper 1,604,047 bales. The exports last year were 1,644,161 bales, comprising 921,114 to Great Britain; 212,261 to France; 95,970 to the North of Europe, 149 604 to other foreign ports, and 266,224 to Northern domestic ports. The stock on hand on the 1st of September, 1853 was 206,512 bales. The decrease in the receipts this year from the last is thus shown to be 228 271 bales, and in the exports 100,319 to Great Britain; 21,051 to France; 17,892 to the North of Europe, 13,600; to other foreign ports; and 78,408 to domestic ports. The first receipts of the new crop (1854-'55) were two bales which arrived on the 25th of July, fifteen days earlier than the receipt of the first bale last year. The total receipts of the new crop up to last evening were 1360 bales, against 74 bales for the same time last year.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of Cotton at New Orleans each year for twenty years:

	RECEIPTS.	EXPORTS.
Years.	Bales.	Bales.
1834—'35	535,851	534,339
1835—'36	702,497	696,758
1836—'37	806,913	796,287
1837—'38	743,725	737,187
1838—'39	957,514	958,369
1839—'40	1,054,445	1,026,140
1840—'41	922,870	920,241
1841—'42	740,155	742,562
1842—'43	1,040,042	1,042,363
1843—'44	910,854	913,044
1844—'45	1,070,238	1,044,—35
1845—'46	805,375	1,045,—45
1846—'47	740,050	1,046,—47
1847—'48	1,213,866	1,047,—48
1848—'49	1,152,382	1,048,—49
1849—'50	835,773	1849—'50
1850—'51	995,048	1850—'51
1851—'52	1,430,103	1851—'52
1852—'53	1,605,047	1852—'53
1853—'54	1,442,077	1853—'54

And the following shows the total crop of Cotton for each year for twelve years in round numbers:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales	Years.	Bales.
1842—'43	2,380,000	1846—'47	1,700,000	1850—'51	2,355,000
1843—'44	2,031,000	1847—'48	2,350,000	1851—'52	3,020,000
1844—'45	2,396,000	1848—'49	2,700,000	1852—'53	3,263,000
1845—'46	2,702,000	1849—'50	2,696,000	1853—'54	2,910,000

Our estimate of the crop for the past year is based on the following statements, a portion of which are necessarily inexact. When the full account of the crop is taken by the editors of the New York Price Current, this estimate will no doubt prove too small, but it is as complete as at this early period we are enabled to make without actual guessing.

Exports from the Southern ports at the latest dates:

New Orleans, August 31	1,420,573
Mobile, August 25	472,068
Charleston, August 24	421,651
Savannah, August 23	208,882
Florida, August 15	143,576
Texas, August 17	52,000
Virginia and North Carolina, Aug. 12.	11,022
	2,855,572

Add estimated receipts at Baltimore, Philadelphia, N. York and Boston by railroad, etc 10,000

Add stock on hand at the latest dates:

New Orleans, August 31	26,670
Mobile, August 25	37,964
Charleston, August 24	14 267
Savannah, August 23	1,891
Florida, August 15	777
Texas, August 17	3,570
Virginia and North Carolina, Aug. 12.	750
	86,015
Total	2,951,787
Deduct stock on hand, September 1st, 1853:	
New Orleans	10 572
Mobile	7,526
Carolina	15,126
Savannah	5,150
Florida	523
Texas	425
Virginia and North Carolina	400
	39,715
Total crop for the year 1853-'54, estimating the amounts in the interior towns and on plantations the same as last year	2,912,072

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1853	10,572
Received during the year	1,442 677
	1,453 249
Exported during the year	1,426,573
Stock on hand at this port, including all in presses and pickeries and on shipboard not cleared on the 1st September, 1854	26,676

Professor McCay, who wrote early in the year an article on Cotton, for Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, says:

On the 1st of September the amount of old Cotton in our ports was 135,618 bales, against 91,176 for the year 1852. On the first Friday of October it was in Liverpool 770 770 bales, against 506,870 in 1852. At Havre it had increased, by October 14, to 53,688 bales over the preceding year. The accumulation at these places having advanced more than 350,000 bales during 1850, furnishes a proof that the large crop of the past year has not been consumed.

For the last fourteen years, from 1840 to 1853, the averages price has been 8 cents and 7 mills. The exports to foreign ports for the first ten of these years, amounted in all to 7128 millions of pounds: for the last four they have been 3576 millions. The value of the first ten was 552 millions of dollars, of the last four 381 millions. For the whole period, 10,698 millions of pounds were exported for 933 millions of dollars, giving the average price just mentioned.

With regard to the consumption in Europe and the United States, he gives the results and estimates embraced in the following tables:

	Result for— 1851. Bales.	1852 Bales.
Wants of Great Britain	1,650,000	1,801,000
" of France	310,000	410,000
" of United States	404,000	603,000
" of other countries	538 000	635,000
Total	2,915.000	3,510,000
	Estimate for— 1853. Bales.	1854 Bales.
Wants of Great Britain	1,700.000	1,600 00
" of France	375,000	350,000
" of United States	071,000	700,000
" of other countries	650,000	600,000
Total	3,396 000	3,250,000

As to the supply he furnishes the following tables:

	Crop of 1851. Bales.	Crop of 1852. Bales.	Estimate for— 1853. Bales.	1854 Bales.
Texas	48,000	64 000	80 000	90 000
New Orleans	933 000	1,373,000	1,581,000	1,400,000
Mobile	452 000	540,000	545,000	540,000
Florida	171,000	189 000	179,000	160,000
Georgia	322,000	326,000	350,000	325,000
S. Carolina	387,000	477,000	463,000	423,0 0
Other places	34,000	37,000	30 000	00,000
Total	2,355,000	3,015 000	3,263,000	3,000,000

From Egypt, Brazil and the West Indies the supply has been on the increase for the last four or five years. For the two years, 1847 and 1848, it averaged 136,450 bales. For 1849 and 1850, it was 251,350. For 1851 and 1852, it was 253 850. For 1853, the receipts at Liverpool up to the 18th of November were 218,451 bales, against 244,939 for the preceding year. As the whole English receipts for 1852 were 346,700 bales, the smallness of the decline at Liverpool authorizes the expectation that at the end of 1853 they will reach 300,000 bales.

RECAPITULATION.

	Result for— 1851. Bales.	1852. Bales.	Estimate for— 1853. Bales.	1854 Bales
United States	2,355,000	3,015 000	3,263 000	3,000,000
East Indies	320 000	323,000	400,000	400,000
Other places	181,000	347,000	300,000	250 000
Total	2,855 000	3,583,000	3,863 000	3,650,000

The following is the Liverpool Cotton Statement of the 1st of January, 1854:

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock, 1st January, 1853	bales 577,800
Import in 1853	2,028,400
" from Glasgow	5,900
" from London	1,000
	2,615,100
Total quantity sold in 1853, as per weekly returns	2,444,150
Deduct proportion sold to speculators for resale	428,550
	2,015 600
Stock, 1st January, 1854	597,500
Taken for consumption and export in 1853	2,015,600, or 38,561 per week.
[Taken for consumption and export in 1853—2,055,700, or 38,538 bales per week.]	
Deduct exp't to Continent	255,600
Deduct export to Ireland	4,000
	250.000
Taken for consumption	1,758,000, or 33,789 per week.
Taken for the Glasgow market	53,000
Taken for consumption in England	1,702,400, or 32,738 per week.
[In 1852	1,762 800, or 33,900]

The range and fluctuation of prices in New Orleans will be shown at length by the subjoined tables, the first of which exhibits the rates for the year just closed, and the next those of the preceding year.

The following table exhibits the range of prices for Middling, Good Middling and Fair Cottons at the close of each Week during the year 1853-'54:

1853.	Middling.	Good Middling.	Fair.
September 3	9¼ a10¼	11 a11½	—a—
10	9¼ a10¾	11¼ a11½	—a—
17	10¾ a11	11¼ a11½	12¼ a12½
24	10¾ a11	11¼ a11¾	12½ a12¾
October.. 1	10¼ a10½	10¾ a11	—a—
8	9¼ a10¾	10¾ a11	—a—
15	9¼ a 9¾	10 a10¾	—a—
22	8¾ a 9¼	9¼ a10	—a—
29	8¾ a 9	9¼ a10	—a—
November 5	8 —a 9	9¼ a 9¾	—a—
12	7¾ a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	—a—
19	8 a 8¾	9¼ a10	11 —a—
26	8¼ a 9¾	9¼ a10¾	11¼ a—
December 3	8 a 9¾	9¼ a10	11¼ a—
10	9 a 9¾	9¼ a10	11¾ a—
17	8¼ a 9¾	9¾ a10	—a—
24	8¼ a 9¾	9¾ a10	—a—
31	8¼ a 9¾	9¾ a10	—a—
Jan. 7, 1854	8¼ a 9¾	10 a—	—a—
14	8¾ a 9¾	9¾ a10	—a—
21	8¼ a 9¾	9¾ a10	—a—
28	8 a 9¾	9¾ a10	—a—
February 4	8¼ a 9¾	9¾ a 9¾	10¼ a10¾
11	8 a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	—a—
18	8 a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	—a—
25	8 a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	—a—
March.... 4	8 a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	—a—
11	8 a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	—a—
18	8¼ a 9¼	9¼ a10	11a—
April..... 1	8 a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	10¼a—
8	8 a 8¾	9 a 9¾	10¼a—
15	7¾ a 8¾	8¾ a 8¾	9¾ a10
22	7¼ a 7¾	8¼ a 8¾	9¾ a10
29	7¼ a 8¾	8¼ a 8¾	9¾ a10
May..... 6	7¼ a 6¾	8¼ a 8¾	9¾ a10
13	7¼ a 8	8¼ a 8¾	9¾ a10
20	6¾ a 7¼	8 a 8¼	9¾ a—
27	7¼ a 8	8¼ a 9	9¾ a10½
June..... 3	7¼ a 8¼	8¾ a 9¼	10—
10	0¼ a 7¾	8¾ a 9	10¼a—
17	7 a 8¾	8¼ a 9¼	10¾a11
24	7¼ a 8¾	8¼ a 9¾	10¾a11
July..... 1	7¼ a 8½	8¾ a 9¾	10¾a11
8	7¼ a 8¾	8¾ a 9¾	10¾a11
15	7¾ a 8¾	9 a 9¾	10¾a11
22	7¾ a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	10¾a11
29	7¼ a 8¾	9 a 9¾	10¾a11
August... 5	7¾ a 8¾	8¾ a 9¼	10¾a11
12	7¾ a 8¾	8¾ a 9¾	10—a—
19	8 a 8¾	9¼ a 9¾	10—a—
26	7¾ a 8¾	9 a 9¾	10 a10¼

The rates for the years 1852—53 were as follow:

1852.	Middling.	Good Middling.	Fair
September.. 3	9¼ a 9¾	10 a—11	10¾ all
10	9¾ a10¾	10¾ a10¾	11 a11¼
17	9¾ a 9¾	10 a10¼	11 a11¼
24	9 a10	10¼ a11¼	11 a11¼
October..... 1	9¼ a 9¾	10 a10¼	11 a11¼
8	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	11¼ all
15	9¼ a 9¾	10¼ a10¾	11 all
22	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
29	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
November.. 5	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
12	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
19	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
26	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
December.. 3	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
10	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
17	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
24	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
31	9¼ a10¼	10¼ a11	—a—
January..7, '53	9¼ a 9	10¼ a—	10¾a—
14	8¾ a 8¾	10¼ a10½	—all
21	8¾ a 8¾	10¼ a10	all a—
28	8¾ a 9¼	10 a10	11 a—
February... 4	8¾ a 9¼	9¾ a10	11 a—
11	8¾ a 9¼	9¾ a10	11 a—
18	8 a 8¾	9¾ a10	11 a—
25	8 a 8¾	9¼ a10	all a—
March..... 4	8 a 8¾	9¼ a10	11 a—
11	8¼ a 8¾	9¼ a10	—a—
18	8¼ a 8¾	9¼ a10	—a—
25	8¼ a 8¾	9¼ a10	—a—
April..... 1	8¼ a 8¾	9¼ a10	—a—
8	8¼ a 8¾	9¼ a10	—a—
15	8¼ a 8¾	9¼ a10	—a—
22	8¼ a10¼	10¼ all¼	—a—
29	8¼ a10¼	10¼ all¼	—a—
May..... 6	9 a10	10¼ all	12¼a12½
13	8¾a 9¼	10¾ a10¾	—a—
20	9 a10	10¾ all¼	—a—
27	9¼a10¼	10¾ all¼	—a—
June..... 3	6 a10½	10¾ all¼	12¼a—
10	0 a10½	10¾ all¼	—a—
17	9 a10½	10¾ all¼	—a—
24	9¼a10½	10¾ all¼	—a—
July..... 1	9 a10	10¾ all¼	12¼a—
8	9½a10½	11 all¼	—a—
15	9½a10¾	11 all¼	—a—
22	9¼a10¾	11 all¼	—a—
29	9¼a10¾	11¼all¼	—a—
August..... 5	9¼a10¾	10¾ all¼	12¼a—
12	9¼a10¾	11 all¼	—a12
19	9¼a10¾	11 all¼	—a12½
26	9¼a10¾	11¼all¼	—a—¼

The sales of Cotton for the past five days embrace about 2200 bales, the market closing at the range of our quotations as follow:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5 @0	Middling Fair	9¾ @10¼
Ordinary	6¼ @7¾	Fair	10 @—
Middling	8 @8¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	9 @9¾	Good and Fine	—@—

TOBACCO—The stock of Tobacco on hand at the beginning of the commercial year was large, embracing 29,465 hhds. Holders during the early part of the year relied very largely upon the appearance of the growing crop, the prospects of which seemed to be any thing but brilliant for the producers. The larger portion of the supply was consequently held back, and month after month passed, and many opportunities of sale, at remunerating prices, were presented without resulting in any considerable transactions. The holders for the most part relying upon a short crop for this year, and the support necessary to enable them to persist in their limits to factors, and our stock grew to over 43,000 hhds in the month of June. Since then there has been some movement, and at the close of the year the stock is reduced to 23,712 hhds.

The receipts of the year embrace 48,564 hhds against last year 74,650. The exports have been 54 317 hhds, including 12,700 hhds to Great Britain; 12 027 to France; 14,106 to the North of Europe; 9,763 to other foreign ports, and 4,736 to domestic ports.

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1853	29,465
Received during the year	48 564
Total supply to 31st August	78,029
Exported during the year	54,317
Stock in warehouse and on shipboard not cleared 1st September, 1854	23 712

The following table will show the receipts and exports of Tobacco at this port during the last twenty years:

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO AT NEW ORLEANS EACH YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS.

	RECEIPTS.	EXPORTS.
Years.	Hhds	Years. Hhds
1834—'35	35,050	1834—'35 33,821
1835—'36	50,558	1835—'36 41 604
1836—'37	28,501	1836—'37 35,821
1837—'38	37 288	1837—'38 35,555
1838—'39	28 153	1838—'39 30,852
1839—'40	43,827	1839—'40 40,439
1840—'41	53,170	1840—'41 54 057
1841—'42	67,556	1841—'42 68,068
1842—'43	92,569	1842—'43 80,801
1843—'44	82,436	1843—'44 81 249
1844—'45	71,403	1844—'45 68,579
1845—'46	72,986	1845—'46 62,145
1846—'47	55,558	1846—'47 50,36
1847—'48	55,582	1847—'48 60,264
1848—'49	52,335	1848—'49 52,890
1849—'50	69,304	1849—'50 57,956
1850—'51	64,112	1850—'51 54 50[illegible]
1851—'52	87,905	1851—'52 91 814
1852—'53	74,650	1852—'53 64 208
1853—'54	48,564	1853—'54 54 317

The prices for Tobacco during the year have been as follow:

	Lugs.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice & Select'ns.
September.	5 a6	6¼ a6½	7 a8	8½ a9¼
October...	5 a6	6¼ a6½	7 a8	8½ a9¼
November.	5 a6¾	6 a6½	6¾ a7½	7¾ a8½
December.	5 ¾a6	6¼ a6½	6¾ a6¾	7¾ a8½
January..	5¾ a6	6 a6½	8¼ a7½	7¾ a8½
February.	5 a6	6 a6½	6¾ a7½	7¾ a8½
March	5 a6	6 a7½	6¾ a7½	7¾ a8½
April	5 a6	0 a6½	6¾ a7½	7¾ a8½
May	4¾a5	6 a6¼	8¾ a7½	7¾ a8½
June	4½a5½	5¾a5¾	6¼ a7¼	7¼ a8½
July	4½a5½	5½a6	6¼ a7¼	7¾ a8½
August	5½a6¼	5¾a6¼	6¾ a7¼	7¾ a8¼

The rates during the years 1852 and 1853 were as follow:

	Lugs.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice & Select'ns.
September	3 a4¼	4¾a5¾	5½a6¼	6¾a7¾
October...	3¾a5	5½a5¾	5¾a6¼	6¼a7¾
November	4 a5	5¾a5¾	5¾a6½	6¾a8
December	4 a5	5¼a5½	5¾a6½	6¾a8
January..	4 a5	5¼a5½	5¾a6¾	6¾a8
February	4 a4¾	5 a5½	5¾a6½	6¾a7¾
March	4 a4¾	4¾a5½	5¾a6¾	6¾a7¾
April.....	4 a4¾	4¾a5½	5½a6½	6¾a7¾
May	4¼a5	5½a5¾	6 a7¼	7 a8¾
June.....	4¾a5½	5½a5¾	6¼a7	7¼a8¾
July.....	4¾a5½	5¾a6	6¼a7	7¼a8¾
August...	5 a6	6¼a6½	6¾a7¼	6 a9¾

A late writer in the Baltimore American, referring to this staple, says:

The crop of Tobacco raised in the United States is considered by many as comprising the great bulk of the consumption of Europe, and few are aware of the fact that Hungary, with all its political embarrassments, and its oppressive policy towards the agriculturist, produces nearly double the quantity of that sent from the United States to Germany and Holland. An intelligent friend has received the following statement of the imports of Tobacco into those countries in the year 1853, which we translate for the benefit of the American reader:

Imports of Tobacco into Holland and Germany in 1853, from the United States.

	Hhds.	Weight in Pounds.	Value.
Into Bremen	34,015	34,017,000	$1,876,000
" Hamburg	1,007	1,140,000	111,000
" Holland	99,818	15,339,000	1,881 000
Total	55,790	47,482,000	$3,269,00

From the West Indies.

	Packages.	Weight in Pounds.	Value.
Into Germany	149 653	12,913,000	$3,160,000
" Hamburg	113,950	14 271,000	2,777 000
" Holland	43,552	8,316,000	1,703,000
Total	307,155	35,500,000	$7,790,000

From this statement it would appear that whilst the total value of Tobacco received from the West Indies is $7,793,000, the value of that received from the United States is only $3,269,000, being less in value by two millions and a half. It must be observed, however, that there is a material difference in the price of the two commodities—the average value of that from the United States being about 11 cents ₱ lb, whilst that from the West Indies averages over 25 cents.

The following table contains in brief the total production of Northern Europe:

	Pounds.	Value.
Prussia	35,000,000	$ 3,150,000
Other German States	55,000,000	5,500,000
Hungary	90,000,000	7,200,000
	180,000,000	$16,850,00
From the West Indies	35,500,000	7,10 ,000
	215,500,000	$23,950,00
Add import from the United States	47,482,000	3,269,000
	262,982,000	$27,219,000

From this statement it will be seen that Germany and Hungary alone raise 180,000,000 of pounds, against 46,000,000 received from the United States into those countries. The average value, is less than that of the United States, being about 8½ cents ₱ lb. It is generally supposed that the crop raised in that part of Germany known as Ptalia, is about equal to the average crop of Maryland —say 30,000 hhds, and that the other German States produce about as much more. The produce of Hungary is nearly three times that of Maryland.

An observant reader will readily see from the above statement how small a proportion the whole receipts from the United States bear to the total amount of Tobacco consumed in Northern Europe alone, being only about one-fifth of the total amount, or in round numbers less than 50,000,000 of pounds out of 250,000,000. He will also see that while an advance in price in Europe may materially affect the value of the article in this country an advance here from a partial failure at crops, or other causes, can produce but little effect in Europe. A slight diminution in the consumption in those countries must soon countervail any deficiency in the produce of the United States.

Mr. Charles DeFord, writing for DeBow's Review, of May last, gives the following table:

STATEMENT OF LEAF TOBACCO.

Stock of Leaf Tobacco in Europe 1853	hhds 86,000
" in the United States 1853	55,861
	140,861

ESTIMATE FOR 1853.

Maryland and Ohio	hhds 40,000
Virginia	45,000
Kentucky and all other States	75,000
	160,000
Total supply	hhds 297,861
Consumption in Europe in 1854	hhds 250,000
	47,861
United States—Maryland and Ohio	7,000
Virginia	18,000
Kentucky	20,000
	45,000
Total consumption	185,000
Which deducted from supply as above leaves a stock in Europe and the United States in 1855	hhds 11,861

The sales of the past week reach about 300 hhds, the closing prices being within the following quotations:

Factory Lugs	4½@4¾
Planters do	4¾@5½
Leaf Inf'r to Com.	5¾@6¼
Fair	6 @6½
Fine	6¾@7½
Choice & Select'ns	7½@8¾

SUGAR.... The crop of Sugar for the year just closed embraces 449,324 hhds against 321,934 for last year, the increase being 127,390 hhds. The receipts at this port during the year amount to 272 561 hhds, and the exports to 159,370 against last year's receipts 186,217, and exports 159,370 hhds.

The crop of Sugar each year, during the last twenty years, was as follows:

Year.	Hhds.	Year	Hhds.
1834	100,000	1844	200 000
1835	80,000	1845	185,000
1836	70,000	1846	148 000
1837	65,000	1847	240,000
1838	79 000	1848	220 000
1839	115,000	1849	208 000
1840	87 000	1850	211,000
1841	90,000	1851	230 000
1842	140 000	1852	322 000
1843	100,000	1853	440 324

The Hon. T. G. Hunt, member of Congress from this district, a short time since, published the following interesting statistics of Sugar, in the National Intelligencer

In the report of the Hon. R. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, of December 3, 1845, page 601, the following statistics will be found on the subject of the Sugar and Cotton interest of Louisiana:

1. That there were in 1845, in the State of Louisiana, 762 sugar plantations, of which the sugar mills were worked by steam power 408, and by horse power 354. Of these using the old process, by open kettles for granulation, there were 765, and by vacuo, with its expensive appuratus, 5.

2. The slaves of all ages attached to those estates in 1845 were 65,340.

3. The capital invested in sugar salaies and works was was estimated at that period at sixty millions.

4. The crop of Sugar in 1841-'45 was 204 613 hogsheads of 1000 pounds each, or 204 913,000 pounds.

5. That the slaves attached to the cotton plantations in 1845 were 92 220.

6. The crop of Cotton for that year was 350 000 bales.

To compare the above with the present, the following details are taken principally from the Census Returns of 1850 and J. A. Champomier's Annual Statistical Report on the Sugar Crop for 1853, which he gives with full details and great correctness:

1. There were in operation in the year 1853, 1481 sugar estates; of which there were worked by steam 1134, and by horse power 538. Using the old process by open kettles 1428, using the vacuo process 53. It may be well here to remark that the only check to the general use of the vacuo process, which produces at once a refined article, fit for exportation to any part of the world, without loss of weight, is the present low prices and the uncertainty as to further tariff legislation, whilst the outlay for the apparatus involves a heavy capital, say from $15,000 to $60,000, according to the extent of the works.

2. The Sugar crop of 1853 was 321 943 hhds.

3. The number of slaves in the sugar district in 1850 was 139,866

Deduct number of slaves employed in other pursuits than Sugar 10 per cent., which is an ample allowance 13 986

Leaves 125,976

as the number of all ages on sugar plantations.

2. The number of slaves in the cotton district in 1850 was 85 612

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

What I Live for.

I live for those who love me—for those I know are true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too!
For the human ties that bind me—for the task by God
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story who've suffered for my sake—
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake.
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages—the noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd history's pages
And time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion with all that is divine,
To feel there is a nature
Twixt honest hearts and mine.
To profit by affliction, reap truth from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each great design.

I live to hail that season by gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason
And not alone by gold;
When man to man united, and every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As in favored times of old.

I live for those who love me—for those who know I'm true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too.
For the cause that lacks assistance, for the wrong that needs resistance
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

The Long Ago.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There is a magical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There the cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are bonds of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lyre unstrung, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear, through the surf and the roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of life till night,
When the evening calm comes with its beautiful smile,
And our weary hearts yearn to slumber awhile,
And "the dove come back to her nest" of rest be in sight.

Where's my Money?

A capital translation from the German of Franz Freiherr Gaudy, which appeared some years ago in the Dublin University Magazine.

Ay! where's my money? That's a puzzling query.
It vanishes. Yet neither in my purse
Nor pocket are there any holes. 'Tis very
Incomprehensible. I don't disburse
For superfluities. I wear plain clothes.
I eat bean soup, jam tarts, preserves or honey;
And no one overlooks what do be owed
More steadily than I. Where is my money?

I never tipple. Folks don't see me staggering,
Home once and never, in the public street.
I spend no ornaments—not even a large (ring),
I have a notion that my own two feet
Are much superior to a horse's four,
So never call a jarvey. It is funny,
The longer I investigate, the more
Astonishingly I ask, Where is my money?

My money, mind you. Other people's dollars
Others squander nobly. Only mine
Cut one another. There's that pink of scholars
Von Doppelbrunk, he spends as much on wine
As I on everything. Yet he seems rich,
His laughs, and waxes plumper than a tunny,
While I grow thin as a dirt-ing-switch,
And wonder for gold as ruthy. Where's my money?

I don't complain the editors don't pay me;
I get the every about One Pound Sixteen;
And well I may; My articles are fancy
Enough to blow up any Magazine.
What's preserved in the affair though is, that at
The same time I miss nothing but the one. He
That snitches me will find I don't lose hat,
Gloves, fogle, stick or cloak. 'Tis always money!

Were I a rake I'd say so. Where one oysters
Beyond the rules, of course his cash must go.
'Tis true I regularly sup on oysters,
Cheese, brandy and all that. But, even so,
What remains is almost of a wight!
Where's the money? I put my hand in my pocket,
And that draws up the light
From their eyes any how. Where then's my money?

However, a propos of eyes and maidens,
I owe I do make presents to the sex—
Bonbon, watches, tea-kettles, aussie too (not Hayden's),
Combs, shawls, veils, bonnets—things that might perplex
A man to count. But still I gain by what
I lose in this way. 'Tis experience woe—eh!
I think so. My acquaintances think not.
No matter. I grow tedious. Where's my money?

From the London Times.

The Escape of the Czar.

"A man gets up in the morning on his own premises, but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of all the Russias has lately been within an ace of offering in his own person a practical confirmation of this well-known saying. What would the British public have thought; what would Europe have thought; what would the King of Prussia in his caps have thought; what would Omar Pasha in his fez cap have thought; what would the allied troops have thought; and, finally, what would the Three per Cents have thought, if, about this time, the Czar of all the Russias, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, and the Russian Admiral in command of Cronstadt, had been sent home by Sir Charles Napier in the small steamer which had captured them? Improbable as the tale may appear—impossible the catastrophe—it was fairly upon the cards within the last few weeks. The facts are these: A short while back, while the allied fleets were lying before Cronstadt, an English yacht belonging to Lords Lichfield and Euston, with Lord Clarence Paget on board, ventured somewhat too near the guns of the place. Suddenly a puff of steam was seen on the Russian side, and a small Russian steamer put out to sea, with the evident intention of cutting off the English yacht. On board of that steamer were the Czar Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess his wife, and the Russian Admiral, who all went forth to enjoy the satisfaction of an easy triumph over the poor little yacht. She is, in point of fact, stated to have been in the most imminent danger of capture. The Czar, however, was destined to be foiled in his anticipated little triumph, as he has already been foiled in his hopes of many a great one. An English war-steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief. Shortly she obtained such a position that the English yacht was safe; and the only question that remained for discussion was one between the two small war-steamers—the one under English, the other under Russian colors. Could the English but have known the valuable freight which that little yacht contained, could the captain but have known that by capturing her, or sending her to the bottom, peace would have been restored to Europe, and probably a million of human lives, first and last, be saved, we have no doubt that he would have carried one or other of the alternatives into effect, even though his own destruction, that of his ship and of every soul on board of her had been the inevitable consequence. As it was, he saw nothing before him but a little trumpery steamer—he had carried his purpose of relieving the English yacht into effect—and remembered orders which certainly had been issued, to the effect that no English ship, upon the mere heroic impulse of her commander, should be thrust into the lion's mouth. We have no doubt that this was so, and that when the English Captain gave his orders for putting the head of his steamer round, he did so with the feeling that he had very satisfactorily discharged the duty with which he had been intrusted. Little did he suppose, at the moment, that he had lost probably the greatest opportunity for obtaining personal distinction which had ever been thrown in the way of a single man. The English nation venerate the name of Lord Nelson for the sake of certain little affairs in which he was engaged off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, at Copenhagen, at Trafalgar, and elsewhere, but not all of these wonderful, important and heroic achievements combined, would have had such an important influence on the history of the world, as the capture of that little Russian ship. It was given to the captain of a small steamer to change the face of Europe in ten minutes well employed, but in pure innocence he missed the chance.

☞ It is seldom, in modern warfare, still more rarely in naval warfare, that monarchs themselves run any danger of capture. Napoleon, to be sure, at Arcis-sur-Aube, was compelled to cross swords with a swad of Cossacks in the twilight, but he was after all a General, not a King, by trade. If we remember right, upon one occasion poor old George III was in danger of capture from a French privateer off Weymouth, and was only saved by some marine chance which has slipped from our recollection.

In medieval history there are, of course, the cases familiar to every school-boy of King John of France at Poitiers, and of Francis I after Pavia. But what comparison would there have been between the case of the Black Prince sailing on a mediæval King, and who went to battle in a coat of mail, and the grand surprise of the Russian Czar landing at Portsmouth—no at New Haven—while all Europe was in commotion upon his account? We are, of course, speculating upon history of a very hypothetical character; but still the event did so nearly occur as to justify speculation upon its consequences. In our mind's eye we can see Lords Aberdeen and John Russell communicating the information to the Houses in their own dry and cautious manner. What would Messrs. Bright and Cobden have said? What would Col. Sibthrop have said? The newsmen would have gone bellowing the information about the streets, and their cries would have been regarded by the testy old gentlemen in Belgravia but as mere lessings for the sake of deceiving the lieges and interfering with their digestive functions. What should we have done with the Czar, when we had got him? Reckless, unprincipled and merciless as he has shown himself to be, we should have been anxious to treat him like a gentleman, and make him comfortable during his sojourn among us. But at Berlin and Potsdam! let us suppose the information to have been brought in while the glasses were well charged with champagne, and the King and his Russian friends were devising a fresh counter proposition to the counter-counter-proposition which had emanated from the Bamberg Conference. The Czar is taken!—he lain England, he is in the Tower—he is pretty well after the voyage—as easy in his mind as can be expected, but he was very sea sick. What would the good folks in Wurtemberg and Bavaria, who have bedizened their coats with Russian ribands and orders, have made of the intelligence—and M. Marzial and the Italian Reds? There is the Emperor of Austria, too, busy with his levies, and rejoicing at his loan, which would have given him still higher gratification when he came to reflect that, the war being at an end, he was at liberty to apply the proceeds to other purposes. There are, however, two sets of people whose acts we should have been most desirous to behold, as the fact of the capture was forced upon their convictions. We should have liked to been in Cronstadt while the Czar was steamed away under the eyes of the garrison. Next to this, which would perhaps have been the most interesting point of observation, it would have been most peculiarly delightful to stroll through the Bazar at Constantinople, and listen to the gossip of the old Turks, when they were at last convinced that their old enemy the Czar was really within the grasp of the allied powers—a prisoner of war.

On the political consequences of such an event we must scarcely venture to speculate. The imagination of the historian who is called upon to write the history of its events which did *not* occur may fairly recoil from the magnitude of the subject. Little petty questions, such as those connected with the Sulina months of the Danube, the navigation of the Black Sea, the freedom of the Circassian mountaineers, the restoration of Finland to Sweden, etc., sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of the chapter which might have been written on the result of the Czar's yachting expedition till Cronstadt. The wonder of it is that all this time we are not dealing with a fable nor with the result of a drunkard's inspiration, but with sober and serious fact. The Czar of Russia, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, were the other day as near capture and transmission to England as it is possible to be without having actually incurred such a catastrophe. Such is life and history, such a strange mixture of chances and improbabilities! What an end to the Russian war; and to think, in all soberness of thought, that it might really have come to pass, had the captain of a little English steamer known who was on board of the little Russian steamer the other day off Cronstadt.

THE ALBATROSS.

The Courier and Enquirer is publishing a series of highly interesting sketches from George W. Peck, enthor of "Melbourne and the Chinchin Islands," who is at present rusticating in Massachusetts, somewhere in the neighborhood of Cape Cod or Nantucket. In one of these letters he gives the following poetic description of the Albatross—the best and most picturesque we have ever read—and truthful withal:

"One fine afternoon when our ship with her crowd of passengers was in the Southern Atlantic, or, more properly, the Southern Indian Ocean, and farther to the Southward than the tracks of most vessels, being, as I remember, in latitude as high as 45 deg., the Albatross came about us in unusual numbers. The weather was light, the bird eager for slush or any thing that fell from the ship, and our passengers eager for sport, it being the first week after we had got into the bird latitudes. The mate, who had the deck, was willing, (probably with the Captain's knowledge) to indulge them. Fastening a large hook to a spare log line, and baiting it with a big piece of pork, he soon had a victim out of the flocks that were following close astern, and landed him, not without assistance, over the taffrail upon the poop. We were all astonished at his size, which was so much larger than appeared from the deck, and as may be supposed, I had a peculiar curiosity respecting the bird of 'The Ancient Mariner.'

The Albatross is the most poetic object on the ocean. There is nothing in all nature so noble free, ethereal, spiritual—nothing animate, that so brings the sense of infinity and mystery and boundless space into the daylight. His home is in the Southern oceans, below twenty degrees south of the line. Here he ranges alone or in company, over wastes of water that it takes fast ships from forty-five to sixty days to sail across. His flight is not high; it is long low swings, a mile or two each way. Except in alighting and and getting under weigh again, he rarely moves his wings, only sometimes giving a few grand strong flaps; then sailing away, now on one side, now on the other, now far astern, and again across the ships bows; he may be watched in any weather, going over a hundred miles of distance to the ship's one. No gain beside him to leeward, so calm leesens the swiftness with which he "shaves with level wing the deep." Sometimes there come hundreds of this kind at once, at others I have watched a solitary one for days together. I never saw one slight except to pick up something which had fallen or was thrown from the ship. Their alighting and rising is goose-like and ungraceful, but once afloat, their motions have an almost supernaturally sublime beauty. It is possible they may sleep at night on the waves, but we never fell in with them as we did with Cape Pigeons, in the dark. I have thought I could perceive when the latter were tired, after several days of rough weather, but never the Albatross.

"On a ship's deck they are powerless, except to bite with their streng hooked bills. So far from being able to perch on mast or shroud, they are web-footed, and cannot fly from the deck or even stand upon it, except momentarily. Their plumage is white, spotted, often most beautifully, with various shades of brown and black. Fifteen feet is a low average for their stretch of wing. Some that we caught measured more than this, and I heard of one being taken that reached twenty-two. The expression of their eyes as they look around them, helpless on the deck, is that which might be ascribed to a proud, noble woman, made the mock of pirates. Nothing not human ever wore a look so high, so imploring, yet so dauntless. I confess that it filled me with grief and anger, and shame for my species, to see the captives abused by dogs and men more cruel than dogs. I knew them to be stupid foolish birds, intent only on filling their stomachs with disgusting garbage, and cruel even to eat each other, tearing and devouring a disabled one that may be thrown to them, without mercy. Yet I could not bear to see our 'enterprising young gentlemen' cut off their wings to make pipe-stems of the little bones, and skinning their feet for purses, while the poor, ignorant things were alive. I felt the superstition of the poem, though among sailors, there is not only no such superstition, but the birds are regarded as fair game. A retired whaling captain told me that once in the South Pacific, when it was blowing fresh, the parral of a yard on which were seven men, gave way, and the yard swung to the leeward, precipitating the men into the sea. He said the gonies had them before a boat could reach them. They saw them from the deck pick at them as they were swimming, and when the boat reached the place, there were traces of blood on the water. The blood might have been occasioned by the fall, and the birds attracted by that, or only by curiosity."

In Boaden's Life of John Philips Kemble is the following curious account of an attempt half a century ago upon the life of George the Third, King of England. The intention appears to have been rather more murderous than was that of Jeffards when he discharged the hard boiled egg at the head of Frank Pierce the First:

"But I am now to speak of an event, so horrible in its nature, so surprising in all its circumstances, so perfectly without a motive, and yet so transcendent in its mischief, that I need these few lines of preparation to assume the proper tone for a detail so unparalleled. On the 15th day of May, 1800, the into amiable sovereign, George the Third, upon his entrance into the royal box at Drury Lane Theatre, was fired at by a frantic miscreant in the pit, with a pistol loaded with two slugs. And on the same day, His Majesty, in the morning, attending the field exercises of the grenadier battalion of the Guards in Hyde Park, a gentleman named Dingley, standing in the direction, and not twenty yards from the royal person, was shot by a ball fired from the musket of some soldier in the ranks unknown. I put the two events together, because, in all probability, they were instantly associated in the royal mind; and His Majesty must have conceived, that some assassins that day were taking every means to destroy him. The King, upon hearing the report of the pistol, stood firm, at about four paces in advance from the door of the box; but amid the alarm and horror, and the thousand voices that called to seize the assassin, with the self possession that became a sovereign, perhaps expecting to have a second shot fired in the tumult from some other quarter, His Majesty calmly advanced to the very front of the box, where he remained, as such a man only could be, perfectly undismayed. Upon seeing the Queen enter, he at first with his hand waived her back; but upon her enquiring what was the matter, the King considerately replied "only a squib! they have been firing squibs." After the assassin, across the orchestra, had been taken out of the pit, the Queen, in great agitation, came forward and curtsied, and asked His Majesty, "whether they should stay?" His answer was, "We will not stir; we will stay the whole of the entertainments."

"The Princesses, in their alarm, fainted, except the Princess Elizabeth, whose more powerful nerves enabled her to assist in their recovery. The heroism of their Sovereign, and his escape, exalted the joy of the people to rapture; and, it was with no common feelings that the national anthem was delivered. God had indeed that day saved the King.

"James Hadfield, the assassin, was about 29 years of age, had served on the Continent under H. R. H. the Duke of York, who remembered him in the 15th Dragoons, as one of his orderlies. On the 26th of the following month, this man's trial for high treason took place, before Lord Kenyon. It was what is termed a trial at bar in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Erskine was assigned to him for counsel; and whether with respect to his stating the law upon the case, or his elucidations of mental aberration, his speech was among the most interesting efforts of his powerful talent. When he called his witnesses, such a stream of facts, that could not have been colored for the purpose, flowed in full conviction of the prisoner's insanity, that, by Lord Kenyon's direction, and Mr. Attorney General's entire concurrence, the jury, without retiring, recorded a verdict of 'Not guilty.' He was of course taken proper care of for his life.

"The dreadful wounds which he had received in the service had injured the brain, and produced, at various times, very alarming results. When not in the paroxysm of his disorder, the man gentle, kind and industrious; but he had tried to bayonet the preserver of his life in 1796, and attempted to murder his infant child but two days before his attack upon the person of the King. Yet of his child he was doatingly fond, and he never mentioned His Majesty without blessings, because it was from his bounty he derived his pension.

"I wish to make but one reflection upon this business, and I could have desired it to come with all the authority of the seat of Justice. It is this; that when the relatives of persons acting in the manner of Hadfield, pass over the ravings or the violence of their lunacy, satisfied with an interval of calmness, a glimpse of returning reason, and allow such unhappy beings to be the actual masters of their conduct, they incur a fearful responsibility indeed before God and man. It is not a matter for their speculation or indulgence—they are bound to ask the judgment and the aid of a branch of the profession of the highest importance in society, and whose sindies lie in that region of our structure, which, all, all of it 'fearfully and wonderfully made,' is there more peculiarly wonderful and to feared.

"It is hardly of consequence to inquire the motive that frenzy assigns for an act so atrocious; but Hadfield was possessed with an opinion that it was proper he himself should die. Suicide, as he conceived, would rob him of decent burial; he therefore, without intending the death of the King, fired into his box, knowing that the deliberate attempt alone was sufficient to bring about that death, which he persuaded himself was necessary to society. Before the exact state of the man could be known, (for the Attorney-General did not know it even upon the trial,) the King, as I heard, entertained some notions of systematic violence; because, he said, 'If with my family I cannot enjoy my amusements in the midst of my people, let them take my life, for existence is not worth holding upon such conditions.'"

FALLING IN LOVE WITH A BONNET.—That was a very singular and amusing circumstance which happened several years ago near the town of Northampton, Massachusetts. It will strike the ladies, we think, as an instance of "popping the question" under difficulties:

As a party of pleasure were ascending Mount Tom a few days ago, a well-dressed man, furnished with a fishing tackle, accosted a lady, one of the party, who had loitered behind her companions to enjoy, without interruption, the beautiful scenery which lay along the rich valley of the Connecticut: "Good morning, madam," said the fisherman, touching his hat.

"Good morning, sir," replied the lady, with a dignity of manner which would have been considered perfect in the Court of Queen Elizabeth.

"It is a fine morning," continued the gentleman. "I saw your bonnet at the foot of the hill, and I thought I should like to marry the lady who wore that bonnet. It struck my fancy, and I walked up here to ask if you would like to enter the blessed state with me."

The lady was somewhat startled at the abruptness of this proposition, and her first impulse was to hurry on to her companions; but her dignity and self-possession prevailed, and she quietly turned to the stranger and said: "This is a very serious proposal to come from one whom I have never seen, and one who has never seen me before."

"But I have seen your bonnet," said he, "and I know you will suit me. I have money and a good house at the foot of yonder hill. My wife and children are dead. I am all alone. If you outlive me, you shall have all my property. I have just got a new grave-stone for the grave of my wife, for which I gave $20! I buy all my things for the house by the quantity. You shall be well provided for in every thing. I don't think you could do better."

The lady had seen much of the world—had held command in the fashionable circles of the South—and "the chivalry" had bended the knee to her beauty and accomplishments, and she learned to the intelligence and cultivation of her mind. She had sailed triumphant and unconquered every where, and to be thus waylaid and as it were entrapped into matrimony, was a thing not to be thought of for a moment; and so the raised her form to more than its usual height, and giving additional dignity to her head, she bowed "good-by" to the fishing widower, she left him to bestow himself and his grave-stones upon some one else!

Messrs. Robt. J. Walker and T. Butler King, who recently concluded the Texas contract on the Pacific Railroad, are at present in Montgomery, Ala. A meeting of the Directors of the road is to be held in that place on the first Monday in December.

A DARING EXPLOIT.—One day last week after the *spires* of the new Presbyterian church were raised, one of the hands, Mr. H Gifford mounted to the top, a distance of one hundred and twenty feet, putting a large iron over the timbers to hold them together, after which Mr. Dennis Van Buskirk climbed to the top and stood erect on the ends of the timbers, a space less than a foot in measurement, and deliberately lighted and smoked a cigar apparently with as little concern as though he were on the foundation of the church itself. [Ishaca Chronicle.

Grasshoppers are very thick, and are proving exceedingly destructive in Chautauque—at least, we judge they are, from the following story told us by a farmer of that county, whom we saw a few days since at Dunkirk. Said he, "This spring, as an experiment, I devoted about about an acre of land to tha growth of tobacco. The crop did finely, and in a short space of time the plants had attained to the height of nearly five inches. Business called me to Buffalo. I was gone just two days; but in that brief period, every vestige of my tobacco was destroyed by the grasshoppers; and, sir, incredible as it may seem, one large, hungry-looking specimen of the marauders, which I saw sitting upon a stump as I entered the field, actually had the audacity to ask me for the chew I had in my mouth!" [Cattsraugus Whig.

☞ We are again publishing advertisements of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This medicine is taking a very strong hold upon the good opinion of the people. It is regarded generally as a most excellent remedy for Pulmonary Complainte, Coughs and Colds.

Having found it an excellent medicine, we cheerfully endorse it. [Miscellany, Detroit.

Dissolution.

THE firm of McGINNIS & CARVER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. D McGinnis is alone authorised to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

H. D. McGINNIS,
THOS. J. CARVER.

New Orleans, August 26, 1854.

H. D. McGINNIS will continue the Book and Stationery business at the old stand, 36 Camp street, where he would be pleased to see his friends and those of the late firm.

H. D. McGINNIS.

New Orleans, August 26, 1854. sep2-1m

New Books.

JUST received by
H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 CAMP STREET:
Notes of a Theological Student: By James Mason Hoppin.
—Also—
Sandwich Island Notes: By A. Haole.
Dr. Ollins' Works; 4 vols.
Katharine Ashton: By the author of Amy Herbert.
The Experience of Life, etc. etc. A most charming book.
Our Parish; or, Annals of Pastor and People.
A popular account of the Ancient Egyptians; revised and abridged from his larger work: by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D. C. L., F. R. S., etc.; in 2 vols., with five hundred Engravings.
Together with many other New Works of interest. All the new works of merit received as soon as issued from the press.
H. D. McGINNIS.
Sept. 2, 1854. 1m 36 Camp street.

To Country Merchants.

H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 CAMP STREET, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others visiting BOOKS and STATIONERY to call again—to his extensive assortment of School Books of every description. Also, a large supply of French, English, and American STATIONERY; BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; and in fact, every article found in a Book or Stationery establishment.

All of which he offers exceedingly low to those wishing to buy to sell again, as his object is to make his business a *wholesale* business.

Country Merchants laying in their fall stocks, will save money by giving him a call.

H. D. McGINNIS,
Sept. 2, 1854. tf 36 Camp street.

Franklin Female College.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The buildings during the vacation will be extensively refitted. With a complete apparatus, an abundant supply of musical instruments, a large and able Faculty, and unwearied exertions, our patrons may be assured that every thing shall be done to sustain the stand which we have taken, to make the course of education as thorough in this as it is in our best male colleges.

Holly Springs is noted for its excellent society, the purity of its air and water, and its constant salubrity. It is now within half a day's travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, and it is believed that by the first day of January next the railroad connection between the two places will be completed.

Parents and guardians are referred to the preachers of the Memphis Conference, to the Board of Trustees, to Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Rev. R. Abbey, of Yazoo City, Rev. Bishop Paine, of Aberdean, Rev. J. E. Cobb and S. Watson, of Memphis, for any information they may desire.

S. G. STARKS,
Holly Springs, Miss.
Sept 2 6w

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:
REV. W. H. ELLISON, D.D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss F. OMALINE BATTLE, Primary Department.
Mrs. EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	6 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala. [illegible]—1y 16 6m

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this combination of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. B. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1852.

DR J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has became known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by
J. C. AYER, Chemist.
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Sept. 2 3m Wholesale Agents.

Wesleyan Female College.

THE Eighteenth Annual Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2d day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:

Rev. O. L. Smith, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. J. M. Bonnell, A. M., Prof. of Natural Science.
Rev. C. W. Smith, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. O. H. Hancock, A. M., Prof. of English and Latin Literature.
Mons. A. Reinehart (of Paris) Prof. of Modern Languages, and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. P. O. Guttenberger, Prof. of Music.
Miss Francesca Guttenberger, Assistant in Music.
Mrs. Susan S. Hancock, Assistant in Literary Department.
Madame Reinehart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Mr. Robt. H. Clayton and Lady, Steward's Department.

Two hundred dollars will be about the expenses of a pupil boarding in the Institution, who pursues only the regular course, which embraces Latin and French. Extra charges only for Music and the Ornamental branches.

For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty.

C. W. SMITH, Sec'y.
Macon, Ga., Sept. 2, 1854 4t

Pickensville Female Institute.

R. BRADSHAW, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next regular session of this Institution will, with a full corps of able and experienced Teachers, commence on Monday, the 2d of October. Catalogues containing every necessary information can be had by applying to the Principal.

PEYTON KING,
August 26-3t President Board of Trustees.

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. O GARDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19, '29

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY....FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. D. F. LAMARCHE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.

....., Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES RAMY, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LAMARCHE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rev. E. B. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. BONNELIN, A. M., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. C. BRAGG, A. M., Principal.
Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug5—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong, as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Fixtures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principia of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing comspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches, and the control of the main study hall.

Vis

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 32. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854. WHOLE NO. 188.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

A CLASS-MEETING SONG.

Air—*Ingleside.*

'Tis good to see the forest bow
Before its passing God!
To hear the torrent's rushing flow,
The anthem of the flood!

And sweet from sunny fields to note
The rustling praise ascend,
Where playful zephyrs gently float,
And waving harvests bend.

And sweet the song of summer bird;
And sweet the insect call;
And sweet to know their voice is heard
By Him who loves them all.

But sweeter far with them to meet
Whom Jesus calls his own—
To gather round the Master's feet,
And be in spirit one.

One song of praise, one voice of prayer,
One bounding pulse of joy,—
One faith, one hope, one portion fair,
Our ravish'd hearts employ.

O, God of love, meet with us here;
Touch our cold lips with fire;
Bid sin and sorrow disappear,
And heavenly hope inspire.

Talk with us, Lord! and let our hearts
With new devotion glow,
While Christ His boundless love imparts
And makes these rocks to flow.

And when we part, go with us, Lord—
Our coward fears allay;
To all thy mighty aid afford,
And cheer the pilgrim's way.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EARLY MISSISSIPPI METHODISTS.

THOMAS GIBSON—LORENZO DOW—THE OLD MEETING HOUSE IN WASHINGTON—MEAD AND POINDEXTER—A DUELIST—DR. WILLIAMS—MILES HARPER—THOMAS GRIFFIN—ORIGINAL LETTER—SLAVERY AND SLAVEHOLDERS—NORTHERNERS IN THE SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR,—In a late number of the Advocate there was an allusion to Natchez as one of the points in the Southwest where the first efforts of the Methodists were made, and to the probability that many reminiscences, interesting and instructive, might there be collected.

The earliest recollection that I have of Methodism, begins with an old brick meeting house in the village of Washington, six miles east of Natchez. It was built mainly by the efforts of the Rev. Tobias Gibson, who had removed to the Mississippi Territory, then in the hands of the Spaniards, about the close of the Revolutionary war. He settled in the neighborhood of Natchez, subsequently moved to Jefferson and Claiborne counties, but during the last years of his life resided in Warren, where he died some years ago, at an advanced age, leaving a numerous family, all, I believe, in connection with the Church. His connections and descendants, consisting of the Gibsons, Fosters, Newmans, Lums, Gillespies, Smiths, Collins, Harrisons, etc. etc., are scattered all over Mississippi and Louisiana, and have for half a century been the props of Methodism in these two States. He was an apostolic-looking man, realizing my idea of St. John the Baptist, and was remarkable for his singular mildness, his persuasive powers, good sense and perseverance.

In that old meeting house I heard, when a child, the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, who preached then, punctually to the minute, in pursuance of an appointment he had made some five or six years previous. On that previous visit he had contributed one hundred dollars to the building of the meeting house.

Washington was then the seat of the territorial government, and in the old meeting house sat the Convention that framed a Constitution for the State on its admission into the Union. It was presided over by Cowles Mead, a man of much celebrity in his day, and George Poindexter, familiarly called the "Devil's Darning Needle," was the leading member of it. He had some years before killed Abijah Hunt, of Natchez, in a duel, and was ever after so much under the influence of remorse, conscience or fear, that he would not sleep in an apartment by himself. Twenty years after that duel, the writer of this conducted him to the chamber in which he had slept on the night that Hunt expired, and he turned pale, and staggered back, exclaiming, "not here! not here!" He was a man, as you know, of transcendent ability; ranked in both houses of Congress in the first class; died recently at Jackson, in this State; and, it is to be hoped, had made his peace with God.

The first camp-meeting I ever attended was in the Foster settlement, Adams county, and the preachers whom I remember are Tobias Gibson, Miles Harper, Thomas Griffin, and William Winans. The latter was then recently from Indiana—a tall, thin, raw-boned and awkward young man—arrayed in homespun pants, with a long, brown, straight-breasted coat, no neck handkerchief, and a coarse pair of boots. There was nothing prepossessing about him, and nothing to remark but his small, burning eyes that glowed like coals of fire. His manner then was, as it is now—slow, deliberative, self-possessed; but the first sentence he uttered arrested the attention of the audience, and told that he was no ordinary man. He has since become one of the most eminent divines of the age; as a logician without a peer; as a preacher speaking with the spirit and power of an evangelist of old. On a future occasion I will send you an elaborate portraiture of this venerable friend and guardian of my boyhood.

Miles Harper and Thomas Griffin were brothers-in-law, having married daughters of one of the patriarchs of the Church, sisters of your eloquent friend, the Rev. Mr. Ford, of Clinton, and of that accomplished gentleman and enlightened philosopher, Judge Ford, of Marion county. They were both then young men, and used to "hunt in couples," as often as circuit duties permitted; and it was seldom they failed to "trap their game." I often heard them during a period of twenty years; and as camp-meeting and revival preachers, I never met their superiors. They were both men of striking physiognomy, of rough manners and severe aspect; often with a frown upon their brows; and full of pungent and sometimes very bitter satire. They had clear, powerful, stentorian voices, whose loudest tones would ring through the forest with terrible distinctness, and whose lowest notes were perfectly audible. Mr. Harper's voice was peculiarly remarkable, full of volume and melody. He had a sparkling eye; a smile, when he chose to smile, particularly persuasive; and a fund of anecdote at command which he brought to bear with great effect. Mr. Griffin was rather harsh and sardonic. He would make the congregation quail, and shrink and hide their heads with fear and shame, and then Harper would solace and comfort them, and inspire them with hope and confidence; and between the two, whenever they preached, a revival was sure to follow. Both these good men began life with no advantages of education or fortune; they were pioneer Methodists—saddle-bags preachers—the great instruments of civilization and Christianity. In the wilderness, by the torch of the camp-fire, on the circuit exposed to toil, privation and personal peril, they studied the Bible; and I doubt if any ever understood it better, or preached it with more effect. Mr. Harper died, not many years since, in the parish of Tensas, Louisiana, leaving there several sons, who inherit his talents and virtues. He was from my early boyhood, my constant friend and adviser; and I pay with gratitude this passing tribute to his memory.

The last time I saw the Rev. Mr. Griffin, was in 1836, at his own home, in the county of Madison, surrounded by a charming family, and with a fine plantation. Whether he still survives, I do not know. If alive, I wish him many long years of happiness; if dead, "a good man has gone to his reward." The last correspondence I had with him was in 1842, and his letter is so characteristic, and so appropos to events now occurring in the Northern States, and so full of warning and of wisdom, I transmit it to you for publication.

And with this, my reverend friend, I conclude my first sketch of the early Methdists of Mississippi.

JOHN BUNYAN.

LETTER

From Rev. Thomas Griffin to the Editor of the Natchez Free Trader.

MADISON COUNTY, 5th May, 1842.

MR. EDITOR,—In the language of Charles V, of Germany, I thought I had "grown old before my time." For several years I have been in private life, and was willing to let my body and name descend in silence to the grave, and I courted neither slab nor willow to tell where I lay. But you have deemed proper to draw me from my beloved retirement, and my name is in the Free Trader and the New Orleans Picayune; and yesterday I learned it was in another of the public prints! The reason I notice this, is because my words have been made to say what I never intended to say. The statement you have made is true in part. If you publish this, you will have the true state of the case. It is known to you that Missouri had formed a constitution and come forward for admission into the Union. It is too well known, the commotion and discussion this produced, for me to detail the cause. I passed through Washington city soon after this case was disposed of, but it was obvious the excitement had not subsided. On the 1st May, 1826, the Methodists held their General Conference in Baltimore. We had not been in session but a few days, when a resolution was introduced to prohibit slaveholders from filling official stations in the Church, in future. The delegates from some of the non-slaveholding States began to come down upon the subject, in a manner very new and unexpected. A man would have thought there was scarcely any crime on earth but slavery. A variety of new coined expressions were employed, to render those connected with slavery as ridiculous as possible. In fact, it appeared as if we, Southerners, would be blown away like chaff before the tempest. Dr. Capers, of South Carolina, made a powerful, sympathetic appeal. Some few others from the South made speeches. But they were too much like suppliants for my feelings. It was the first time I ever had a seat in so learned a body of men. Though not very old, I knew I was old enough to be wiser than I was. I was sensible of my defective education, and the few years of my ministerial action had been spent on the frontiers of the Union. But I knew that that was not the time to flinch from responsibility. If I had tried, I could not have made a set speech. It was neither more nor less than the vent of my natural feelings—an off-hand shot. I well remember the outlines and points I sprung upon them. Bishop Roberts was in the chair. I had spoken but a few words before there was a call, "Speak louder—speak louder!" With excited feelings, I told them if they would only be still, they should hear me. [Yes! and we warrant they did hear him, if they could hear thunder. Ens.]

I began by observing, "that I was willing to concede that I had lived longer than I had lived to profit, and many things had passed me unimproved. But among the few I had noticed, was Northern men coming to the South. Sir, said I, when they first came among us, it seems as if THEY could see us all damn'd and double-damn'd, ramm'd, cramm'd and jamm'd into a forty-six pounder, and blown into the fiery vaults of a deep damnation! Nay, pious zeal will not stop there. It seem they would get on their knees and invoke the thunder-bolts of an avenging God to sink our sin-murdered souls to the lowest Hell! But, in twelve months' time they become a little smoother on the subject, and if they contemplate a permanent stay—if they have either worth, merit or intrigue, they are sure to form alliances with our slave-holding families. We have young ladies in the South; charming ones, too: owning no slaves, and entirely unconnected with slavery. But Northern gentlemen always seem, some how or other, to see peculiar charms in those young ladies whose parents possess the largest number of "niggers." Who ever heard of a Mississippi Yankee fancying a girl that owned no slaves? Sir, if a stranger was in that gallery, he would conclude that we Southerners were a pack of cannibals, who kill and eat their slaves. We have heard much about blood-stained hands. I am almost startled, and look around for them. Where are they? I would ask a question—how came slaves in this country? Northern men, Northern money and Northern ships brought them to America. They kept them at home until they cut down their forests, and so exhausted their farms that they would scarcely grow a crop of sedge, and then, with shrewdness and foresight, peculiar to the North, they sent them to us on speculation, just as they sent us rum, and staves and wooden nutmegs. Our fathers gave them value received, and now we are to be condemned, without mixture of mercy, for holding the same property these Northerners once possessed. It is possible, should the period arrive in the South when our lands are worn out, and slaves become a bill of cost to us, we shall become very patriotic, moral and religious, like our Northern brethren, and wash our hands of slavery. We are told here that it is one of the most heaven-daring God-provoking, hell-deserving crimes, that man can commit. But I wonder, when Jesus Christ came from heaven to earth to set men right, that he did not touch the subject. I wonder that the Apostles, who denounced the smallest transgression, should have entirely passed over this enormous offence! And if it be offensive and sinful, I wish some one would just put their finger on the place in Holy Writ. We have no difficulty in pointing to the passages where slavery is recorded and sanctioned, and rules prescribed for the owner and the owned. We are told the time has come, that something must be done. The venerable man, whose remains lay under that pulpit, (Bishop Ashbury,) and Dr. Coke, thought so many years ago and made such a move as they thought prudence dictated, and what was the consequence? Laws were made more rigorous, and every avenue to information closed to the negro and white he remained in the same or a worse condition in body, his mind was void of that instruction that might have saved his soul from sin. That was the result of intermeddling. Some of our brethren seem to take pride that they labor in free communities. Sir, why this ministerial pride? What have the church or ministry done? Nothing, literally nothing. Policy and the Legislatures have, in all cases, moved in advance. The Church should stand aloof. In conclusion, Mr. President, I see there is strength enough in this assembly to pass any resolution they please. But here, in my place, as one of the representatives of Mississippi, I tell you I will never aid in executing it. And if the resolution should be adopted, you may send ship loads of Northern men to execute it, but permit me to say in advance, when ever they come to the South and meddle with Southern institutions, they will find their situations very delicate, if not perilous in the extreme."

This is the substance of what I said, though I may have said much more. Judge Lane of Vicksburg, was present and heard me. Mr. Editor, you make me say that at the close of an hour's speaking, I said they ought to be damned, etc., whereas you will see from the above, that I represented them as willing to see us damned, etc. I throw the mantle over your mistake, as no doubt you followed the best light you were possessed of. I should be willing that you give this a place in your paper, as it will correct the error. I have made many a rough speech in my time. For all the errors I have committed, I ask compassion of God and man; and if I have done no good, I carry with me into retirement a consciousness that I have wished to injure no man. Our actions are public property, but our conscience is private, which we may enjoy if it is what it should be. I should be glad if those prints that have transcribed the article from the Free Trader, would correct it, if in accordance with their feelings; if not, I shall not complain, as it is a trifle to what I have encountered. You will pardon me, Mr. Editor, for this long letter. That prosperity may accompany you in life, peace and quietude in death, and on the wings of seraphs may your flight be from a world of gloom to glory, is the sincere prayer of an old-fashioned Methodist Preacher.

THOMAS GRIFFIN.

WORLDLY PASTORS.

Do not some pastors neglect this part of ministerial labor, and thereby diminish their own influence, and bring discredit upon the office they hold? An omission on their part is more noticeable, and for that very reason more blameworthy than a similar neglect by a private Christian. A brief anecdote will illustrate. In conversation to-day with a man of business, I inquired, "How do you like your new minister?" "I like him well," was the reply. "He is smart in the pulpit, and smart out of it." He seems to be posted up in all sorts of business. He visited at my house the other afternoon, and we had a good deal of talk. He knows all about railroads, and where the good business locations are. He has a great notion of going West, because, he says, he can get twelve per cent. for his money there. But he did not say a word about religion all the afternoon." Whether pastoral visits of this character do good or hurt, deserves to be considered.

CHRISTIANITY alone can reconcile the two opposite qualities, self-abasement and elevation, lowliness and dignity, the being nothing and becoming every thing.

Can we silently bear, or ingeniously extenuate, the faults and mistakes of our own party, while we are all zeal and emotion to expose, censure, and condemn what is amiss in others?

When we first enter into the divine life, we purpose to grow rich; God's plan is to make us feel poor.

When a Christian goes into the world because he sees it in his call, yet, while he feels it also his cross, it will not hurt him.

A man, truly illuminated, will no more despise others than Bartemeus, after his own eyes were opened, would take a stick and beat every blind man he met.

I set no value upon any doctrinal truth, further than it has a tendency to promote practical holiness.

To be humble, and like a little child, afraid of taking a step alone, and so conscious of snares and dangers around us as to cry to Him continually to hold us up that we may be safe, is the sure, the infallible, the only secret of walking closely with Him.

Those who pray "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," and yet are implacable, pray to be damned!

ON PREACHING.

The following article, on what preaching ought to be, is part of a "Letter from Virginia," which appeared in the N. York Daily Times:—

My idea is, that a Church is a place where a matter of overpowering interest is to be pressed upon the people. The object is to *conquer*—to persuade men to embrace the everlasting Gospel. And as a lawyer addresses a jury, or a politician the masses, so should a preacher bear down with his subject upon the minds of his hearers. Not in the cold and rigid fancies of a dead and lifeless essay—not in the decent phrases of an elegant and dainty moral dissertation, but "in demonstration of the Spirit and of power," as when a man grapples with a man, in the hour of danger, when forms and set-phrases and proprieties are forgotten, and the greatness and the necessity of the impending peril gathers over and swallows up every other object.

The lawyer pleading for his client—when the anxieties of his cause press upon him—forgets the fine fancies of his chamber, and throws off the paper containing his speech, and knowing his subject, understanding the evidence, understanding the facts, he pours forth from a living and breathing spirit the words and the thoughts that are warm and fervid, with the same emotions that are smouldering like a flame in the chambers of every heart. Eloquence must come right forth; it is like good ale; if you draw the stopper before the company assembles, its vitality is gone. It has the taste of ale, but the fire and spirit have left it.

The thing is very simple. Suppose I want my friend to go my security, or my father to give me a buggy, am I going to attack them with a formal harangue? You might as well enter a parlor on a pair of stilts, or in a straitjacket, and sit on the edge of your chair.

Would any advocate, urging a tribunal to spare the life of a man, pull an essay out of his pocket and read it to the judge? Would any stump speaker, trying to get votes, read the leader from a newspaper? Why, then, should the pulpit act differently? Its object is not to behave—it is to persuade. Talk to a man as you would talk to a friend. Take hold of him—close with him—don't stand off reading him a lecture.

In all of the Churches, also—and again more particularly in the Episcopal Church—as to the matter of the sermon, there is nothing of that special application of the utterances of the pulpit to secular or social matters which prevails to such a degree among a certain class [of lecturers] in New England and elsewhere. I think this is a fault. Not that the pulpit does not intimate Mr. Theodore Parker, who seems to convert it into a sort of intellectual gymnasium, or Mr. H. W. Beecher, who lectures exclusively on the subject of slavery; but I think the conservative ministry keeps too much aloof from every-day matters. I think our religion is our ethics—and it ought to teach ethics. I think the pulpit ought to tell the merchant that he is often dishonest; the lawyer, that he is often unsandid, unfair, knowingly a party to outrage and fraud; the editor, that he often advocates what he has no knowledge of, or opposes what he feels to be right; the politician, that he constantly violates every sentiment and principle of honor and self-respect, and knows it.

There is also in the pulpit—not the least so in the Presbyterian—a certain uniform, professional tone of the voice—a sort of funereal, dirge-like, nasal twang—which is wholly unnecessary. The minister should stand up and speak like a man. No whining—there is no occasion for it. He should speak in a natural tone, straight-forward and matter-of-fact. Alexander Campbell says: "Fellow-citizens!" it is the right note. The pulpit also ought not to smell too much of theology. I will be understood—I am not against having a theology, and a well-defined theology, but the language of the schools does not suit a mixed assembly.

To avoid mistake, also, I would not have it inferred that I argue against the preparation of sermons. I think they ought to be thoroughly prepared—written out, if you choose; but don't take them into the pulpit. Address your congregation as a lawyer addresses a jury. You know how you can best prepare for it; but when the speech comes, let it come fresh.

The great secret of eloquence is to be in earnest. Every man in earnest is eloquent. A drowning man is in earnest when he cries for help; a mother is in earnest when she pleads with a prodigal child. The orator must want what he pleads for; he must desire what he urges; he must vehemently desire it; it must be the burden of his soul; it must weigh upon his spirit; it must fill his heart. There is no foppery about the man under the influence of emotion; *de minimis non curat;* his eye is filled with his object, and, despising conventualities, he presses right upon it, in the simplicity, and majesty, and power of nature.

Surely, many a speaker is heavy and dull who has his subject at heart—who is in earnest about it—but such a one, in a simple and honest spirit, does not give the reins to his feelings; he is hampered by effort; he is trying to behave; he is not uttering the very thing that he really feels—he is smothering that—and talking like an icicle about something else. O, if he would let it out! with singleness of heart! without thinking of himself more than his subject! It is himself he cares for; he will be eloquent when his theme has overshadowed that!

And now, O man of God! if thou wouldst, in the fervor of thy heart, "save a soul from hell, and hide the multitude of sins," cry to Him as thou wouldst cry to thy brother when in the darkness and storm the merciless waves were pressing upon him!

DECISION AND TRUTH.

Whatever you think proper to grant a child, let it be granted at the first word, without entreaty or prayer; and, above all, without making conditions. Grant with pleasure; refuse with reluctance, but let your refusal be irrevocable; let no importunity shake your resolution; let the particle "no," when once pronounced, be a wall of brass, which a child, after he has tried the strength against it half a dozen times, shall never more endeavor to shake.

"THIS SAME JESUS."

O, it is blessed, when you feel very vile, to hide in Jesus, and though still as vile as ever in yourself, to say "Abba Father." In reading a chapter, the only part I could dwell on at that time was, "this same Jesus." It seemed so sweet to think that it is the same Jesus who was so lovely, so gentle, so full of sympathy on earth, who is now in heaven, "the friend of sinners," pleading for them at God's right hand; that it is the same sweet voice that on earth said to the troubled soul "Come unto me and I will give you rest." [BONAR.

"GOD OF MY MOTHER."

Rev. Charles Morgan, of East Troy, Wisconsin, in giving an account of a religious revival in that place, says:

An infidel of talent and respectability, under the power of truth, bowed upon his knees, and cried in agony:

"God of my mother, have mercy on me!"

His mother is a devoted Christian in the State of New York.

"God of my Mother!" How much is revealed in that single exclamation; how conclusively it proves that this man had a mother whose faithfulness left its impress on his soul too deep to be obliterated by time and sin.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

With all its wealth and honors, and advantages for progress, it has not life enough in its ministry and membership to keep pace with the dissenting Churches. The Church of England is no longer the Church of the majority in that country. This great argument in support of an established religion has been sweptaway by the more rapid growth and advancement of other denominations. The relative position of the establishment has been changed; its influence over the people is waning.

This is made very evident by the report of the Census of Public Religious Worship in England and Wales, recently published. In the facts stated in the report, a great change is foreshadowed in the ecclesiastical affairs of England. The call for terminating the unhallowed union of Church and State may at length become irresistible, and overturn the political foundation of English Episcopacy.

It appears by this document that the Established Church has attached to it 14,077 places of worship, and that all other religious sects have 20,390 chapels, making in all 34,467 places of public worship. Of the seven more numerous dissenting bodies, the number of chapels, is stated as follows:

Roman Catholics	570
Congregationalists	3,244
Baptists (all divisions)	2,489
Society of Friends	371
Unitarians	229
Wesleyan Methodist (all divisions)	11,007
Calvinistic Methodists	890

The statistics show that there has been a great change in the relative strength of the Established Church during the last fifty years. In 1801 the Establishment had 11,379 churches, and all other denominations had only 3,701. At every decennial period since that year, the Wesleyan Methodists have far outstripped the Church of England in the number of its new edifices, and the successive encroachments of dissent upon the once towering preponderance of the Established Church, indicate for the future a result of the highest importance to the interests of political as well as religious freedom.

The waning power of the Established Church, compared with her position fifty years ago, is a matter of prime political import, for "with the Established Church," says Lord John Russell, "the hereditary monarchy and hereditary aristocracy stand or fall." Notwithstanding her own conclusive efforts to maintain her ground for the last ten years preceding the census returns; notwithstanding the ever jealous zeal of Parliament in her behalf, her career is still downward. And whore must it end?

HUNTING HYENAS IN AFRICA.—The ruins of the ancient city of Sufutula, "amid which," says a recent traveler, "one might almost fancy himself wandering through the majestic, time-worn palaces of Baalbeck," are beautifully situated on an eminence, in the southern part of Fauis, in Africa, and abound in holes, caverns and clefts, were hyenas resort for shelter. These subterranean abodes of this fierce beast are generally so narrow as not to admit the animal turning in them, and they are frequently captured by the Arabs in the following curious manner, as the hyenas must have two doors, one for exit and the other for entrance. The Arabs, lying concealed in the vicinity of these dens, watch the particular hole by which the hyena enters, and then proceed to place a strong rope net over the opposite hole, while one of their fraternity skilled in the business and prepared with a rope, works his way in by the door which the animal has entered. As he nears the brute (which cannot turn upon him) he "charms it," saying, "come my dear little creature; I will lead you to a place where many carcasses are prepared for you. Plenty of food awaits you. Let me fasten this rope to your beautiful leg, and stand quiet while I do so." This sentence, or some thing very similar to it, is repeated till the operation is effectually achieved, when the daring son of the Sahara begins to gore the brute with a dagger till he is forced to rush out, when he is caught in the net, and either killed on the spot or carried off alive. If any blunder happens, however, as is sometimes the case, through which the hyena is enabled to struggle, and re-enter his abode, the "charmer," in spite of his charming, falls a victim to its savage rage, and frequently his companions can scarcely contrive to get clear without feeling some thing of its effects.

A MELANCHOLY SURVIVORSHIP.

The case of Underwood vs. Wing was heard in the Rolls Court last week, the facts of which were very peculiar and interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, of Barnstead, in Essex, made their wills on the 4th of October, 1853, in contemplation of going to Australia, by which they made a disposition of their property for the benefit of the survivor of them. Mr. Underwood's will left his property to his wife for life, provided she survived him, then to his children, and in case of his wife dying before him, or none of his children attaining twenty-one years, (or, if a daughter, marrying,) then he left the whole of the property mentioned in his will absolutely to his friend Mr Wing, of Braod street. Mrs Underwood's will was to the effect that she left the property over which she had the power of disposition to her husband, provided he survived her, and in case he died before her, then she left it to Mr. Wing absolutely. Both Mr. and Mrs Underwood appointed Mr. Wing their executor.

On the 12th of October, 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and their three children went on board the unfortunate ship Dalhousie, which on the nineteenth of the same month, was wrecked off Beachy Head, and every one on board perished except a sailor of the name of Joseph Reed. From the evidence of this sailor, it appeared that when the ship struck, Mr Underwood and his wife and two of their three children were standing on the deck clasped in each other's arms, when a huge wave suddenly broke over the part of the vessel on which they were standing, and swept them all four off together into the sea, and none of them were seen to rise afterward. The other child did not seem to have been with her father and mother at this time, and was seen some short time after by the sailor Reed, under the circumstances described in his evidence. He said:

"I saw Catharine Underwood after her father, mother and two brothers went down. Captain Butterworth sang out to me: 'For God's sake, look here.' I went and looked, and saw a young lady struggling in the water; that young lady was Miss Underwood. With the assistance of another seaman, who was afterwards drowned, I got her out of the water, and lashed her to a spar, which was afterwards cut away from the sinking vessel, and when it was cut away Miss Underwood was alive."

Under these circumstances, the plaintiff contended that Miss Underwood having survived her father and mother, even for a short time, became their next of kin, and that Mr. and Mrs. Underwood having perished simultaneously, no fact of survivorship could be established, by virtue of which Mr. Wing could claim the property left to him contingently on survivorship under both the will of Mr. and Mrs. Underwood. On the part of the plaintiff, the evidence of Mr. Wootton, surgeon of the Fitzroy Square, and of Dr. Hancock, of Charing-cross Hospital, had been taken, in which they gave it as their opinion that the death of Mr. and Mrs. Underwood was caused simultaneously by asphyxia, from being submerged in the sea, and that there was no survivorship at all. While on the part of the defendant, the evidence of Dr. Taylor and Dr. Brunton was produced, from which it appeared these gentlemen were of opinion upon the evidence that had been given by Reed, that Mr. Underwood, being a strong man and a good swimmer, would naturally not go down as soon as Mrs. Underwood, and that, therefore, in all probability, he survived her.

The Master of the Rolls after hearing counsel on both sides, said he was of opinion that the death of Mr. and Mrs. Underwood was simultaneous, and that there never was any survivorship, the consequence of which would be that the gift over to Mr. Wing contingent on the same, never took effect. As to Miss Catharine Underwood, the daughter, he considered the evidence of Joseph Reed incontrovertible, and it bore upon the face of it the most touching evidence of truth. Too much praise, in fact, could not be bestowed on that brave man for his conduct all through the transaction; and the way in which he had given his evidence entitled whatever he said to be received with the highest degree of respect. The effect of his decision would be that the plaintiff, as next of kin and personal representative of Miss Catharine Underwood, would take the property in question. [London paper.

NORTHERN NORWAY.—From an interesting notice, in the North British Review, of a work entitled "Nurway, and its Glaciers," by Professor James D. Forbes, of Edinburgh, we gather a few interesting facts relative to the character of Northern Norway:

The Northern part of Norway, as is well known to every geographer, is intersected by numerous irregular bays or fiords, extending far into the country, and its mountainous shores are guarded from the attacks of the ocean waves by great insular masses of earth and rock, which are scattered, singly and in groups, along the coast. Few or no roads traverse the country, and it is seldom visited save by English sportsmen, who are attracted by the charms of the excellent salmon fishing, which abound in the streams. Potatoes and barley are cultivated to a limited extent along the Northern shores of Norway. The actual summer there does not exceed a month in length, and during the long months of winter the stock are fed chiefly on sea-weed and the heads of boiled fish. Professor Forbes states that in some of the valleys the bodies of those who die in the winter season are kept in a frozen state until the advancing season admits of their being carried to the grave. The frozen corpse is then frequently fastened astride the back of a sure-footed pony, supported by a bag of hay, and thus rides to church for the last time.

The highest land in Norway is 8500 feet above the level of the sea. The prominent features of the country are valleys, fields and fiords. The "fields" are broad, table-topped mountains, or elevated plateaux, intersected by deep and narrow valleys. These fields are often interminable wildernesses, varied only by craggy heights, spotted with ungainly patches of perpetual snow.

One charming characteristic of Norway is the sparkling abundance of running water. Beautiful streamlets pour down the rocky cliffs into every valley, sometimes spreading in their descent into broken falls and subtle ramifications, and again stretching down a steep of two thousand feet or more, like a single snow-white thread; but on approaching these seemingly threads one is astonished at their volume, which is generally such as to cut off communication from bank to bank. The source of this profusion of living water lies in the peculiar configuration of the country, the mountains being wide and flattened and the valleys deep and far apart. Thus each river represents the drainage of a vast extent of upper country. All the beds, which should be capacious, is narrow, like the berth on board a steamboat; the mattress is, as I have said, about as elastic as a sea biscuit—"Un Voyage de Desagremens a Londres." [By Juleous Lecount.

The Emperor Nicholas is getting ugly on the hands of the allies. He is reported to have said, in reference to the English:

"They may repel me from the Danube; they may enter Cronstadt, and take possession of St. Petersburg; they may force me to retire from Moscow; but they must drive me from the wilds of Siberia, or take me prisoner in the mountain passes of the Ural, before I cease to strive for the position I have taken."

During the year ending July 1, 1854, the whole number of marriages reported in New York City was 6097. Of these 12,084 were whites, and 169 blacks. There were six cases of intermarriage between white and colored people: in each case the husband being colored, and the wife white.

RESPECT TO THE DEAD IN PARIS.—A common practice in Paris, which impresses strangers favorably, is that of lifting or taking off the hat as a funeral passes. This is observed by all classes. A little while since, (says a writer,) I noticed a small funeral train moving in the direction of the Madeleine. Evidently the one borne to burial was of the humblest class, for the body was followed only by a few workmen in blouses and women without bonnets. As it passed on, hats were taken off by the well dressed crowd, sitting or moving on the walk, by gentlemen in carriages with footmen in golden liveries, and by men driving their watering carts through the street. It was a touching and beautiful sight.

MYSTERIOUS BRAIN.—Chance may involve a seeming mystery of very awful import. Some years ago the town of Reading, England, was thus bewildered. On the leaves were seen the most mysterious signs: on one, a skeleton's head and cross bones; on another, the word "resurgam;" on another, a date of death was marked in deep impression. The leaves of course were, by some mysterious influence, the vehicles of solemn warning from the Deity.

The baker was church warden of St. Giles's; his oven needed heating, and, thinking the sacrilege, he stole the flat, inscribed tomb-stones from the church-yard, and therewith floored his oven. From the inscriptions of these stones the loaves took their mystic impressions.

Doctor Lamb.

Dr. Lamb was a great sorcerer in the time of Charles I. The famous Richard Baxter, in his "Certainty of the World of Spirits," printed in 1691, has recorded an appropriate instance of the miraculous performances of this man:

Meeting two of his acquaintances in the street, and they having signified a desire to witness some example of his skill, he invited them home with him. He then conducted them into an inner room, when presently, to their no small surprise, they saw a tree spring up in the middle of the apartment.

They had scarcely ceased wondering at this phenomenon, when in a moment there appeared three diminutive men, with little axes in their hands for the purpose of cutting down the tree. The tree was felled; and the Doctor dismissed his guests, fully satisfied of the validity of his pretensions.

The very night, however, a tremendous hurricane arose, causing the house of one of the guests to rock from side to side, with every appearance that the building would come down and bury him and his wife in the ruins.

The wife, in great terror, asked: "Were you not at Dr. Lamb's to-day?"

The husband confessed it was true.

"And did you not bring away some thing from his house?"

The husband owned that, when the little men felled the tree, he had been idle enough to pick up some of the chips, and put them in his pocket. Nothing now remained to be done but to produce the chips, and get rid of them as fast as they could. This ceremony performed, the whirlwind immediately ceased, and the remainder of the night became perfectly calm and serene.

Dr. Lamb at length became so odious by his reputation for these infernal practices that the population rose upon him 1640, and tore him to pieces in the streets. Nor did the effects of his ill fame terminate here. Thirteen years after, a woman, who had been his servant-maid, was apprehended on a charge of witchcraft, was tried, and, in expiation of her crime, was executed at Tyburn.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE DESCRIBED BY A FRENCHMAN.—You enter. The house, which is not usually wider than two or three ordinary windows, can afford only the narrowest possible space for a staircase. This staircase is nearly always of wood, and creaks dreadfully when trodden upon. It is covered with a band of carpet or oil cloth. The windows are ornamented with painted blinds. You enter your sitting-room. A carpet covers the floor all the year round, but carpet, linen bands, and scraps of oil cloth, almost hide the fundamental carpet. The walls are covered with a bilious pattern after a French design. Some friends gave me some prints to hang up, but the landlady was horrified at the idea of driving nails into her splendid paper, and placed my presents upon chairs. This accounted for what I had noticed in England, and had mistaken for carelessness, viz: that in order to avoid driving nails into the walls, the English will stand pictures upon chairs about their rooms. Even for a Rubens or a Lawrence they will not drive a nail through paper of the value of two shillings a piece! An immense table, covered with an immense fringe, takes up an immense space in my sitting room. I lift the cloth and discover a table, as substantial as a bridge, supported by enormous columns. It cannot be a table; it must be an entresol. I can throw my papers and books carelessly about it—even when the vast breakfast tray is upon it—and then desert steppes of great extent are left around. Should this table become in the course of ages fossil it will discover to future generations a specimen of the colossal furniture of our time.

Then there is a long, massive, failed sofa, that has suffered the effects of the carboniferous atmosphere; it is hard, and in no way inviting. The eye even does not desire to rest upon it, until the eye is right. I ought while I try it leave it, wondering whether it was originally built to contain coals. Chairs which can be lifted only with two hands, are distributed here and there, but the most curious part of the furniture is a huge ebony affair opposite the windows. Think of two towers united by a platform or terrace. Each tower has two stories. The first tower is divided in two parts—let us say two rooms. Under the platform, which is ornamented with a massive sculptured balcony, is a secret passage, which, but for its Babylonian proportions, might be called a drawer. From the flat and polished terrace there must be, I fear, a view, I never asked the use of this wooden edifice; it might be either a fortress or an organ. If we were all about the size of Polyphemus I should say it was perhaps an ugly sideboard in some dining-room inhabited by Cyclops. But as human affairs stand, I cannot see what use it can serve, except, perhaps, for a barricade. Do you wish by chance to roast an ox some in my room in London—every thing is colossal here. The grate is so large that it is impossible to make a little fire in June. It requires no little effort to lift the shovel or tongs. Above this colossal grate is a glass; but placed so high that I can but just catch a glimpse of my eyebrows in it. Two immense bell-ropes, with cockades as large as the top of a hat, complete this formidable furniture; in the midst of which a man is a Lilliputian. I need not dwell upon the details of my bed-room furniture. The bed, which should be capacious, is narrow, like the berth on board a steamboat; the mattress is, as I have said, about as elastic as a sea biscuit—"Un Voyage de Desagremens a Londres." [By Juleous Lecount.

The Emperor Nicholas is getting ugly on the hands of the allies. He is reported to have said, in reference to the English:

"They may repel me from the Danube; they may enter Cronstadt, and take possession of St. Petersburg; they may force me to retire from Moscow; but they must drive me from the wilds of Siberia, or take me prisoner in the mountain passes of the Ural, before I cease to strive for the position I have taken."

During the year ending July 1, 1854, the whole number of marriages reported in New York City was 6097. Of these 12,084 were whites, and 169 blacks. There were six cases of intermarriage between white and colored people: in each case the husband being colored, and the wife white.

A letter from Miss Frederika Bremer, dated at Stockholm, is published in the National Intelligencer, proposing that the association of Christian women, formed in various places of the earth, should form a Peace Alliance, looking to a union of all denominations and nations, whereby peace and good feeling may be made lasting, and war for ever after averted.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

HEALTH.—In private practice our physicians report a decrease of Yellow Fever; Drs. Fenner, Moss and Austin so inform us. In the Charity Hospital, where neglected, poor, and friendless patients (nearly all foreigners) find an asylum, there has been no falling off. On Wednesday there were about eighty new cases brought in. As an evidence of the public pulse, we report the following as significant.—On Tuesday last a physician was advertised for to serve professionally on the next voyage of the Cahawba to New York, and from thence back again to this city. Next day the number of applications were no less that fifty! From this it would appear that doctors in this city are very numerous, or are not overrun with business.

JOHN BUNYAN'S LETTER.—It was a fortunate Editorial paragraph that struck the mine of this elegant writer's reminiscences. We trust he will continue his favors.

BOOK COMMITTEE.—In another column is published a report of their action. From a private source we learn that the location and buildings purchased for the Book Concern, are very eligible, and cost $33,000. The citizens and Churches of Nashville have, up to this time, contributed about $25,000. We exceedingly regret that Dr. HAMILTON, from Alabama, was not present. This, however, was not his fault, as "by an accidental misdirection of the letter notifying him of the meeting, he was not apprised of the appointment in time to reach Nashville by the day designated."

PARSONAGE BUILDING.—We like to hear of this work going on. It promotes the *stability* if not the present progress of the Church. An effort made to secure a house and lot, for a circuit or station, and a heavy item of ministerial support is thenceforth provided for: a supply of the preached Gospel secured. A minister can be sent to them according to their wants, and not the size of his family. Rev. P. M. GOODWIN, P. E., of Opelousas district, writes, Aug. 31, of this interest at Alexandria, La.—"Our Parsonage here moves on slowly. The frame is up, roof on, and nearly enclosed."

NEW ORLEANS BAPTIST CHRONICLE.—It is with much regret that we find in our very clever cotemporary, August 31st, a prospective notice of discontinuance. This will be the second of the kind, on the part of our Baptist brethren in the Southwest, within a few years past, notwithstanding the enterprise here has been conducted with ability and energy, and at great personal sacrifice. Will our Methodist friends take warning and act for their ADVOCATE! The publisher says:

"Since the commencement of the Chronicle, in November, 1852, we have spent about $1500 more for its publication than has been received, from subscriptions, advertisements and all. This does not look like a very profitable 'speculation,' to say the least. True, many owe us, but for some cause or other they do not pay up; and we can not afford to spend $200 per month, just for the 'privilege of publishing a paper.'"

We want the Chronicle sustained. Notwithstanding it gives the Pedo-baptists in general, and the Methodists in particular, occasional hard raps, there is no doubt which side it is to be counted on in the great battle between religion and irreligion, truth and error, light and darkness, Protestantism and Romanism.

While this failure is largely ascribed to the apathy of friends, we learn, also, that it has been contributed to by the unscrupulous opposition of Mr. Graves, the Editor of the *Tennessee Baptist*.

"The truth is, Mr. G. is somewhat ambitious; he wants to be dictator and ruler in the whole South-west; he wishes his 'mammoth sheet' to have all the circulation, that he may have the sole control. It was for these reasons that he regarded the movement to establish a paper in New Orleans with jealousy; and when he saw the undertaking about to succeed, it is not to be wondered at that he brought all his forces against it."

WHAT IS CAMPBELLISM!

Rev. Dr. JETER, of Richmond, Va., informs the Bib. Recorder that he "has just written a work on Campbellism," which he is "revising for the press." The question, "What is Campbellism?" is fully considered. Dr. J. says: "Mr. Campbell's policy seems to be to slide back into orthodoxy, and make it appear that he has always been *sound in the popular faith*."

Upon which the *Baptist Chronicle* remarks:

"A fair, scholar-like examination of what is currently called 'Campbellism,' is certainly much to be desired. It seems to us, however, that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to write such a review of 'Campbellism' as that term is generally understood; for the 'Disciples' are by no means agreed among themselves in doctrine. The writings of Mr. C. himself, however, may be carefully reviewed; and we should be highly pleased to have the work done by an honest-minded and capable Baptist Theologian. We await with interest the forthcoming volume."

Rev. E. A. Baker, one of the editors of the Detroit Democrat, recently lost his wife, three children, a brother and a brother's child, all within a few days.

A water-spout descended at Charlottesville, Va., on the 25th ult., by which a horse was washed away and a lady drowned.

STATE OF BRITISH METHODISM—LOSSES—DR. BUNTING'S ADVICE—EPISCOPACY RECOMMENDED.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE closed its 111th session August 9th. The next is to be held at Leeds. The number of members (exclusive of several thousands on trial at home and their large foreign Missions) was ascertained to be 264,168; a decrease in England of 6,787, and in Ireland of 300. The resources and endurance of a Church and its previous disasters must be great, where such figures are regarded as signs of recuperation.

Rev. W. B. BOYCE was appointed the first President of the Australian Conference. The President (Rev. J. Farrar) was formally appointed to visit and preside at the next Irish Conference—to be accompanied by J. Lomas and John Scott. The President and Mr. Arthur were appointed to visit Scotland. Enoch Wood was reappointed President to the next Conference in Canada, and Mr. Ryerson was nominated co-delegate. Dr. Cook was reappointed President of the French Conference. A new member has been added to their administrative system by the appointment of the Rev. W. Kelk to be Secretary of the General Chapel Fund—an office long considered necessary.

An Irish delegate delivered a racy and characteristic speech. He said:—

"The Conference, then, would be glad to learn that Ireland as a country had fully gone to the bottom of the wheel, and was beginning to rise again. He recollected that in 1843, on some occasions, not less than 500,000 followed a man in a national Sabbath breaking at the monster meetings. He would not pollute the place by mentioning his name. Famine, disease, and death swept off nearly a million and a half of those who were thus deluded and led away. In addition to this, nearly one million and a half had emigrated from Ireland in the course of the last seven years, principally to the United States, and these were mostly Romanists. One million seven hundred thousand acres had been sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. One million and a-half of money had been paid for the purchase. One thousand insolvent landowners had been replaced by four thousand solvent ones. * * * The Romish peasantry, in cultivating the soil, had been succeeded by Protestant laborers in many places, and an example of industry was given to the Romanists hitherto destitute of employment. Thus, the Protestant and Popish population were approaching nearly to equality. The country was becoming manageable. The Lord took the matter into his own hand, and had done more in a short period to free Ireland of Popery, than had been done since the Reformation. Even Tipperary, that region of blood and murder, was now one of the quietest counties in Ireland. Crime had diminished, and many of the murderers and violators of property had been swept off by death or emigration. A great alteration was beginning to be visible; the country was expected to rise in every point of view. All religious parties were at work. The Established Clergy, as a body, were free from Puseyism; the Irish Protestants smelt Popery, even in the distance; and any who might be inclined that way were afraid to broach it openly. In fact, they had more fear now for the spread of Popery in England than in Ireland."

Interesting it is and instructive to know what that Nestor of the Conference, Jabez Bunting, said at each a time. In a meeting of consultation he spoke like the experienced sage and the Christian philosopher:—

"He had rather regretted that the loss of numbers had formed one of the principal topics to which they had addressed themselves. He did not attach so much importance to the regular and striking increase to their numbers, as some were disposed to do. They had, perhaps, been guilty of the sin of David in numbering the people. They had made too much boast of numbers, merely as such, though not too much, perhaps, of their increase of numbers in other respects; and had appealed to them, sometimes as an infallible proof that they were doing well. There might be a great increase of numbers, and yet no increase of that in which Christ saw 'of the travail of his soul' and was 'satisfied.' Perhaps they had not duly considered the amount of emigration. They would, no doubt, have found a large number under that head, if they had taken an account of the emigrants, like the Irish brethren. Still, the case was bad enough, after making all the deductions they could. They ought to be humbled. He had been pleased that morning by several intimations from the brethren who had spoken, that they ought to humble themselves, and ought not take it for granted that they were faultless. They were not so blameable as some supposed; but they were not quite free from blame. The first step toward a revival would be, to bring themselves, as Ministers, without making any excuses, to humble themselves before God, acknowledging that, as far as merely human means are concerned, they must say, 'It is time for *Thee* to work.' Perhaps this was a lesson which God was teaching them. They had been looking too much at the machinery, and too little at the impulsive power, which gave it all its value. He was not fond of hearing them boast so much about their system. It was the best thing going, but not the best thing that God could make. Let them not talk about their vast Connection. As to the cause of the decrease of numbers, that decrease was the symptom, not the disease. The spirit of the times was against them. The world was worse. It might be better in some respects, but those who were 'of the world,' were more worldly and more satanic. Then, again, there was the reflex effect of the recent agitation. He had seen what was similar in the results of the Kilhamite division. When it was in a state of subsidence, the effects were terrible, and there were several years before they recovered from those effects. The present had been called an 'unparalleled' state; but it was not so. They had had the same struggle after 1797. What was the great remedy? One was out-door preaching. They were in danger of losing that glory. There were sons who had traveled for several years, but who had never preached out of doors in their lives. But they used to do it,—it might be with some self-denial, but yet with great pleasure. Every man should do it. They should make a little more venture than they did. Oh that he could now practise, what he thought was desirable on the part of others! Another point was Pastoral visitation. What hindered the performance of that duty? In many cases it was not, and in other cases it was, hindered by too earnest a desire after fine preaching. It would be better to have preaching a little less artificial, and to give more time to Pastoral visitation. Would it not be a good thing to see every member in their circuit? The Peseyites were patterns to them in that respect. As to matters of doctrine, they must not imitate them, but, in attention to their flock, they were patterns to all. Allusion had been made to the country places. He agreed with Mr. Prest, that they ought to direct their efforts to the dense population of large towns; but Methodism was signally a rural system. He would appeal to his brethren, whether their country Methodist life had not been the most happy part of their lives. It was a bad sign if a man did not like to be in any but large congregations. He should suspect himself if he could not be happy in a country congregation. Their Circuits were too much divided,—too much so, not for their own comfort, but because they tempted them to come home almost every night. If they would not go out after the sinners, they could not catch them. He agreed with those who said, that their great want was an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. That would be the great cure of all their evils."

Though far off, and holding no official correspondence with the M. E. Church, South, the Parent Body of Methodism is of concern to us. This numerical lapse may be recovered from and is not vital. It has gone on and grown, under agitations and reverses and losses that would have obliterated any other dissenting Church. Now, its chapels and educational facilities and missionary operations are nearly equal to them altogether.

Dr. Olin, in his travels, was struck with what seemed to his American eyes the servility of the Wesleyans toward the Establishment. They could, by uniting heartily with other Dissenters, overturn the onerous and unequal Church rates. But the Government courts them, and they purr to the stroking. Over the rich and great, or any flattering notice from an M. P. or Lord Mayor, there is a great taking on, and "hear, hear." The poor, if not passed by, are not cared for after the primitive manner. Hence a schism, years ago—"The Primitive Methodiste"—now numbering 99,000, which takes to the lane and highways and the world as it comes. And hence, in part, their decadence.

According to its essential principles as a Church polity, Methodism is *Episcopal*. This is a prominent and successful feature of its American branch. It is connectional, responsible, and in a modified sense hierarchical. There must be an Executive, with power and prestige enough to administer the Government. Our English brethren are trying to work it with a Presbyterian apparatus! For a long time this unfitness was not felt, because they had an Episcopacy actually, though not nominally. Wesley exercised a bishop's prerogative. He presided at Conference and made appointments. After his death, the position, character and labors of his immediate coadjutors provided substitutes. The platform on which these men sat, was the Administration. As the old prescriptive bonds fall off, constitutional ones are needed. Wesley, Watson and Benson did, with benefit and approbation, what would now be regarded with jealousy, and condemned as an assumption of power, ambitious and tyrannical, if done by Farrar, Lomas, Rule and their cotemporaries. The last and most troublesome Reformers appealed powerfully to the multitude against the *leaders* of the Conference, the Committee aristocracy, and so on. These leaders, so bitterly, and we think, in the main, unjustly assailed, arose *ex necessitate rei*. Some body had to do their work and stand in their places, if the great work went on at all.

The difficulty and invidiousness of their position would be removed, and their influence legitimated and increased by a Scriptural Episcopacy. Announcing the appointment of Mr. Boyce, the Editor of the *Watchman* gives us an inside view, without intending it, of their embarrassments:—

"The Committee found it impossible to find a Minister of such distinction and ability as would fit him to inaugurate as President the new era of Australian Methodism, who could at the same time be spared from the home work. Dr. Beecham himself would doubtless have been a most suitable Minister for the appointment, if he could have been spared from the Mission House. But this could not be. Mr. Young can not again go out, so soon after his return. Such men as Dr. Hannah and the ex-President can not be spared. And to have sent any inferior man, any Minister of second rate position, and possessed of no commanding authority and character, would have been unjust and offensive to the able men who have long been laboring in Australia."

Here lies the friction of the machinery. The *man* is every thing: the *office* nothing. Inevitable are the consequences. The first rate man undertakes to do a thing, however needful, in virtue of his "position," and relying on his "commanding character" to bear him through: one of "second rate position" asks—"By what authority?" The production of parchments, showing his election and ordination to the office he is executing, would be an end of controversy.

Our English brethren may be chained to usage, or afraid of jostling the lawn sleeves of the Establishment, or backward to accept an American example. But the difficulties of their system are organic. With the best doctrines to offer, their polity is anomalous. It has too much friction, and breeds agitation. Beyond a certain point of time, that personal veneration which is the inheritance of founders, can not be counted on as a remedy for constitutional defects. The English Wesleyans have reached that period.

The wealth of souls God has given them as seals to a Ministry of apostolic zeal and purity, and self-sacrifice and love, can only be endured and most advantageously used to the furtherance of His cause with a constitution as sound as the glorious doctrines they have made known, world-wide, are scriptural. One thing they lack—an Episcopacy. And how well, conservatively and aggressively, doctrinally and practically, Methodism agrees with Episcopacy, we, with grateful satisfaction, point them to the history and state of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North and South) in the United States.

They may not take our advice—it may be impracticable in their case, and of this we are ourselves doubtful. But it affords us pleasure to offer it, and from such a stand point to contemplate the inestimable Providence by which Methodism, in being transplanted to this continent—where its greatest development has been achieved, and where, under God, greater things than these are yet to be seen by its instrumentality, had grafted upon it a Scriptural Episcopacy. A great eagle with wings, long winged, took the highest branch of the cedar and carried it into a land of traffic: he set it in a city of merchants. He took, also, of the seed of the land and planted it in a fruitful field: he placed it by great waters, that it might bring forth branches, and that it might bear fruit and be a goodly vine.

THE UNITY QUESTION.

Harper's Magazine, September, presents a well-timed article against those who make the human race many. It is not confused by scientific terms or bloated with empirical pretensions, but clear, strong and common-sense. The unity of the human race is set down as second only to that other cardinal proposition, the unity of Deity, and the assertion is ventured that its denial would involve a greater amount of direct practical veil. Polytheism is not so demoralizing as polyanthropy.

The caution is given to the naturalist, that the naturalist has always pressed upon the moralist and theologian—*be modest*. What is the finity of his knowledge to the infinity of his ignorance... On a spec of space, and in a moment of time, his induction must be small and disproportionate to sweeping generalizations as to the ultimates and principia of creation. As to origin, he must receive his information from a plane above—revelation. That asserts unity. The assertion is maintained by the spirit as well as letter of the Bible—that most ancient record, to say nothing more; by the scheme and scope of the Incarnation, and that unanswerable argument from similarity of the roots of all languages.

The capital defect of Agassiz, Muton, Nott, and others is pointed out herein—that the laws governing generative changes, the essential idea of a *species* having an organic unity, in distinction from a *class* having a unity of resemblance without community of origin, are not laid down. No canon determines these points, which being unsettled, all is unsettled. The question is put—What degree of uniformity or diversity observed among the human race, shall decide the case of their unity or difference of origin? What and how many agreements or differences shall be taken as logical and scientific proof either way? While this is an open question, all the labors and groupings and comparative anatomies of the diversity ethnologists are only curious, not conclusive. Their boastings of having exploded the old theory—the biblical and historical theory upon which men have rested up to this time with as much security as the solid earth, are, therefore, premature. The fact of ONENESS is not yet touched, and may be consistent with a much greater phenomenal diversity than is yet known to exist. So vital and great a truth ought not to be expected to surrender at the mere summons of those few gentlemen of fins and scales, and a show of second-hand learning in Egyptian antiquities.

The extremes and suicides of those who espouse the anti-biblical interest, are well set forth. A few years ago the Vestiges of Creation was the rage. The development theory was vaunted. The lowest specimens of humanity were progressive developments from those animals that appeared nearest human, and following up the genealogy these animals were developed from lower forms. So that not only all men were a unit as to origin, but monkeys had the same origin! Critics who loudly extolled that book are now equally earnest in their admiration of Nott and Agassiz! These speculations, having equal authority, are as much opposed to each other as they are to the Scriptures.

We close with a literal quotation, having attempted nothing more than a synopsis of the article, and regretting that its length forbids its transfer, entire, to our columns:—

"It has been said, that in all the reasoning of the advocates of diversity, they have left wholly undetermined the very point without which all their other inductions are of no avail. They have not fixed, and can not fix, the limit in either direction: they can not determine the degree of diversity that physically excludes unity of origin, or the amount and nature of agreement that necessitates it. This leaves their side of the case entirely open and defenseless against any impeachment of their logic. But, on the other side, and as against their assaults, there is a positive impregnable bulwark built up, not of phenomena merely, but of genealogical facts, real historical and not hypothetical facts, directly connected with the phenomena. The position may be thus stated—There are diversities in other parts of nature, diversities in the vegetable world, diversities in the animal world, greater in degree, and more striking in kind, than any that can be traced in the human varieties; and yet these diversities are known—not inferred—to have a common origin. They fall within the field remembered of history. Without going back to ante-historical ages, the phenomena of which we speak can be actually traced genealogically to a source where all this subsequent diversity was once unity and even identity of being.

"All naturalists have to admit this. Why, then, do some of them so gratuitously adopt a reverse rule and a reverse principle in respect to the human varieties? Why do these gnat-straining, camel-swallowing interpreters of nature thus ignore positive facts falling within the direct field of their science, and this for the sake of hypothetical conclusions lying equally beyond both horizons, that of scientific induction, and that of historical or actual genealogical knowledge. The inconsistency of their reasoning, or their want of reasoning, here, is as astonishing as their strange modes of estimating evidence. They make wry faces at the clear, and consistent, and sober ethnology of the Bible, and yet take down, without any harm to their digestion, all the sphinxes and crocodiles of Egyptian hieroglyphics. They see no light in that wondrous genealogical chart of the nations that is given in the tenth of Genesis, and yet find perfectly intelligible, and perfectly satisfactory, all the bungling monstrosities, or designed distortions of a sculpture whose whole aim was priestly imposture, or political mystery and deceit. In these miserable scrawls, not equal, many of them in artistic merit to the Oneida's picture on the bark of a tree, or the rude drawing on an Indian's powder-horn, their marvelous faith finds the most 'unmistakable evidence' of diversity of origin in the human race. It is all perfectly plain. The varieties stand out as clear to their 'believing eyes,' as the most carefully drawn figures in a modern book of anatomy. The Negro, the Indian, the Hottentot, the Seythian, all have their representative men, with their exact portraits, in the works of these 'old masters.'

"But why do they not go further, and find as many more varieties as there are deformities in these uncouth, art-lacking caricatures of humanity? If they want them, there are plenty more in Layard's exhumations from Nineveh. Abundance of snob varieties could be discovered in any old tablet of the kind, in which the despot-awed artist, even if he possessed any genius, is compelled 'to paint the conquerers in the most portly look and attitude that might be suggested by national vanity, while the crushed captives have bestowed upon them more of the beastly than the human face. The thought occurs—What if a document precisely like the Mosaic genealogy of the sons of Noah had been dug out of the ruins of the Karnak, or deciphered from some Theban column—especially if it could be made to seem in conflict with any thing in a received revelation—with what rapturous delight would it be hailed by the naturalist as well as the antiquarian! How clear would be its evidence! How perfectly satisfactory to many who now ignore it, simply because it occupies an unpretending place in our old book of faith, which is not the same time our sole book of primeval history!"

ORIGIN, PHILOSOPHY AND INCIDENTS OF PEWS.

It is said that the first enclosed pew ever known in a Church, dates back only to the 17th century, half a century and more than the Reformation in England. They were never extensively introduced until the time of the Puritan rebellion, and then in opposition to the Bishops of the Church, by men who wished to conceal from the congregation that they refused to kneel during the prayers, or thought themselves too good to pray by the side of those who were poorer than themselves.

They have been successful as a financial plan and for getting select congregations; but for serving the great ends of the Gospel, and reaching the poor and the masses, the expedient is not so fair. It is a fine institution, a patent system for shaking off the poor. St. James hardly had any thing so exclusive in his eye when he spoke of the man with a golden ring being preferred, and his poor neighbor snubbed.

Gold rings are or used to be regarded as an evidence of wealth. So it was eighteen hundred years ago. The apostle's rebuke is good and applicable to the Church still. Do not some feel that it is of greater importance to convert a rich man than a poor man? If he should become a Christian, he will be a *valuable* accession to our Church! The strength of a Church lies in the piety of its members; not in their wealth. Some wealthy Churches are very weak. They exert little influence for good. How pleasing the thought, that Christ's kingdom is of such a nature that "the poor man in vile raiment" may exert as great influence for good as "the man with the gold ring." It is a startling truth yet, that "God has chosen the poor of this world rich in faith." Almost every pastor may testify that the moral power of his Church emanates chiefly from the poor of his flock. All the treasures of earth are under the control of Jesus Christ, and with infinite ease he could turn them into the Church, if He saw His cause needed them. But He has explicitly declared the policy of His kingdom to be otherwise.

So much for the origin and philosophy of the pew system. We clip from an exchange, by way of incidents, the

REVERIES OF THE CHURCH SEXTON.

"Splendid day! We'll have quite a turn out. There's nothing like sunshine to draw an audience. It's better than all the popular preachers that ever were born. O! there's my memorandum book; I'd like to have forgotten it, and if them directions had'nt been tended to, most likely I should have lost my place. Let's see. [Takes out a memorandum and reads.]

"By order of Judge R., the woman who squints and eats cardamon seeds, is not to be put in the seats in front of him.

"By order of Squire B., the young man who ogles his daughter and wears plaid pants, is to be put some where on the other side of the Church.

"By order of the wealthy Miss Prudence Prim, the young man whose clothes smell of cigars and brandy, shall be set behind her.

"The request of Mr. A., meobanic, that strangers be not shown into his pew—to be attended to if convenient.

"Quite a chapter, any how. But people are beginning to streak in. There's two young women waiting. Common sort of folks, I guess; gentility don't come quite so early as this. Have a seat, marm? She says with a bow, if you please, sir. No matter, politeness is a cheap article, it don't cost nothing. So here goes the two women into one of the back wall pews. Here's two more birds of the same feather; woolen shawls, straw bonnets and cotton gloves; wall pew, second from the door; good enough in all conscience.

"Ah! there's a bride. Satin velvet and kids; fine broadcloth and white vest. Shall I have the pleasure of showing yourself and lady some seats? They must have some first rate seats, for they are evidently some body. What a difference there is in folks!

"Now there's a dress-maker and a school mistress, no bodies. Back seats good enough. Two young lawyers—some bodies; I must find a seat in the middle aisle. A rich widow—some body—middle aisle. A broken down minister, coat rather seedy, cravat rather coarse—no body—side aisle. Six fashionable boarding-school girls—some bodies—middle aisle if possible. Rouged cheeks, but a splendid silk cloak—some body—middle aisle. An apprentice boy, decent looking, but a no body—side aisle.

"Who'll say I ain't a judge of human nature? Don't I know who a man is the minute I see him?

"Now there's one of our seedy coated old fellows coming. Don't I set him down as a no body, and won't he be glad to get any kind of a seat? I'll show folks that I understand my business. Have a seat sir?

"Confound my ill luck. Just as I was a putting him into one of the poorest in the house, along comes Judge R., who, spying him, comes up and says he, 'Ah! how d'ye do, Gov. B.? Take a seat with me, sir; my wife will rejoice to meet with you.' Shaking hands with the seedy coat he looked daggers at me, and I'll bet a fourpence I've lost my place. Who'd have thought the old fellow was an ex-Governor. But that comes of looking as meek as a school master, and dressing like a wood sawyer! Why don't folks as ought to, hold up their heads and be some body?"

PROTESANTISM WITHIN THE TROPICS.

Why should not an ardent religion seek expansion and flourish in an ardent climate? and if Methodism is not ardent, it has lost a recommendable feature of character. We think much and hope much for China and Africa; but the regions beyond us, or, rather, below, have urgent and natural claims upon the M. E. Church, *South*. Her territory lies next to it—Mexico Central and South America. Her people and ministry have near sympathies with them and connections. They have also that important advantage for working and living there that others need—climatic adaptation. If we are the Church, South, then southward let us wend our way. We hope our Missionary Board and Secretary will keep their vigilant and far-seeing eyes in that direction. A land for a possession opens up there. It gives us pleasure to chronicle all signs of the times in those regions.

The *Missionary Advocate* (Dr. Durbin) gives a letter dated Buenos Ayres, South America, May 20th, from Rev. Mr. LOAR; and also other valuable information, from which we extract. We may state here, that for some time and now, we are making efforts to secure for the New Orleans Christian Advocate capable and reliable correspondents in South and Central America.

The new Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres, now no longer a province, but a free and independent state, is completed and adopted.

The Constitution, in itself, is, perhaps, as good as could have been expected: there is not much in it that any one could reasonably object to.

The most objectionable feature to an American Protestant is its established religion. The articles on this subject are as follows:—

3. Its religion is the Roman Catholic Apostolic; the state to defray its celebration, and all the inhabitants, be their religious opinions what they may, to show it respect.

4. Nevertheless, the right which every man has to worship Almighty God according to his conscience, is inviolable within the territory of this state.

5. The exercise of the religious liberty declared in the preceding article is subjected to the prescriptions of morality, public order, and the existing laws of the country.

By these articles, Protestants have as much secured to them as could be expected in a Roman Catholic country; and more, we presume, than is constitutionally granted in any other. There was in the House of Representatives a pretty decided opposition to the union of Church and State at all; and there has been the utmost freedom in the expression of opinion on the subject, both in the House and through the public press. This is certainly a long stride in advance of Rome.

A series of articles have appeared in the Government paper, in reply to a Romish priest who had taken the Government to task for granting religious toleration, and who attributes to this the decay of the Roman faith. In reply to the priest the Protestant remarks:

"It surely has not been for want of priests in sufficient numbers; and these have had also the almost exclusive right to instruct the people religiously and intellectually, and have been paid by the state for doing it; and if it has not been done, it the people have been kept in ignorance, if the faith is so feebly established, if the light of truth is eclipsed, if the priests are without influence and without popularity, as a "Catholic" asserts, we can not but conclude that it is all their own fault.

"After having been protected and supported by the state in such large numbers for so many years, if, under such circumstances, they have permitted their faith and influence to suffer shipwreck, they must have been very indolent or very unskillful pilots! Why, there are priests enough to have a school in every square of the city, and a chapel in every district of the country. And then there would be priests enough left for every other imaginable duty. But we do not find them engaged in schools in the city—we do not find them teaching schools in the country—nor do we find them there as pastors looking after the flock of the Lord. Where are they? What are they doing? How are they employed? No wonder that their 'doctrines tremble—that their faith is destroyed—that their light is eclipsed, and that they are without influence and popularity.' The fault, however, is not with the Government, nor the legislature, nor the people—nor with the Protestants, but with the priests themselves."

If we mistake not, this Mission was opened before the division of the Church, North and South, by Rev. FOUNTAIN E. PITTS. The present Missionary writes as follows, giving some trenchant views of the Great Commission:

"It has been more than one year ago since my resignation was forwarded, and no one has yet been found to step into the breach, standard-bearer of the flag of our Zion. He, not the great Head of the Church interposed, and turned His hand upon me for good. might have gone to the grave, and these fe sheep in the wilderness been left without shepherd, while the brethren are deliberating whether to cure for their souls or not; see for whom Christ died, and ministers wh Christ has commissioned, 'Go ye into all t world,' etc., I do not censure the authorit for not sending a man to this post, or to a other post, when proper men do not offe themselves. I know that our bishops can n make ministers; and if they could, the Chur would not be benefitted by the manufacture But I am astonished that Christ-made pre ters, ministers who profess to be—inward moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon th the solemn obligations of ministers in t Church of Christ, are not ever ready, wa ing and anxious to enter every open door, especially to be sent with the unsearchab riches of salvation to those who need the most.

"It is a marvelous thing in the Israel God, that so few ministers of experience, maturity, and of eminence, ever read the commission according to the apostolic te Only young men in their enthusiasm, w want of ministerial experience, and theolo cal requirements, read their commission th 'Go ye,' etc. To these we may add an occ sional invalid, who has held his commissi for years, especially if his physician thi that a foreign clime will be favorable to h health; he puts on his specs, and lo, for t first time, he reads, 'Go ye,' etc., and t great sacrifice he goes to heathen lands, falls a martyr to duty! And now and th also a man of some ministerial age, bu medium talents, hesitates not to fulfill t letter of his commission as a Gospel minist but where are the men of prominence in t home-work who acknowledge any call to m sionary toil? I repeat, this is a marvelous thing.

"I shall not be charged by you, I know, writing thus because of my great anxiety leave the post I occupy. These have ev been my most deliberate sentiments. I b lieve the obligations imposed by our comm commission as ministers of Christ, make debtors to all for whom Christ died, and the limited interpretation of these obligations can not be authorized except by special rev lation from the Head of the Church. And write thus, because I have seen from our re gious papers, for a long time past, that th is a lack of laborers for the foreign field. consider this an evil omen, a deep reproa to the Christian ministry.

"The laity of the Church are evidently awakening from the sleep of indifference the world's interests, in which they have long indulged, and the spirit of benevole is greatly on the increase. Is it not time direct the cause of Mercy to another peo of the Church, to the ministry, who will come up to the help of the Lord—to the he of the Lord against the mighty?

"By the Margaret Eliza we had the ar val of a French Protestant missionary, and the auspices of the American Board. I thi well of the enterprise, and shall render h of course, all the assistance in my pow There are a few French Protestants, and large French population. There is no se vice for the French Catholics in their o language, and I think that national feelin will induce many of them to attend preac ing in French. And also many of the nativ understand French very well, and they ma be induced to attend from curiosity. Th missionary's name is L'Hommedé. I am fa vorably impressed with him. He brought a letter of introduction from Dr. Brigham.

"Politically, we are at present in peace and the party in power is disposed to be as liberal as possible in every respect."

The state of things in New Grenada we have more than once alluded to, and we believe have laid before our readers the late important Church information. Rev. Mr. MONTSALVAGE, a converted Spaniard, has been ordained by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, N. Y., to go out as a Missionary to South America, for the American and Foreign Christian Union. New Grenada is understood to be his destination.

THUNDER AT A DISCOUNT.—In consequence of some recent Government acts in the Central American Republic of Honduras, the Pope of Rome ex-communicated Gen. Bernardo, the President. When the bill was received in Honduras, the General assembled an immense concourse of people, including the chief dignitaries, civil and military, and after reading the document to them, rammed it into a cannon with his own hand, pointed the piece eastward, and fired it off. The charm of superstition is being broken. The highway is preparing. A great door and effectual is opened.

MEETING OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

During the past week the Book Agents and Book Committee had a joint meeting, which continued in session for three days. All the members were present, except Dr. Hamilton, of Alabama. It was a matter of deep regret to all that he was absent; but by an accidental misdirection of the letter notifying him of the meeting, he was not apprised of the appointment in time to reach Nashville by the day designated. Brothers Stevenson and Owen, the Agents, and brother Evans, of Georgia, with the resident members of the Committee, addressed themselves diligently to the work before them, and transacted much business.

The first, and perhaps the most important act was the securing of a lot of ground on which to locate the Publishing House. After a thorough examination of various places proposed, the Board selected a lot on the Public Square, north of the City Hotel, and only separated from it by an alley. The lot presents a handsome front on the Public Square, and extends back to the river; thence it runs north, making an L, fronting on Bridge street. On the rear of the lot, and immediately on the bluff of the river, there is erected a very large and most substantial building, four stories high, made of massive stone-work and brick, covered with copper, all nearly new. This, with some slight modifications, it is believed, will be admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes. The front has two stories which are in good repair and will answer for sale-rooms, offices, etc., for the present, but will, in a short time, be superseded by new buildings suited to wants of the establishment. Possession will be given during the approaching fall, and in time, we hope, to erect the machinery, etc., to begin the work early in January. We are pleased to say that the citizens of Nashville are displaying much liberality in subscriptions toward the purchase and improvement of the buildings; they will meet the reasonable expectations of the mem-

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bers of the General Conference, who confided to their generosity by locating the Publishing House in their midst.

The Agents have made a contract with a most responsible and elegant book-binder, who will take charge of that department of to establishment; they have likewise contracted for presses and other machinery for the various departments of the concern, all to be ready in due time; so we hope, before many months, to see the Publishing House of the Southern Church in full and successful operation. [Nashville Advocate, Aug. 31.

Revival Intelligence.

PICKENS CT., ALA.—The third quarterly meeting for this circuit was held at Mount Pleasant—more generally known here as "King's Store." Last year this point was in the Sipsey mission, and had a membership of twenty-one. It was placed among the regular appointments on the circuit, and has been served by my colleague, Bro. Connerly, and myself this year.

Early in the season the members and friends of the Church determined to erect a handsome edifice, which is nearly completed: and God has graciously accepted and honored the temple with His presence.

Some degree of interest was manifested at the commencement of our meeting, and with no occasional brief interruption, that interest gradually increased. We closed, after ten days, with a membership of forty-nine whites, and an organization among the blacks numbering fifteen.

Our much beloved P. Elder, Bro. Schaeffer, was with us all the time, laboring in his faithful and successful manner. Bros. Glass and Pegos, of the local ranks, gave valuable help; the latter remaining throughout the meeting, laboring faithfully.

Young Bro. Hern, a candidate for the itinerancy, was with us also, giving evidence of latent power, which only needs the requisite excitation to make him an energetic minister of the New Testament.

Our camp-meeting begins next Thursday, Aug. 29. J. M. JENNINGS.

BLACK HAWK CT., MISS.—We have some good meetings; a gradual improvement all the year. I closed a meeting yesterday at Bluff Springs. The Church was much blessed and four conversions. On the last night there were eleven anxious mourners. But want of ministerial aid and health caused me to dismiss the meeting. I have a series of two days' meetings before me. Our love-feasts are precious times. We had the welcome labors of Rev. J. L. F. Bird for two days, and Rev. J. G. Bruner for one. Thanks to those brethren for help. JOS. NICHOLSON.

August 18.

GAINESVILLE, ALA.—Rev. Josiah Barker writes, Aug. 25: "Religious prospects are improving, I think, in all this region. We are looking for large ingatherings."

ATTALA CT., MISS.—The Lord is still graciously working on this circuit. At the close of a nine days' meeting at Brook's Church, there were between twenty and thirty conversions; thirty-five accessions; the Church built up, our souls made happy in the love of God; and although many went away unconverted, we have abundant reason to praise God.

I commenced a two days' meeting at Smyrna Church last Saturday (18th,) which is still progressing—managed entirely now by the local brethren, as I was compelled to leave for another three days' meeting appointed on to-morrow—and up to Wednesday night there were seventeen accessions and about fifteen conversions. Surely, surely, we are deeply indebted to our Heavenly Father for the exhibitions of His power in answer to prayer.

Aug. 24. B. J. WOODWARD.

The *Columbus Enquirer*, 29th ult., says:—"A very interesting and profitable series of religious services have been in progress during the past three weeks in the Factory Methodist Church of our city. An unusual degree of interest in the subject of religion has been for some time past manifested by that class of our population who ordinarily attend worship at this Church. Fifty-three members have been added to the Church on Saturday last, and a considerable number of persons have professed conversion, who have not as yet enrolled their names as members.

"There seems to be no abatement of the religious interest awakened, and, from present appearances, the meetings will be indefinitely protracted.

FAYETTE, MISS. — Our camp-meeting at Spring Hill, near this place, has just closed. It was a glorious meeting. Ninety-five were added to the Church, and at least ninety came said one hundred conversions to God. Most of the Christiane present enjoyed the meeting, and performed their duty well. Our brethren in the Ministry preached the word with power; but to God be all the glory—all the grace. J. L. FORSYTH.

August 25.

OBITUARY:

The relatives and friends of SAMUEL GRACE will wish to see some notice of his decease, and others who read the Advocate may be moved to greater diligence in holiness by contemplating his untimely end.

He was born in Elyton, Ala., Dec. 11, 1834, and died August 18, 1854, aged 19 years, 8 months and 7 days.

His early youth was divided between the labors of the field and the pursuit of learning, so that he made slow progress in the latter until he was about 16 years old, when he commenced reading and study with great avidity, and soon became highly thoughtful and intelligent. In 1853 he entered the University of Alabama, but only remained a few months, without much improvement in mind or morals. In September of the same year he entered the Junior Class of Emory College, Ga., where he cultivated the best acquaintance of society and made considerable attainment in literary pursuits. Several of his pieces published in the newspapers, manifest rich veins of thought and felicity of style. He returned home in May, 1854, to spend for the last time some ugreeable hours at home. Having met there with all his own family, and many personal friends, he parted from a portion of them, August 14th, and traveling with a brother and sister to Montgomery, left them on the night of the 15th for Oxford. Arriving there he was no doubt made happy with meeting many of his old companions; but, alas! on the first or second night after his arrival, he met an unexpected and fatal doom. It seems by some unaccountable imprudence on the part of the College, he was put to room in an unfinished building; and having occasion to go down the stairs, or perhaps walking in his sleep, he stepped off the platform of the stairs, which had been left without bannisters, and falling on his head, became instantly unconscious, and died at 8 o'clock next morning.

Thus cut off in the bloom of life and health, the minds of his bereaved friends have but one refuge of hope, and that is in contemplating the probability of his being happy beyond the grave. In the fall of 1849 he made a profession of religion, and gave the clearest evidence of his acceptance with God. Though young, he influenced many of his companions to seek for God. And some will never forget his looks of joy and gladness as he approached the place of meeting, running to tell how the Lord had met him by the way. With more than ordinary faithfulness he maintained the Christian character until his first departure to College, where he greatly lost ground in religion, and mostly for this reason refused to return to the institution again. But while at home last year he was powerfully reclaimed, and went to Oxford in the midst of a revival, carrying one, too, in his own breast. As to his way of life there, the writer has but small means of knowing, except from the character of his associates, who are said to have been pious and holy. During his sojourn at home his boon companion, also, was a young minister; and yet we fear, with all these advantages, his faith was feeble and his love cold. In conversation with the writer but two nights before his death, he said of himself that he was wavering and unfixed, but hoped the expected revival would be a help.

Thus he died; and while he leaves room to hope that he is at rest, still gives us warning to "be every moment ready, for the Lord cometh," etc. His BROTHER.

DR. EDWARD W., son of John and Elizabeth W. Burgo, died in Butler county, Ala., August 11th, 1854, in his 25th year.

From his youth he was remarkably truthful and dutiful; and at seventeen attached himself to the M. E. Church, and lived and died a consistent and devoted member.

By the Grace of God he was enabled to meet death with a signal triumph. Two days previous to his exit, he revealed to his wife the mournful intelligence that he must die; but affectionately entreated her to restrain her grief, for his heavenly prospect was all bright.

As the "outward man" began to pale and chill in death, the "inward man" was "renewed" by the enrapturing love of God. His countenance became radiant—a heavenly halo encircled expiring virtue; while he continued to exhort relatives, friends, and attendant physicians, almost with his last breath, to meet him in Heaven.

JOHN D. WORREL, Pastor.

At a regular communication of D'Arbonne Lodge, U. D., held on the 22d of July, A. D. 1854, A. L. 5854, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in His Allwise Providence, to remove from the labors and cares of life our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Rev. JOSEPH D. RICE, late W. M. of this Lodge, and, for many years past, a zealous and efficient laborer in the nursery of the Methodist Protestant Church. And whereas it is fitting that we give expression of our high appreciation of his character as a man, a Mason, Christian, husband and parent, and also the poignant sorrow which his death has occasioned; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Bro. RICE, this Lodge has sustained an almost irreparable loss, and Masonry one of its finest supporters and brightest ornaments; that his bereaved family, who feel the greatest loss, have received a wound which the great I Am alone can heal; and that the Church, of which he was a prominent member and successful minister, will long and sensibly feel the void which his demise has created. And while we meekly bow to the afflicting dispensation of One who "doeth all things well, who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind;" yet we deeply feel the sad bereavement that has befallen us in the removal, by the hand of death, of one so endeared to us by his usefulness and those amiable qualities and Christian virtues by which he was characterized in life, and which we hope to emulate, that our death may be like his—calm and serene, without a doubt to mar our peace.

Resolved, secondly, That while we sincerely deplore our own loss, and sympathize with the Church and his neighbors in their loss, we would tender to his stricken family our heartfelt sympathies and condolence, humbly praying that they may realize the heavenly consolation, that "they sorrow not as those that have no hope," and "their loss is his eternal gain;" and that He, whose ways are just finding out, may prove indeed "a Father to the fatherless, and a Husband to the Widow."

Resolved, thirdly, That in testimony of the respect and esteem we entertain toward our departed Brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and clothe our Lodge in mourning for six months.

Resolved, fourthly, That we, as a Lodge, being in our infancy, with a small membership, and our means for the relief of the needy limited and insufficient, would respectfully request contributions from Sister Lodges and Brother Masons, handed or sent to the W. M. *pro tem.*, or to the Secretary of this Lodge, to aid us in relieving the necessities of his family in their present affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, finally, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Lodge; that a copy be handed by the Secretary to the widow and family of our lamented Brother, and that one be sent to each of the Editors of the Boson Olive Branch, New Orleans Christian Advocate, and Masonic Signet and Journal, for publication in their respective papers.

Signed I. N. GUICE, W. M. *pro tem.*
Attest: A. H. BREWER, Sec'y.

DIED—In Wilcox county, Ala., on the 20th of July, Mrs. MARY E. ROBISON, wife of John L. Robison, in the 18th year of her age. She joined the M. E. Church in June, 1851, and in November following embraced religion, and was ever after an humble and consistent Christian. And although called in the morning of life to pass through the valley of the shadow of death, she feared no evil." That religion which she had embraced was her comfort and support, and prepared her to meet death triumphantly. She neither murmured nor repined during the entire period of her illness. A few moments before her departure she said to her mother, "I wish I could describe to you my feelings, but I can not. Of this, however, I want you to be fully assured, I am not afraid to die." She conversed frequently to her friends and dear husband, giving to them at all times undoubted evidence that "all was well" with her.

May God bless and sanctify this dispensation to the good of her friends that now mourn for her. A. C. RAMSEY.

Allenton, Ala.

Methodist Press.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. It puts the New Orleans Advocate at the same rates with the family of Advocates, and cheap still.

"THE ADVOCATE."

Labor is high. Living is high. Materials are high. We are publishing the Advocate at a heavy weekly cash expense. We need heavy weekly cash receipts. Much can be done in extending our circulation and keeping us in funds at the approaching fall meetings. Bring the paper before the meeting. Collect and remit.

Notice.

There will be a Camp-meeting at Bethel, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, commencing on Wednesday before the first Sabbath in October next. Preachers generally are invited. WM. B. HINES,
Aug. 28. THOS. W. BROWN.

N. O. District Quarterly Meetings.

Wesley, Soule, and Winans—Sept. 8th.

Carondelet st.—Sept. 10th; L. F., 11th; Quar. Conference, 12th.

Felicity st.—Sept. 17th: L. F., 18th; Q. Conference, 19th.

German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—Sept. 24th, at Piety st.; L. F., 3½ P. M.; Quar. Conference at Dryades, Sept. 22d.

Thibodaux—Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

Bayou Lafourche and B. Black, Circuit and Mission—Oct. 7th and 8th, at Tigerville.

Baton Rouge—Oct. 14th and 15th.

Plaquemine and Bayou Gros Tête—Oct. 21st and 22d, at Bayou Gros Tête.

N. O. Circuit—Oct 29th, at Carrollton; Quar. Conference, 28th, 5 P. M.

Moreau st.—Nov. 5th; Quar. Conf Nov 2d.
J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice.

The CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN OBSERVER will be published weekly in the city of San Francisco, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. J. BORING, Editor.

TERMS:

The Observer will be sent to subscribers at $3 per year; $5 for two years, or $10 for five years.

CLUBS.—A club of ten or more subscribers at the same post-office, shall have the paper at $2 50 each.

Any Methodist preacher who may send us ten subscribers, accompanied by the cash, shall receive a copy one year for his trouble.

No name will be entered on the books as a subscriber until the cash is received.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber, at Oxford, Georgia, until the first of December next. J. BORING.

Notice.

The Lauderdale Camp Meeting will commence on Friday before the third Sabbath in October. Ministering brethren from adjacent appointments are affectionately solicited to attend. J. W. ELLIS, P. C.
August, 1854.

General Intelligence.

MUTINY.—During the passage of the ship Indiana from New York, which vessel arrived at this port on Monday, three of the crew, named George Bitou, Charles Allen and Wm A Pollard, made a desperate attempt to get up a general mutiny on board, inciting the remainder of the crew to rebel against the authority of the officers. They were unsuccessful in their efforts, however; were overpowered and confined; and yesterday when the vessel arrived at the Balize, the authorities here were telegraphed to be in readiness to take the mutineers into custody. R. M. Lusher, Esq., United States Commissioner, issued a warrant for their arrest, and placed it in the hands of officer De Coursey of the First District Police, who repaired aboard the Indiana last evening, as soon as she had arrived, and arrested the accused parties and placed them in the Police jail. Yesterday they were taken before the Commissioner for examination, when Pollard turned State's evidence, and upon his testimony the others were committed for trial before the United States District Court at its next session.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending on Saturday evening, 2d inst., at 5 o'clock:

Admissions	326
Discharges	284
Deaths	102

Of the deaths, 112 were from yellow fever. The following is a complete report of the operations of this institution for the month of August:

Admissions	1664
Discharges	1004
Deaths	460
" by yellow fever	300

There was a remarkable falling off in the number of yellow fever deaths on the two last days of the week, and at the present time every thing seems to indicate that we are likely to have as healthy a summer as usual.

The total number of deaths in New York for the week ending the 29th ultimo amounted to 765, of which 130 were of cholera.

The stories of gold mines, on the Upper Amazon, said to have been recently discovered by Americans, are pronounced to be false, in a Lima paper.

Our Steamships.

It seems to be a misfortune attached to New Orleans that almost every great advantage yearly, as soon as gained, is counterbalanced by some equivalent disadvantage. If the rivers are large the waters are low, and if the waters are navigable, there is little business to be transacted. If something beneficial to the welfare and best interests of the city occurs in one direction, something injurious is almost certain to happen in another.

We are reminded of this by a recent announcement, that in a few days two of the finest steamships that run out of this port will be taken off, and not again resume their trips. The United States will make one more trip between this city and Aspinwall, leaving here on the 7th, and will then commence running between Havana and Aspinwall. The El Dorado, immediately on her arrival from her present trip, will leave for New York, and go into some other trade. Thus all our direct communication with California, by way of Aspinwall, will be closed. The Daniel Webster, Pampero and Falcon, the two former of which ran between here and San Juan, were taken off some months since, and are now in New York repairing.

Much as this state of affairs is to be regretted, it is unavoidable on the part of the steamship companies. For some time past the different boats have been running at an expense of nearly or quite five thousand dollars a trip, while their receipts were only between eighteen and twenty-four hundred. The number of cabin passengers has varied from twenty to one hundred, and freight has been almost nominal. As a matter of self-preservation, therefore, it was incumbent upon them to adopt the course they have. By its adoption, however, New Orleans loses the presence of a fine fleet of steamers, and the profits attendant upon them.

Our communication with California is not, however, entirely closed. It is the intention of the Company owning the United States and El Dorado, to put the former vessel on the route between Aspinwall and Havana, and so to arrange her trips that she shall, at the latter port, meet the semi-monthly steamers running from here to New York. In fact the old arrangement is to be renewed—the same that existed when the Falcon used to carry three and four hundred passengers from this city, and take on almost as many more at Havana. Passengers from California here will go to Havana and be transferred to the Crescent City and Philadelphia; and passengers hence to California will leave in the same boats and be transferred in a similar manner.

By this arrangement, and the consequent withdrawal of many fine vessels, some part of the advantages expected to accrue from the running of the Cahawba and Black Warrior between here and New York, is neutralized. We lose, in fact, full as much as we gain, and are wholly deprived of direct communication on one great line of public travel just as it is secured to us on another. This state of affairs, however, can not last for ever. The business of the city is increasing and bound to increase still more. New avenues of trade are being opened, and as soon as the lines of railway now in process of construction are completed, New Orleans will be the directest, nearest, speediest and cheapest way to reach New York as it now is to reach the western cities and country. We still have left a number of fine vessels running to Texas and New York, and hope shortly to have more. In the mean time we regret to lose those whose frequent arrivals from California have placed us in the possession of late and valuable news, and been of much service to us in very many ways.

INTERMENTS.—The following is a correct report of all the interments in the several cemeteries of the city, for the week ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 3d inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Protestant (Girod street)	(No returns)		
Hebrew (Hodge)	0	0	0
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	3	4
Cypress Grove No 1	1	7	8
" " 2	1	24	25
Charity Hospital	100	42	142
St Patrick's	21	35	56
Catholic No 1	3	5	8
" 2	3	19	22
St Vincent de Paul	34	39	73
Lafayette (4th District)	18	34	52
Hebrew (4th District)	3	0	3
Total	185	208	393

The returns from the Protestant Cemetery would probably make the number more than four hundred. There was a great falling off during the last two days of the week.

HEALTH OF NORTHERN CITIES.—We cut from the Baltimore Patriot the following statement of the comparative mortality in the four great Atlantic cities for the week ending on the 26th ult., from which it appears that, compared with the previous week, there has been a decrease in the number of deaths in New York and Philadelphia, while there has been an increase in Boston and Baltimore. The decrease in the cities first named was of cholera victims, which is a very gratifying indication:

	New York.	Phila.	Boston.	Balto.
Cholera	139	22	26	—
" Infantum	126	37	11	27
" Morbus	14	8	1	5
Dysentery	44	21	12	21
Diarrhœa	55	11	2	—
Consumption	44	15	18	18
Convulsions	67	12	4	4
Marasmus	59	23	2	1
Other diseases	293	167	59	68
Total	832	316	135	140
Under 5 years of age	491	168	59	65
Decrease	110	12		
Increase	—	—	31	27

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We are gratified to be able to say that the progress of fever in the last two days has had a decided check. Yesterday there was no case of this disease carried to the Hospital, and no deaths in that institution from any cause. We are satisfied, also, from large and careful inquiry, that private practice affords the same evidence of a favorable change. These southwest winds are loaded with a terrible store of heat, but if they save us from an epidemic fever, we can afford to smile at the excesses of the thermometer. [Charleston Mercury.

BANK OF MONTGOMERY.—A report has been very current in this city for the past two days, that the Bank of Montgomery had failed, and on the strength of this report the bills were selling yesterday at a discount of 2½ per cent. In some quarters the issues were discredited entirely and refused at any terms. We have the very best of authority for saying that the rumor is utterly false and without any foundation whatever. The holders of bills should not therefore sell them at a sacrifice. This institution was established on the free banking principle and even in the event of a stoppage, there would be no ultimate loss to bill holders or depositors. [Mobile Tribune, 3.

Giddings came very near losing the Free Soil nomination for Congress in his district in Ohio. He was nominated on the sixth ballot, by a majority of *two*.

The journeymen brick-layers of Cincinnati struck for higher wages on the 21st ult. They have been receiving two dollars and twenty-five cents per day for their work, but think they should get two dollars and a half.

On the 25th a man named Everett fell from the top of an omnibus in Philadelphia and had his jaw broken, besides sustaining other severe injuries. The next omnibus that passed went over him and broke one of his legs.

The Plaquemine Sentinel says that the sugar crop of Iberville parish, the present year, will fall short of that of last year. It estimates that above Bayou Plaquemine there will be at least 600 hhds. less than last season.

The Great Storm at Louisville.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—FUNERAL SERVICES—PROPERTY DAMAGED.

The Louisville Courier, of the 29th ult., contains further particulars of the storm on the 27th, an account of the funeral services of most of the killed by the falling of the Presbyterian Church, etc., etc. The Courier says:

Our city presented yesterday a solemn spectacle. The awful calamity of the previous day had sensibly wrought upon the minds of all; and there was that in the air and tone of most persons suggestive of personal misfortune to each. Business was, in acquiescence with the Mayor's proclamation, in a great degree suspended, and what are generally the most thronged streets wore a Sabbath day appearance. The bells throughout the city were tolled for several hours in the middle of the day, and grief sat upon every countenance. None, we believe, were exempt from the general feeling of sympathy for the afflicted, while there was a unanimity of expression in thankfulness for the interposition of Providence in sparing so many where so much danger environed all.

At an early hour in the afternoon, large numbers began to congregate at the First Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services of most of the deceased were to be held. By the appointed time the building was densely crowded, and the large yard without likewise thronged. At the north-eastern angle of the tower, tables were placed, upon which the coffins containing the bodies of the dead were laid. Here the particular exercises were conducted by several clergymen of the Presbyterian denomination, the great multitude occupying every part of the spacious yard that surrounds the church edifice.

During the services the Rev. Mr. Morrison, who at the time of the disaster was officiating in the demolished church, was introduced. He gave the following narrative:

On the Sabbath, so disastrous to life, he was requested to preach, but it was not generally known that there would be divine service, hence the small number that were assembled. Upon next Sunday it was expected that the pastor recently invited would be installed. There were not more than eighty-five persons in the house at any time on Sunday. During the sermon which had been commenced at a later period than usual, a storm arose up, and the main door of the basement room where the meeting was being held was blown open. An elder of the church immediately arose and closed it. Again the door was forced open and again closed. A third time the violence of the wind blew the door open, notwithstanding the elder was pressing it at the time.

Instantly the whole house was filled with particles of sand, and the speaker had his eyes filled with the fine dust. This caused some disturbance in the assembly, and most of the persons arose to their feet, some jumping out of the windows near which they were sitting. Mr Morrison said he had no time to recover from the effects of the gust of wind that struck him with particular fury, before he heard a cracking sound overhead, and in a moment of time after the tempest blew open the door with violence, filling the room with sand, the whole walls had fallen in. Immediately above the pulpit in which he was standing the plastering was not broken, and to his right several old ladies escaped unhurt. He expressed himself as being greatly shocked at the suddenness of the calamity, and when he fairly recovered from the blindness caused by the ascending dust, etc., a most terrible sight presented itself. Before him he saw two men already dead, the head of another man greatly mangled just appearing among the rubbish, a lady clasping her child in the agonies of death, and a young lady with her body bent across one of the seats, and her face must horribly distorted. From different parts of the building he could hear the groans of the dying and the stifled screams of the crushed, but could distinguish no bodies but these first mentioned, the others being actually buried in the mass of ruins. In conclusion he prayed God that it might never fall to his lot to witness such another calamity.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, in the course of some appropriate remarks on the dreadful calamity, said that every person that was killed was a church member, save the smaller children. The Courier, after noticing the concluding prayer and benediction, says:

The bodies were then taken in charge by the reception friends of the deceased, and the different funeral processions began to wend their way toward the place appointed for interment. Many of the relatives and associates of the unfortunate were present, and their sobs mingled with the expressions of sympathetic grief that came from every heart and lips.

In relation to the injured, the Courier publishes the following information:

In addition to the deaths recorded yesterday, we have but one other to mention. Mrs Morsell died from the injuries received at the church, and will be buried to-day.

Miss Duff, last evening, was in a very precarious condition.

Mrs. Smith, wife of J. B. Smith, the boiler maker, had her ribs broken. She resides on the corner of Fifteenth and Market.

Mrs Wm. Marshall, wife of the foreman of the Kentucky Locomotive Works, was so much injured as to render her recovery a matter of doubt.

Miss Eunice Lane, aged sixteen years, was injured.

Miss Emma Cooper was slightly hurt.

Mrs. Taylor, mentioned yesterday, is better. Her little child had one of its legs broken.

Two young females, named Mellride, of different families, were hurt; one having a leg broken, and the other a fracture on the skull.

Mrs Christopher, residing on the corner of Twelfth and Broadway, was injured.

Mrs. Curlin, who resides next door to the church, was in the rear of her residence, and was injured by the falling timbers.

The above comprises all those injured at the church, not comprised in the list published in the Courier of yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Browning did not have his legs broken, although he was much injured.

Mrs. Nugent, residing near the grave yard on Jefferson street, was injured by the planks, etc., falling from her residence.

The sexton of the church was not killed.

Mr. Josiah Bradley, who lost an eye while he was humanely engaged in recovering the bodies of the dead and wounded, is recovering.

Miss Letitia (not Mrs.) Pennebaker was injured. The lady of C. D. Pennebaker was not at church.

Louisville, August 29.—The damage by the tornado is $100,000. The number wounded is 65. The funeral of those killed took place today, and business was suspended during the obsequies.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter dated Paris, August 7:

"Business is very bad in this city. The war has affected manufactures, large stocks of which from England, Germany and France will be sent to the United States, and forced off for cash this fall. I think we may look for a large import, and consequently a close money market throughout the winter."

A lady of Jefferson county, Indiana, has made herself a handsome silk dress from cocoons of her own raising. The dress will be exhibited at the State Fair this fall, which is to be held at Madison.

A recent dispatch from Washington to the New York papers states that the Administration pronounce the arrest of Captain Hollins ridiculous and wicked, and declare that he will be sustained by the Government in any event.

Most distressing accounts are daily received of the drouth in the Western country. In some of the counties in Kentucky hundreds of acres have not a shoot of corn on them, and people are cutting the stalk to feed their cattle with it.

A landlord having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house an individual, named Belt, of doubtful reputation, turned him out the other day with the remark that he would not keep a hell in his house that wanted hanging.

We have reason to believe, says the National Democrat, that Mr. Buchanan will resign his present position and return to the United States within three months.

A MOUNTAIN ON FIRE IN VERMONT.—Extract of a letter dated Sutherland, Vt., Wednesday August 23, 1854.—We are having very hot and dry weather. There has not been so severe a drouth known for many years. It has rained but once for three months, and then only a slight shower, lasting about twenty minutes, just enough to lay the dust. The heat affects the crops most seriously. Potatoes will be just nothing at all, and other vegetables will suffer nearly in proportion. It makes the farmers look quite discouraged, and they feel as bad as they look.

The large mountain on the east of us is on fire. It has been burning about five weeks, and has burnt over about 400 acres of valuable timber land, and will be a very great loss to the owners. The sight from my window, of the tall and thick forests all wrapped in a bright flame, is one of grandeur I never before beheld.

The conflagration is supposed to have been set by some young men who went on the mountain for a frolic, and built a small fire to drive away the musquitoes; but nothing certain is known. We have much fear that unless a heavy rain occurs soon, the fire will work its way down into the surrounding villages and cause still more terrible destruction. [Boston Transcript, 26th ult.

THE FIRE IN THE WOODS OF MAINE.—*Boston, August 26.*—The fires in the woods are still raging in this county, Hancock, Piscataquis, etc., in the vicinity of Ellsworth, great damage is being done, and, in fact, the damage is immense all around. In some sections nothing is being done by the people, but fighting the fires.

FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—FIVE CHILDREN PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.—*New York, Aug 26.*—The private residence of Abraham Simpson, Esq., near Poughkeepsie, was destroyed by fire last night, and, awful to add, five children perished in the flames. Mrs. Simpson, the mother, is badly burned. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRES IN THE NORTHERN WOODS.—*New York, August 28.*—The fire in the pine woods near Sutton, Canada West, threaten the city, and the smoke is so dense that the Great Western railroad trains have been discontinued.

It appears from the last English census that on the day of the taking of the census there were 60,605 foreigners resident in Great Britain, half of whom were in London. In the former number were over 1000 Russians. According to the United States census, there were at the date of the taking of the last census resident in Massachusetts 160,600 persons of foreign birth, and in the United States 2,210,839. Of the latter number, 1414 were born in Russia.

The revolution in Spain is regarded with extreme joy by the Spaniards in the United States. *La Cronica*, the Spanish newspaper published in New York, describes it as "a rising up of all that is most sacred in the human heart against political despotism, supported by the most shameful immorality." This same journal goes on to say that the late ministers were "proud, malignant, immoral, and, at the same time, pretentious and vain," and that they "made the crown the object of public contempt, and undermined the most national and conservative institutions."

The Telegraph Fire Alarm has been brought to perfection, or the next thing to it, in New York. By means of the telegraphic wire the occurrence of a fire in any part of city is immediately announced in the office of each district bell ringer; the magnetic influence ringing a little bell, according to the number of the district in which the fire breaks out.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—Efforts are being made to secure the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river to connect Cincinnati and Covington. An efficient board of directors has been appointed, the right of way granted, and the requisite amount of stock taken.

DR. BROWNSON.—Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, we learn from the Boston Pilot, has concluded, on receiving a second very flattering and pressing invitation from Dr Newman and the Directors, to accept a Chair in the Irish University in Dublin—on the condition, however, that his engagement is not to interfere with the editorship of his Review. One would suppose, (says the Boston Chronicle) the editorial task, as performed by Dr B., to be sufficiently laborious and exacting for a single individual—but in his new sphere of duties, he has in addition to deliver a course of lectures to Irish scholars.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—Opposed, as in many instances the constitutional views of Mr. Benton have been to those of Mr. Hamilton, that gentleman, in his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," pays the following beautiful tribute to his memory:

"He was the man most eminently and variously endowed of all the eminent men of his day; at once soldier and statesman, with a hand, to execute; a writer as orator, a jurist, an organizing mind able to grasp the greatest system and administrative to execute the smallest details; wholly turned to the practical business of life and with a capacity for application and production which teemed with gigantic labors, each worthy to be the sole product of a single master intellect but lavished in litters from the ever teeming fecundity of his prolific genius. Hard his fate when withdrawing from public life at the age of thirty-four he left himself constrained to appeal to posterity for that justice which contemporaries withheld from him. And the appeal was not in vain. Sixteen years to his memory, history embalms his name; posterity will do justice to the man who at the age of twenty was "the principal and most confidential aid of Washington," who retained the confidence of the Father of his Country to the last, and to whom honorable opponents, while opposing his system of policy, accorded honor and patriotism, and social affections, and transcendent abilities."

THINK AGAIN.—It is related that during the first few days of the reign of Queen Victoria, when a girl between nineteen and twenty years of age, some sentences of a court martial were presented for her signature. One was death for desertion; a soldier was condemned to be shot, and his death warrant was presented to the Queen for her signature. She read it, paused, looked up to the officer who laid it before her, and said:

"Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?"

"Nothing; he has deserted three times," said the officer.

"Think again, my lord," was her reply.

"And," said the gallant veteran, as he related the circumstances to his friends, (for it was none other than the Duke of Wellington,) "seeing her majesty so earnest about it, I said, he is certainly a bad soldier, but there was somebody spoke me to his good character, and he may be a good man for aught I know to the contrary."

"Oh, thank you a thousand times!" exclaimed the youthful Queen, and hastily writing *Pardoned* in large letters on the fatal page, she sent it across the table with a hand trembling with eagerness and beautiful emotion.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post tells the following good story of Daniel Webster:

He was one day fishing off the beach with the Commodore, when he saw a boat making towards Marshfield, from the direction of Cohasset. The occupants were evidently not on a fishing excursion, and Mr. Webster suspected that they must be coming to Marshfield to see him. After looking for some moments steadily at the suspicious-looking craft as it approached toward them, he turned to Peterson and asked,

"Which way will the boat go best, Commodore?"

"With a free wind, sir," was the reply.

"Where will that take us?" said Mr. Webster.

"To Provincetown," was the answer again.

"Then, head for Provincetown, Commodore, by all means. That's a politician. He wants an office, and we must not let him overtake us."

And away the boat went with full sails before the wind, without stopping till they reached Provincetown, thirty miles off, at the extreme point of Cape Cod. Mr. Webster's instinct proved afterwards to have been right, the individual whose project was thus baffled having come to obtain Mr. Webster's influence in obtaining the keepership of the Cohasset light-house.

LIVING SKELETONS.—Last week Mr. J. T. Foster had an exhibition at Norristown, two living skeletons, both from Bristol township, Bucks county, named Joseph Brown and John Tunsell. The first one is about thirty-eight years of age, is over six feet in height, and weighs some seventy-eight pounds. The other is about twenty five years old, five feet six inches high, and weighs fifty seven pounds. We found that Brown measured six inches round the thick part of the arm near the shoulder, his arm being of the usual length. Around his chest he was full thirty-two inches, showing that he had a large frame. His legs were not so reduced. He is evidently a complete wreck. When he walks his figure is very crooked, much like an S in shape, and he appears to walk with pain. Tunsell's ankles are only about seven inches in circumference. They both eat and sleep well, and are cheerful, as a general thing, and not often indisposed. What is most singular is, that they have both been much larger, the one having been a carter on the road, while the other worked at farming. Brown thinks his present condition was induced by an injury he received, while the other's thinness came on without any apparent cause. They are now about as small as they have ever been, and both now and in former times used tobacco. They are singular looking objects, and it is painful to see them on their feet. They were personally acquainted with each other before they started traveling. One looks as though he might regain his flesh, while the other is a broken down man, and entirely devoid of flesh or fat except the calves of his legs.

NOT SICK BUT SENTIMENTAL.—It would seem from several articles which have recently appeared in the New York Mirror, that the sympathy so liberally bestowed by the press upon Mr. Willis, in consequence of his supposed failing health, is entirely uncalled for. A correspondent of the Mirror tells the following good story, at the expense of the poetic invalid:

"A ridiculous story is just now current along the road. Willis, you know, excels in the plaintive species of composition, and cannot exist without large daily doses of sympathy and admiration. Consequently, he keeps himself diligently at this point of death. The story is, that the Brigadier, a short time since, was actually taken in himself by this point of death humbug. Reading in a Boston paper that his beloved partner was, really and truly, in a very bad way indeed, he rushed up to Idlewild in great alarm. The Brigadier, you are aware, never writes much for his paper, and depends on Willis for the greater part of his supply of matter. Of course, if N. Parker Willis should happen to be seriously unwell, the Brigadier would be in an extremely awkward predicament. Breathless and anxious, the old soldier hurried to the gates of Idlewild. What was his surprise, what his relief, what his merriment, to find the plaintive and ruddy Home Journalist, sans hand, trimming his trees with the energy of a backwoodsman! That was a tough but happy day for the Brigadier. His energetic partner tired him out with rambling over the place. No matter. He returned with his pockets stuffed with copy."

KILLING MADE EASY.—The New York Tribune says that important experiments with new artillery have just been made in England, in the presence of military and naval commanders. The practice commenced with a 68-pounder gun, ten feet long, weighing 95 cwt., on Lancaster's principle of the bore, being oval instead of round, which gives the largest guns all the advantages possessed by the best rifle, when shot or shells of a particular description are used. Excellent practice, it is stated, can be made with rifles at considerable ranges, but until the experiments with Lancaster's oval guns or egg-shaped shells, correct aim could not be taken at the astonishing distance of 5,000 yards, the range of the practice with Lancaster's invention. The long period which elapsed during the flight of the destructive projectile, weighing upward of 68 pounds, owing to its elongated form, caused, according to the account given, a feeling of great suspense, but when it fell at a distance of 5,000 yards, and in no instance did the shells fall wide or short of the target, the spot where it fell and burst presented the appearance of the eruption of a volcano, the sand being raised to a great height in the air. Experiments were also carried on with Moorsom's shells at 3,600 yards, and the practice with them and with shot is described as very good. Several other guns have been made of smaller bores, on Lancaster's principle, for the purpose of carrying on experiments with them.

ALARMING IMPROVEMENT.—I had, last week, the pleasure of witnessing, at one of the first boarding-schools in Paris, an exhibition of private theatricals. The language spoken was French, and the performers were, four-fifths of them, American girls. The performance was not the object aimed at so much as the study and application necessary to divest the pupils' utterance of its natural foreign accent. Beyond a certain age, the most infallible means—perhaps the only means—is to follow a course of declamation, and break the mouth down with versification of Moliere and the hexametere of Racine. Mlle. Bardet, a pleasant enthusiast in her profession, is a speciality in this apartment of instruction, and parents coming to Paris for the education of their children will do well to remember her name. She fills the pupils' mouth with small India rubber balls to begin with; these are called

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Curious Circumstance.

As once I was walking o'er mead and lea,
A curious circumstance happened to me;
A huntsman I saw in the forest's brake,
He rode up and down beside a lake,
And many a deer flew past the spot,
But what did the huntsman?—He shot them not,
He drew his horn by the forest green,
Now tell me, good people, what could that mean?

And as I walked along the shore,
A curious circumstance happened once more;
In a little bark a fisherm'aid
Rowed o'er by the side of the forest glade,
In the twilight the fishes around her shot,
But what did the maiden?—She caught them not,
She sang a song by the forest green,
Now tell me, good people, what could that mean?

Refreshing my steps at evening's fall
The most curious circumstance happened of all;
A rebel was brave stood in the brake,
An empty skiff reposed on the lake,
And passing the grove of alders there,
What heard I therein?—A whispering pair;
The moon shone brightly, the night was serene.
Now tell me, good people, what could that mean?

BALLOU'S HISTORY OF CUBA

The interest taken in Cuba, in the United States, brings out a series of works on the Island of different degrees of merit—each author trying to add to the general knowledge—and, as we are to annex the ever faithful Isle, it is as well that we learn all about it we can. The work before us contains a history of the Island from its discovery, giving two chapters in the unfortunate Lopez Expedition. It appears to be written candidly, and with accurate information. The chapter on statistics is the only one deficient; for the number of births and deaths for five years, from 1825 to 1829, and the exports and imports for sixteen years, from 1826 to 1842, are not of much use in 1854.

The style of the author we are much pleased with, and below we give the story of "Marti, the Smuggler," for our readers to judge. Mr Ballou, like all travelers, admires the ladies of Cuba, and refers to them in nearly every second chapter. We almost fancy the flirt of one of those Spanish fans has taken his heart, his admiration is so heartfelt.

The Story of Marti, the Smuggler.

One of the most successful villains, whose story will be written in history, is a man named Marti, as well known in Cuba as the Governor-General himself. Formerly he was notorious as a smuggler and half pirate on the coast of the Island, being a daring and accomplished leader of reckless men. At one time he bore the title of "King of the Isle of Pines," where was his principal rendezvous, and from whence he dispatched his vessels, small, fleet crafts, to operate in the neighboring waters.

His story, well known in Cuba and to the Home Government, bears intimately upon our subject.

When Tacon landed on the island, and became Governor-General, he found the revenue laws in a sad condition, as well as the internal regulations of the island; and, with a spirit of mingled justice and oppression, he determined to do some thing in the way of reform. (Tacon governed Cuba four years—from 1834 to 1838). The Spanish marine sent out to regulate the maritime matters of the island, lay idly in port, the officers passing their time on shore, or in giving balls and dances on the decks of their vessels. Tacon saw that one of the first moves for him to make was to suppress the smuggling upon the coast at all hazards; and to this end he set himself directly to work. The maritime force at his command was at once detailed upon this service, and they coasted night and day, but without the least success against the smugglers. In vain were all the vigilance and activity of Tacon and his agents; they accomplished nothing.

At last, finding that all his expeditions against them failed, partly from the adroitness and bravery of the smugglers, and partly from the want of pilots among the shoals and rocks that they frequented, a large and tempting reward was offered to any one of them who would desert from his comrades and act in this capacity in behalf of the Government. At the same time a double sum, most princely in amount, was offered for the person of one Marti, dead or alive, who was known to be the leader of the lawless rovers who thus defied the Government. These rewards were freely promulgated, and posted so as to reach the ears and eyes of those whom they concerned; but, even these seemed to produce no effect, and the Government officers were at a loss how to proceed in the matter.

It was a dark, cloudy night in Havana, some three or four months subsequent to the issuing of these placards announcing the reward as referred to, when two sentinels were pacing backward and forward before the main entrance to the Governor's palace, just opposite the Grand Plaza. A little before midnight a man, wrapped in a cloak, was watching them from behind the statue of Ferdinand, near the fountain, and, after observing that the two soldiers acting as sentinels paced their brief walk so as to meet each other, and then turned their backs as they separated, leaving a brief moment in the interval when the eyes of both were turned away from the entrance they were placed to guard, seemed to calculate upon passing them unobserved. It was an exceedingly delicate maneuver, and required great care and dexterity to effect it; but at last, it was adroitly done, and the stranger sprang lightly through the entrance, secreting himself behind one of the pillars in the inner court of the palace. The sentinels paced on undisturbed.

The figure which had thus stealthily effected an entrance now sought the broad stairs that led to the Governor's suit of apartments with a confidence that evinced a perfect knowledge of the place. A second guard-post was to be passed at the head of the stairs; but, assuming an air of authority, the stranger offered a cold military salute and pressed forward, as though there was not the most distant question of his right so to do; and thus avoiding all suspicion in the guard's mind, he boldly entered the Governor's reception-room unchallenged, and closed the door behind him. In a large easy chair sat the Commander-in-Chief, busily engaged in writing, but alone. An expression of undisguised satisfaction passed across the weather-beaten countenance of the new comer at this state of affairs, as he coolly cast off his cloak and tossed it over his arm, and then proceeded to wipe the perspiration from his face. The Governor, looking up with surprise, fixed his keen eyes upon the intruder:

"Who enters here, unannounced, at this hour?" he asked, sternly, while he regarded the stranger earnestly.

"One who has information of value for the Governor-General. You are Tacon, I suppose?"

"I am. What would you with me? or, rather, how did you pass my guard unchallenged?"

"Of that anon. Excellency, you have offered a handsome reward for information concerning the rovers of the Gulf?"

"Ha! yes. What of them?" said Tacon, with undisguised interest.

"Excellency, I must speak with caution," continued the new comer; "otherwise I may condemn and sacrifice myself."

"You have naught to fear on that head. The offer of reward for evidence against the scapegraces also vouchsafes a pardon to the informant. You may speak on, without fear for yourself, even though you may be one of the very confederation itself."

"You offer a reward, also, in addition, for the discovery of Marti—Capt. Marti—of the smuggler, do you not?"

"We do, and will gladly make good the promise of reward for any and all information upon the subject," replied Tacon.

"First, Excellency, do you give me your knightly word that you will grant a free pardon to me, if I reveal all that you require to know, even embracing the most secret hiding-places of the rovers?"

"I pledge you my word of honor," said the Commander.

"No matter how heinous in the sight of the law my offences have been, still, you will pardon me under the king's seal?"

"I will, if you reveal truly and to any good purpose," answered Tacon, weighing in his mind the purpose of all this precaution.

"Even if I were a leader among the rovers, myself?"

The Governor hesitated for a moment, canvassing in a single flash the subject before him, and then said: "Even then, be you whom you may; if you are able and will honestly pilot our ships, and reveal the secrets of Marti and his followers, you shall be rewarded as our proffer sets forth, and yourself receive a free pardon."

"Excellency, I think I know your character well enough to trust you, else I should not have ventured here."

"Speak, then; my time is precious," was the impatient reply of Tacon.

"Then, Excellency, the man for whom you have offered the largest reward, dead or alive, is now before you!"

"And you are—"

"Marti!"

The Governor-General drew back in astonishment, and cast his eyes toward a brace of pistols that lay within reach of his right hand; but it was only for a single moment, when he again assumed entire self-control, and said: "I shall keep my promise, sir, provided you are faithful, though the laws call loudly for your punishment, and even now you are in my power. To insure your faithfulness, you must remain at present under guard."

Saying which, he rang a silver bell by his side, and issued a verbal order to the attendant who answered it. Immediately after, the officer of the watch entered, and Marti was placed in confinement, with orders to render him comfortable until he was sent for. His name remained a secret with the Commander; and thus the night scene closed.

On the following day, one of the men-of-war that lay idly beneath the guns of Moro Castle suddenly became the scene of the utmost activity, and before noon had weighed her anchor, and was standing out into the Gulf-Stream. Marti, the smuggler, was on board as her pilot; and faithfully did he guide the ship, on the discharge of his treacherous fruelness, among the shoals and bays of the coast for nearly a month, revealing every secret haunt of the rovers, exposing their most valuable depots and well-selected rendezvous; and many a smuggling craft was taken and destroyed. The amount of money and property thus secured was very great; and Marti returned with the ship to claim his reward from the Governor-General, who, well satisfied with manner in which the rascal had fulfilled his agreement, and betrayed those comrades who were too faithful to be tempted to treachery themselves, summoned Marti before him.

"As you have faithfully performed your part of our agreement," said the Governor-General, "I am now prepared to comply with the articles on my part. In this package you will find a free and unconditional pardon for all your past offences against the laws. And here is an order on the treasury for—"

"Excellency, excuse me. The pardon I gladly receive. As to the sum of money you propose to give me, let me make you a proposition. Retain the money; and, in place of it, guarantee to me the right to fish in the neighborhood of the city, and declare the trade in fish contraband to all except my agents. This will richly repay me, and I will erect a public market of stone at my own expense, which shall be an ornament to the city, and which, at the expiration of a specified number of years, shall revert to the Government, with all right and title to the fishery."

Tacon was pleased at the idea of a superb fish-market, which would eventually revert to the Government, and also at the idea of saving the large sum of money covered by the promised reward. The singular proposition of the smuggler was duly considered and acceded to, and Marti was declared in legal form to possess for the future the sole right to fish in the neighborhood of the city, and to sell the article in any form, and he at once assumed the rights that the order guaranteed to him. Having, in his roving life, learned all the best fishing-grounds, he furnished the city bountifully with the article, and reaped yearly an immense profit, until, at the close of the period for which the monopoly was granted, he was the richest man on the Island. According to the agreement, the fine market and its privilege reverted to the Government at the time specified, and the monopoly has ever since been rigorously enforced.

Marti, now possessed of immense wealth, looked about him to see in what way he could most profitably invest it to insure a handsome and sure return. The idea struck him, if he could obtain the monopoly of theatricals in Havana, on some such conditions as he had done that of the right to fish off its shores, he could still further increase his ill-gotten wealth. He obtained the monopoly on condition that he should erect one of the largest and finest theatres in the world, which he did, as herein described, locating the same just outside the city walls. With the conditions of the monopoly, the writer is not conversant.

Many romantic stories are told of Marti; but the one we have here related is the only one that is authenticated, and which has any bearing upon the present work.

A CLEVER ANECDOTE—THE EMPEROR AND HIS DAUGHTER.

[Translated from the French by S. O. Turner.]

A few years since, there was in the city of St. Petersburg a young girl, so beautiful and so lovely that the greatest prince of Europe, had he met her, even in a peasant's hut, might well have turned his back upon princesses to offer her his hand and his crown.

But far from having first seen the light in a peasant's hut, she was born in the shadow of the proudest throne on earth. It was Marie Nicolawna, the adored daughter of the Emperor of Russie.

As her father saw her blooming like the May flower, and sought for by all the heirs of royalty, he cast his eyes upon the fairest, the richest, and the most powerful of them, and, with the smile of a father and a king, said to her:

"My child, you are now of an age to marry, and I have chosen for you the prince who will make you a queen, and the man who will render you happy."

"The man who will render me happy," stammered the blushing princess, with a sigh, which was the only objection to which her heart gave utterance. "Speak father," she said, as she saw a frown gathering on the brow of the Czar. "Speak, and your Majesty shall be obeyed."

"Obeyed!" exclaimed the Emperor, trembling for the first time in his life, "let the only as an act of obedience that you will receive a husband from my hands!"

The young girl was silent and concealed a tear.

"Is your faith already plighted?"

The young girl was still silent.

"Explain yourself, Marie; I command you."

At this word, which swayed sixty millions of human beings, the princess fell at the feet of the Czar.

"Yes, father, if I must tell you, my heart is no longer my own; it is bestowed upon a young man who knows it not, and who shall never know it if such be your wish. He has seen me but two or three times at a distance, and we will never speak to each other if your Majesty forbids it!"

The Emperor was silent in his turn. He grew pale. Three times he made the circuit of the saloon. He durst not ask the name of the young man.

He who would have braved, for a caprice, the monarchs of the world at the head of their armies—he, with his omnipotence, feared this unknown youth, who disputed with him the possession of his dearest treasure.

"Is it a king?" he demanded, at last.

"No, father!"

"The heir of a king, at least?"

"No, father."

"A Grand Duke?"

"No, father."

"A son of a reigning family?"

"No, father."

At each step in the descending scale, the Czar stopped to recover breath.

"A stranger?"

"Yes, father."

The Emperor fell back into an armed chair, and hid his face in his hands, like Agamemnon at the sacrifice of Iphigenia.

"Is he in Russia?" he resumed, with an effort.

"Yes, father."

"At St. Petersburg?"

"Yes, father."

And the voice of the young girl grew faint.

"Where shall I see him?" said the Czar, rising, with a threatening aspect.

"To-morrow, at the review."

"How shall I recognize him?" repeated the Czar, with a stamp of his foot.

"By his green plume and his black steed."

"Tie well. Go, my daughter, and pray God to have pity upon that man." The Princess withdrew in a fainting condition, and the Emperor was soon in thought.

"A childish caprice," he said, at length. "I am foolish to be disturbed just it. She will forget it. She shall forget it!" and his lips dared not utter what his heart added. "It must be; for all my power would be weaker than her tears."

On the following day, at the review, the Czar, whose eagle eye embraced all at a glance, sought and saw in his battalions, nought else than a green plume and a black charger. He recognised in him who wore the one and rode the other, a simple Colonel of the Bavarian Light Horse, Maximilian Joseph Eugene Auguste Beauharnais, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, youngest child of the son of Josephine (who was, for a brief time, Empress of France) and of the Auguste Amelie, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, of Bavaria, an admirable and charming cavalier, in truth; but as far inferior then to Marie Nicolewna, as a simple soldier to an emperor.

"Is it possible!" said the Czar to himself, as he sent for the Colonel, with the design of dismissing him to Munich.

But at the moment when he was about to crush him with a word, he stopped at the sight of his daughter—fainting in her calèche.

"There is no longer a doubt," thought the Czar, "'tis indeed he."

And turning his back upon the stupefied stranger, he returned with Marie to the Imperial Palace.

For six weeks all that prudence, tempered with love and severity, could inspire, was essayed to destroy the image of the Colonel in the heart of the princess. At the end of the first week, she was resigned; at the end of the second, she wept; at the end of the third, she wept in public; at the end of the fourth, she wished to sacrifice herself to her father; at the end of the fifth, she fell sick; at the end of the sixth, she was dying.

Meanwhile, the Colonel, seeing himself in disgrace at the court of his host, without daring to confess to himself the cause, did not wait for his dismissal to return to his regiment. He was on the point of setting out for Munich, when an aid-de-camp of the Czar came for him.

"I should have set out yesterday," he said to himself; "I might have avoided what awaits me. At the first flesh, save yourself from this thunderbolt."

The bolt in reserve for him was the following: He was ushered into the cabinet, where Kings only are allowed to enter. The Emperor was pale, and his eye was moist; but his air was firm and resolute.

"Colonel Duke," said he, enveloping and penetrating him with his glance, "you are one of the handsomest officers in Europe. It is said, also, and I believe it true; that you possess an elevated mind—a thorough education, a lively taste for the arts, a noble heart and a loyal character. What think you of the Grand Duchess, my daughter Marie Nicolawna?"

This point blank question dazzled the young man. It is time to say that he admired, adored the Princess, without being fully aware of it. A simple mortal adores an angel of Paradise as an artist adores the ideal of beauty.

"The Princess Marie, sire!" exclaimed he, reading at last his own heart, without daring to read that of the Czar; "your anger would crush me if I told you what I think of her, and I should die of joy if you permitted me to say it."

"You love her; 'tis well," resumed the Czar, with a benignant smile; and the royal hand, from which the Duke was awaiting the thunderbolt, delivered to the Colonel the brevet of General Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor; the brevets of commandant of the Cavalry of the Guerde, and of the regiment of Hussars; of Chief of the Corps of Cadets, and of the Mining Engineers; of President of the Academy of Arts, and member of the Academy of Sciences at the Universities of St. Petersburg, of Moscow, of Kessan, of the Council, of the Military Schools, etc. All this, with the title of Imperial Highness, and several millions of revenue.

"Now," said the Czar to the young men, who was beside himself with joy, "will you quit the service of Bavaria and become the husband of the Princess Marie?"

The young officer could only fall on his knees and baths with his tears the hands of the Emperor.

"You see that I also love my daughter," said the father, pressing his son-in-law in his arms.

The 14th of July following the Grand Duchess was restored to health—to life—and the Duke Beauharnais Leuchtenberg espoused her in the presence of the representatives of all the royal females of Europe.

Such an act of paternal love merited for the Czar and for his daughter a century of happiness. Heaven, which has its secrets, had ordered otherwise. On Tuesday, November 5, 1852, the Duke of Leuchtenburg died at the age of thirty-five; worthy, to the last, of his brilliant destiny, and leaving to Marie Nicolewna, eternal regrets.

All the young Princes of the world will again dispute the prize of her hand; but she has been too happy as a wife to consent to become a Queen.

Anecdote of Gen. Taylor.

If there was one thing that the late President valued less than any other, it was dress. This indifference to the fine arts of the tailor, as might have been expected, led to a great many amusing blunders, on the part of his subordinates. On the day after the battle of Monterey, the General was in company with two other officers, in undress, "talking over matters" in the dining room of a cafe. The General was dressed in a white jacket, straw hat and nankeen continuations. The party had been in close conversation but a few minutes, when a young Lieutenant, fresh from Iowa, made his appearance. It was his first day in camp, having arrived that morning by the way of an up train from the Rio Grande. He was, of course, unacquainted with any body. After looking about him for a few minutes, he took his seat at a marble-topped table, and commenced "ordering up."

"I say, shorty, pass the bill of fare."

This was addressed to the General. "Humor the joke, General," whispered one of the officers, "he evidently takes you for the waiter."

"We'll see!" said the General. "What do you want?" he inquired.

"A mutton chop and cup of coffee, and suddenly too," responded the Iowa officer.

"James, get the gentleman what he desires," said the General to one of the real waiters.

"No, sir!" energetically and quite indignantly responded the subaltern, "that won't do. If I wanted James to get my dinner, I would have given my orders to James. I went you, old fellow," he continued, rather facetiously, "to attend to the matter. It would do me good to see a man of your build fly around. Ha! ha!"

"But I am engaged, sir, and cannot possibly attend to you. James must wait upon you, or you must wait upon yourself," replied the General.

"Well, let James go," the subaltern replied. "Queer people, these," he muttered half audibly, "two big lubbers to get one mutton chop! No wonder they cannot resist invasion."

James attended to the order. The Lieutenant partook of his mutton chop and coffee: paid his bill, picked his teeth, adjusted his cap, and sauntered forth to take a look at things. The first person he met on reaching the Plaza, was "shorty" the waiter, arm-in-arm with Gen. Quitman and Col. Duncan.

"Well, if this ain't rushing things, you may shoot me!" exclaimed the surprised subaltern. "A getter-up of fried potatoes supported by a live General and a Colonel of Artillery. I wonder who the devil he is, and were he got his impudence. "My friend," he continued, accosting another officer, "can you tell me who that little old fellow with a white jacket is, and what he does for a living?"

"What! the one supported by Gen. Quitman?"

"Yes."

"Why that's old Zachariah, and he makes his living by wailoping folks" answered the interrogated.

"What Zachariah do you mean?" asked the Iowa subaltern.

"Why, old Zachariah Taylor, the commander of the Rio Grande army."

"You don't say so! Not General Taylor? Je-ru-sa-lem!" exclaimed the dumb-founded subaltern, and left.

GEORGE COLMAN.—Old George Colman, on objecting to write in a lady's album, was asked why he had given up poetry. He opened the page and wrote—

"The muse and I, ere youth and fancy fled,
Sat up together many a night, no doubt;
But now I've sent the poor old girl to bed,
The reason is, my fire is going out."

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.—Brown sent Smith a present of a pair of ducks, nicely finished in oil, and accompanied the gift with this note:

"Dear Smith: I send you a present of game, which please accept; a pair of ducks, 'real canvas backs.' Yours, BROWN."

Smith acknowledged the gift, and in return, sent an engraving of "The Catching Green Turtle in the West Indies," with his note as follows:

"Dear Brown: Thank you for your ducks. I send you a nice dish, a 'plate of turtle.' Please accept, Yours, S."

TENDER SOLICITUDE.—Oh! Charles, dear, they tell me you are ordered off to the Theatre of War. I beg of you, therfore, dear, as you love me, dear, to bear in mind one thing—and that is, above all, not to forget to take your opera glass with you, for I know myself how extremely inconvenient it is to go to the Theatre without it. (Young lady's farewell letter.) [Punch.

If your wife runs away, don't you run after her, for if you do there will be two fools in the chase. When Mrs. Brown has got so far as to escape from you "on the sly," she can no longer be a useful institution, the sooner Mr Brown congratulates himself on his fortunate riddance the more sensible he will be.

To Young Men!

And others desiring Employment.

Chance to make Money!

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Popular, Interesting and Useful BOOKS,

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N.B. Terms, Descriptive Catalogues, Circulars, and full particulars furnished gratis, on application (post paid) to MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Sept. 9-4t Auburn or Buffalo.

New Books.

JUST received by
H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 CAMP STREET;
Notes of a Theological Student: By James Mason Hoppin.
—Also—
Sandwich Island Notes: By A. Hacle.
Dr Ollins' Works; 4 vols.
Kharine Ashton: By the author of Amy Herbert.
The Experience of Life, etc. etc. A most charming book.
Our Parish; or, Annals of Pastor and People.
A popular account of the Ancient Egyptians, revised and abridged from his larger work: By Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D. C. L., F. R. S., etc.; in 2 vols., with five hundred Engravings.
Together with many other New Works of interest. All the new works of merit received as soon as issued from the press. H. D. McGINNIS,
Sept. 2, 1854. 1m 36 Camp street.

To Country Merchants.

H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 CAMP STREET, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others wishing BOOKS and STATIONERY to call again—to his extensive assortment of School Books of every description. Also a large supply of French, English, and American STATIONERY; BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; and in fact, every article found in a Book or Stationery establishment.

All of which he offers exceedingly low to those wishing to buy to sell again, as his object is to make his business a wholesale business.

Country Merchants laying in their fall stocks, will save money by giving him a call.
H. D. McGINNIS,
Sept. 2 1854. tf 36 Camp street.

Franklin Female College.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The buildings during the vacation will be extensively refitted. With a complete apparatus, an abundant supply of musical instruments, a large and able Faculty, and unwearied exertions, our patrons may be assured that every thing shall be done to sustain the stand which we have taken. In make the course of education as thorough in this as it is in our best male colleges.

Holly Springs is noted for its excellent society, the purity of its air and water, and its constant salubrity. It is now within half a day's travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, and it is believed that by the first day of January next the railroad connection between the two places will be completed.

Parents and guardians are referred to the preachers of the Memphis Conference, to the Board of Trustees, to Rev. O. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Rev. R. Abbey, of Yazoo City, Rev. Bishop Paine, of Aberdeen, Rev. J. E. Cobb and S. Watson, of Memphis, for any information they may desire. S. G. STANKS,
Sept. 2 6w Holly Springs, Miss.

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:
Rev. W. H. ELLISON, D.D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss F. GERALDINE DATTLE, Primary Department.
Mrs EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	16 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points. RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee [illegible]—jy 15 6m

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853.

J. O. ARZA—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Capt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has became known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by
J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Sept. 2 3m Wholesale Agents.

Wesleyan Female College.

THE Sixteenth Annual Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2d day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:

Rev. O. L. Smith, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.
Mrs J. M Bonnell, A. M., Prof. of Natural Science.
Rev. G. W. Smith, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev G. H. Hancock, A. M., Prof. of English and Latin Literature.
Mons. A. Reinehart (of Paris) Prof. of Modern Languages, and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. P. O. Outtenberger, Prof. of Music.
Miss Francesca Guttenberger, Assistant in Music.
Mrs. Susan S. Hancock, Assistant in Literary Department.
Madame Reinehart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Mr. Robt H. Clayton and Lady, Steward's Department.

Two hundred dollars will be about the expenses of a pupil boarding in the institution, who pursues only the regular course, which embraces Latin and French. Extra charges only for Music and the Ornamental branches.

For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty. C. W. SMITH, Sec'y.
Macon, Ga., Sept. 2, 1854 4t

Pickensville Female Institute.

R. BRADSHAW, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next regular session of this Institution will, with a full corps of able and experienced Teachers, commence on Monday, the 2d of October. Catalogues containing every necessary information can be had by applying to the Principal. PEYTON KING,
August 26-3t President Board of Trustees.

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. G. GARDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics. Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19 2m

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.... FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES BARRY, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. C. BAGG, A. M., Principal.
, Assistant

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

H. J. HARRIGAN, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug5—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong, as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary, and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principles of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil in our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches, and the control of the male study hall.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

A sum of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $235 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal
Marion, July 29, 1854.

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 17th August next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of five months	$17 50
Board " "	30 76
Washing " "	8 00
Fuel " "	2 00
Contingent charge " "	1 25
	$42 50

It is believed that no College in the South is offering stronger inducements than this to young men desirous of a thorough collegiate education. Our location is in a quiet and beautiful valley, ten miles distant from town or village, and comparatively free from temptations to vice. Our Board

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

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WE'VE ALL OUR ANGEL SIDE.

Despair not of the better part
That lies in human kind—
A gleam of light still flickereth,
In e'en the darkest mind;
The savage with his club of war,
The sage so mild and good,
Are linked in firm eternal bonds
Of human brotherhood.

Despair not—oh! despair not, then,
For through this world so wide,
No nature is so demon-like
But there's an angel side.

The huge, rough stones from out the mine,
Unsightly and unfair,
Have veins of purest marble hid
Beneath the surface there;
Few rocks so bare but to their hights
Some tiny moss plant clings,
And round the peak so desolate,
The sea-bird sits and sings;
Believe me, too, that rugged souls
Beneath their rudeness hide,
Much that is beautiful and good—
We've all our angel sides.

In all there is an inner depth,
A far-off-secret way,
When through the windows of the soul
God sends his smiling ray;
In every human heart there is
A faithful sounding chord,
That may be struck unknown to us
By some sweet, loving word.

The wayward heart in vain may try
Its softer thoughts to hide,
Some unexpected ton reveale—
It hath an angel side.

Despised, and low, and trodden down;
Dark with the shade of sin,
Deciphering not those halo lights
Which God has set within;
Groping about in utmost night,
Poor prisoned souls they are,
Who guess not what life's ning is,
Nor dream of heaven afar.

O! that some gentle hand of love
Their stumbling steps would guide,
And show them that amidst it all,
Life has its angel side.

Brutal, and mean, and dark enough,
God knows some natures are,
But He, compassionate, comes near—
And shall we stand afar?
Our cruise of oil will not grow less,
If shared with hearty head,
For words of peace and looks of love;
Few natures can withstand.
Love is the mighty conqueror—
Love is the beauteous guide—
Love with her beaming eye can see
We've all our angel side.

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT.

BY WM. S. PLUMER, D. D.

We ask God to scatter our enemies; but we are slow to think that they will ever be gone. In the midst of the battle it is difficult to anticipate the peace and the pleasures of decisive victory. We must learn to trust the Captain of our salvation. We walk by faith. In our journey through this wilderness, our great support is seeing Him who is invisible. By Him we are bidden to look forward to the glory that shall be revealed.

In this we are greatly aided by the exaltation of our Lord Jesus Christ. Our forerunner has entered the eternal city. He has gone up with a shout! Though His sacred head was laid as low as ours shall be, yet it was not possible that He should be holden of the bands of death. He burst the bare of the grave. As He overcame and sat down with his Father on his throne, so shall he people overcome and sit down with Him on his throne. His resurrection is the sure pledge of their resurrection. His entrance into life makes certain their eternal repose on the bosom of God.

Many of the redeemed already stand on the banks of deliverance. They beckon to us, who are still warring with flesh and blood, with principalities and powers. They assure us of final and complete victory. What has been done, can be done. Saints in glory are ensamples to us.

Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

We must fight the good fight. We must resist as they resisted. Then we shall conquer as they conquered. Blessed be God, some have entered into rest.

God's word makes sure the final triumph of all his people. Now they sigh and cry; they wet their couch with tears, and have sore travail; but soon the angels shall hear them home to Abrahm's bosom. The thing is sure. The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. "In my Father's house are many mansions..... I will come again and take you to myself, that where I am there ye may be also." "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God—a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The Scripture can not be broken. Heaven is revealed. The victory is foretold by Him who will accomplish it.

But what is the triumphant state of the Church? Attaining to it, her foes no more insult, her warfare is accomplished. The wicked cease from troubling. Temptations cease. There blows are no more dealt, and wounds no more bleed. Without are dogs. At God's right hand conflicts never rage. The strife of battle is over for ever.

There her wishes are gratified. She longed to see Christ and be like Him. Now she has her desires. She is with Christ and beholds his glory. She sees him as he is. She is like him. She wears his image on her heart. She beholds that blessed face, which was smitten and buffeted, but is now far beyond the reach of the malignant. She sees the eyes that poured out tears, the side that poured out water and blood, and the lips that poured out grace and truth. How great the deliverance which rescues her from all fears, and gives her all the blessings of spotless purity, all the raptures of the beatific vision! No wonder the blessed sing the song of Moses and the Lamb. They have palms of victory in their hands.

There, too, is rest; the opposite of all that wearies, alarms, perturbs, sickens, or saddens. Robert Hall's highest conception of heaven was that of rest. The idea is Scriptural. "There remaineth a rest for the people of God." How welcome will be the repose of that blessed world! The shore was pleasant to Jonah, and Ararat to Noah; but heaven will be far more delightful to redeemed souls. There is no rest like heaven.

But there shall be no dullness in heaven. Its rest is not torpor. Heaven is full of activity. They that sleep, sleep in the night. But there is no night there. Heaven is no hive for drones, no place for opium-eaters to dream away a long eternity. The ransomed are before the throne of God and serve him day and night in his temple; and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more; neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

In heaven is found the best society. Myriads of choice spirits are there gathered. God himself has chosen, secured, fashioned, and glorified every vessel of honor. "Heaven is attracting to itself whatever is congenial to its nature; is enriching itself by the spoils of the earth, and collecting within its bosom whatever is pure, permanent, and divine, leaving nothing for the last fire to consume but the objects and slaves of concupiscence; while every thing which grace has prepared and beautified, shall be gathered and selected from the ruins of the world to adorn that eternal city." Every Christian friend that goes before us from this world, is "a ransomed spirit, waiting to welcome us in Heaven."

The employments of the Church triumphant are of the most elevating kind. There knowledge is pursued with eagerness, success, and certainty. We shall know even as we are known. Here we get glimpses of Christ by faith; there we shall gaze upon him with unutterable wonder. Here discord mars our songs; there shall be the perfection of harmony. There we shall have a key to unlock many mysteries which here sadly perplex us. There are no low employments in Heaven.

The perfection of the Church triumphant is absolute. Nothing can be more pure. She is without spot, or wrinkle, or blemish, or any such thing. And her stability is as great as her perfection. She shall go no more out. She shall no more be black, like the tents of Kedar. She changes only from glory to glory.

God himself is the glory of the Church triumphant. She hath no need of the sun or moon to shine in her, for the Lord God doth lighten her, and the Lamb is the light thereof. God is her sun and her exceeding joy. She has such discoveries of him as far exceed all earthly conceptions. He is the portion of every redeemed soul.

Of that happy state we know but little. Even if men were sent to that world for the express purpose of reporting its glories, not one of them could say more than Paul, "I heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter." The light and language, the joys and experience of that blessed abode, must be possessed in order to understand its amazing sufficiency, its infinite fullness.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

From an article in the London Christian Times, we gather the following summary of English Sunday School statistics:

Denominations.	Schools.	Scholars.
Church of England.....	10,527	935,892
Wesleyan Methodists....	4,126	429 727
Congregationalists.....	2,590	343,478
Baptists.....	1,767	186,516
Primitive Methodists...	1,113	98,204
Calvinistic Methodists ...	962	112,740
Roman Catholic.....	232	33,254
Other denominations...	1,020	229,138
	23,137	2,369,089

The aggregate number of teachers was about 318,000, being an average of one teacher to every seven and a half scholars.

ROMANISM IN AMERICA.

"In Maryland there are about 800 Protestant churches, and only 65 Papal. Out of 152 churches in Florida, there are only 5 Papal. In Louisiana there are 223 Protestant churches, and only 55 Papal. In Texas there are 164 churches, only 13 of which are Papal; and, at the present time, the Protestant is greatly the predominant influence in California. The census just published reveals the fact that in all the country the Papists have but 1,112 churches, accommodating 621,000 persons, which is not one-eleventh of the Methodist churches; scarcely one-eighth of the Baptists, and not one-fourth of the Presbyterians. The Protestant population of the United States is to the Catholic population as 12 to 1."

ROMANISTS OVERESTIMATED.

The influence and numbers of Roman Catholics in this country have no doubt been greatly estimated and exaggerated. According to the census of 1850 they have 1,112 churches. By the same document it appears that the principal Protestant denominations have 35,722 churches, to which others of the smaller sects might be added. The whole number of churches in the United States in 1850 was 38,061; of which more than 36,800 were Protestant places of worship. Protestants have more than thirty times as many places for public worship as Romanists. Popery is making little, very little progress in our country, except by immigration.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE ENDOWED.

Three Hundred and Fifty Students Matriculated—Rev. Professors with Pastoral Charges, etc.

Dear Editor,—The above caption is not a fact stated: it is a hope expected—a prediction uttered—a consummation prayed for. The *fact* must be waited for until the people understand the plan lately adopted by the Trustees, for the endowment of La Grange College. That plan is, (briefly,) to sell seven hundred and fifty scholarships, for one hundred dollars each; said scholarships to entitle each subscriber to tuition for the term of twenty years; the money to be paid in four annual instalments of twenty-five dollars. The plan to be inoperative until the whole number of scholarships shall have been sold.

Now, I like this plan for a good many reasons: let me tell you a few of them. First, It makes us independent of rich men. La Grange is the offspring of the Church—the child of wealthy parentage. Yet the only sign of its legitimacy has been its *chastisements*. The beggarly provision made for it *nullus filius;* the rich men of the church have nursed themselves in their accursed, drugged slumbers, until their opportunity has gone by, and God has become manifestly the friend of this Ishmael.

We all know, dear editor, that the Church and her institutions are supported mainly by the middle and poorer classes. Many individuals in these classes are looking for opportunities to learn more of "the luxury of doing good." To such persons this plan commends itself at once. The industrious mechanic, and the pious young men of the Church, can become owners of scholarships at La Grange, and educate needy relations, or select bright-faced orphan boys and start them on in the career of honor and usefulness. Can there be a pious heart that does not gladden at this prospect? Verily, no! And it is in view of this feature of the plan that I dare pronounce it Ideased of God.

Once more (for I am in danger of making this article too long) you are determined, it seems, to take God's ambassadors for Presidents and Professors in Colleges; and yet I would as soon be put to watching at an obsolete rathole, as be a professor in an institution that annually sends abroad a beggarly account of empty benches. Your institutions of learning are generally segregated and secluded, and, in each, watching and instructing some four or five score of boys, are found one, two or three heaven-taught Ministers of the Lord Jesus "preaching the Gospel to every creature" in the college; and the Church says, so let it be. But we say it shall not be so: in the name of all that is proper, it must not be so. If these preachers may not itinerate, let them have an itinerating congregation—one that is large enough to be worthy of their enriched minds and sanctified hearts. The successful operation of this new plan of endowment would send three or four hundred students to LaGrange College, to be under the oversight of Dr. Rivers and his worthy coadjutors; many of these would come from "the wide, wide world"—education in so good an institution, at so cheap a rate, would take them there; and they would leave the place indoctrinated in the things of God, and many of them with pardon from God sealed upon their hearts. Is not this a consummation devoutly to be prayed for? I should have said, most earnestly labored for, and, if need be, most cheerfully paid for.

In conclusion, let us piously hope that God will prevent our sleeping over such momentous questions any longer. If LaGrange college is not needed by the Church, we might drowsily fold our arms and let it rot and drop in pieces. But if we throw it away, we must have another institution like it; let us, therefore, cherish this institution, and make it what it should be; it can be done now, and each colaborer will be benefitting himself, while he blesses the Church and the cause of God. Before I close, let me say that no one is responsible for the above but an

Sumter, Aug. 25. Interloper.

METHODISM IN FRANCE.

The French Methodist Conference which adjourned on the 4th July, was formed into two districts and twelve circuits. It stationed twenty-seven preachers. Concerning the spiritualities of the connection in France a correspondent of the London Watchman writes:

"The spiritual state of our societies was reported as in a revived state; their experience generally good and in harmony with their life and walk. Congregations every where large and attentive, and doors of usefulness opening before us; such are some of the indications of prosperity during the past year, as reported to Conference; and for which we bless God and take courage."

Respecting their mode of stationing their preachers, by a stationing committee, and the length of time for which a preacher may be stationed, the same writer remarks:

"On Friday the stations were read for the second and last time. Unlike the British Conference, no discussion is allowed in the Conference in this matter. All petitions and remonstrances were referred to the stationing committee, whose decision was final. In the present instance there was no ground for discussion or dissatisfaction, and no alteration was made from the first draft. There was some discussion as to the length of time a minister might be stationed in one circuit, some favoring the limit of three years, as in England, and others a prolongation to five or six years. It was finally decided that the ordinary period of a preacher's stay should be three years, but a request from the circuit for a prolongation of his stay might be considered by the Conference, upon whose recommendation the committee might extend the period two years longer; but in no case whatever should it exceed five years."

HOW TO MEASURE THE LENGTH OF SERMONS.

1. Those preachers who write and commit their sermons, if they preach at one place often, must necessarily preach short sermons, except they have time and talent to write and memorize readily. Those who read their sermons, by taking time for composition, may comprise more in the same limits, and yet discuss subjects fully, in from thirty to sixty minutes, according to the subject. Those who speak extemporary, however well digested by study, must unavoidably use more words to convey their ideas in the matter. Yet justice can not be done to some subjects in less than fifty or sixty minutes, however prepared.

2. If the preacher is inanimate, and his congregation becomes inattentive and begins to slumber, it would be better for him to retrench than to lull them to sleep; and if this is a general thing, better quit preaching. If part of the congregation, however, is attentive and a few weep, whilst others sleep, the speaker should not cut short because of the sleepers, for they care and know little about the length of sermons; if all sleep, however, he can do no good, and had better dismiss at once.

3. If the speaker's general store of knowledge, or his memory, should fail to supply him with matter in point, better to cut short abruptly, than to spin out time with matter foreign to his subject.

4. Sermons made up with a puff of sounding words, with little Gospel truth, can not be too short; and if containing false doctrines, better for them to sleep in silence than be heard at all.

5. If the speaker should have a heartfelt flow of solid matter and sound words, and they reach from heart to heart, even should some of his hearers become restless, others show anger, and some, like Felix, show signs to get away for a more convenient season, he may safely venture to prolong the matter in point; and if they begin to cry, what shall we do! he may still venture more safely to enlarge in answering the inquiry, without regard to minutes. To stop to look at the watch, to guide in time, on such an occasion, would be like a fisherman stopping to look at his watch to know when to cease drawing the seine, when the fish were fluttering in it.

6. When a Church is in a lukewarm state, and think more of their dinner times than the Gospel feast, and begin to give their pastor hints about twenty minute sermons, let the pastor not shrink from duty to gratify a carnal spirit. But like the faithful physician, increase the dose of medicine as the symptome of disease threaten more danger, notwithstanding his patients loath the medicine and desire smaller dose.

In short, skillful ministers, like skillful physicians, should be governed by symptoms, times and circumstances, without regard to the caprices of men with respect to the length of their sermons; to study and do their duty, and leave events with God, whatever may be said by others in respect to the length of sermons, notwithstanding; for he that undertakes to please all his hearers, will have a hard task, and fail at last. [Southern Baptist.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY OF THE PASTOR.

A minister, in marrying, should know according to what general principles his house ought to be governed, and the wife whom he has married (the aid he has taken to himself) should learn them from him, if she has not to learn them.

Without disparaging an honorable liberty, it is necessary that the order of his house, and the habits of the external life of his family, should be subordinated to the interests of his ministry. This is not a yoke which he imposes upon his wife, but principles she should voluntarily adopt in virtue of an interest which she shares with him.

If there be not this concert, or if principles are observed only at the expense of the liberty of one of the parties, every thing will go wrong.

This being assumed, we believe that the internal affairs (the affairs of the domestic establishment) ought to satisfy propriety in two ways: by order and neatness, if the pastor be poor; by simplicity, if he be rich; which, certainly, does not mean that order may be wanting in a rich house, or simplicity in a poor one; still less, that one will have order simply because he is rich, or simplicity merely because he is poor, without seeking it by other means.

Order is the ornament, the attire, the luxury of poverty. Nothing is so sad as the appearance of riches and pretensions to elegance in a poor house. But, on the contrary, order in poverty shows a firm soul, a serious character, a peaceful heart. Order and neatness among the poor are almost virtues, inspiring involuntary respect; and their absence greatly injures the influence of a poor pastor.

Simplicity is the only ornament which may properly attach itself to wealth; it is always in good taste, especially in a parsonage. The contrary presents too great a contrast with the functions of the pastor. If, at the house of a wealthy pastor, opulence may show itself, it must be only under a grave form, and there must be no appearance of fancy, of finery, or of sensuality. There is a luxury which addresses the senses, and another which addresses the mind and the imagination, and where matter is made subservient to thought. [Vinet's Pastoral Theology.

Death, to a good man, is but passing through a dark entry, out of one little dusky room of his Father's house into another that is fair and large, lightsome and glorious, and divinely entertaining. [Clark.

WESLEYAN LITERATURE.

Wesleyanism has a literature of her own, of considerable importance in forming the minds of large classes of our countrymen. The names of Wesley, Benson, Clarke, Watson, Townley, Treffrey, Powell, and others, will suggest works of divinity of which the Connexion may well feel proud. Most of them, indeed, are a credit to our common Christianity. The admirable and important work of the late Mr. Treffrey, on the Eternal Sonship of Christ, extorted even the high commendation of the organ of Tractarinnism, the British Magazine. Ethnology, too, and the science of living languages, are not little indebted to Wesleyan Missionaries, who have enlarged our acquaintance more especially with the dialects of Africa. And if, as we shall soon show, Wesleyan psalmody has won an easy conquest over the Tractarian lyre; so also may it be confidently asserted, that Wesleyan biography has put to the blush, in all that exalts human nature, by the exhibition of saving truth embodied in the blameless lives and happy deaths of Christian men and women, both Popish and Tractarian lives of Saints, with all their puerile superstition, and frivolous miraculous pretensions. No stronger proof of the value of Wesleyan biography need be adduced, (in addition to every one's consciousness of edification who reads it,) than the well known fact, that the late illustrious Robert Hall was wont to refresh and brace his Christian principles and sentiments by its earnest appeal. [British Wesleyan Magazine.

IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The annual session of this body of ministers commenced in the city of Dublin, the 21st of June. Five members of the Conference died during the past year, four hundred emigrated, making a decrease of three hundred and fifty. It is stated, however, as a cheering and hopeful fact, that while the decrease this year is much smaller than for several preceding years, there has been an increase on a larger number of circuits than during the last ten years. Six young men, recommended by the district meetings, were admitted on trial; and six who had completed their probation of four years, were approved by the Conference and ordained. The amount of money contributed for general missionary purposes was £5,600, being an advance of over £450 on the past year, while more than ever had been given to to aid in the extension of the work at home.

POWER OF THE PLAIN PROTESTANT PULPIT.

A few planks of timber for a pulpit, and the market-place of Wittemberg for a cathedral—three thousand agitated and inquiring spirits for an audience—Martin Luther the preacher, and the Lord of Glory in the midst—this is Protestantism. In the Romish church the pulpit stands in a corner, and the altar alone is made visible; in the Protestant church the pulpit is, and ever ought to be, the most prominent thing; the pulpit, with an evangelical minister in it, the Bible on it, and the blessing of God over it, is the instrument for the world's conversion. I mind not who the preacher is, or what he wears. I have my preference, or my prejudice, as some of you might say. It never can affect my solemn and deliberate conviction of the infinite value of eternal truth. I mind not whether the occupant of that pulpit wears lawn sleeves or a silk gown, or a surplice, or, like the Methodist preachers, what is still more apostolical, none of the three. I mind not much, I say, who the preacher is, or what the preacher wears, that occupies the pulpit—only let the preacher be seen—let him speak out—let him not look behind to see who frowns, nor before him to see who applauds, let him proclaim God's truth—let him be, like Knox, one who fears not the face of day—let him speak fearlessly as in the presences of God—let his word be like Luther's cannon shot, and his sermons half battles. Fears, and compromises, and livings, and patrons, and people—their promises, or threats, or gains, or loans must have no place in his heart, or conscience, or creed. [Cumming.

A PERTINENT REPLY.

A clergyman once traveling in a stage-coach, was asked by one of the passengers if he thought pious heathens would go to Heaven. "Sir," said the clergyman, "I am not appointed *judge of the world*, and consequently cannot tell; but if you get to Heaven, you shall either find them there, or a good reason why they are not." A reply well fitted to answer an impertinent question dictated by idle curiosity.

The Unappreciated Sky!—It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the part in Creation in which Nature has done more for the sake of pleasing Man; more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him, and teaching him, than in any other of her works; and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of man, is not answered by every part of their organization; but a very essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be unswered, if, once in three days, or thereabout, a great, ugly, black rain-cloud were brought up over the blue, and every thing well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. And, instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives, when Nature is not producing some effect, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest and beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he forces them by his presence, he ceases to feel them, if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not "too bright, nor too good for human nature's daily food." Some times gentle, some times capricious, some times awful; never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions, spiritual in tenderness; almost Divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is mortal in us is as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is mortal, is essential!

And yet we never attend to it; we never make it a subject of thought, but as it has to do with our animal sensation; we look upon all sky which it speaks to us more clearly than to brutes, upon all which bears witness to the intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew which we share with the weed and the worm: only as a succession of meaningless and inanimate accidents, too common and too painful to be worthy of a moment of watchfulness or a glance of admiration. [John Ruskin.

Hints.

By Hartley Coleridge, on a picture of a very young nun, *not* reading a devotional book, and *not* contemplating a crucifix placed beside her:

So young, too young—consigned to cloist'ral shade;
Unlovely wedded—wedded yet a maid!
And hast thou left on Hemlyn's sands behind,
No sorrowing mourner, for the wandering wind,
Who would be proud to waft a sigh from thee
Sweeter than anght the gales to Araby?
Thou wert immured, poor maiden, as I guess,
In the dank cloisters of thy shapeless dress;
Too young to doubt, too pure to be ashamed,
Thou gavest to God—what God had never claimed;
And didst unwilling sigh away thine all
Of earthly good—a guiltless perfect!
The large reversion of thine unborn love
Was sold to purchase an estate above.
Yet, by the hands upon thy bosom pressed,
I think indeed there are not quite at rest:
Plait Christ that hangs upon the sculptured cross
Is not the Jesus to redeem thy loss;
Nor will that book, whate'er its page contain,
Convince thee that the world is false and vain.
Even now there is a something at thy heart
That would be off—but may not dare not start.
Yes, yes thy face, thine eyes thy closed lips, prove
Thou wert created to be loved and love.
Poor maiden! victim of the vilest craft
At which e'en Moloch grinned or Belial laughed,
May all thine sinless wishes be forgiven,
May all thy sighs be registered in Heaven,
And God his mercy and his love impart
To what thou shouldst have been—and what thou art!

Sleep and Death.—The Angels of Sleep and Death, locked arm in arm, wandered over the earth. It was evening. They laid themselves down upon a lofty hill that overlooked the habitations of man. A mournful stillness reigned around, broken only by the evening bells, whose sound came only from the distant hamlet. Silent and speechless as their want, these beneficent guardian angels of mankind, lay in close embrace, till night's dark mantle fell around them. Then the Angel of Sleep rose from his dewy couch, and scattered with noiseless hand the invisible seeds of slumber. The evening wind carried them to the silent dwellings of the weary husbandman. Soon sweet sleep enfolded in its gentle embrace the inmates of the rural cottages—from the gray-haired sire, whose tottering steps a staff supports, to the infant in its cradle. The sick forgot his pains, the mourner his sorrow, the poor his cares. All eyes were closed. His task being finished, this benevolent Angel again lay down by his sterner brother's side. "When morning breaks," cried he, with happy innocence, "all the world will bless me as their friend and benefactor. Oh! what joy, thus to do good in secret and unseen. How happy are we, invisible messengers of the good spirit! How beautiful is our quiet office!" Thus spake the Angel of Slumber. The Angel of Death gazed upon him in silent sadness, while tears, such as immortals weep, stood in his large dark eyes. "Ah!" said he, "would that I, like you, could rejoice in cheerful thanks; but the world calls me its foe and joy-destroyer." "Oh! my brother," answered the Angel of Slumber, "will not every good man, upon awakening, recognize in thee his friend, and gratefully bless thee? Are we not brothers and children of one father?" So he spake. The tearful eyes of the Angel of Death shone with a gleam of pleasure, while he pressed his gentler brother more tenderly to his heart.

The Philosophy of Rain.—To understand the philosophy of this beautiful and often sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed since the creation of the world, and so essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts derived from observation and a long train of experiments must be remembered.

1. When the atmosphere every where at all times of a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, or hail, or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated.

2. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capacity to retain humidity, is proportionately greater in warm than in cold air.

3. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth the colder do we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the hottest climate.

Now, when, from continued evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible and the sky cloudless, if its temperature is suddenly reduced, by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a low latitude, or by the motion of a saturated air to a colder latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. It condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple the philosophy of rain! What but Omniscience could have devised such an admirable arrangement for watering the earth!

Ivory.—Nine-tenths of all the ivory brought directly into the United States comes from Zanzibar, in Africa, to the port of Salem; and this is all large—a lot of 50,000 pounds which we saw averaging eighty pounds to the tusk. It has been conjectured that eventually the supply would be stopped, on account of the extinction of the animal; but this, we are informed by those conversant with the subject, is not probable, as large quantities are brought from the unexplored interior of Africa by the natives, and sold to traders on the coast, of which, a part is obtained from animals that have died naturally; and the elephant is too large game to be seriously affected by the weapons of the savages. The dealers can readily discern by the appearance of the tooth whether it was taken from a freshly slain animal or not. Some of these, broken and mutilated, give evidence of the deadly encounters their proprietors have had in their native jungles, while others are gnawed by African rats, probably, for the teeth-marks are large and deep incisions.

The English traders, owing to their superior facilities, have the monopoly of the market in India and Africa, and the choicest articles can only be obtained from them. In price it varies from 75c to $1.75 per pound net, which are the extremes for corresponding qualities. Within five years past, owing to its extended appropriation to purposes of art and luxury, it has increased twenty per cent. in cost, and great economy is requisite to work up the scraps and clippings to advantage, as its curved form will not admit of straightening without destroying the texture, which would be fatal to its usefulness and beauty. Nothing, however, is permitted to go to waste. The refuse is carefully collected, and, when ground upon a marble slab, yields a jet-black velvety pigment used by artists to paint "Uncle Tom's," broadcloth coats, and other matters, requiring a particularly jetty hue. Next to the Chinese, the Germans excel in ivory carving and ornamental work; most of the beautifully embellished umbrella and cane knobs being made by them. These, according to the amount of work lavished upon them, range in price from $3 to $10 each.

The most beautiful piece of art we ever saw was a marine landscape, in *alto relievo*, upon the lid of a small ivory box, and the the connoisseur who possessed it valued it at $600, but would not dispose of it at any price.

The curiously carved ivory balls which are brought from China, each containing several balls within them, and apparently entire, puzzling the senses to conjecture how they could possibly be made, are not really entire; but are joined so accurately as to be imperceptible, even under the glass of a microscope. Subjected for a time, however, to the action of boiling water, they separate, and the wonderful ingenuity of the Chinaman is revealed.

Ivory is dyed of various colors by contact with chemicals, though no art has yet succeeded in imparting a color deeper than the surface, and this will eventually wear off. The quantity imported into England, last year, foots up about 4000 tons, and into the port of Salem about 250,000 pounds.

In the business of the ivory dealer may also be included the manufactures of box wood, lignum vitæ, and other hard woods, which are, in a greater or less degree, substitutes for the former. The nearest resemblance that any article bears to ivory is found in the "ivory nut," a vegetable production of South America. These are much like a horse-chestnut in appearance, but about twice their size, and when turned into articles of fancy or ornament, are exceedingly clear, and of an alabaster appearance. They do not wear, however, are brittle, and soon become discolored and opaque. They may be seen in the form of infant's rings, needle-boxes, etc., in any of the fancy stores.

What Causes the Gulf Stream.—Mr. Stanton Shoales, an experienced navigator, gives it as his opinion that the waters of the Gulf stream are nothing more or less than the waters of the river Amazon. This great father of waters is bedded more than 1000 miles immediately under the equator, and all its tributary streams for many thousand miles are constantly pouring their hot water into this mighty reservoir of water. As these waters are gathered in under the burning sun of the equator, it is extremely warm; far more so than the Atlantic Ocean waters under the equator. The great body of heated water shoots out into the Atlantic more than a hundred miles, in the face of the eternal trade winds.

The Amazon is sixty miles wide, after being belted in its irresistible course, it curves off to the left and scuds off before the strong trade winds till out of their reach. Driven along with great force, it takes its course round the great bay formed between the two continents of North and South America. Dashing along the northern coast of South America, and passing to the leeward of the West India Islands, it leaves the shore of Cuba, and proceeds along the shores of Florida, the capes of Virginia and the south coast of North America and passing the shores of Newfoundland, ends its mission, among the icebergs which float out of the Northern ocean. Cut off the Gulf Stream, and it would not be many years before the North Atlantic would be filled with icebergs that would be very destructive in navigation. But o wise providence has provided an external reservoir of hot water constantly rushing around over back of the cold Atlantic to its destination, where, after spending its vital warmth among the icebergs it is hurried away by a new supply of native warm water from the great Amazon. Seamen can always tell when in or out of the Gulf Stream by dipping the hand in the water along side.

Undoubtedly this view will be new to some readers, but what I have written is from experience, and was seen while I was roving upon the mighty deep. The Gulf Stream, I repeat, is nothing more or less than the waters of the great Amazon of South America. I have crossed it in many places, and for many years have glided through its warm water, always pleased to have it astern. The most violent storms, from whatever quarter they may come never change its course or its current, but it continues to move on in that irresistible power which was given to it in the beginning by the Power above.

The Newspaper.—In promotion of so desirable an object as the union of the intellectual with the useful, the newspaper is an important auxiliary. It is more, it is typical of the community in which it circulates and is encouraged. It tells its character, as well as its condition; its tastes as well as its necessities; the moral, as well as the physical stamina of population and soil. It is the map wherein are traced our tendencies and destinies—the chart to direct the traveler and settler to safe and pleasant harborage, or divert them from the shoals and quicksands of social degradation. At home, it brings to our firesides, it imparts to our household, it impresses on our children, its sentiment of propriety or its tone of contamination. Abroad, it is regarded as our oracle, and speaks volumes for or against us. In its business features may be discerned the indications of our prosperity or otherwise, in a worldly sense; but in its general complexion will be discovered our moral and spiritual healthfulness or disease. It is the portraiture of our imperfections, as well as the chronicler of our advancement. [National Intelligencer.

A Short Romance.—The following romantic incident is said to have occurred a few years before the Russian conquest of Armenia. The Sirdar fell violently in love with a beautiful Armenian maiden, and demanded her from her parents. Their supplications and those of the girl were unavailing; for although she had a lover she was not formally betrothed; she was consequently carried off to the harem. During the night her lover entered the palace gardens, and in a low voice commenced singing beneath the windows of the harem, in the hope that she would hear him. Soon a window was opened and sons one leaped out. Fearing that his singing had betrayed him he fled; but as he heard nothing more he crept back, and found his beloved caught in the branches of a tree which had broken her descent to the ground. He helped her down, and they prepared for flight, but being overheard they were pursued and caught, and in the morning they were brought before the Sirdar; when the latter had heard the circumstances of the case, he exclaimed, "I see that in the sight of God you were already betrothed. Lovers so true should never be parted. Live happily together and God be with you!" [Baron Von Haxthausen's Sketches.

The "Tnerin Verins" is the name of a society in Albany, composed of Germans, having for its object the development of the muscles and proficiency in gymnastic exercises, by methods similar to that taught by Otinguon and others. The editor of the Albany Express was present at a meeting a short time since, and was profoundly struck at the calling of the roll with the large number of "Smiths" belonging to the institution. We annex what his memory served him with:

Big Smit, little Smit, Smit from de hill, Smit from de heller, Smit mit de store, Smit mit de blacksmit shop, Smit mit a lagier bier shop, Smit saltout any," vrow," Smit wot wants a "vrow," Smit mit one leg, Smit mit two legs, Smit mit de pigs, Smit mit de pig head, Smit mit de pig feet, Smit mit de brick yard, Smit mit de junk shop, Smit mit de bologna, Smit mit one eye, Smit mit two eyes, Smit mit de bone picker, Smit mit two "vrows," Smit mit de awill cart, Smit mit cigar stomps, Smit mit peach pits, Smit mit de whiskers, Smit mit red hair, Smit mit no hair, Smit!

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Teachers Wanted.—See our advertising columns.

The Board of Trustees of the Mississippi University have filled the vacant chairs as follows: W. F. Stearns, of Holly Springs, Professor of Governmental Science and Law; Mr. Barnard, of the Alabama University, Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Civil Engineering; and Dr. Francis Mattaner, of Virginia, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Jackson, Miss.—John F. Rives, a brother-in-law of Bishop Early, has been selected as President of the Wesleyan Female College in Jackson. His lady will teach with him. Mr. Rives graduated at Randolph Macon College, Virginia, 1843; and besides being a ripe scholar and man of elevated moral character, has had experience as an instructor. We are happy to announce this selection.

Cedar Grove, Miss.—Dr. T. H. Caskie has accepted the Presidency of the Female College there. He has succeeded in securing a competent corps of literary teachers. A competent teacher for the Music department will hear of a situation by applying at 36 Camp street.

MORE LABORERS WANTED.

Under this head the *Presbyterian Witness*, Jackson, Miss., says:

"There has not been a period for many years when there were so many vacant churches within the bounds of our Synod. We feel assured that at least one dozen additional ministers could now be comfortably settled in the Mississippi Synod. * * * In addition to the pastors that we must have to supply our vacant churches, we want ministers to preach the gospel to our colored population. Many inviting fields are opened, and we want one or two thorough moving, practical evangelists; and we must have them if we do our duty. * * * And we see from the last minutes of our church, that there are two hundred and sixty ministers—leaving out the aged and infirm—who are put down W. C. Waiting for a Call. It is true that many of these are in and about New York and Philadelphia, who seem to be waiting for the pastors of those churches to leave for some distant field, or another world; such we do not want."

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN NEW ORLEANS.

"There are certainly not more than sixty places in this city at which divine services of any kind are observed on the Lord's Day. If the people were disposed to attend church statedly, from week to week, we seriously doubt whether there could be found sufficient room for them; indeed, we feel quite sure there could not. Our population is estimated, since the annexation of Lafayette, at about [200,000. Of this number about 60,000, we should think, are able to attend meeting. This would require sittings for an average of 1000 persons to each house; which is much too large an estimate. A fair average, we should say, is about 500.

"From the best information which we have been able to obtain, we can enumerate but fifty-five church edifices and chapels. Of these not less than twenty-one are Catholic, —many of them superior structures. The Episcopalians have eight places of meeting, —three of their buildings being good specimens of architecture; costing, we believe, $40,000, $60,000, and $35,000, respectively. The Presbyterians also have seven—one being a fine edifice. The Methodists have three—one being a large and commodious house, and the others not of ordinary finish. The Hebrews have two respectable synagogues,—both decidedly neat and handsome. The Lutherans hold meetings in four different portions of the city—in frame houses. The Baptists worship in a rented Hall,—though a new edifice is rapidly approaching completion. The Disciples have a small neat chapel, and the Unitarians are erecting one of the most costly structures in the city.

"Besides the above, we can report seven African churches—three of the Baptist and four of the Methodist persuasion—five of which have respectable buildings. Including these five, then, we can accurately report but thirty non-Catholic—including two Hebrew—and twenty-one Catholic places of worship. If, from the latter, we take the three "in the suburbs," our total number will be reduced to fifty. Now, estimating that these fifty chapels will hold an average of 500 each, they will give accommodations to but 25,000 persons; thus leaving about 35,000 without the privilege of waiting upon the Lord in His temple.

"Again: there are really but about twenty Evangelical churches, so termed, in our midst. In these, not more than 9,000 or 10,000 can be seated, we should think, as the smaller buildings will not hold over 300 persons This will leave near 50,000 of our citizens without proper instruction. There is surely much land yet to be possessed right here at home. We need not go far to find destitution." [Companion, September.

These statistics we take from the monthly organ of the Young Mens' Christian Association, of this city. Their general accuracy we do not question, but there is a mistake touching the Methodists. They have four chapels; also three others in the city in which the German Methodists worship, making in all for whites, seven.

The language of the *Companion*, which we do not accuse of denominational bias in making up its statistics is, at least, equivocal in speaking of the three Methodist churches,—"one being a large and commodious house, and the others not of ordinary finish." The Carondelet Street, in First District, is perhaps "the commodious house" referred to. The Felicity Street, in the Fourth, and the Morcan Street, in the Third District, "the others." This writer has hardly visited these two last. Neither of the Methodist churches is as costly as the Presbyterian, on Lafayette Square, or the Episcopal, on Canal street, but no other Protestant denomination in the city has *three* as large and commodious and well finished churches as those located respectively on Carondelet, Felicity and Mereau streets, which are of brick, free seats, with galleries and basements, and average to each 1000 sittings. We speak of what is completed, not in contemplation.

A remarkable home destitution there certainly is. We need not go far for missionary work. Will some one begin out door preaching? A cotton bale or sugar hogshead would make a good pulpit on the levee. A stand in Lafayette Square, Place de Arms, Congo, or Washington Squares, Sunday afternoons, would draw multitudes around the living preacher. And if the services were conducted with personal dignity and religious propriety, backed by a respectable church delegation, an earnest clear-toned, evangelical sermon would, we believe, find a more respectful hearing than is generally supposed.

THE OPEN SYSTEM—UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

A change in the course of instruction in this State Institution, is the subject of considerable discussion in the papers. A pamphlet has been sent us containing four articles originally communicated to the *Montgomery Advertiser* and the *Tuscaloosa Observer*, which sets forth the proposed change and its benefits very clearly. The Trustees, at the last Commencement, were in favor of it; but a quorum not being present, and unwilling to act hastily in so grave a matter, they requested the Faculty to draw up a plan in detail, and adjourned to the 25th September.

The usual routine of college studies is now taught in the University. They are arranged in a certain fixed order, and a specified time is allotted to each—the whole covering four years. Except in rare cases, and then at great disadvantage to him, a young man is not permitted to study any one of the subjects taught, unless he first studies all those which happen to occupy a prior place upon the catalogue—in fact, unless he undertakes the whole four years' course. It is now proposed to abolish this restriction, and let each study be pursued, independently of every other upon which it does not depend. To illustrate the effect of such a change, a late article in the Tuscaloosa Observer, says: "If a young man wishes to study Chemistry, the present system requires him first to study Algebra, Surveying, Latin, Logic, etc. etc., with which Chemistry has no connection. The proposed system would say, in such a case, these studies are not necessary, and you may study Chemistry whenever you are prepared to do so. It will therefore be observed, that, under both plans, the same subjects will be taught by the same officers; the difference will be, that under one, a young man will not be allowed to study one subject unless he undertakes to study every other also—under the other, he may study such only as he prefers."

The advantage of this system, which is called the "open system," is felt by poor young men who can not afford a four years' residence, but would like liberal advantages in studying, to fit them as merchants, or civil engineers, or for other professions. Others will be suited by it whose health or age is unequal to the regular course. The diploma would be given to those who fulfill the curriculum; but a certificate of progress and proficiency would be issued to the student of the partial course.

Most of the college courses remind one of smooth and nicely-jointed pavements laid years ago, over which thousands have walked content. But the roots have swelled and run and broken it up, and the whole needs resetting. In this case, not the roots of idleness or bitterness have done it, but the square roots and cube roots of enlarged knowledge. Latin, Greek, and Lockn on the Understanding, with some Mathematical Treatises, long laid on the shelf, do not complete the circle any more. Geology has been added to the sciences, and the scope of Chemistry and Mathematics enlarged to wide dimensions and applications, to say nothing of other departments.

Most of the American Colleges and Universities (and leading ones) have made more or less successful attempts at accommodating their instructions, not only to all citizens, but to the dynamics as well as statics of science and literature. More attention is given to modern languages and natural history. An eclectic course is provided for, with all due guards against idleness and superficiality. It is found to cost no more in the staff of instructors, to attract more students, to increase revenue, to diffuse more intelligence, to pass under thorough study a class of subjects necessary to a practical modern and American education that would otherwise be barely touched and skimmed over; in short, to answer the ends of a *State* institution and a *University* system.

"It is the Preaching that Comes to us." A gentleman from this city, who happened to be in Chicago at the time of the Colporteur Convention, relates, as a fact too good to be lost, that being one day at the depot in that city, he overheard a company of some forty Irish laborers discussing the propriety of attending the service. One claimed that it would be a mortal sin; another thought it would be only "venial," as there was no priest to visit them. But another settled the controversy saying, "Arrah, now, my honeys, it's not us that goes to the preaching, but *it's the preaching that comes to us*; and the holy father will not excommunicate us for that, at all, at all!" and they all became attentive hearers. [N. Y. Rec.

END OF CONTROVERSY WITH THE ANA-BAPTIST BISHOP AND HIS PARTY.

The "Bishop of Mississippi" (?) is in a bad way—a very bad way. Holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, baptism must be with him classed among things *necessary*. His practice, therefore, is a violation of the rule of Catholic consent—*In necessariis unitas*. The highest authorities in his own Church are against him. Poor man. He took too rank a hold on the High-Church lever, and has broken down in the beginning.

The *Church Herald*, 8th inst., is busily and rather testily occupied in two separate editorials helping out "our diocesan." The Editors deny unqualifiedly the statement made by some body who erred in giving the Bishop credit for *consistency*, that he "has given notice that Methodists, Presbyterians and other persons wishing to join the Episcopal Church from other Churches, must be rebaptised without exception."

So far from this, they state elsewhere "that while Bishop Green does personally hold to the opinion that non-Episcopal baptism is invalid, yet so far as we know or believe, he has never attempted in his official action to enforce that belief on others who do not agree with him." Of course not. "*The* Church" in Mississippi is rather too few to be particular. The Editors, however, say—(and we never charged *them* with being weak and of small capacity)—that "it is well known to the Bishop that it is the individual opinion of each of the Editors of this paper that non-Episcopal, by which we mean lay-baptism, is, though irregular, valid, and should not be repeated."

While this reveals the comforting fact that the Protestant Episcopalians of Mississippi are not all unsound, it also reveals a schism that we were not aware of. Really, we had no thought when picking out a few items from the Bishop's Journal, for reading in the dog days, that we were getting him into so much trouble. And as we were instrumental in getting him in, he may expect us to lend a helping hand in getting him out. We then, in short, advise retraction at a single move. But by all means let him not fall into the tactics of his predecessor, ex-Bishop Ives, on a similar occasion, and plead a deranged state of health, nervousness, etc. Mississippians, like those of the old North State, would prefer straight-forwardness to the "somewhat devious track" described by his predecessor.

The *Protestant Churchman*, 26th ult., published in New York, and a leading journal, has a communication opening thus:

"Messrs. Editors,—A friend has sent to me a copy of the New Orleans Christian Advocate of July 15th. One column of which with the above heading is devoted to strictures upon the course recently pursued by Bishop Green in opposition to the validity of Baptism by the hands of non-Episcopal ministers. To some extracts from the Advocate I append the views of Bishop White on this point. An Episcopalian."

And Bishop White, the father of the P. E. Church in these United States, is quoted against the "Bishop of Mississippi" until we feel sorry for our neighbor. Bishop White says:

"I do not think that a clergyman of our Church is justifiable in administering the Ordinance of Baptism to persons who have been received, or intended to be received, within the Christian pale under non-Episcopal administrations but with forms accompanied by the element of water, and in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

"In the last rubric but one, under the head of 'Private Baptism,' it appears that the said two circumstances are thought the only essential parts of the Ordinance.

"Perhaps the best interpretation of laws is early practice under them; especially if it have been continued through ages, and without interruption. This is precisely the case with the construction given to the present subject by the Church of England."

Again:—

"Those of the Clergy who shall adopt the theory here rejected, may well be embarrassed by what Scripture says expressly that there is 'One Baptism.' How will the pastor of a congregation reconcile this with the admission of any member of it to the communion on the ground of non-Episcopal Baptism, and the treating of it as a nullity in another."

"More Church Suicide."—Under this title the Southern Churchman, Virginia, deplores the rebaptisms of Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, to which we lately made allusion. "If our voice," says the paper referred to, "could be heard by Bishop Green and those who are acting with him in this most inconsiderate attack on our own ecclesiastical foundations, we would entreat him and them to remember the significant warning of Bishop White, when a similar view was hinted in his own day: 'The present question (that of the validity of non-Episcopal baptism) has a serious effect on that of Episcopacy, INVALIDATING THE ACTS OF MANY ENGLISH BISHOPS, AND OF SOME OF OUR OWN CHURCH. IF WE EXTEND THE RETROSPECT TO THE AGES BEFORE THE REFORMATION, IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THERE BE A VALIDLY ORDAINED BISHOP IN CHRISTENDOM.'"

Those correspondents in Mississippi who occasionally direct our attention to Bishop G.'s movements, will see the reason of our silence. *He is at war with and under the ban of his own communion.* That intelligent and respectable body of Christians, known as the Protestant Episcopal Church, has no Episcopal representative in Mississippi. While this individual, therefore, is quoted at a discount by his own Church standards, he can not expect "Methodists, Presbyterians and other persons," to accept him at *par*, much less at the premium he has the modesty to set upon himself.

Methodist Press.

With all the overflowing wickedness of California, we believe every benevolent and ameliorating institution has more or less got a footing there and is at work. The Quarterly session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance was held in Stockton, July 25. The *Christian Advocate* of August 4, says:

'The Grand Scribe read his quarterly report, from which it appears that the Order is in a highly prosperous condition; that within the quarter here have been twelve charters granted for the organization of new Divisions, and that two Divisions which had suspended operations have been revived, and that the order has been increased by the addition of 956 members, as appears by the reports received. Twelve of the Divisions have not yet reported. These undoubtedly would show that more than one thousand new members have been received within the quarter, and that the whole number of members at the present time amounts to nearly four thousand.

* * * * * * *

'At 8 o'clock P. M., in accordance with previous notice, a procession of Sons of Temperance was formed at the rooms of Stockton Division No. 9, and marched to the large room in the City Hall, which was densely filled with ladies and gentlemen.

'Col. Nevins of San Francisco was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting in a short address.

'The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. I. S. Diehl, the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Division, and singing of a Temperance Ode by the choir with instrumental accompaniment.

'Rev. Morris Evans of Sonora, was called for and delivered an address of half an hour, of rare excellence for eloquence and power, which produced a thrilling effect upon his audience, which was evinced by frequent bursts of applause.

'After another Ode by the choir, Bro. Diehl was invited to the stand and spoke some thirty minutes in his usually animated style, interspersing his remarks with appropriate and striking anecdotes, illustrating the blasting influence of strong drink, and enforcing the importance of a prohibitory Liquor Law in California.

'The exercises were closed with another Ode and the benediction, and the audience dispersed, well pleased and strengthened in their Temperance principles and purposes. It was a good time, the singing was excellent, the addresses superb, and the impression made was decidedly salutary.'

The *St. Louis Advocate* calls attention to the Kansas Mission Conference and the great need of laborers for that field. Missouri is not full enough to spare them, and the Editor hopes they may be forthcoming from abroad:

'It will be recollected by most of our readers, and especially by the preachers, that at the last General Conference provision was made for the organizing a "Kansas Conference," embracing the Territory of Kansas, and so much of the Territory of New Mexico as was not embraced in the boundaries fixed for the Pacific Conference. It was also provided that the preachers now in the bounds of the Kansas Territory should meet with the St. Louis Conference until such time as a permanent organization of the Kansas Conference should be effected. All this was, no doubt, right and proper, but present indications lead to the belief that the time for such organization will arrive much sooner, perhaps, than was anticipated at the General Conference. From the best information we can gather, we incline to the opinion that, if the preachers can be had, the Conference should be organized this fall, or such arrangements be made by the Missionary Board in connection with the Bishops, that from ten to twenty good effective men could be thrust out in that field early next spring, at the farthest. Unless something of this kind be done, the Church will sustain a loss there which years upon years may not repair.'

The editor of the *Charleston Advocate* has seen the proof sheets of the *Southern Methodist Almanac* for 1855, to be brought out by our Book Editor and published at Nashville by Stevenson & Owen. It is a complete Church Almanac.

A correspondent writing from Nashville, while the Book Conference was in session, gives a graphic sketch of the drouth:

'The drouth here is appalling. Many of the trees have shed their foliage, the sidewalks are covered with leaves, every thing is buried in dust, the corn crop is past praying for, the grass is withered to the roots, farmers are giving away their swine to save them, the Cumberland river is too low to afford a fog in the morning, and the condition of the streets is a scandal to the City Council, and a caution to all who dread the cholera.'

The *Memphis Advocate* urges judicious and well-timed advice upon the churches. Pleasing it is to think what the scene and result would be if every Christian career, recently begun, should be, to the end, full of high and holy aspiration, pressing forward! But, if clear and definite purposes in prosecuting the solemn emprise of a religious life be wanting, many will "run their Christian career in fitful efforts for a deeper spiritual experience; at one time receding, at another advancing; now backsliding, now regaining their former state of grace; now cold, and now hot; to-day, eager for the world, to-morrow for Heaven; their experience as chequered as the leopard's skin; their Christian influence, owing to inconsistent life, weighing just as much against the Gospel as for it; and their final Christian position at the end of their race being pretty much that of a horse in a tread-mill—leaving off just where they began. Such Christianity tells badly on the age—it will never salt this corrupt earth, never leaven the whole lump of wide humanity with Divine influence."

But to the advice:

"The extensive revival influence, which is spreading over the field cultivated by our conferences, is to us a great cause for humility and gratitude to Him who has the dispensation of the Spirit in his power. But we rejoice with fear and trembling. Conversion and consequent Church-extension is but the commencement of the Gospel's work. If the Church and her pastors allow themselves to rest satisfied at this point, and relax their efforts to spend their time in idle self-gratulation over what has been done, the cause of God will be more seriously damaged than if the Church had remained unvisited by the outpouring of the Spirit. If we would retain not only our present advanced state of spirituality, but even prevent our last state from proving worse than the first, we should wake up to the importance of an earnest, steady culture of deep inward spiritual Christianity: we should seek to have the Church impregnated with more intimate and transforming spiritual influences. Not only should the old and stendfast members of the Church seek for more of the life of Christ in the soul, but those who have recently "put on Christ" should be most solemnly admonished, that the great work of attaining a firm and efficient Christian character now lies before them, calling for watchfulness, prayer, and punctual attendance upon *all* those means of grace so wisely instituted in the Church."

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* gives a leader on Know-Nothings—admitting that all secret societies are liable to be abused to bad purposes, and especially political organizations whose proceedings are secret, because they are not restrained by the wholesome check of public opinion; and hence the individual members are not so essentially controlled by regard to their reputation as they would be if what they propose to do was subjected to public animadversion. The editor comes out squarely:

"We do not belong to this association, and 'know-nothing' of it except from common report. Our information may, therefore, be incorrect, or at least imperfect; but assuming that public opinion does justice to the views and purposes by which the association is actuated, we incline to the opinion that a stern necessity called it into existence, and requires its continuance."

The prevalence of this opinion, and the boldness with which it begins to be avowed, all the country over, is significant. It assumes the political nature and secret workings of popery; that neither of the great existing parties can be trusted in dealing with it, as they alike bid for it; and the encroachment is threatening, and calls for action:

"Having, then, among us a very large secret society, governed by a priesthood, who are believed by the members of the association to exercise by divine right the power to fix and determine their eternal destiny, and this priesthood itself being the subjects of a foreign pontiff, prince, and potentate, by what means can such influence be controlled but by a combination of its opponents? and how can such combination be effected but by association and organization? Will it be answered that Romanism, though a secret organization, is not a political one, and therefore does not require to be opposed by a political combination such as that of the 'Know-Nothings?' To show this it will be necessary to prove that the secret organization of Romanism can not be brought to bear upon politics, and political institutions; a position which contradicts all history and experience."

CHURCH ITEMS.

Old School Presbyterians.—Rev. Dr. Stewart Robinson lately stated at the Congregational Association, that his denomination had 2,500 ministers, and about a quarter of a million of communicants. It raises for benevolent purposes about half a million of dollars annually. It is the largest Presbyterian body in the world.

During the year ending May, 1854, four new Presbyteries were organized, viz: Red River, Allegheny, Paducah and Central Texas

There are now in connection with the General Assembly, 28 synods and 146 Presbyteries; 2,203 ministers; 2,976 churches. Last year there were 108 pastoral relations dissolved and 160 installations—showing that with the theory of settled pastorates, there is still present an itinerant principle. The added members on examination, 13,433. Of adults baptized 3,597. This leads us to infer that about 10,000 of those added had been baptized in infancy. If our calculation be correct, then Infant baptism is very generally practiced. The number of infants baptized the year ending May, 1854, was 12,041.

New School Presbyterians.—Rev. Dr. J. W. M'Lane stated at the same association, that in their body there were 23 synods. 1,650 churches, and 140,000 communicants.

Ministers in Australia.—The British Wesleyans have already in Australia nearly one hundred traveling and local preachers The Missionary Society recently sent out six additional laborers.

The Protestant Episcopal Church have encouragement in their missions in China. Their missionary speaks of one, who, being repelled from the communion for cause, was nevertheless, present, and evinced much feeling on the occasion, hanging down his head and weeping.

Baptists in Texas.—In 1826 Rev. Joseph Boys, a licensed Baptist minister from Illinois, preached near Peach Creek, upon the west side of the Brazos river, within the bounds of Austin's Colony. Rev. Thomas Hanke, an ordained Baptist minister, preached on the east side of the same river in 1829. He is now living in Houston county. The first Baptist Church was organized on the Colorado river in 1833, and the second in Shelby county, in Eastern Texas, in 1835. The "Union Association" was organized in 1840, with three Churches numbering forty-seven members, including three ministers. There are now eleven missionary associations, and about one hundred and fifty ministers, and an equal number of Churches. There are also three anti-mission associations, and about forty churches, with as many ministers. In Texas there are from nine to ten thousand communicants.

Their State Convention was organized in the fall of 1848; and during the year 1853 the Board sustained nine missionaries in destitute portions of the State.

According to the eighth Annual Report of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, just published, the receipts of the year amount to nearly twenty thousand dollars, being an increase upon the previous year of about $6,000. The expenditures for the last year have been about $18,000. The following is the conclusion of the Report:

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Churches and preaching stations supplied during the year, 235; sermons and addresses delivered, 7,603; prayer and other religious meetings attended, 1,700; number of persons baptised, 743; number added by letter and experience, 481; number of Sabbath schools and Bible classes, 79; teachers, 313; pupils, 2,200; meeting houses began during the year, 9; finished, 3; churches constituted, 16; ministers ordained, 10; deacons, 14; number of persons converted but not baptised, 609; Sabbath school teachers converted during the year, 16; pupils, 36; and nine young men are preparing for the ministry.

Methodists Protestants.—We learn from the last number of the Methodist Protestant, published at Baltimore, that the denomination embraces 36 annual conference districts, over 70,000 members, and church property amounting to more than a million of dollars. The last General Conference consisted of 100 members, and the entire ministry, traveling and local, is over sixteen hundred. They have a Book Concern at Baltimore, out of debt and prospering, and another about to be commenced in the West. They have three regular church papers. They have a college at Uniontown, Pa., reported to be in a prosperous condition, and a Board of Missions, located at Pittsburgh, "who are contemplating enlarged usefulness, both at home and abroad."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSIONS TO THE NEGROES.—HOW IS THE WORK DONE?

The history of the organization of the Southern half of M. E. Church, pledges it by every obligation of principle and profession to the ardent, indefatigable and persuasive prosecution of the work of teaching the negro slave. Any dereliction of duty here, any sluggishness, any omission in doing the work originally claimed as cause sufficient for breaking the bonds of ecclesiastical union, is treason to history, to the missionary character of Methodism, and to God, the judge of all. Has this field been as fully occupied and as faithfully tilled as the cause demanded, and as the means permitted? This is a grave question for the conscientious consideration of the Conferences of the Church. Pious "Resolves," passed unanimously, do not begin to meet the obligations of the case. They do well as exponents of the faith and feelings of the Church, and of those who administer its affairs. But it is to be considered whether or not they do not go to form a part of that tessolated pavement, which serves as the floor of a certain very bad place. That the censure here implied does not apply to all the Conferences is joyfully admitted. Georgia and South Carolina carefully and efficiently do the work in God's providence assigned; and the fruit of their labors is seen in the frequent reports of missionaries, and in the satisties of those conferences, and in the praise of all the churches, and in the hearty cooperation of the planters, whose approval has been won over from coolness or from opposition, by patent results.

To the best of my knowledge, after enumerating these two conferences, out of some twenty, the praise for *full* work has to stop. I would not derogate from the claims of any others, but I know that *full* work has not been performed in some of the others. There is not that vigilant industry demanded by the nature of the case as above referred to; there is not that solemn consideration of means for ends; there is not that rigid exaction of the work required by the schedule; there is not that holy jealousy in having the work *well done*, which is announced as done, that honesty to the world, and the immense importance of the responsibility sternly demand.

There are more than *three millions* (3,000,000) of slaves within the limits of our operations. The Methodist and Baptist Churches, almost to the total exclusion of all others, minister to these. The happy absence of form and cast-iron ritual, the energizing presence of evangelical truth in the recognition of—the demand for—experimental godliness, have placed them in this position, combined with the fact that they rejoice to preach the Gospel to the poor. The Baptists, working under the crippling disadvantage of a most inefficient ecclesiastical organization, have done much, and number their communicants by ten thousands. The Methodists, far before them in compactness of organization, in power of concentration, in the persuasive presence of authority, and its correspondent recognition and sense of responsibility, have done more, and should do much more than has been done.

As said above, well-worded resolutions will not meet the case. A careful, sorcrely just inquisition of deficiencies and delinquencies, will show where and how to begin to work; and until this is done, any continuance in the present mode is only an aggravation of the evil. I have no place in the Conference room or in the Bishop's Council, but being an outside spectator, and a deeply interested one, I may see things which would be overlooked or apologized for by the *Esprit du Corps*, which naturally pervades every privileged association or class. I beg leave to say a word more hereafter.

A Cotton Planter.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIBLE COLLECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Clinton, Miss., Aug. 30, 1854.

Ma. Editor—Permit me, as the Chairman of the Committee on the Bible Cause, to call the attention of the members of the Mississippi Conference to a resolution passed at our last session, making it the duty of every preacher in charge of a circuit or station, to lift a collection for the benefit of that specific object. While we should do all we can to raise money for our worn out preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, (such being now cut off from all direct benefit arising from the profits of the Book Concern,) and while I would wish, by no means, to compromise the interests of our missionary operations, still I regard our obligations to this sister charity, the Bible Cause, as no less binding, especially in Southern Mississippi, where we have no regular Bible agent. Will you please remind us, in connection with this, what was the particular duties in reference to this matter, made binding on us, by the action of the General Conference? Your Brother in Christ. J. A. Lioht.

We are not aware of any change. Do the best you can, as before. [Ed.

Revival Intelligence.

Daneville, Ala.—We have had a meeting of considerable interest in Dadeville; several added to the Church. I was taken sick during the time, and was compelled to discontinue it. Bros. Sterns and Turner did effectual service. I have been greatly discouraged on account of my health. I still hope the Lord will restore my health, and enable me to do service. There have been accessions to the Church at nearly all the appointments. W. S. Wingfield.

Sept. 2.

Holly Springs, Miss.—We have a revival in Holly Springs at the present time. Forty-four persons have been converted. The work still goes on. D. C. Wells.

Sept. 4.

Crawford Ct., Ala.—The result, up to this time, of our meetings in Crawford Circuit, is two hundred and twenty whites converted; and on the Uchee Missions (North and South) about one hundred and fifty have joined our Church, and as many we hope born again, and several have professed sanctification. Crawford is our county site, reputed as a wicked place; there has never been any real organization of our Church there, until I came on the circuit. It has sometimes been on the plan and sometimes off. But, dear sir, a change has come over their spirits. There has been a gradual, though slow improvement up to the 3d Sunday in August. We held our missionary meeting, and set in in good earnest, and in nine days we admitted forty-two to the Church on probation; one quite old man (Britt Harris), and several middle-aged and young people not a few. Bros. C. Hays, W. C. Robinson, and F. H. Wardlaw were with me, and God blessed us abundantly.

But I want to tell you something about the Annual Jubilee among the colored people at Mt. Zion. Every year they have a two days' meeting for their servants in the week, and I was with the missionary there last Wednesday and Thursday. On the second morning we had a love feast, and it was a feast of love indeed. At the meeting there was about three hundred; in the love feast about one hundred and fifty; and it would have done you good to have heard them tell their experiences.

Abolitionists would have blushed to have seen how well-dressed and happy they were, but especially if they could listen at old Bro. Sawney tell about waiting on his old master in his last moments, and promising to meet him in Heaven, which he said he would certainly do. I noticed several simply announced—"The Lord has set my soul free from sin. Glory to God. Pray for me."

One said he could "shoot up" a prayer when hewing with his broad axe. One woman said (for they as well as men spoke this religion had made her happy in the corn field and in cotton patch, and at the wash tub and round the cook pot. But I can not describe; yet I never witnessed clearer, more explicit and satisfactory manifestations of true saving faith in any love feast in my life. Oh, sir, these people were happy, happy, and they would pass round, shaking hands with their owners and overseers, when they were all bathed in tears or shouting for joy. I said in my heart glory to God for Colored Missions. Wm. P. Miller.

Sept. 6.

Farmerville, La.—At a new appointment, on the 13th inst., I closed a four days' meeting with eight accessions. On the 20th at the same place, I closed a five days meeting, resulting in thirty-five accessions, with a goodly number of conversions. Regarding the untoward circumstances, it was one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended. Bro. Bruten was in attendance most of the time, and I was also visited two days by Bro. Hodge of Arkansas. E. W. Griswold.

Aug. 30.

Bayou Mason, La.—We learn that a good state of religious feeling prevails at Shiloh meeting house. Revs. Harp, Knox, Hall and Chaney conducting the meeting. So our informant, Aug. 30th:

"The meeting was protracted but a few days, but during this short time divine power was displayed in converting sinners, reclaiming the backsliders, and reviving the Church. There were fifty-two accessions to the Church, nine black, and the rest white, and two hundred dollars collected for the Sabbath School Library."

Gaston Ct., Ala.—Our Camp-meeting closed this day with the happy conversion of fifty-one souls; thirty-three accessions to the Church—twenty-seven whites and six blacks. The old members were greatly revived; I do not know that I ever saw such a time as we had the last night. I do hope and believe that the revival flame will spread around the circuit. God grant that it may.

Sept. 6. T. Y. Armstrong.

Demopolis, Ala.—Rev. J. D. Fisher writes Sept. 8: "The Linden Camp-meeting closed yesterday morning. Pretty good time. Twenty-five conversions and sixteen accessions to the Church. We commence a protracted meeting to-night. Pray for your old charge by whom you are held in very dear remembrance."

Too Much Freedom.—The Charleston Mercury, in commenting on some of the Northern notices about "Universal Liberty," "A Great Free Democratic Republic," etc., expresses apprehension of some awful calamity to the South. It is impossible (the Mercury says) to peruse the articles under notice, and indeed far the largest portion of the productions of the Northern press, without realizing the justness of Carlyle:

"To such an extreme length is this Democratic tendency going, that liberty, self-guidance demanded for the lowest slaves, for those needing most of all to be governed. And, by and by, we shall even hear of the emancipation of horses. Old Sorrel will get some notions of personal liberty, and will refuse to help Farmer Dobbin in his field; but woe to old foolish Sorrel when winter comes, and he finds that the revolution which he has made has cut off his supply of oats."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Waterproof, La., on the 8th of September, 1854, by Rev. Stephen J. Davies, ANDREW J. GIBSON and Miss EVELINE C. FOSTER; both parties of Tensas Parish, La.

OBITUARY:

Mrs. MARY PETTWAY departed this life at Alexandria, La., August 10, 1854, aged about eighty-five. She was born in South Hampton county, Va. Came to this State in '34, at the instance of her son, an only child, by whom she was comfortably maintained. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and grace enabled her to bear all patiently. She was old-fashioned in style—somewhat quaint and blunt of speech. The Bible was her daily companion; when she could not read it herself, it was her delight to hear it read by others; and its precious promises, as they had been in life, were her comfort in death. The text for her funeral she selected more than twelve months ago, from Phil. 1:23: "For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and to be with Christ; which is far better." An earnest desire felt for the salvation of one dear member, and who still survives to mourn her loss, no doubt suggested this passage to her mind. May this thought influence him in his hours of mourning to give such heed to the pious counsels of a departed mother as shall cause him to follow her godly example; that in the end he, too, may reap the reward of the Christian—everlasting life through Jesus Christ.

P. M. G.

Alexandria, August 30, 1854.

Departed this life in Lenko county, Miss., on the 11th inst., ANN ELIZA, only daughter of Francis M. and Mary U. Stubbs, formerly of Macon county, Ala., in the fourth year of her age.

The deceased was an interesting child, fondly loved by parents and friends, and her death has covered their hearts with the deepest gloom. Her body was deposited on the following day in the dreamless tomb, there to rest until He who said suffer little children to come unto me, etc., shall call up her sleeping dust to the resurrection of the just.

"Their feeble frames my power shall raise
And mould with heavenly skill;
I'll give them tongues to sing my praise,
And hands to do my will."

O. H. P. DAVIS.

Good Hope, Miss., August 24, 1854.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from 1st to 14th September, inclusive.

L. M. Boyd, $10; J. B. Bowen, $3.
C. Cook, $1 50; W. T. Clinnch, $1 50;
E. G. Cook, $10; N. A. Cravens, $10.
W. P. Dickinson, $10.
A. Evans, $1.
J. D. Fieher, $5.
G. W. Gillespie, $2; P. M. Goodwyn, $7 50.
A. H. Jones, $1.
M. W. Koyser, 50c.
W. A. Manly, $10.
W. B. Neal, $5.
F. T. Potts, $7 50; B. F. Price, $2; E. Powell, $1 50; V. W. Parker, $2.
G. Robinson, $2.
J. W. Starr, $2; Mrs. S. Sawyer, $2.
J. M. Wells, $10; B. J. Woodward, $2 50; W. K. Wilson, $5.

Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. It puts the New Orleans Advocate at the same rates with the family of Advocates, and the end will.

THE "ADVOCATE."

Labor is high. Living is high. Materials high. We are publishing the Advocate a heavy weekly cash expense. We need every weekly cash receipts. Much can be done in extending our circulation and keeping us in funds at the approaching fall meetings. Bring the paper before the meeting. Collect and remit.

Notice.

There will be a Camp-meeting at Bethel, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, commencing on Wednesday before the first Sabbath in October next. Preachers generally are invited.

WM. B. HINES,
Aug. 28. THOS. W. BROWN.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 9, 6 P. M.:

Admissions	460
Discharges	275
Deaths	150
" by yellow fever	121
Remaining under treatment	755

Since July 14, 451 persons have died of yellow fever in this institution, of whom 137 were admitted in *articulo mortis*, and 342 cases have been discharged cured.

INTERMENTS.—The following is a list of the interments in the different cemeteries of the city for the week ending on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 6 A. M.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Protestant (Girod street)	7	9	16
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	0	1
Cypress Grove No. 1	7	8	10
" " 2	25	22	47
Charity Hospital	122	22	144
St. Patrick's	30	32	62
Catholic No. 1	1	7	8
" " 2	5	16	21
St. Vincent de Paul	42	50	92
Lafayette (4th District)	41	39	83
Total	284	200	484

Our City Wars.

It must be confessed that a most anomalous, unprecedented and disgraceful state of affairs has existed in our city during the whole of the present week. The days have been peaceable, quiet and orderly: the nights disorderly, unquiet and bloody. The civil power has been utterly paralyzed, and a portion of the city been virtually under military law for twelve out of the twenty-four hours. Men have been attacked, beaten and shot down; houses have been gutted and armed bands paraded through the streets half drunk, with threats and exciting cries.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—There was a good deal of excitement, prevailing in the Fourth District yesterday originating in the fact that a child two years and four months of age had been inhumanly murdered by a man named William Young. The child was dead and the Coroner had been called upon to hold an inquest. The child's name was Christian Ithom, it was born in Germany and had been adopted by Young and his wife. The witnesses before the Coroner's Jury testified that Young had been in the habit of beating the child most cruelly, hanging it up by the neck and then beating it with a cane, besides starving it for days at a time, and finally on Monday last injuring it by blows on the head so badly that it died the same night. After hearing the testimony the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The parties, Young and his wife, were arrested and yesterday were brought up for examination before Recorder Jackson. The testimony substantiate the charge of this fiendish murder in all its horrible details, and as the evidence of the witnesses was given, so horrible were the circumstances that it was feared the people would take the law in their own hands. The Recorder finally committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

NINTH MISSISSIPPI.—Reliable accounts from North Mississippi, as late as the 30th of August, assure us (says the Mississippian) that there has been almost an entire failure in the cotton crop. A very intelligent planter of Marshall county states that the crop of that county will not average more than a bale to four acres.

CHOLERA IN KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The following is an extract from a letter received in Nashville a few days ago:

KNOXVILLE, *September* 5, 1854.—Dear Sir: I regret much to inform you that we have cholera in a very malignant form in our usually healthy city. There have been cases occurring for some weeks, but on Thursday last it assumed an epidemic character, and since that time there have been, I should suppose, fifty cases or more, and full one-half of the cases have proved fatal. Never having had this disease here before, it produced, as a matter of course, a great consternation, and at this time there is little food for the fatal visitant. The stores and taverns are closed, and business generally is suspended, and most of those who could fly have left.

There were fifteen deaths from yellow fever in Charleston during the twenty-four hours ending on the 6th.

In Savannah the total number of deaths for the week ending on the 5th was 123, of which 74 were of yellow fever.

There were 23 interments on the 4th, of which 18 were of yellow fever. This is said to be the largest day's mortality ever known in Savannah.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—By reference to the Sexton's report, it will be seen that the number of deaths for the week ending the 9th are twenty eight, five of which are from yellow fever. This is a slight increase in the bills of mortality, but we are not at all surprised, considering the oppressive heat with which we have lately been visited. Three were brought to the city in a dying state, and all but one were hospital patients.

The reader will perceive that for the last two days there have been no deaths from this disease, consequently no increase is expected. None of the cases mentioned, the Sexton informs us, were citizens. The Evening News says: "We are assured by one of our physicians, that no case of yellow fever exists in our city at present, so there is still no cause for alarm." [Mobile Register, 10th.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It is believed by many that the blocks of marble presented to the Washington Monument Association materially aid in the erection of the monument. The following statement, furnished the Globe, will serve to disabuse the minds of many of this impression?

The average cost of each block sent by the States is about $2,000, exclusive of freight, committees to bring them on, etc. The aggregate for the thirty-one stones, $62,000 Average cost of the obelisk per foot, about $1,000; consequently the $62,000 which the blocks furnished by the States would cost, would put 62 feet on the obelisk. The 31 stones are not equal to one-quarter of a foot in the obelisk, and, as aid to the monument, would amount to only about $250, if the material was all of good quality; but as it is not all suitable for the work, its value is proportionately less. The additional expense of raising blocks, such as furnished by New York city, is about $1,000.

MORE TROUBLES WITH THE IRISH.—The following picture of scenes on a Sabbath day in Boston shows that this class of people are about as troublesome in that city as in New Orleans. We copy from the Courier of the 4th inst.:

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a drunken Irishman was staggering through Sea street. His son was endeavoring to conduct him home; but the old brute knocked him down. Thereupon officer Hawkins took hold of the man, and was assisting to carry him home, when some one threw a brick and the officer fell. This opened a general fight. Captain Enton, with a large posse of police, was soon on hand, and after a long struggle the drunkard and seven others were arrested and conveyed to jail. Soon after this officer Pratt and others of the police were passing through Beach street with a man whom they had arrested in Sea street. A mob fell upon them, assaulted them, and rescued the prisoner. A reinforcement of police was soon at hand and the prisoner was retaken. Again, soon after, there was another fight, growing out of an attempt on the part of the officers to arrest a drunken man. Several officers were badly beaten and twelve or fourteen men were arrested.

The Washington National Intelligencer says: "Some of the papers doubt whether Captain Hollins can be held personally responsible for the destruction of the goods and merchandize of Calvand Durand at Greytown. Do they remember the case of Harmony & Co., in which a recovery was had against Colonel Mitchell, of the army, for the seizure of their goods in New Mexico? In the latter case there was a declared war, and Gen Taylor gave the order; in the present case there was no war by the proper authorities. But the Government will sureely seek to shun improper responsibility."

ABDUCTION CASE IN WHEELING.—The Times has the following: An Irishwoman, a widow, resided in the family of a gentleman now living in the country. They lived in the city up to the last of July. This woman was a member of the Romish Church and remains such; but she has not for some years attended the confession regularly. She had a daughter, a little girl of some twelve or thirteen years of age, for whom she got a place in a good Protestant family on the Island, at 50 cents a week. About the time the family were going into the country, an Irishman went to the house and said the woman wanted her daughter to come and see her. The lady, with whom she lived, suspecting that all was not right, would not let her go. A few days after, a woman of this city went to the house and told the girl that her mother had died of cholera, and that she had come after her to go and see her buried. The child was permitted to go, and neither the family with whom she lived nor the mother can find her or obtain any satisfaction as to where she is. The one who enticed her away, under false pretences, is well known.

By Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The New York and Havre steamship St. Louis has arrived here with dates from Liverpool to the 30th of August, four days later than the accounts brought by the Africa. Her advices report a good demand in the Cotton market at Liverpool, with an advance of ⅛d for the grades below Middling. The sales of Monday, the 28th, and Tuesday, the 29th of August, were stated at 8000 bales each day. The market for Breadstuffs was dull, and prices were generally lower. Flour had declined 1s 6d to 2s per bbl. Wheat had fallen off 9d per 70 lbs. The depression was caused mostly by the condition of the weather, which was very favorable for the harvests.

Indian Corn was in good demand, and prices had advanced 1s per quarter.

The Messy market at London was easy, and Cassels had considerably advanced, closing at 95 to 95½.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had slightly improved, with a fair demand.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—The French troops at Bucharest had re-embarked, and were expected to make a descent upon the coast of Finland, in the westward of Helsingfors.

THE BLACK SEA—THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.—The latest advices from the Black Sea state that the expedition to the Crimea was to sail from Varna on the 30th of August. Transports to the number of 600 were prepared, on board which 70,000 troops, composing the main body of the expedition, were to embark.

SPAIN—DEPARTURE OF CHRISTINA.—Advices from Madrid state that Queen Christina had left that city for Lisbon. She was permitted to depart without any opposition being offered.

SPANISH LOAN.—The Spanish Government had contracted a loan in England of 65,000,000 reals, pledging the revenue of Cuba for security.

Later from Santa Fe

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—Dispatches from St Louis state that the Santa Fe mail arrived there yesterday and brings information that the Sioux and Pawnee tribes of Indians were making great preparations for a battle.

The mail brings no further news of any consequence.

War Arrangements in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The bark Augusta, having a large number of George Law's muskets on board, sailed from this port to-day on a secret expedition. Some believe that she has been fitted out and ladened for Alvarz. The steamer Ben Franklin is nearly ready for sea, and is expected to leave in a day or two.

FURTHER FROM SANTA FE.

Massacre of Lieut. Fleming and Party.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Information of an authentic nature has been received here, that Lieut. Fleming, with a party of twenty men, has been massacred by the Indians, near Fort Laramie. The Lieutenant and his party left the fort in pursuit of some Indians, who had killed an ox belonging to an emigrant party, and it is believed, by a preconcerted plan, was drawn into an ambush, where he and his whole party were murdered. Fort Laramie was surrounded by the Indians, and there is reason to fear that it has been destroyed."

The Indians had proceeded to the American Fur Company's Station, which they had destroyed, and carried off goods to the value of fifteen thousand dollars.

A difficulty had occurred at Santa Fé, between Majors Wrightman and F. S. X. Aubrey, in which the former killed Major Aubrey.

Fire in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 12.—A large fire occurred in Brunswick, Missouri, on Sunday last, which destroyed nineteen houses.

FURTHER BY THE ST. LOUIS.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The following are additional particulars of the news brought by the St. Louis:

The Black Sea.

The damages resulting from the late fire at Varna are stated at two and a half millions of pounds sterling. The cholera at Varna is said by the last accounts to be abating.

The Danube.

Advices from Bucharest state that Omer Pacha, with a force of 25,000 men and thirty pieces of cannon, entered that city on the 22d of August, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants.

The Baltic.

The latest accounts from the Baltic state that the cholera was still raging with great violence at Bomerennd.

Propositions to Sweden.

Baraguay d'Hilliers has proposed to the King of Sweden to pay him fourteen millions of francs for the first month and seven millions for each succeeding month for co-operation with the Western Powers. The Swedish Diet have proposed that the King should take immediate measures to prevent the Aland Islands from falling into the hands of Russia.

Austria.

The German papers announce that a treaty, offensive and defensive, will soon be concluded between Austria and the Western Powers.

Ships bound for England.

Five ships of war passed through the Great Belt [one of the entrances to the Baltic] on the 20th of August, bonded [with prisoners?] bound for England.

Belgium.

A dispatch from Brussels announces the resignation, *en masse*, of the Belgian Ministry.

France.

The St. Louis brings no news of any importance from France. The harvests were good, and prices in the Corn markets were tending downward.

Asia—Battle of Kars.

The Turkish account of the battle of Kars has been received. It states that the result was entirely indecisive; that the lose on both sides amounted to 5000 men; that among the killed was Hussein Pacha, and among the wounded Mustapha Pacha, and that three Generals were wounded.

The Empire City.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from the Isthmus with one million and eighty-six thousand dollars worth of gold.

Steamer Santa Anna.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Mexican war steamer Santa Anna cleared at this port yesterday for Vera Cruz.

GATHERING OF CATHOLICS AT ROME.—The Paris *Univers* states that a grand council of Roman Catholic Bishops from all parts of the world is to assemble at Rome at the end of next October, to deliberate on the question of the immaculate conception of the Most Holy Virgin, and finally to settle what is the true dogma of the Roman Church on that point. The *Univers* says that "it is probable that the 18th of December of this year will witness the accomplishment of the universal wish."

Terrific Gale.

Immense Damage to Property—Several Vessels Injured and Ashore—The Battery and Wharves Washed to Pieces—Houses Demolished and Unroofed—Boats Flying in some of the Principal Streets—Anxiety Respecting the People on Sullivan's Island

[From the Charleston Standard of the 9th.]

When penning our weather paragraph for yesterday's paper, we had no expectation of being today called upon to furnish a partial description of one of the most protracted, violent and destructive gales ever experienced in this section of the country. After high easterly winds, accompanied by heavy seas, had prevailed for several days, a gale commenced blowing on Thursday night, soon increased to a tempest, and continued to rage throughout yesterday and last night, with the most frightful fury. On Thursday night, and yesterday forenoon, the wind was from the East by E. N. E., but about three o'clock yesterday afternoon it shifted to the South-east.

Owing to the danger of venturing into the street, the difficulties that beset the pedestrian at every turn, and the fear of being knocked down by the tiles and slates that were tumbling from almost every roof, and the limbs of trees, signs, etc., that were occasionally seen flying in all directions, our reporters were unable to make as complete returns of the amount of damage as could have been desired. Their report, however, is sufficiently ample to show that thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of property had been destroyed up to last evening, and that so far as regards trees, etc., it will take years of time to repair the damage. Up to the hour of writing we have not heard of the loss of a single life.

THE BATTERY DESPOILED.

The pride and ornament of our city—the beautiful Battery—on which so much time and money has been expended, is rendered a perfect waste. Nearly all the stone facing and breakwater, which was believed to be capable of withstanding any sea, has been materially injured. The sea was making a complete breach over the highest portions of the wall yesterday morning, at which time the spectacle was exhilimely grand and terrific. The wild, irresistible breakers, as they dashed forward, carried with them the wood-work, and, in some instances, even the stone-flagging, and, as they receded, would leave all a chaotic wreck. The bathing house was still standing last evening, but the bridge connecting it with the Battery had been swept away. The trees on White Point Garden, which had, at length commenced growing finely, and gave promise of soon affording the visitors a cool shade from the scorching rays of the summer's sun, have been, it is anticipated, irretrievably ruined. We heard it estimated that it would cost at least twenty thousand dollars and ten years of time to restore the Battery to the condition it was in before the commencement of the storm.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND—ANXIETY OF THOSE HAVING FRIENDS THEREIN—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO REACH THE PLACE, ETC.

The utmost anxiety prevailed among our citizens yesterday evening respecting the condition of the large number of persons congregated on Sullivan's Island. From the great height of the water in this vicinity, it was naturally supposed that the Island was completely submerged, and that the inhabitants and visitors, many of whom make that place their home during the summer season, were in distress. To add to the anxiety, the weather was so dark and the sea-spray and rain were so thick throughout a large portion of the day that the Island was hidden from view. What was still worse, a rumor was set afloat that the roof of the Moultrie House was believed to have been destroyed. Happily, this story was dissipated in the day by the fact that the cupola of the hotel was distinctly seen from the different points in the city. This circumstance, however, did not altogether allay the excitement among those having relatives and friends on the Island, and every effort was made to induce people owning vessels to venture down for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of affairs there.

Towards noon, the gallant Captain Payne, of the steam-tug Aid, generously concluded that he would make an effort to reach the Island. He gave orders to "fire up," and at 2½ o'clock his vessel left her moorings and started out on one of the most fearful excursions ever voluntarily undertaken. Many gentlemen, who were anxious to hear from their friends on the Island, had hastily congregated on board, among them our reporter, who, although an "old salt" himself, says he never went on a more tempestuous or hazardous voyage. The waves were rolling mountains high at the time, and the wind was howling with rage. While three men were standing at the wheel, the gale swept off the pilot-house, and left them perfectly exposed. The Aid proceeded as near the cove at this end of the island as she could conveniently get, but finding the old Point House washed away, it was concluded unsafe to venture further. (The Point House, it will be borne in mind, has been one of the guides to the pilots on their way to the Island.) The weather was so thick and hazy that not a house on the Island could be descried from the boat. On discovering that it would be impossible for the Aid to render service to those on the Island, Capt Payne returned and safely quartered his vessel in the Ashley River.

A meeting was held by those on board, and resolutions returning thanks to Capt. Payne for his humane, noble and generous conduct were adopted.

From what we can learn, it is the opinion of well-informed persons that the people on the island were perfectly safe. The Moultrie House and Fort Moultrie were safe when last seen, and would doubtless so continue. They, with the houses in the vicinity, would hold all the people on the island.

THE STORM IN THE COUNTRY.

As yet we have heard nothing respecting the extent of the storm in the country. Many of the telegraphic poles are down, and not a line of news by the wires was received from any quarter yesterday. From the vast amount of marsh weed, etc., floating in the rivers, it is feared that immense and irretrievable damage has been done to the rice and other plantations; many of the rice fields have no doubt been overflowed, and the crop utterly ruined. Millions will not repair the loss of property destroyed by the storm in this State alone.

The Latest.

At the time our paper went to press, three o'clock this morning, the violence of the gale had somewhat abated; the wind having shifted around to the south-east, however, is considered unfavorable for the shipping in the harbor and docks.

Since the 1st of January forty-five vessels are known to have been injured by lightning, and were it possible to procure a list of all the vessels damaged in this way, it is probable the foregoing number would be nearly doubled. Four vessels were struck in January, one in February, three in March, eleven in April, two in May, six in June, nine in July, and nine in August. Notwithstanding all these mishaps, but three live and two vessels were lost. The schooner Nebraska was struck on the 14th of April, fifty-four miles W. S. W. of Ship Island. The fluid caused the vessel to be completely enveloped in flames in a few minutes, and the crew had barely time to escape with a jug of water, a few biscuit and the chronometer. They were shortly after picked up. The other vessel, which was only partially lost, was the schooner A. W. Denslow, belonging to the Galveston trade. She was also struck and set on fire, on the 14th of April. Finding it impossible to subdue the fire, she was scuttled and sunk in shallow water.

DEATH OF A VOTARY OF SCIENCE.—Those who have read the journal of Col. Fremont will recollect that frequent mention is made of the name of Charles Preuse. It is now our painful duty to announce that the lifeless remains of this estimable gentleman and votary of science were found near Bindensburg, about six miles from the city, yesterday morning. A Coroner's inquest was held over this body of the deceased, and the verdict in effect was, that the deceased, being in a deranged state of mind, had taken his life by hanging. This is the melancholy end of a man of superior talents, high scientific attainments, and of great moral worth. [Washington Union, 8.

The Late Riot at St. Mary's Market

From the Daily Crescent of Tuesday

THE RIOT AT ST. MARY'S MARKET.—The unfortunate disturbances which commenced in the neighborhood of St. Mary's market on Saturday evening, we grieve to say, were renewed on Sunday night again, with more fatal and melancholy results. A thousand stories are afloat in relation to the occurrences of Sunday night, and it is almost impossible to arrive at a correct version of the affair. On Sunday, however, there was a good deal of excitement, growing out of the disturbances of the previous night—and a large party of persons had assembled in the neighborhood of St. Mary's market—around the coffee houses, and having been all day drinking, of course, towards night they became very noisy and boisterous, making all sorts of threats, and firing off guns and pistols. About 10 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Grinnell, of the firm of Leeds & Co., Mr John Mitchell, foreman of the same establishment, and Mr Green, a relative of Mr. Grinnell, all old residents of the Ward, and citizens of the highest respectability and most peaceable demeanor, who were taking a walk down Annunciation street, happened to pass by a coffee-house, when a loud-mouthed fellow came to the door and yelled forth—"A hundred dollars for the head of a Know-Nothing," and at the same time discharged a pistol in the air. The fellow, says the Evening Delta, presenting three respectable citizens walking past, then ran out, and standing in their front, asked in an insolent manner, "where they were going?" "Where we please!" was the answer of Mr. Grinnell, who added "that they were peaceable citizens, and had a right to go where they pleased." Whereupon the man ran back to the grogshop, gave a whoop, and a gang of more than twenty men ran out and commenced firing at the three citizens. One of them held his pistol so near Mr Grinnell's face and fired, that "he was burnt with the powder"—the ball, however, glanced from his jaw-bone without inflicting a serious hurt. Another ball struck his hand, and inflicted a slight wound. Mr Grinnell then succeeded in escaping. Mr Green was not so fortunate. He was knocked down and beaten until he was insensible, and left on the banquette. Mr Mitchell escaped, ran home, and securing a pistol, returned to the scene of outrage, where he found Mr Green terribly beaten. He succeeded in carrying him home. After this affair there was a constant fusillade at Faschnet's Beer Garden. A good many pistols were fired into and from the garden, and several persons narrowly escaped.

Recorder Summers being in the neighborhood early in the evening, and hearing shots fired went out to see what was going on. At Reilly's coffee-house he found assembled about 150 persons, all armed with muskets. They were just leaving, and the Recorder went into Reilly's and told him that he had better close up his house, as there would probably be a row, and, should one take place, he (the Recorder) would not be responsible for the safety of his property. Reilly refused—said he knew nothing about the parties who had been there, and would not close his house. The Recorder then left and went in search of some officers, but the only one he found was Corporal Sullivan, the Police. It appears, were all in citizen's dress. Hearing some heavy firing in the direction of the market, the Recorder next directed his steps towards that point, accompanied by Corporal Sullivan. On the way he met one of his own policemen hurrying along the street with a loaded musket in his hand. Mr Summers stopped him, and inquired what he was doing with that musket? He replied that he was bound to defend himself. The Recorder disarmed him, and told him to go home, and then carried the musket to the house of Mr. Bernard Wheelehan. In the meantime the firing had increased, and the Recorder again called forth to command the peace. Passing along Annunciation street his attention was attracted to four men who were standing outside the banquette, near an awning. As he came under the awning, opposite to them, they leveled their muskets, and three of them fired at him, the powder burning his face, as close were they together. The fourth had his musket resting against the awning, taking deliberate aim, and was in the act of firing at the Recorder, when Sullivan, who had sprung to the other side, struck at him with his club, thus deranging his aim and probably saving the Recorder's life. The four took to their heels and fled. The Recorder discharged a small pistol after the retreating ruffians, but without effect. Mr. Summers, after this narrow escape, buried himself in trying to command the peace until the riot subsided. He says the principal portion of the rioters were armed with muskets.

Yesterday there was considerable excitement about town in regard to the unfortunate occurrences of the previous night, but it was the belief and sincere hope of all good citizens that nothing further of a disagreeable nature would occur. At the present writing all is quiet, and we sincerely hope may continue in the same state—and we think will if the authorities but do their duty.

The report of the manner in which Mr Grinnell and his friends had been used soon reached St Charles street as also of the firing that was being kept up about the market, and further that the rioters contemplated making an attack on the armory at the corner of Levis and St. Charles streets. The police were all called in, and an express sent off for the Mayor and for a reinforcement of the police from the lower Districts. In the meantime a number of citizens took upon themselves the responsibility of guarding the armory, while another party repaired to St. Mary's market to quell the riot. Arriving there a firing was commenced and kept up for some time on both sides, during which several persons were badly wounded. The firing was tremendous for some time, and, to add to the confusion and alarm, a fire-bell was rung about half-past 12 o'clock. The Mayor shortly after arrived on the ground, accompanied by a police force and a number of citizens; but the firing had now ceased, and order seemed to reign in Warsaw. Nobody, however, was arrested, which does not speak very loudly in favor of our efficient police.

In this affray, aside from Mr. Grinnell, a man named Gilpatrick, was badly shot in the head, and is not expected to live. Policeman McMahon was shot in the side, wounded slightly; an old Spaniard was wounded, which we believe, is about the amount of the killed, wounded and missing by this disturbance.

From the same paper of Wednesday.

CONTINUATION OF THE RIOTS—*Bloodshed.*—When we closed our report of the disgraceful riots which have kept our usually quiet city in a feverish state of excitement ever since last Saturday evening, it was with the hope that we would not be again called upon to record further scenes of disorder, riot and blood-shed; but, alas, the occurrences of Sunday night it seems were only the beginning of the end—which, we fear, is not yet. About eight o'clock on Monday night, reports were freely circulated that parties of man were congregating in armed squads, in the vicinity of St. Mary's Market for the purpose of renewing the disturbances. In a short time after this rumor—and a thousand others still more exciting—had reached the central portion of the District, a large crowd had assembled in Lafayette Square. A committee was appointed to visit the neighborhood of St. Mary's Market, and ascertain the truth of the reports. During the absence of this committee, and they did not return till near eleven o'clock, reports of all kinds were brought from the upper portion of the city to the effect that persons of the Know-Nothings—or American party—had been fired upon, and that the Irish were filing out of houses and from behind fences. A good deal of excitement was manifested by the crowd as each successive courier arrived and delivered himself of his budget of rumors, and some of the hot-headed young men were for marching to the scene at once; but the conservatives were strong enough and had sufficient influence to keep them in check. A very large majority of the Americans were determined that nothing rash or ill-advised should be done; that if a disturbance did take place they would not be the aggressors, but would use every effort to command the peace and uphold the dignity of the State, and so awaited quietly till the committee should report. In the meantime, Major Lewis proceeded to the upper portion of the District, met the crowds of armed men, who were Irishmen, addressed them, and requested that they would retire and not commit any breach of the peace. His Honor addressed himself in particular to Capt. Cavanaugh, who was with a large party of men: told him that it was his wish that they should disperse, and that the other party did not contemplate making any attack or disturbing the peace, unless forced to it. Mr. Cavanaugh expressed his willingness to comply with the request of the Mayor, but Dr. J. J. Meighan, who keeps a drug-store in the vicinity, stepped forward, armed with a sword and fire-arms, and said they "would not disperse or lay aside their arms, but were determined to defend themselves," or some thing to that effect. The Mayor then returned to the City Hall, as did also the committee, and reported all quiet, with the exception of these bands of armed men parading around the streets and assembled at the corners.

About this time there was an alarm of fire, which caused the crowd around the square to disperse. Here the matter would have ended, had it not been for some mischief maker who spread the report that the Know-Nothings were assembling to burn St. Patrick's Church. About two hundred Irish promptly marched, armed with guns and pistols, under the command of Dr Meighan, to the protection of that edifice; when they reached the church they discovered a party coming up Camp street, as they supposed to attack the church, and immediately commenced firing upon them, and a general fight ensued, which resulted in the death of two men and two others severely wounded.

The bodies of the two dead men were taken to the Watch-house and discovered to be Edward Johnson, a man aged about thirty years, who was shot through the head by two balls from a gun, which were, from the position of the wounds, evidently fired from an elevated place. The other was a man by the name of Gillespie, also an Irishman, who was found on the sidewalk shot through the shoulder—the carotid artery being severed, causing his death by hemorrhage; he had also a severe cut with a knife in the back.

Another man by the name of Mallovern was found supporting himself by a pillar at the corner of Julia and Camp, badly shot in the side, two balls having entered his body. Near the same spot a man by the name of McAdams was also found badly cut. They are both in the Charity Hospital.

The dispersion of one party soon produced comparative quiet, and several policemen came on the ground, two of whom, Nixon and Hornsby, were particularly active and efficient; they succeeded in tracing Dr. Meighan into the alley near St. Patrick's Church; when found, he had the large sword which he had worn at St. Mary's market and his pistol in his hands, but surrendered himself without offering any resistance, and was taken to the Watch-house, where he now awaits a trial.

After the affair on Camp street, Col. Forno solicited the Mayor for authority to order out his battalion (the National Guards), which, after some hesitation, was granted, and in a few minutes the Guards promptly mustered, armed themselves, and march'd through the principal streets of the District. The disturbances of the night ended here.

As we write, however, the military are under arms, having been ordered out by the Mayor to command the peace and quell disturbances, and the streets are filled with excited crowds.

From the same of Thursday.

THE DISTURBANCES.—We sincerely hoped and believed, when we closed our last report of the riotous disturbances, that quiet had been restored and that the fair fame of our city would not again be dishonored by excesses and acts of lawlessness. But we were doomed to be again disappointed. It is not our desire to comment upon these silly but unfortunate affairs and give them any more importance than they really possess—nor do we think any good end would thereby be gained—therefore we will at once proceed to a statement of the facts, hoping that when we have got through it may be the last of the riots that we shall have any thing to say about. A good deal of excitement was visible in St Charles street street and about Lafayette Square, in which the military were assembled by order of the Mayor, up to about 11 o'clock at night, when the crowd began to disperse, and peacefully dispersed citizens went home. A report having been circulated among some of the boys to the effect that on the previous night guns and pistols had been discharged from a coffee-house on Levee street, between Girod and Lafayette, a party of about an hundred started for that place. They attacked the house and completely demolished it, breaking up the furniture, bar and counter, and driving the inmates into the upper portion of the house. About a dozen shots were fired into the house, and it is said they were intended for Duffy, as the cry was "to kill the scoundrel" from all sides. A man, Barney Boylan, who boarded at the house, ran out and crossed Levee street, where he was fired upon and wounded in the leg. Another man who had just arrived from Louisville, named John Kane and was stopping at the house, in attempting to escape from the house was stopped by the crowd who demanded of him "will you be American or Irish?" he replied, half frightened to death, that he was an American but seeing at the same moment a chance to run, he started down Levee street. About fifty shots were fired at him, and the crowd ran in pursuit. The poor fellow turned up Lafayette street towards the Levee, and as he got in front of John Corbett's coffee-house, which had been closed, he was overtaken by the crowd. An eye-witness to this occurrence informs us that he was here shot, notwithstanding a strong effort was made by some of the party to save him, who expostulated with the crowd and begged them not to kill the poor fellow; but the cries of "shoot the d—l," were loud and long, and shoot him it is believed they did.

Our informant states that they then picked him up and carried him away with them. We followed a track of blood for some distance down Fulton street. The body of Kane has not been found, nor has he since been heard of, although search had been instituted yesterday morning by his friends. It appears he was a quiet, inoffensive man, who had just arrived in the city on business, and knew nothing of the disturbance.

All this disturbance took place about 11 o'clock, while the military and police were about Lafayette Square, but they heard not knew nothing of it till morning. Shortly after this occurrence the military started out on a "voyage" of discovery, and after passing through the entire upper portion of the city, and finding all quiet, they returned to the Square and dispersed.

A young man named James Porter was most foully murdered at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Susette streets at a late hour of the night, while returning to his home in the Fourth District. He was a clerk employed in the stave and lumber-yard of Gravino, Leddo & Co., at the corner of Levee and St James streets, who resides on St. Mary street, in the Fourth District, was shot through the head and instantly killed at the above place, where his body was found a short time subsequently. He was a very peaceable man and a good citizen, and it appears had not participated in any of the disturbances.

At the present writing all is quiet, and we think it may be safely said that the excitement has terminated.

From the same of Friday.

THE RIOTS ENDED.—We think it may be safely said that the disturbances which have disgraced our city during the past four days have terminated. Order reigned throughout the city on Wednesday night, and nothing has occurred since to mar the peace.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—During the attack on Tim Duffy's Coffee-house on Tuesday night last, our readers will recollect it was supposed that a man named John Kane had been killed, under circumstances of a most revolting character. We are happy to be able to state that the man is still alive, and likely to live, although badly wounded—being shot in four places. The story of his adventures, as related by himself, is as follows: He arrived from Louisville the day previous, and took lodgings at Duffy's. About 11 o'clock Tuesday night, he was seated in the bar-room in company with a companion when a crowd came in front of the door. Duffy and his friends immediately rushed to the doors, closed them, and hurried up stairs, leaving himself and his companion seated in the bar-room. The crowd rushed into the house and commenced shooting, and demolishing the property. Kane jumped up and attempted to leave, but was assaulted by the mob, and twice shot—one ball struck him in the breast and passing through the flesh lodged near the left shoulder; the other he received in the neck, near the carotid artery. He then fled into the street, was fired after, shot in the arm and thigh, and pursued by the crowd. He turned down Lafayette street; and as he arrived in front of Corbett's, where he fell, the crowd came up, and thinking him dead passed on.

In a few moments a couple of gentlemen, one of them named Phelps, happening to pass that way, and hearing his groans, picked him up and conveyed him to the Circus Street Infirmary, where his wounds were dressed, and yesterday he was removed to the Charity Hospital, and will, in all probability, recover.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The report of this institution for the last four days, commencing at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, does not give us a very favorable opinion of the health on the city, to-wit:

Admitted	273
Discharged	148
Died	110
Died of yellow fever	95

A JOLLY PRIEST IN LIMBO.—Last evening, a short, thick-set, rosy-cheeked and well-dressed man was seen rollicking around in the streets at the north part of the city, in a state of the most blissful "balminess," evidently from the effects of some liquid exhilaration which had overcome his sober faculties. Officer Reed at length took him into custody, whereupon the prisoner declared that he was a Catholic priest, belonging to Cleveland, Ohio; and begged to be saved the disgrace of being locked up. As his appearance gave credence to his statement, the officer obligingly lodged him at the Jefferson House, in North street, instead of taking him to the police station.

During the night the priest made his escape from the hotel, and was afterwards found in the street in a more intoxicated state than before, and having besides lost or been robbed of a valuable gold watch. He was taken by officer Hill to the 2d police station, but threatened that he would recover from the city "a thousand dollars for every moment" he was imprisoned—which rate, reckoning to the time he was brought into the Police Court and let off with the fine of $5 and costs, would make him "independent" in wealth, as he certainly was of all proper deportment.

In the first instance he gave his name as Bernard Carhan, and subsequently as

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Sea Furies.... By Alfred Tennyson

Slow sailed the weary mariners and saw
Betwixt the green brink and the running foam
Sweet faces, rounded arms and bosoms, prest'd
To little harps of gold; and while they mused,
Whispering to each other half in fear,
Shrill music reached them on the middle sea.

Whither away, whither away, whither away? Fly no more,
Whither away from the bright green fields, and the happy blossoming shore?
Day and night to the billow, the fountain calls,
Down shower the gambling waterfalls
From wandering over the lea:
Out of the live green heart of the dells
They freshen the silvery crimson shells
And thick with white bells the clover hill swells
High over the full toned sea.
O hither, come hither, and frolic and play;
Here it is only the mew that wails;
We will sing to you all the day;
Mariner, mariner, furl your sails,
For here are the blissful downs and dales,
And merrily, merrily carol the gales,
And the spangle dances in bight and bay,
And the rainbow forms and flies on the land
Over the islands free;
And the rainbow hangs on the poising wave,
And sweet is the color of cove and cave,
And sweet shall your welcome be.
O hither, come hither, and be our lords,
For merry brides are we:
We will kiss sweet kisses, and speak sweet words:
O listen, listen, your eyes shall glisten,
When pleasure, and love, and jubilee!
O listen, listen, your eyes shall glisten
When the sharp, clear twang of the golden chords
Runs up the ridged sea!
Who can light on as happy a shore
All the world o'er, all the world o'er?
Whither away? Listen and stay; mariner, mariner, fly no more!

Columbus Discovering America.

At sunrise on the second day, some rushes recently torn up were seen near the vessels. A plank evidently hewn by an ax, a stick skillfully carved by some cutting instrument, a bough of hawthorn in blossom; and, lastly, a bird's nest, built on a branch which the wind had broken, and full of eggs, on which the parent bird was sitting amid the gently rolling waves; were seen floating past on the waters. The sailors brought on board these living and inanimate witnesses of their approach to land. They were a voice from the shore confirming the assurances of Columbus. Before the land actually appeared in sight, its neighborhood was inferred from these marks of life. The mutineers fell on their knees to the Admiral whom they had insulted but the day before, craved pardon for their mistrust, and struck up a hymn of thanksgiving to God for associating them with this triumph. Night fell on these songs of the Church welcoming a new world.

The Admiral gave orders that the sails should be close-reefed, and the lead kept going; and, that they should sail slowly, being afraid of breakers and shoals, and feeling certain that the first gleam of day-break would discover land under their bows. On that last anxious night none slept. Impatient expectation had removed all heaviness from their eyes; the pilots and the seamen, clinging about the masts, yards and shrouds, each tried to keep the best place and the closest watch to get the earliest sight of the new hemisphere.

The Admiral had offered a reward to the first who should cry "Land," provided his announcement was verified by its actual discovery. Providence, however, reserved to Columbus himself this first glimpse, which he had purchased at the expense of twenty years of his life, and of untiring perseverance amidst such dangers. While walking the quarter-deck alone at mid night, and sweeping the dark horizon with his keen eye, a gleam of fire passed and disappeared, and again showed itself on the level of the waves. Fearful of being deceived by the phosphorescence of the sea, he quietly called a Spanish gentleman of Isabella's Court, named Guttierez in whom he had more confidence than in the pilots, pointed out the direction in which he had seen the light, and asked him whether he could discern any thing there. Guttierez replied that he did indeed see a flickering light in that quarter. To make indeed still more sure, Columbus called Rodrigo Sanches, of Segovia, another in whom he had confidence. Sanches had no more hesitation that Guttierez in pronouncing that there was a light on the horizon. But the blaze was hardly seen before it again disappeared in the ocean. to show itself anew the next moment, whether it was the light of a fire on a low shore alternately appearing and disappearing beyond the broken horizon, or whether it was the floating beacon of a fisherman's boat now rising on the waves, and now sinking in the trough of the sea. Thus, both land and safety appeared together in the shape of fire to Columbus and his two friends, on the night between the 11th and 12th of October, 1492.

The Admiral, enjoining silence to Rodrigo and Guttierez, kept his observation to himself, for fear of again raising false hopes and giving a bitter disappointment to his ships' companies. He lost sight of the light, and remained on deck until two in the morning, praying, hoping and despairing alone, awaiting the triumph or the return on which the morrow was to decide. He was seized with that anguish which precedes the great discoveries of truth, like the struggle which anticipates the liberation of the soul by death, when a cannon-shot, sounding over the sea a few hundred yards in advance of him, burst upon his ear—the announcement of a new-born world, which made him tremble and fall upon his knees. It was the signal of land in sight! made by firing a shot, as had been arranged by the *Pinta*, which was sailing in advance of the squadron, to guide their course and take soundings. At this signal a general shout of "Land, ho!" arose from all the yards and rigging of the ships. The sails were furled, and day-break was anxiously awaited. The mystery of the ocean had breathed its first whisper in the bosom of night. Day-break would clear it up openly to every eye. Delicious and unknown perfumes reached the vessels from the outline of the shore, with the roar of the waves upon the reef and the soft land-breeze. The fire seen by Columbus indicated the presence of man, and of the first element of civilization.

Never did the night appear so long in clearing away from the horizon; for this horizon was to Columbus and his companions a second creation of God. The dawn, as it spread over the sky, gradually raised the shore of an island from the waves. Its distant extremities were lost in the morning mist. It ascended gradually, like an amphitheatre, from the low beach to the summit of the hills, whose dark-green covering contrasted strongly with the blue expanse. Within a few paces of the foam of the waves breaking on the yellow sand, forests of tall and unknown trees stretched away, one above another, over the successive terraces of the island. Green valleys and bright clefts in the hollows afforded a half glimpse into these mysterious wilds. Here and there could be discovered a few scattered huts, which, with their outlines and roofs of dry leaves, looked like beehives, and thin columns of blue smoke rose above the tops of the trees. Half naked groups of men, women and children, more astonished than frightened, appeared among the thickets near the shore, advancing timidly, and then drawing back, exhibiting, by their gestures and demeanor, as much fear as curiosity and wonder, at the sight of these strange vessels, which the previous night had brought to their shores.

Columbus, after gazing in silence on this foremost shore of the land so often determined by his calculations, and so magnificently colored by his imagination, found it to exceed even his expectations. He burned with impatience to be the first European to set foot on the sand, and to plant the Cross and the flag of Spain—the standard of the conquest of God, and of his sovereigns, effected by his genius. But he restrained the eagerness of himself and the crew to land, being desirous of giving to the act of taking possession a New World a solemnity worthy of the greatest deed, perhaps, ever accomplished by a seaman; and, in default of men, to call God, and his angels, sea, earth and sky, as witnesses of his conquest of an unknown hemisphere. He put on all the insignia of his dignities as Admiral of the Ocean, and the Viceroy of these future realms; he wrapped himself in his purple cloak, and, taking in his hand a flag embroidered with a Cross, in which the initials of Ferdinand and Isabella were interlaced like their two kingdoms, and surmounted by a crown, he entered his boat, and was pulled toward the shore, followed by the boats of Alonzo and Yanez Pinzon, his two lieutenants.

On landing, he fell on his knees, to acknowledge, by this act of humility and worship, the goodness and greatness of God in this new sphere of his works. He kissed the ground, and, with his face on the earth, he wept tears of double import, and of double meaning, as they fell on the dust of this hemisphere, now for the first time visited by Europeans; tears of joy for Columbus, the overflowing of a proud spirit, grateful and pious; tears of sadness for this virgin soil, seeming to foreshadow the calamities and devastation, with fire and sword, and blood and destruction, which the strangers were to bring with their pride, their knowledge, and their power. It was the man that shed these tears; but it was the Earth that was destined to weep.

"Almighty and eternal God," said Columbus, as he raised his forehead from the dust, with a Latin prayer, which his companions have handed down to us, "Who by the energy of Thy creative word hast made the firmament, the earth and sea, blessed and glorified be Thy name in all places! May Thy majesty and dominion be exalted for ever and ever, as Thou hast permitted Thy holy name to be made known and spread by the most humble of Thy servants in this hitherto unknown portion of Thy empire." He then baptized this land, with the name of Christ, the Island of San Salvador.

His lieutenants, his pilots, and his seamen, full of gladness, and impressed with a superstitious respect for him whose glance had pierced beyond the visible horizon, and whom they had offended by their unbelief, overcome by the evidences of their eyes, and by that mental superiority which overawes the minds of men, fell at the feet of the Admiral, kissed his hands and his clothes, and recognized for a moment the power and the almost Divine nature of genius; yesterday the victims of his obstinacy, now the companions of his success, and sharers in the glory which they had mocked. Such is humanity: persecuting discoverers, yet reaping the fruits of their inventions. [Lamartine's Memoire of Celebrated Characters.

Angling for a Husband.

TRANSLATED BY W. H. U.

Mme. D——, who resided at Chaton, was a lady of the strictest character, and of a heart proof against all allurement. She prided herself upon her great insensibility, and her profound indifference had repulsed all those gallants who had ventured to offer their addresses. She country was for her a veritable retreat; she shunned reunions, and was only happy in solitude. The charms of a chosen circle, the pleasures of the world, had for her no attraction, and her favorite recreation was that of angling; an amusement worthy an unfeeling woman.

She was accustomed every pleasant day to station herself at the extremity of the lonely island of Chaton, and there, with a book in one hand, and her line in the other, her time was passed in fishing, reading, or dreaming.

A lover, who had always been intimidated by her coldness, and who had never ventured on a spoken or written declaration, surprised her at her favorite pursuit one day, when he had come to the island for the purpose of enjoying a swimming bath. He observed her a long time without discovery, and busied himself with thinking how he might turn to his advantage this lonely amusement of angling. His reveries were so deep and so fortunate that he, at last, hit upon the desired plan, a novel expedient, indeed; yet they are always most successful with such women as pretend to be invulnerable.

The next day our amorous hero returned to the island, studied the ground, made his arrangements, and when Mme. D—— had resumed her accustomed place, he slipped away to execute and retired shelter, and, after having divested himself of his clothing, he entered the stream. An excellent swimmer, and skillful diver, he trusted to his aquatic talents for the success of his enterprise. He swam to the end of the island with the greatest precaution, favored by the chances of the bank and the bushes which hung their dense foliage above the waters. In his lips was a note folded and sealed, and, on arriving near the spot where Mme. D—— was sitting, he made a dive, and lightly seizing the book, he attached to it his letter.

Mme. D——, perceiving the movement of her line, supposed that a fish was biting.

The young man had retired as he came; he had doubled the cape which, extending out into the water, separated them from each other, and had regained his post without the least noise in his passage under the willows. The deed was done.

Mme. D—— pulled in her line, and what was her surprise to observe dangling upon the barb of her hook, not the expected shiner, but an unexpected letter!

This was, however, trifling, and her surprise became stupefaction when, on detaching the transfixed billet, she read upon the envelope her name!

So, then, this letter which she had fished up was addressed to her!

This was somewhat miraculous. She was afraid. Her troubled glance scrutinized the surrounding space; but there was nothing to be seen or heard; all was still and lonely, both on land and water.

She quitted her seat, but took away the letter. As soon as she was alone and closeted with herself, and as soon as the paper was dry—a paper perfectly waterproof, and written upon with indelible ink—she unsealed the letter and commenced its perusal.

"A declaration of love!" cried she, at the first words. "What insolence!"

Still, the insolence had come to her in such an extraordinary manner that her curiosity would not suffer her to treat this letter as she had so many others—pitilessly burn it without reading.

No, she read it quite through. The lover who dated his letter from the bottom of the river, had skillfully adopted the allegory, and introduced himself as a grotesque inhabitant of the waters. The fable was gracefully managed, and with the jesting tone which he had adopted was mingled a true, serious, ardent sentiment, expressed with beauty and eloquence.

The next day Mme. D—— returned to the island, not without emotion, and some trace of fear. She threw her line with a trembling hand, and shuddered as, a moment after, she perceived the movement of the hook.

Is it a fish? Is it a letter?

It was a letter.

Mme. D—— was no believer in magic, still there was some thing strange and supernatural in all this.

She had an idea of throwing back the letter into the stream, but relinquished it. The most stubborn and haughty woman is always disarmed in the face of that strange mystery which captivates her imagination.

This second letter was more tender, more passionate, more charming than the first. Mme. D—— read it several times, and could not help thinking about the delightful merman who wrote such bewitching letters.

On the subsequent day she attached her line to the bank and left it swimming in the stream, while she withdrew to a hiding place upon the extremity of the island. She watched for a long time—but saw nothing. She returned to the place, withdrew the line, and there was the letter!

This time an answer was requested. It was perhaps premature, yet the audacious request obtained a full success. The reply was written after some hesitation, and the hook dropped into the stream charged with a letter which was intended to say nothing, and affected a sort of badinage, which was, nevertheless, a bulletin of a victory gained over the harsh severity of a woman until then unapproachable.

Mme D—— had too much shrewdness not to guess that her mysterious correspondent employed, instead of magic, the art of a skillful diver. Scruples, easily understood, restrained her from that portion of the bank where she was sure that the diver would emerge from the water.

But this game of letters amused her. First, it pleased her intellect, and her curiosity became so lively that she wrote: "Let us give up this jesting, which has pleased me for the moment, but which should continue no longer, and come with your apologies to Chaton."

The lover answered: "Yes, if you will add: Ilope."

The inexorable lady replied: "If only a word is necessary to decide you, be it so." And the word was written.

The young man appeared, and was not a loser. The gift of pleasing belonged to his person as much as to his style, and he had made such rapid progress under water that it was easy to complete his conquest on land.

Thus, Mme. D—— caught a husband without wishing it, and in spite of the vow which she had taken never to re-marry. Holding the line, she had been caught by the fish!

A Hundred Years Ago: The Highwayman.

Only three summers since, a French gentleman was in the Highlands, and gazing with some surprise at the tranquil and orderly scenes around him, and saying that his friends at Paris had advised him to come upon his journey well provided with pistol and sword, since they bid him bear in mind "you are going to the country of Rob Roy!" "We can scarce blame these Parisians for so faithfully remembering that little more than a hundred years ago Rob Roy was able to levy his "black mail" on all who came beneath the shadow of his mountains. But they might at least with equal reason have applied the same advice to England; for much less than a hundred years ago, the great thoroughfares near London, and, above all, the open heaths, as Bagshot and Hounslow, were infested by robbers on horseback, who bore the name of highwaymen. Booty—these men were determined by some means or other to obtain. In the reign of George the First, they stuck up handbills at the gates of many known rich men in London, forbidding any of them on pain of death to travel from town without a watch or with less than ten guineas of money. Private carriages and public conveyances were alike objects of attack.

Thus, for instance, in 1776, Mr. Nuttall, the solicitor and friend of Lord Chatham, returning from Bath in his carriage, with his wife and child, was stopped and fired at near Hounslow, and died of the fright. In the same way the guard of the Norwich stage (a man of different metal from the lawyer) was killed in Epping Forest, after he had himself shot dead three highwaymen out of seven that assailed him. Let it not be supposed that such examples were but few and far between; they might, from the records of that time, be numbered by the score: although in most cases the loss was rather of property than life. These outrages appear to have increased in frequency towards the close of the American war. Horace Walpole, writing from Strawberry Hill at that time, complains that having lived there in quiet for thirty years he can not now stir a mile from his own house, after sunset, without one or two servants armed with blunderbusses. Some men of rank at that period—Earl Berkeley above all—were famed for their skill and courage in dealing with such assailants. One day, so runs the story, Lord Berkeley, traveling after dark on Hounslow Heath, was awakened from a slumber by a strange face at his carriage window and a leaded pistol at his breast. "I have you now, my lord," said the intruder, "after all your boasts, as I hear, that you would never let yourself be robbed!" "Nor would I now," said Lord Berkeley, putting his hand into his pocket as though to draw forth his purse, "but for that fellow peeping over your shoulder." The highwayman hastily turned round to look at this unexpected intruder, when the earl, pulling out instead of a purse a pistol, shot him dead upon the spot. [Lord Mahon's History of England.

A Clerical Warming-Pan.

In many parts of Ireland a warming-pan is called a "friar." Not many years ago an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel in the town of ——. Poor thing! she had never heard of a warming-pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to the friar.

It so happened that on a cool and drizzly night a priest took lodging at the inn. He had traveled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour.

Soon after the mistress of the house called to servant girl: "Betty, put the friar in No. 6."

The poor girl, not dreaming that by the word "friar" her mistress meant the warming-pan, hastened up to the priest, who was comfortably settled in bed.

Up went Betty to the poor priest: "Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says."

"How, why?" asked the priest, alarmed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing-gown, and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty: "Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said some thing about disturbing his reverence, which the mistress did not understand. So she told the girl in a sharp voice to do as she was directed, and she would always do right. Up went Betty, and unhappy priest, despite his angry protestations, was obliged to turn out of No 6, and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar into No 8. The poor priest, thinking that every one was mad in the house, and sturdily resolving to quit it the next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 8, and, with tears in her eyes, she obeyed.

In about an hour the landlady consoled to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. Wondering what it meant, Betty roused up the priest, and told him he must go into No. 11. The patient monk then crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 11.

It so happened that the husband of the landlady was troubled with "the green-eyed monster" jealousy. Going to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing between his own sheets a man sound asleep.

To rouse the sleeper, and to kick him into the street, was the work of but a very few moments; nor was the mistake explained till the next day, when the priest informed the inn-keeper what outrages had been committed upon him; and he learned, to his astonishment, that he had been serving the whole night as a warming-pan!

GRISI.—The advent of this distinguished cantatrice in this country so soon after the departure of Alboni brings to mind an epigram which on the occasion of reading an article in an English paper, giving a minute description of the personal figures of these two notable *artistes*. It ran thus:

PARADOXICAL.

What strange contradictions
Are oftentimes seen—
Alboni (all-bonty) is fat.
And Grisi (greasy, I mean!

[Boston Post.

THE RIGHT ROAD.—English Traveler—"Hi hoy, sir, ham I on the right road to 'Artford?"

Jonathan—"Well, you be."

Traveler—"How far shall I 'ave to go before I get there?"

Jonathan—"Well, if you turn reound and go t'other way may be you have to travel about ten mile. But, I calculate, if you keep on the way you are going, you'll have to go about eight thousand."

CURE FOR STAMMERING.—Read aloud with the teeth closed. This should be practiced for two hours a day for three months. The recommender of this simple remedy says: "I can speak with certainty of its utility."

Centenary College.

THE next Collegiate Year will begin on the First Monday of October next

FACULTY:

Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., President.
and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. John C. Miller, M. A.,
Professor Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy
A. R. Horsley, M. A.,
Prof. Greek Language and Literature.
Rev. W. H. Sparks, M. A.,
Professor Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. Jones, M. A., Professor Natural Science
T. C. Catterson, Professor Modern Languages.
A. E. Blackman, M. A., Professor Music.
Rev. A. O. Miller, M. A.,
Principal Preparatory Department.

The former success of Centenary warrants strong hope and confidence in its future prosperity. Facilities are here offered unsurpassed by any institution in the Southwest.

Rev. W. H. SCALES, Sec'y of Faculty
Jackson, La., Sept 16 4t

Franklin Female College.

HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The buildings during the vacation will be extensively refitted. With a complete apparatus, an abundant supply of musical instruments, a large and able Faculty, and unwearied exertions our patrons may be assured that every thing shall be done to sustain the stand which we have taken, to make the course of education as thorough in this as it is in our best male colleges.

Holly Springs is noted for its excellent society, the purity of its air and water and its constant salubrity. It is now within half a day's travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, and it is believed, that by the first day of January next the railroad connection between the two places will be completed.

Parents and guardians are referred to the preachers of the Memphis Conference, to the Board of Trustees, to Rev. C. K. Marshall of Vicksburg, Rev. R. Abbey of Yazoo City, Rev. Bishop Paine, of Aberdeen, Rev. J. E. Cobb and P. Watson, of Memphis, for any information they may desire.

S. G. STARKE,
Sept. 2 6w Holly Springs, Miss.

Madison College.

SHARON, MISS.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the *First Monday in October.*

FACULTY:

Rev. T. O. Thornton, D. D., President,
and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Sciences.
Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
H. W. Pierce, A. M.,
Professor of English Literature, and Assistant Prof Ancient Languages.
J. L. C. Garrin, M. D.,
Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene.
Mr. Wm. J. Sa[illegible]n,
Principal of the Preparatory Department,
——, Assistant.

TERMS:

Tuition to the *First* and *Second* Divisions of the Preparatory Department, $30; in the *Third*, $40; and in any of the College Classes, $50 per session of ten months.

Good Board can be had at Ten dollars per month.

Efforts are now being made to procure an extensive *Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus*, which it is hoped will be placed in the institution at an early date of the present session.

By reference to the Catalogue, which will be sent to any one on application to the President, or either of the Professors, it will be seen that the course of study is extensive, and that every facility is afforded for the acquisition of a good and solid education.

Sept. 16 3t

Teachers Wanted.

THE Rev. P. J. ECKLES having resigned the Presidency of Sharon Female College, for the purpose of settling the estate of his father, recently deceased, the Board of Trustees wish to procure the services of some gentleman suitably qualified to take charge of said Institution.

The qualifications necessary are—ripe scholarship, unimpeachable character for morals and piety, and membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A married gentleman, whose lady could take charge as teacher and governess, would be preferred. The President, by the rules of the Institution, is authorized to employ his assistants (subject to the approval of the Trustees). His family will have the privilege of residing in the College buildings; and the Teachers receive the entire tuition fees of the Institution—numbering from sixty to eighty—with a fair prospect, at present, of one hundred students. Additional buildings are now upon the eve of erection for the accommodation of the teachers and students.

Letters addressed to Rev. H. H. Mowbray and others, *Sharon, Madison county Miss.*, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. B. The public are hereby assured that the exercises of the Institution will be opened as usual, on the First Monday in October next, by competent persons temporarily employed until a regular engagement can be made.

Rev. H. H. MONTGOMERY,
" JACOB MATTHEWS,
" D. M. WIGGINS,
" J. H. STONE,
JAMES S. PRICHARD,
THOS M SCOTT,
Committee of Correspondence.

Sharon, Miss., Aug 30, 1854 sep. 16-1m

Wesleyan Female College.

THE Sixteenth Annual Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2d day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:

Rev. O. L. Smith, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Rev. J. M. Bounsell, A. M., Prof. of Natural Science.
Rev. C. W. Smith, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. O. H. Hancock, A. M., Prof. of English and Latin Literature.
Mons. A. Reinehart (of Paris) Prof of Modern Languages, and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. P. G. Outtenberger, Prof. of Music.
Miss Francesca Outtenberger, Assistant in Music.
Mrs. Susan S. Hancock, Assistant in Literary Department.
Madame Reinehart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Mr. Robt B. Clayton and Lady, Steward's Department.

Two hundred dollars will be about the expenses of a pupil boarding in the Institution, who pursues only the regular course, which embraces Latin and French. Extra charges only for Music and the Ornamental branches.

For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 2, 1854 4t C. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

To Young Men!

And others desiring Employment.

Chance to make Money!

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn and Buffalo, N. Y., will give immediate, constant, and very lucrative employment to

1000 Agents,

to labor chiefly in the counties where they reside, in selling the most

Popular, Interesting and Useful BOOKS,

published in this country. The List of Books is very large, and embraces great variety. They are selected and made with especial reference to the wants of the People. They vary in Price from 25 cents to $2 per volume; are neatly and strongly bound; generally illustrated with beautiful steel and other Engravings, and embrace

History, Popular Biography, Narratives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Theology, Books for the Young, Bibles, Standard Poetry, Law and School Books, etc.

N. B. Terms, Descriptive Catalogues, Circulars, and full particulars furnished gratis, on application (post paid) to MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Sept. 9-4t Auburn or Buffalo.

Chunnynggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D., President.
John F. Ellison, A. B.
Miss F. Geraldine Battle, Primary Department.
Mrs Eugenia Richardson, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	16 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynugee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynugee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., [illegible]—jy 15 8m

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than the combination of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of the virtues throughout this broad country has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect.

J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans. L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has became known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is unable to do much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect. JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by
J. C. AYER, Chemist
Lowell, Mass

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Sept. 2 3m Wholesale Agents.

New Books.

JUST received by
H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 CAMP STREET:

Notes of a Theological Student: By James Mason Hoppin.
—Also—
Sandwich Island Notes: By A. Bastle.
Dr. Ollins' Works; 4 vols.
Kharine Ashton: By the author of Amy Herbert.
The Experience of Life, etc. etc. A most charming book
Our Parish; or, Annals of Pastor and People.
A popular account of the Ancient Egyptians; revised and abridged from his larger work: By Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D. C. L., F. R. S., etc.; in 2 vols., with five hundred Engravings.

Together with many other New Works of interest. All the new works of merit received as soon as issued from the press.

H. D. McGINNIS,
Sept. 2, 1854 1m 36 Camp street.

To Country Merchants.

H. D. McGINNIS, No 36 Camp Street, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others wishing BOOKS and STATIONERY to sell again—to his extensive assortment of Science, Books of every description. Also a large supply of French, English, and American STATIONERY; BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; and in fact, every article found in a Book or Stationery establishment.

All of which he offers exceedingly low to those wishing to buy to sell again, as his object is to make his business a wholesale business.

Country Merchants laying in their fall stocks, will save money by giving him a call.

H. D. McGINNIS.
Sept 2 1854 tf 36 Camp street.

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. D. GARDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19. 2m

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.... FEMALE COLLEGE

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. R. F. Lambuth, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
——, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. Jules Ready, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. Lucinda Ferguson, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss Ellen E. Lambuth, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, A. M., Principal.
John T. Dunklin, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Thos. C. Brame, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This Institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. None of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will forever devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certainly to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

R. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong, as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Others.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness. Governesses who direct them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness, such as but the discretion of experienced mothers can bestow.

The Institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violincello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principle of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbue their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing, and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches and the control of the male study hall.

Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Macon. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five d

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 34. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854. WHOLE NO. 190.

LOCKS OF HAIR.

The following stanzas appeared a few years ago in the poet's corner of a Canadian newspaper. We think that all who read them will at once pronounce them worthy of preservation:

You've often heard me promise, Fred,
One day to tell you where,
And from what treasured heads I shred.
These treasured locks of hair.
Well, now the time has come at last:
Your birth-day festival
Has blithely come and quickly passed,
And you shall know them all.

Twelve years have fleeted since I bowed,
In tearless grief, my knee
Beside our dying sire, and vowed
A parent's care for thee;
And I remember how you tried,
Till even the menials wept,
To wake our father when he died,
And said: "He only slept!"

This short curled lock, self-dark, half-gray,
I pilfer it from his brow;
I've kept it sacred till to-day;
We will divide it now.
And when you look upon it, Fred,
Still think you hear the voice
That with its dying accents said:
"My Father, bless my boys!"

This raven braid belonged to one
You never knew, my brother;
She only blessed her new-born son,
And died—our sainted mother!
She left us; but with us she left
A fairer, tender flower;
But, like a plant of sun bereft,
She withered from that hour.

Spring's buds around our mother's tomb
Came just in time to weave;
We saw the flowers of Autumn bloom
Upon our sister's grave.
My boy! your tears are falling fast
On yonder golden tress;
It is a relic, and the last,
Of her lost loveliness.

And this long, waving, silken curl,
Ah! *that* you must not share;
You never knew the angel-girl
Who gave that aburn hair.
My beautiful! my blessed one!
Aged she, too, passed away!
I strove to breathe: "Thy will be done;"
But it was hard to say.

Oh! by how frail and weak a thing
May the heart's depths be stirred!
How close and long will memory cling
To one light look or word!
And are not these slight locks with more
Of spirit-meaning fraught
Than all the mystic, lettered lore
That sages ever taught?

Well! they are happy now, dear boy;
Their ransomed souls are free;
They feel no more Earth's hollow joy,
And real misery.
Our barks are struggling slow to shore,
By storm and tempest driven;
But they have passed Life's ocean o'er,
And anchored safe in Heaven.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSIONS TO NEGROES. HOW IS THE WORK DONE?

In a previous article some strictures, general in their character, were uttered against the present mode of conducting our Missionary operations among the negroes. It may be considered presumptuous in a layman thus to sit in judgment upon the doings of the Lord's anointed. In all deference to the wisdom and piety of these, I beg leave to proceed in a few words I have to say on this subject. There is undeniable inefficiency in this "arm of the service," originating in part and in places, in the weakness of the conferences—the absence of proper men to do the work required. But this does not by any means account for all the inefficiency apparent. More might be done by an energetic appropriation of the means and men available;—by making this matter more prominent in the consideration of conference; by holding to an higher account those entrusted with this service. And let no rebellious indignation arise at this suggestion of "holding to account" these men and ministers. The indignation is needless—the holding to account would not. God and Eternity and the Judgment are far off, that there are few of us who do not need some subordinate tribunal, and at least an annual day of revisal and comparison of accounts—a spiritual balance sheet and annual statement. And let him that is without sin, throw the first stone at the humble writer of this.

This is enough of censure. A word of suggestion, and I withdraw.

According to the present schedule of service, the negroes are preached to once in three or six weeks—a hasty, hurried sermon, for the preacher has to preach four times that day. (Here the master might come in for a word of blame, and it is admitted and its justice acknowledged by one who has not done the whole duty in this respect, but who is ready to reform as soon as the occasion calls for reformation.) Of course, by this long intermission of teaching, of appeal, of warning, the auditors and the preacher become dull, unconsoled, and fruitless—the hearer hearing listlessly, the preacher preaching, as my cook said of one of the missionaries, "as if there was no danger"—of eternal death. Line upon line, with all the prophets iterates, is required to impress the unretentive minds of these people. Impulse must be converted into habit and holy principle by assiduous exercising and patient teaching, by familiar talk, by frequent illustration, by apt analogies, by kind yet dignified familiarity, by occasional oratory. The young must be taught in the great cardinal truths and doctrines of evangelical theology, or they are exposed by a whole legion of superstitions and absurdities which are swift nids-de-camp of the devil. How can this be done as the work is now conducted? The field is large, the laborers few and very feeble—many not taking up in zeal and industry their task too often of intelligence. Stern truth, but true.

To supply this inevitable deficiency of labor from the want of laborers, this plan has occurred to my mind, and I propose it to your consideration, and also to those masters and ministers who are interested:

Following the practice of the early Church, I would organize a class of Catechists, whose work is indicated in their name. They should go from family to family, instructing from the Catechism and Bible and Hymn-Book, and by familiar conversation, all the negroes, particularly the young. Let them be, if desired, licensed exhorters—a class of laborers quite extinct—but their distinction and paramount business should be with the Catechism. They should cover only two weeks in their field of service, so as to serve not more than ten or twelve plantations. These men might become Colporteurs of Methodist publications, and thus become doers of a double work, each almost equally profitable. As over these, to administer the ordinances of the Church, to guide, restrain or impel, appoint fully ordained ministers, whose work should embrace, for each, the fields of some two or three of these Catechists, making their appointments monthly or in six weeks. The Catechist should make a quarterly report to the minister in charge, and he make a semi-annual report to his quarterly conference, and the Presiding Elder go to conference with a summary from each department of his district, and this to appear in the minutes or in the church paper patronized by the conference.

This plan, religiously carried out, I think, would prove thoroughly effective in doing the work indicated.

Now there are two difficulties in our way; we want *men* and *money*. The money I believe would be given by the owners of the slaves, and cheerfully given, if it were plain that the Church was in earnest, and not keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. The expense would not be so much increased as to make this doubtful. The liberality of the master would increase with the improvement and christianization of the negro.

But the men. Yes, there is the grand want—in number and quality—men good and true, with common sense and pious hearts. Can the community supply them? Are they in the bosom of the Church? Men who are willing to work for moderate wages and the public weal, and the salvation of souls. I think, however, that an assurance of the money will secure the men—in number if not in quality. I should be glad to see the experiment, though with insufficient instruments.

A COTTON PLANTER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES OF RAMBLER.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have used the "editorial scissors" on the notes I have sent you hitherto, I will take the hint and be short.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara means the Thunder of Waters! the most appropriate, descriptive and forcible name that could be given this wonderful phenomenon of nature. When my delighted eye first rested upon the Falls, my heart was filled with emotions of a stranger, wilder, sublimer character than any I had ever before realized. I felt that one half had not been told. To give a correct description of these Falls, an Angelo's language would have to be borrowed, and to paint them, the painter would have to dip his brush in the rainbow, and transfer its bright glowing colors to the canvas. After gazing on the Falls for hours, I descended by a winding staircase one hundred and eighty-five feet to the "Cave of the Winds." Here I procured suitable clothing and a careful guide, and passed behind this magnificent sheet of water, which, leaping exultant from the topmost rock, and flashing down into mid-air, plunges below with the hoarse voice of thunder. The dimensions of the cave are 100 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and 164 feet high. It is curious to observe the spray how it curls along the sloping bottom of the cavern, then rolling up along the rocky bank, seeks the shelving ceiling, where it breaks into distinct portions, and by its constant motion on the air, gives those reverberations which have given rise to its title of the "Cave of the Winds." The view presented in the cave, in connection with the tremendous and astounding roar of waters, enabled me to appreciate the following beautiful and graphic lines of Brainard:

The thoughts are strange that crowd upon my brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem,
As if God poured thee from his hollow hand
And hung his bow upon thy awful front,
And spoke in that loud voice which seemed to him
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
"The sound of many waters," and hath bade
Thy mighty torrent mark the ages back;
And notch his centuries in the eternal rock.
Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we,
That hear the question of the voice sublime?
Oh! what are all the notes that ever rung
From men's vain trumpet by thy thundering side?
Yea, what is all the riot man can make
In his short life to thy unceasing roar?
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him
Who drowned a world and heaped the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains?—a light wave,
That breaks and whispers of its Maker's might.

From "Table Rock" is had the sublimest view of the Falls. It was upon this rock that these beautiful lines of Mrs. Sigourney were written:

Flow on for ever in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud
Mantles around thy feet; and he doth give
Thy voice of thunder power to speak of Him
Eternally—bidding the tip of man
Keep silence, and upon thy rocky altar pour
Incense of sweet praise.

LUNDY'S LANE.

I visited this famous battle ground, which is two miles from the Falls. A high tower has been erected on the spot, from the top of which a fine view is had of the whole battle-ground. An old soldier who was present and took part in the engagement points out to visitors the lines and positions occupied by the two armies, and relates some thrilling incidents connected with the battle.

BURNING SPRING.

This Spring is near the Falls, and is a great curiosity. A sufficient amount of gas issues from it to light a large city. If a lighted match is held several feet above it, the gas will immediately catch on fire, and a brilliant flame will play over the surface of the water.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

No one who has not seen this wonderful fairy-like structure, or a similar one, can form any idea of it. A railroad track is now being constructed on its top. What a wonder!—a wire bridge sufficiently strong to support the heaviest wagons and a train of cars. Some of your readers, perhaps, would like to know how the first wire was carried across the fearful chasm now spanned by this beautiful bridge. A kite was procured, to the tail of which was a string, and by flying this on the one side and letting it out until it was over the other side, the gorge was spanned by the string, by which a cord was drawn across, and by means of this cord, a rope of sufficient strength to draw a cable, which latter being well secured on both sides, was the means of transit for the first wire cable of 36 strands and 1,160 feet in length.

I could write many pages more, but as the "scissors" are in your hands, I must close. I must, however, allude to one more scene. I went out one night after midnight and gazed at the Falls by moonshine. I leave you to imagine, if possible, the grandeur and sublimity of the scene. More anon.

RAMBLER.

"ENTER INTO THY CLOSET."

Every Christian should have a closet, a place sacred to himself alone, where he may meditate and pray. The idea of a closet is that of absolute privacy. It is a place where none can hear or be overheard; where the most perfect freedom can be felt between the soul and God. When our Lord said, "Enter into thy closet," he added, "and shut the door." Be absolutely *alone*. He insisted upon this for two reasons: one was, that we might not be as the hypocrites, who prayed to be seen and heard of men. Such persons would not find the closet a very attractive place. They would prefer the corners of the streets, or the midst of the temple; and if they entered into their closets to pray, they would be very likely to leave the door on a crack, so that some might overhear their petitions, and say, "what a religious man he is!"

Another reason was, that we might have the full effect of seclusion; so that the mind might not only be free from distraction and corruption, but be free from all temptation to insincerity or mere formalism.

Few persons can so control their thoughts and feelings as to pray in the presence of others, without some reference to what others may think of the performance. Many, we fear, [illegible] to the people rather than God. We have heard of *eloquent* prayers. We have even seen in the public prints such notices as the following: "Rev. Mr. B. delivered a very impressive prayer." Whether the Rev. Mr. B. prayed to the people or to God, is not for us to say; but such eulogiums on the style of the delivery of a devotional exercise show how strong is the temptation, at times, to make our prayers sound well in the ears of men, rather than to have them acceptable to God. Even where there is *real* piety, and the thought of praying to men, while professedly praying to God, would be abhorred, still it is a most difficult thing to keep the presence of God more distinctly before the mind than the presence of the people. Unconsciously to ourselves, we are shaping our language with reference to what the audience may think or say of the exercise. Alas, how many prayers, offered in the sanctuary or in the social circle, if closely analyzed, would be found wanting in sincerity! May God forgive the the iniquity of our holy things! And may we always remember, as we take the posture of prayer, that great is the guilt of him who draweth nigh unto God with his lips, and honoureth him with his mouth, while his heart is far from him!

But in the closet there is no such temptation. We mean there is no inducement to show off—to pray in fine language—to use tropes and figures—to be eloquent. When the door has been shut, the first thought is, "I am alone with God." No mortal eye is upon me; no human ear can hear what I say. "This is the house of God; this is none other but the gate of heaven." Be it remembered that Jacob used this language when he was alone with God. Great, then, is the advantage of the closet in promoting sincerity in our devotions. If we enter it with a desire to worship God, we shall be very likely to have the desire fulfilled. We do not say that the Christian will at no time find the tempter invading his closet; nor that when entering it under the influence of the best motives, he will always find it as the gate of heaven. We recollect that Hannah More says, she sometimes found herself catching flies when she ought to have been calling upon God. Even in the closet, Satan will first divert the thoughts, and then deaden the heart. But one thing he cannot tempt us to do, and that is, to play the hypocrite. Here, when we kneel in secret, with none but God to see and hear, we surely can indulge in no language but that of sincerity.

The closet, too, has charms for those who wish to unburden all their souls, to confess all their sins, to make known all their desires. Who is there that does not feel, pressing on the heart and conscience, burdens which no human sympathies can alleviate, or human power remove? We do not wish to make others unhappy by imparting a knowledge of them; but we can retire into the secret chamber, and make them known to Him who can remove them, or can impart the grace that will enable us to bear them. There are sins to confess, of thought and feeling, which we would not and could not disclose to our dearest earthly friends; which can only be whispered in the ear of Him who seeth not as man seeth. We want a place of prayer so secluded that we may ingenuously and with deep contrition lay open all the tortuous and deceitful windings of the heart. Such is the closet. There can we fall upon our faces, and tell our God all our weaknesses, all our sins, and plead for mercy and forgiveness through the blood of Jesus. "The closet," says Kempis, "seldom visited, becomes disagreeable: but often and daily resorted to is delightful." The closet is the soul's armory. Here it is that the panoply is stored; and here must we come to select it, to fit it, yea, and to burnish it. Soldier of the cross, you cannot contend without the closet!

Every Christian should have his closet. This we said in the beginning, and we say it again. When you are hiring a house, among all the conveniences regarded, don't forget to have a place for secret prayer. When you are engaging lodgings, let this idea of a closet enter into the arrangement. Have an eye to it when you are traveling. A part of every day should be spent alone with God. Piety cannot thrive on any other condition. Having made this arrangement, enter daily into thy closet. Be found there at the dawn, and at the eve of day. Let not that closet mourn thy absence. Let not its silence for days rebuke thee. Be it thy home,—the most sacred spot to thee this side of heaven. [Edinburgh Christian Treasury.

THE PREACHING OF PAUL.

"I speak the words of soberness," said St. Paul. And I preach the Gospel "not with the enticing words of man's wisdom." This was the way of the apostle's discoursing of things sacred. Nothing here of the fringes of the north star; nothing of nature's becoming unnatural; nothing of the down of angel's wings or the beautiful locks of cherubim; no starched similitudes, introduced with a "Thus have I seen a cloud rolling in its airy mansion," and the like. No; these were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit. For the apostles, poor mortals! were content to take lower steps, and to tell the world in plain terms "that he who believed should be saved, and that he who believed not should be damned." And this was the dialect which pierced the consciences and made the hearers cry out, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" It tickled not the ear, but sank into the heart; and when men came from such sermons, they never commended the preacher for his taking voice or gesture; for the fineness of such a simile, or the quaintness of such a sentence; but they spoke like men conquered by the overpowering force and evidence of the most concerning truths: much in the words of the two disciples going to Emmaus, "Did not our hearts burn within us, while he opened to us the Scriptures?" [Dr. South.

GRADUAL PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL.

"The voice of one crying," not in the thronged streets of the world's metropolis, but "in the wilderness" of Judea, heralded the coming of that kingdom. And when it was actually set up in the world, it was the noiseless operation of a carpenter's son, attended by a few common fishermen. In the same manner it was communicated from heart to heart, from individual to individual. John points out to Andrew "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." The next day Andrew introduces his own brother, Simon Peter. Jesus calls Philip to follow him; and "Philip findeth Nathaniel," his townman and friend. A woman of Samaria, in a brief conversation with Christ, whom she meets at the well, becomes a believer. Immediately she propagates the faith among her neighbors, and "many more" believe. And even that great Pentecostal movement, where three thousand were converted in one day in one place, if we consider its relations to the world, will appear to be only the preparation of so many individuals to act the part of Andrew and Philip, and the Samaritan woman, each in his own separate sphere, among the widely dispersed families and neighborhoods and nations from which they severally came, and to which they returned. It was the deposit of so many parcels of leaven in different portions of the great mass, each diffusing its own nature to other adjacent particles, and through these to others still. If we follow these converts to their respective homes, with the lamp of ecclesiastical history in our hands, we shall find a Christian church springing up, and a Christian influence starting forth in nearly every community over the wide world that was represented at Jerusalem on that memorable day. Take a single case—those "strangers of Rome," for example. They disappear from our view when the scenes of that day are over. And shall we ever hear of them again? Yes; after the lapse of more than twenty years we find an Apostle writing "to all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to the saints," apparently a large and flourishing church, and thanking his God that their "faith is spoken of throughout the world." Who planted that church? for neither Paul nor Peter, nor any other Apostle had seen Rome. Who were the honored instruments in the production of this great result? Put this question to the earliest Christian fathers; consult all authentic sources of information; send conjecture forth; and still the most probable conclusion to which we arrive in the absence of all positive information is, that the prime movers in this enterprise were those "strangers of Rome" whom we saw at Jerusalem on the day of the Pentecost—gone home now, and gone to work—the hidden leaven showing itself only in its effects. The operation was so gradual and silent, that even the names of its actors cannot now be ascertained; and yet so powerful that in twenty years it had made itself felt throughout the Roman Empire. [Miss. Home Mission Report.

MINISTERS FILLING PROFESSORSHIPS IN COLLEGES.

A correspondent of the *Southern Presbyterian* says: "Almost every day brings the intelligence of some pastor being elected to the principalship of some female academy or college in some part of the country. The increased frequency of changes of this kind, together with the numerous deaths of ministers, is giving rise to painful apprehensions in the minds of many lovers of the Church, lest some of our churches may soon find it impossible to supply themselves with pastors. If our academies, colleges, and theological seminaries absorb all or nearly all of our ablest ministers, where are our pastors to come from? Has the pastoral office lost its charms? Could not many of these professorships be filled just as well with laymen as with ministers of the gospel? Is a minister faithful to his ordination vows when he, by going to a college or seminary that is already supplied with enough professors who are ministers to do the preaching to the students and surrounding destitutions, sinks the minister into a mere teacher of worldly science? Is it good policy in the Church to concentrate seven or eight of her ablest ministers in one small town or village, whilst hundreds of others must go without any? These and similar questions are agitating the minds of our people. I do not doubt that there might to be one or two ministers in every college, and that there are some ministers who, from various causes, can serve the Church better as professors than they can as pastors, but there surely is a limit beyond which it is not proper to pass. I for one can see no good reason why all the professors in any college should be ministers, when it is certain that many of them must sit silent on the Sabbath, and their ministerial talents be lost to the Church. The Church certainly never ordained them for any such purpose. If they must teach to make a support, which I regret to say is too often the case, let them do it where they can unite teaching and preaching together; and not all congregate about one spot, where they are in each other's way as ministers. This is a point which, I doubt not, will attract more attention than it has hitherto done, when the want of pastors and missionaries comes to be felt more than it now is, which will doubtless soon be the case if the process goes on much longer."

NOT TIME ENOUGH.

Not time enough! So the gilt edges of the Bible remain untarnished, and it leaves its own profile in dust on the table. Not time enough to study its teachings. But there is time enough for other things.

Time enough to coil around the soul the web of wealth, which, when completed, forms its shroud!

Time enough to simmer away afternoon after afternoon in the maudlin sympathy of romantic sentimentalism, until the heart, in its voluptuous impotence, becomes incapable of real love to God or man!

Time enough to lay plot upon plot, and scheme upon scheme, for the gratification of ambition or vanity!

Time enough to be sick, though then, when the heart is troubled, and the body faint, and the head sluggish, there is indeed not time enough to repent!

TIME ENOUGH TO DIE!

[Episcopal Recorder.

WHEN WE ARE DEAD.

1. There will be some honest sorrow. A few will be really sad, as we are robed for the grave—fewer, probably, than we now suppose. Out of a small circle, how soon we shall be forgotten! A single leaf from a boundless forest hue fallen! That is all.

The gay will laugh when thou art gone,
The solemn brow of care plod on,
And each one as before will chase
His favored phantom.

2. But the world goes clattering on as if nothing had happened. If we filled important stations in society—yet how soon others will fill our stations! The world will be a bustling world without us. It was so before we entered it—it will be so when we are gone.

3. When we are dead, affection may erect a monument. But the hand that sets it up will soon be as powerless as ours, and for the same cause. How soon they that weep over us will follow us! If the marble or the granite long endures, yet the eyes of affection will not endure to read the graven letters. Men will give a glance at the name of one they never knew, and pass on with not a thought of the slumberer below.

4. When we are dead, our influence will not be dead. We leave epitaphs upon indestructible materials. Our manner of life has been writing them. We have stirred up thought, and awakened emotion. The wonderful machinery of mind has felt our presence. We have pressed the stamp of our character in the warm wax of other sensibilities around us.

Our places of business, our social resorts, may know us no more; but living, accountable beings feel the influence that involves our personal departure.

When we are dead, the kingdom of God will not die. It did not depend upon us for existence. And onward will it go when we have ceased to live. Happy, indeed, if it has been the honor and joy of our labors to have promoted it. Blessed is it to be remembered as having loved Zion, as taking pleasure in her stones, and favoring the dust thereof.

Sacred, consoling thought! The kingdom of Christ moves on, when we drop our earthly relationship with it.

OUT-DOOR PREACHING.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Hannah, son-in-law of Dr. Chalmers, and his biographer, has, during the week, preached twice at Hurlford to large audiences in the open air. [Kilmarnock Chronicle.

FIRE IN THE WOODS!

BY ALFRED B. STREET.

Emerging from a grassy place where the bough-house was situated, I became sensible of a stifling penetrating smell as of burning wood, pervading the atmosphere, which was also quite thick; so much so, that the stars looked wan through it. Sweeping my vision around, I saw in the East a broad red stripe of light over the forests, while an immense murky cloud illumined at its lower edge rising above. As I looked, curls of bright flame flashed up all along the edge of this red stripe, and a low roar blended with faint cracklings broke upon my ear. The truth darted upon me in a moment—the forest was on fire—I rushed within the bough-house, and awakened my companions. We knew, however, there was no danger to us; for there was the lake, and the skiff could be a few minutes' place us in safety upon it. We therefore stood, and leisurely surveyed the scene. The forest was like tinder from the long drouth which had prevailed, and the fire driven also before the powerful wind, was sweeping down upon us with tremendous speed. Higher and higher leaped the flames, louder and louder came the sounds of their progress. A fierce glare lit up their quarter of the heavens, and commenced casting a lurid tint upon the sable pond and murky forest surrounding it. The scene was now momentarily brightening, until at last the sandy margin, the bough-house, the nearest trunks of the trees, the mossy stones and old wet logs in the shallows became visible, while enlarging spots and spaces of flame could be seen far in the depths of the innumerable vistas of the forest.

As we were thus gazing upon the sight, a quick shape darted from the woods, and the next instant a large deer, in the very frenzy of affright, with his eye-balls bursting from their sockets, shot past us, and leaped far into the pond. Scarcely had he disappeared before a wild cat, his long low frame stretched to a furious speed, darted also by us, and dashed into the water. A blended howl then broke upon the air, and several wolves, their necks bristling, and their eyes gleaming, came gliding across the margin, and likewise plunged, one after another, in the reddening flood.

So light had the whole scene now become, that we could see the dark heads of all these animals, their natural instincts overwhelmed in the presence of the common danger, moving above the rough crimson surface, seeking the safety of the opposite shore.

We, however, still lingered, until we saw a huge wall of fire approaching us with a quick and wavering motion, raking the trees before it, as the cradle rakes the grain. Deep rumblings and cracklings, blended with the howling of the furious wind, and the screams of the escaping birds, filled our ears.

At last, as the intense heat of the advancing element began to flush our faces, we betook ourselves, with our instruments, to the skiff, and left the shore.

The scene was now nearly at its height of fearful grandeur. As far as the eye could extend swept a line of fire, its flanks advancing, while the centre from some cause was remaining almost stationary. A moment's recollection, however, explained the reason. I have stated that the pond had been visited before by me, for the purpose of fishing. I knew, consequently, that a stream put into the pond at a point a little below where the bough-house was built, after running a parallel course with the head of the oval, and athwart the path in which the fire was advancing. Its parallel length was quite broad, diminishing rapidly, however, upward. The flames had doubtless reached the border of the precious part of the stream, and had there been arrested, while the upper wing had crossed the narrow channel above, and was rioting in its true course along the side of the pond, the lower wing having met with no obstruction whatever, sweeping somewhat in advance along the opposite border. On moved these fearful wings, the forest melting, as it were within them, like snow in water. They had just completed the circuit of the pond downward, their ends blending with each other, when the line in front, having completely overleaped the watery barrier, rushed up to the narrow margin. The bough-house was shriveled and the little grassy spot swallowed in the twinkling of an eye; while the flames hissed along the edge of the water as if in rage at being thus stopped in their career.

The whole scene had now reached its climax of sublimity and magnificence. The shores rising into slopes, as before stated, wherever the eye turned was one mighty amphitheatre of blazing fire. The roaring and crackling were tremendous, drowning even the tumult of the wind. The sky was a dome of crimson, the tossing waters flushed the same deep hue, so that our skiff seemed rocking in blood, and abroad was shed an almost scorching heat and blinding light. Great mountains of smoke continually rolled up, and were hurried tumultuously off by the rushing and rioting wind. Birds were darting in every direction, uttering the most plaintive cries, and frequently dropping in the waters, suffocated by the smoke; while, now and then, agonizing howls and piercing screams rang from the burning forest, proclaiming the torments of the wild animals, deer, wolf, bear and panther, that had been caught in their dens and recesses, and were consuming in the flames.

The greatest variety was apparent in the blazing spectacle. Here great gulfs and caverns opened, of such keen splendor as to be almost white; there rolled immense billows, dashing up fiery spray, resembling what we may suppose of Hell surging in its horrors.

Fiery serpents seemed darting through the smoke from tree to tree, twining and flashing around stem and branch, and licking them as the anaconda licks its prey previous to swallowing it. Red banners gleamed from out the smoke, long pennons fluttered, and sun-like streaks fell and glanced, like the sights of a furious battle-field.

Visions of the most exquisite beauty and grace were also every where perceptible. Graceful arches would form for a moment and then sink, festoons of flashing beauty arranged themselves from trunk to trunk like the vines of Lombardy, rich sparkling lacework ran among the leaves, blazing columns would support a blazing dome with deep red vistas opening to them, a gorgeous temple, flowers, and wreaths, and diadems, and thrones, glittered for an instant, and appearing like the phantasmagoria of some wizard summoned purposely by him to amaze and charm the senses of the beholders.

But the last scene in the magnificent drama was the crowning one of the whole. Happening to cast my eyes toward the conical hill before mentioned, plumed with its lofty pine tree, near which we had now floated, I discovered that the fire had not only reached its base, but was rapidly ascending its sides. Up, up, it swept its gleaming way, seizing the smaller trees and devouring them in an instant, and raging among the oaks and hemlocks until there was a perfect chaos among them, each falling from, in company with, and against the other, as if a host of demons was there engaged in fierce strife amid the horrors of their own element. Up, up, still went the flames until the whole hill was enveloped—a blazing pyramid. The pine tree yet towered untouched, but now a serpent of fire darted around its trunk which rose like a naked pillar to a great height ere the spreading out of its branches. As the head of the flame shot in its ascent among the limbs, a singular spectacle was developed.

An immense eagle was seen on the apex of the tree, with wings drawn up and long neck stretched downward, as if in the act of striking in mingled wrath and terror. There stood the devoted bird, doubtless above her aery, endeavoring to protect her helpless brood. It was for a moment only she was seen; a red streak like the tongue of the fiery snake darted against her ruffled breast, and we could see her burning shape falling, fluttering and writhing athwart the lurid crimson, down into the rolling and heaving gulf below.

A few minutes more, and the whole body of the fire, its ailment being destroyed, swept away from us before the wind, in its awful and devastating course. We watched its progress, moving down the forest as it passed majestically onward toward the Delaware, until its light sank again into a broad lurid stripe, reddening the portion of the heavens above us. We then wore out the remaining watches of the night, as well as we could, amid the clouds of smoke that still ascended from the desert of blackness around, until the sun rose, pale and sickly, and showed us the wide and smouldering waste of ruin and desolation.

A FELLOW SITUATION.—So accurately had the Indian calculated time and distance, that I was hardly at my place when a huge ball thundered heading by me, and received a shot jaw and close behind the shoulder as he passed. He stumbled on for about ten paces, and lay quietly down. I waited to reload, and on going up found him stone dead. The Indian then joined me, and said that the other two balls had not gone far, but had taken different directions; so we agreed that he should pursue one, and I the other. I soon came in sight of mine. He was standing a little way off on the open plain, but the skirting willows and brushwood afforded me cover within eighty yards of him; profiting by which, I crept up, and, taking sure aim, fired. The ball gave a convulsive start, moved off a little way, and turned his broadside again to me. I fired again, over a hundred yards this time; he did not stir. I loaded and fired the third time; whereupon he turned and faced me as if about to show fight. As I was loading for a fourth shot, he tottered forward a step or two, and I thought he was about to fall, so I waited for a little while; but as he did not come down, I determined to go up and finish him. Walking up, therefore, to within thirty paces of him, till I could actually see his eyes rolling, I fired for the fourth time directly at the region of the heart, as I thought; but, to my utter amazement, up went his tail and down went his head, and, with a speed that I thought him little capable of, he was upon me in less than a twinkling. I ran hard for it, but he rapidly overhauled me, and my situation was becoming any thing but pleasant. Thinking he might, like our own bulls, shut the eyes in making a charge, I swerved suddenly to one side to escape the shock; but to my horror, I failed in dodging him, for he bolted round quicker than I did, and affording me barely time to protect my stomach with the stock of my rifle, and to turn myself sideways as I sustained the charge, in the hopes of getting between his horns, he came plump upon me with a shock like an earthquake. My rifle-stock was shivered to pieces by one horn—my clothes torn by the other. I flew into mid-air, scattering my prairie-hens and rabbits, which had hitherto hung dangling by leather thongs from my belt, in all directions, till landing at last, I fell unhurt in the snow; and almost over me—fortunately not quite—rolled my infuriated antagonist, and subsided in a snow drift. I was, luckily, not the least injured; the force of the blow having been perfectly deadened by the enormous mass of fur, wool and hair that clothed his shaggy head and face. [Pollister's Adventures in the Prairies.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The Quebec Canadian gives an account of the discovery of an archæological specimen in that city. Some works are in progress for the extending of Durham Terrace on the site of the old castle and Fort St. Louis. In demolishing an old wall that separated a garden from the Fort, there were found at one of the angles of the wall two pieces of monumental stones covering a copper plate, on which is an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

"In the year of Grace one thousand six hundred and ninety-three, in the reign of the very august, very invincible and very Christian King of France, Louis the Great, 14th of the name, the very excellent and very illustrious seignor Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac, for the second time Governor of the whole of New France, the rebel Inhabitants of New England, three years before having been repulsed, routed and completely vanquished by him when they besieged this city of Quebec, threatening to renew the siege this same year, has caused to be constructed, at the expense of the King, with the fortifications adjoining it, for the defence of the whole country, for the safety of the inhabitants and to confound again that perfidious people as well toward God as their legitimate King. And he has laid this foundation-stone."

This inscription is one more proof of the aversion of the old French Canadians to the New England Roundheads. From most of the historical accounts there was not much love lost between them, and Franklin might as well have saved himself the trouble of his mission to induce the Canadians to join in the revolt with the old thirteen colonies.

A skeleton has also been found in Quebec by workmen excavating in the Place d'Armes. The bones were in a good state of preservation. The place is believed to have been the site of a cemetery of a small body of Huron Indians, who there sought protection under the cannon of Fort St. Louis, from the attacks of their redoubtable enemies, the Iroquois.

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The British census shows a wonderful increase of population in the last century compared with that in the preceding one. The increase in the century ending in 1751 was 1,114,000; in the next century, ending in 1851, the increase was 13,703,000. The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who states these facts, adds the following interesting statements:

Without stopping to inquire into the cause, we will state some facts relating to the wonderful increase in marriages which began to be noticeable about 1760. About that time an alteration was made in the law of marriage, rendering the condition more stringent; this, instead of preventing marriages, most surprisingly increased them. Lord Chesterfield said, in 1764, "the rage for marriage is very prevalent;" and in 1767 he writes, "in short, the marriage phrenzy seems to rage at present, and is epidemical." In the year 1750 the marriages were 50,972; they gradually rose to 70, [illegible] hundred thousand annually, and in the [illegible] year 1851 to 154,206. At the end of the century terminating in 1851, the increase of the population was 14,000,000, being fourteen times as much as the increase in the preceding century. A few extracts from the tables will give us some interesting details on this subject. The census tables show that among the population of the age of 20 and upwards, 52 in the 100 of males and 57 in the 100 of females are married. The mean age at which marriages are first contracted in England and Wales is about 26 for males and 25 for females. This shows the great amount of forethought which characterizes the population; a man of 20 or a woman of 25 rarely contracts an imprudent marriage.

THE ODD FELLOW FRATERNITY.—The Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has submitted a report to the Grand Lodge of the United States, from which we learn that there are under the jurisdiction of that body 8110 Lodges, with 264,000 members, their annual revenue being $1,875,000. The expenditures for benevolent purposes, $530,000. The Grand Lodge of British America having been extinguished, the Grand Lodge of the United States has, at the desire of the members of Order in Canada, resumed its authority over the continent north of us. When this resumption took place, on the 14th of October last, there were but six Lodges in British North America, but now there are fifteen actively at work. The Grand Master of California has inquired of the Grand Sire as to the propriety of admitting Chinese members to the Order, and allowing them to have a Lodge at work in the Chinese language, and the reply has been favorable. Pennsylvania has the largest Grand Lodge in the Union, with over five hundred subordinate Lodges, and a membership but little short of fifty thousand.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Many of our exchanges are emphatic and [illegible] their complaints of mail failures—in some cases totally failing to reach their subscribers, in others, irregular.

THE NEW DISCIPLINE.—A copy of the Discipline, just published by Stevenson & Owen, our book agents, is to hand too late to be noticed this week.

Rev. Mr. Hendrix has been elected to the Presidency of the Alden Institute, Lebanon, Ohio. He has accepted the position, and intends to enter upon its duties at the opening of the next year, the first Monday in October next. The friends of female education have good reason to congratulate [illegible] upon the acquisition of the [illegible] to the position and management of that [illegible].

MISSISSIPPI, Dec.—By reference to the card of Dr. Bellsbazer, it will be seen that he has adopted New York as his winter quarters and New Orleans as his winter. Those afflicted in the South are highly favored in this arrangement. Dr. B. belongs to the [illegible] both as a gentleman and practitioner. His remarkable success in one direction of his profession determined his practice to it. He is no quack. He is a man. He has the modesty of true science—too modest to have known the singular success of his treatment, and for years even to publish a card. We have yet to hear of a case in which he has failed. Our own experience and knowledge prompt us to this notice.

MINISTER DECEASED.

The Rev. Joshua G. Payne, of the M. E. Church, South, died in Savannah on the morning of the 12th, a victim in the discharge of his pastoral duties to the prevailing epidemic. The Georgian says:

Mr. P. was but a few months over twenty-two years of age, with an apparently long and promising future and bright career before him, this being but his second year in the ministry. He graduated at Emory College in this State, and was a Georgian by birth, education and sympathy.

RAVAGES OF THE FIRE AT COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. L. J. Scheoler writes: "All of the block on which the Columbus Hotel stood, including hotel, was consumed; thence crossing over, the fire consumed the City Hall; from thence it extended to the beautiful building, not long completed, the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance Hall, which, with their furniture, were burnt. [illegible] of the Post. On the evening the [illegible] block, fronting [illegible] Market street, were all destroyed, including the Columbus Insurance Office. The progress of the fire was arrested at North's corner." Such was the dryness of everything from the excessive drouth, that [illegible] and its course was at last arrested by blowing up of houses." We are sorry to hear that Brother S. was himself a sufferer.

REVIVAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A very remarkable religious movement has taken place at Leeds, in connection with the Church of England. Special services have [illegible] been held in that town by various [illegible] of evangelical sentiments, who [illegible] deeply impressed with the importance [illegible] among their hearers an earnest [illegible] for the salvation of their souls. [illegible], it would seem that large numbers [illegible] persons, after having experienced the most [illegible] conviction of their sin, have found joy and peace in the reception of the Gospel. Large meetings for united prayer are held, at which the fullest liberty is given for parties to engage, and one of the converts is a clergyman, formerly remarkable for [illegible] principles and predilections. [illegible] had long been professionally, though not in reality, ministers of the word and doctrine, appear to have become the subjects of a spiritual change, and there seems reason to hope that the work is genuine.

NOAH'S ARK.

From the *Sailor's Magazine* we clip the following, which we think worthy of notice. The largest ocean steamships, now plying on the Atlantic, bear precisely the proportions in length, breadth, and depth, as is said to have existed in Noah's Ark. The largest of the Atlantic steamers are, in round numbers, three hundred and twenty-two feet long, forty-two feet beam, fifty feet, depth twenty-five and a half feet. The dimensions of the Ark were, length three hundred cubits, breadth fifty cubits, depth thirty cubits. It will be seen, therefore, that the Ark was nearly twice the size, in length and breadth, of these vessels, the cubit being twenty-two inches. Both had upper, lower, and middle stories. After all the equipments of forty-two centuries which have elapsed since the Deluge, the ship-builders have to return to the model adopted by Noah's Ark.

A SHORT SERMON FOR MANUFACTURERS.—Learn [illegible] to insure your principles against the [illegible] of ridicule. You can [illegible] reason if you live in [illegible] laughter, than you can [illegible] in the constant ter[illegible] it right to differ [illegible], and to make a point of [illegible], however antiquated [illegible], it may appear; do it not [illegible], but seriously and gravely—as a [illegible] while a good old man in his [illegible], and did not wish all it was breathed [illegible] the breath of fashion. [illegible]

THE DEATH OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

The Editor is absent this week, in consequence of the death of his little boy.

The blessings which have come to us from Christ are strikingly displayed in the salvation of children. Their entrance into Heaven demonstrates the universal extent of the "redemption that is in Christ Jesus," and declares the reign of Grace over them that have "not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression." In Heaven they may testify to earth's pains—not to its sins. There the beauty of the Paradise of Christ shall be upon them—theirs. Many shall be there who shall scarcely know but that Heaven had always been their home; they have known no other. No scar of sin, no dark images upon their memory, of mercies unrequited or wasted; but pure as the breath of the morning, unstained as yet by the dust and exhalations of the day, they shall stand in virgin splendor near their Redeemer. To have a representative there, so near, in that sweet band of choristers, shall be our pride—the pride of the family.

These delightful ones! They enable us to take a very steady view of Heaven. No blood passes as we contemplate them there—no shade of doubt. Oh, happy souls, they have made the port! The storms may still be wrecking us, but *they*, the most helpless, have got over safely. The voyage, if rough for a season, was short and prosperous. Happy shall we be to feel the same security of life that we see theirs.

They have finished their "course." Sweet ones, how they perfected earth's idea of innocence, of happy dependence! They argued to us God's care for us—how He hovers, embosoms, protects and pities us, as a mother her babe, "as a father pitieth his children"—how we ought to trust and ask for "good things," even as a child does his father for bread.

The circle of an infant's acquaintance is a small one; but how deeply does it impress that circle! What an entrance to the heart it gains! How it opens the hitherto sealed soul, kindles tender sentiments, awakens sympathies the most valuable, and infuses the energy of love into the daily toil of those who labor for its support! It fills the house with the music of its voice, the sound of its feet, the perfume of its breath, and the light of its smile. It often affords to parents the strongest persuasive to prayer, that God may spare and bless it: it causes them to have a care for their ways: it binds their hearts in one, and never more than when together they watch over its fevered couch. Then that the chain of its sweet influences may not be broken, takes its flight to Heaven. For, in its leave, it presents the thought of affliction intended to correct—"For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth"—to improve us, to make us more like itself, humble, tractable, believing, to wean our hearts from time and knit them to glory. How great a favor from our Heavenly Father was the residence in our family and the delightful relationship of the babes which have been taken back to himself by Him who gave them!

"Be Thy holy name adored.
Take the gift awhile bestowed,
Take the child no longer mine,
Thine he is, for ever thine."

DR. SCOTT'S BOOK ON DANIEL.

On or about the 9th July, a communication headed "DR. SCOTT AND HIS TRADUCERS," appeared in the *Creole* of this city. The preface tells the public that on "August 5th, two articles, seriously attacking Dr. Scott as an author, appeared in this city simultaneously—the one in a political newspaper, the other in a religious denominational journal," and both exhibiting a strong partisan bias against Dr. Scott."

As the Creole is regarded a Presbyterian paper, we were not surprised that in its columns something should appear on that side of the subject; but we were surprised to find ourself charged with "a strong partisan bias." Wherein was it exhibited? On the first appearance of the Book on Daniel it met in our "denominational journal" a meed of hearty and abundant praise. After the extraordinary plagiarism was made potent, "Daniel" was dealt fairly by. The charge of *bias* is, therefore, without any proof, and gratuitous. As to *partisan*, we hope our notice of an author who comes fairly before the public with his literary wares, is not to be construed into opposition to the religious communion he belongs to! Such a view would be exceedingly embarrassing to us, who entertain toward the Presbyterian Church the most friendly and appreciative feelings; and it is exceedingly narrow-minded in those who urge it.

We should have let the matter rest within the circulation of the Creole, but we find this offensive article, classing us with traducers and partizans, copied abroad; not left to its fate among exchanges, but ollpt out and forwarded with *special request* to be inserted. We do not choose to be placarded after this style.

The Presbyterian Herald, Aug. 31, publishes, by request, the *Creole* article, with some comments. The editor gives the reasons, in part, that now influence us—"feel it due to ourselves, as his (Dr. S.) friend has intimated that all who have expressed the opinion that he has taken unwarrantable liberties with other men's writings, are his traducers. We are not willing to be placed in that category."

We copy some of the Presbyterian Herald's remarks:

Our readers will remember that, in our notice of Dr. Cummings' lectures on Daniel, we referred to the charge which had been made by a number of the newspapers against Dr. Scott, of taking a large portion of his lectures from them, without a proper acknowledgment, and we then expressed the opinion that, so far as we could see, after a careful examination of the two works, there was some foundation for the charge. A friend has sent us a vindication of the Doctor from the charge, which will be found in another column, which originally appeared in the N. O. Creole. We insert it with great pleasure, and would gladly insert a much fuller and more satisfactory explanation from Dr. Scott himself. We still indulge the hope that when he sees the way in which the newspapers from one end of the country to the other are ringing the charge of plagiarism against him, he will be able to make an explanation that will be satisfactory to his friends. The explanation given by his friend meets the difficulty only in part.

After acknowledging his general indebtedness, in his preface, he quotes from Cumming and Kitto giving them credit in more than a dozen places, which would lead his readers to suppose that those quotations were all that he had taken from those authors, whereas, in fact, they do not embrace the tenth part of what he has taken with very slight alterations. He has taken sentence after sentence and changed them, putting in a word and phrase and omitting another.

We are not therefore willing to admit that all who assert that he has taken unwarrantable liberties with the literary production of other men, are his "*traducers*," as his defender charges. When his work was sent us for examination we were highly pleased with it and so expressed it in our notice.

When Dr. Cummings came to hand we took it up with the design of finding the evidence to vindicate Dr. Scott but were disappointed. Being unwilling to trust to our own judgment we handed the two works over to a literary gentleman, a warm personal friend and admirer of Dr. Scott, and requested him to prepare a vindication for our columns. He went to work to do so, but, after some days, returned the books, saying the vindication, if there was any that was satisfactory, must be found outside of the books themselves. We make this statement that he and his friends may see that it is not his enemies alone, if he have any, that think that an explanation is due from him to the public.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

A very serious one it is, too, to the Church—Oh; that these days may be shortened!—we should have said, to the ministry. Souls groan not under the altar yet, but at it. "They which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar." The *right* is clear enough—admitted; but—there's nothing on the altar! Then, what? "Aye, there's the rub; there's the respect that maketh calamity of so long life."

It is an old grief but a weighty. Paul felt it, we trust for our sakes, that those which were to come after might not feel it. We would be glad to know that he had filled up this suffering. He certainly has in the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians vindicated the claims of the Gospel ministry to support, after a style which must touch the hearts of all who are "born of God," and which may not be justly gainsaid by any.

Mr. Wesley and the first preachers of our own Church, to defend themselves against it, adopted a financial expedient which, in much of the territory of Methodism, works well to this day—the Class meeting. It was first devised to pay a church debt; then it came into play as a convenient means for ascertaining the spiritual state of the members; finally, it became what it now legitimately is, a meeting for financial and spiritual purposes—good for the body, good for the soul.

"The origin of these Classes was, however, purely accidental. The Chapel at Bristol was in debt, and it was agreed that each member of the society should contribute one penny a week to reduce the burden. The Bristol society was therefore divided into classes, and, for convenience, one person was appointed to collect the weekly subscriptions from each class, and to pay the amount to the stewards. The advantage of these classes, when turned to a higher purpose, at once struck the methodical mind of Mr. Wesley." [Watson's Life of Wesley.

Here, too, we see why it was made the duty of a leader to see his members once in the week, either at the meeting or, if absent from that, at home. When this has been attended to, there has been bread enough and to spare. How do they do in England? and how in the Middle States? Why, plainly, they say in class, "Brother, you owe for this week and last week." The leaders are not too religious to ask the members to pay their dues to the service of God. It is understood to be a main part of a class meeting to collect the thank-offerings for the support of the altar. It is the first law of their minds with old class leaders in the old States. What! no class collection! God forbid! That would be tantamount to no bread, no house, no clothing for the ministry, no vitality, no efficiency, and soon no existence for the Church. Nothing would turn those grey heads greyer than such a state of things. Verily, we remember they were set over a man, and we felt that we were marching under guard on our way to Heaven. Such a state of things prevents all kinds of slack-twistedness in the Church, both in temporals and spirituals.

"But suppose there are no persons in Class to make collections from." That is to suppose either that they are not put down to a Class, or that being down they are not there. The first supposition is out of the question, as we take it for granted that the name of every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is on some Class-book. As to the second, If they are not in Class it is clear that you will not have a chance to say, "Brother, etc." There remains then but two courses, either to see them anyhow, as they run, get their weekly dues and enquire of their spiritual health; or, bring the machinery of the discipline to bear upon them, that they may be drawn by the cords of the Church into their proper Class-attitude. "But where is the scriptural right to do this?" We are not just this moment discussing *that* question, and so pass on. The Church has provided ways and means for making every member attend Class. When once in Class said member is easily managed, being in traces, or as our colored brethren call it, in the gospel yoke. Now then, here is the financial solution of the whole matter: the Church has provided a strong disciplinary means to secure the support of the ministry—i. e. to make her members attend Class. We repeat it, a Class-attending Church is already in financial drill, and is self-supporting—does pay the preacher. The Church has then a way by which members who pay nothing and will pay nothing can be turned out; for, such are they who *do not attend* Class—nine times out of ten. A church-member who pays nothing to the cause of Christ, excepting he be in poverty more extreme than that of the widow who *had* but but two mites, is the most covetous being on earth. To prove that such are what they are, and to turn them out is a work that might well fill an angel's hands, and should fill a minister's. But how can you prove a covetous man covetous? Ah, there is the difficulty. Fortunately our Church judges by his symptoms, he keeps out of the way of reckoning—out of the Class-room. Of the symptom there can be no doubt, it is a plain case—he is not there. Treat the symptom according to the discipline, and you will be apt to hit the disease.

The question, what scripture right? is not now. The right is plain. Archbishop Whately proves in his work on Episcopacy that any form of church government is scriptural. Every reader of the New Testament, unbiased, must accord with this view. The Apostles were Jews, and by education must have conceived of the Church only as one of specific form, and with express rules of government. That they should have avoided specifying any form minutely and in express terms, it must be allowed, was extraordinary, and could only have been through a special direction of the Holy Ghost. Both the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, and all other forms which secure discipline, the preaching of the Gospel, and the administration of the Sacraments, must be valid. Such have a right to act as a Church under the authority of the great Church Charter, in Matthew XVIII., 17, 20. "And if he shall neglect to hear them tell it unto the Church; but if he neglect to hear the Church let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican. Verily I say unto you whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven. Again I say unto you that if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in Heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

This defines what a Church is—a company of men who are associated to secure from God the blessings which he promises to give to them only in answer to *united* prayer. And it tells the basis of their authority, "I am in the midst of them." And it also specifies that authority to be *disciplinary*. And surely so long as a body of men so demean themselves as that Christ is one of the company it is a Church and its authority will be respected by Earth and Heaven.

If this be so we hold that the Methodist Church has a right to decide upon the expediency of Class-meetings, as vital to the spiritual and temporal existence of this her own form of Church; and that she has a right to enforce an existence. Different forms of church government we regard as one of the great gospel checks to secure piety, and as one of the provisions of mercy which consults the constitutional differences of men's minds. If we wish our form to continue let us enforce attendance upon Class-meetings."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The tenth annual session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in October. The Institution is prepared to give a thorough collegiate course, the Faculty being full, competent and efficient. The chair of the Greek language and Literature, vacated by the resignation of Professor Drake, has been filled by the election of Professor Holcombe, who has accepted the situation. The vacant Presidency has been filled by the election of Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, who has not yet signified his acceptance. The chair will be filled *pro tem.* by myself, until a suitable President is obtained.

The College buildings are in good repair, and an early contract will be made to erect suitable centre buildings for chapel, society halls, etc., between the present magnificent wings. The College Library and Society Libraries are large and well selected. The Philosophical and Chemical aparatus are complete, with a respectable cabinet of minerals and natural curiosities. The catalogue number of the last year was two hundred and thirty-eight in all the departments. Prompt attendance is earnestly urged, and students will find it much to their advantage to be there in time to secure rooms in College.

B. M. DRAKE.

September, 1854.

"I would think it a greater happiness," said Matthew Henry, "to gain one soul to Christ, than mountains of silver and gold to myself. If I do not gain souls, I shall enjoy all other gains with very little satisfaction, and I would rather beg my bread from door to door than undertake this great work." Doddridge, writing to a friend, remarked, "I long for the conversion of souls more sensibly than for any thing besides. Methinks I could not only labor but die for it with pleasure."

Revival Intelligence.

Rev. F. M. Grace writes: "The revival in Montgomery still advances; more than seventy have joined."

Rev. D. C. H. Connerly writes: "We have just closed a camp-meeting at Hargroves, (Pickens Cir., Ala.,) at which there were between twenty and thirty conversions, and twenty-four accessions to the Church. The spirit was present in blessing various branches of Christ's Church.

"The Lord is working wonders in Pickens Circuit, which we may regard as one of the consequences of an *increased circulation* of the 'Advocate.' Reading people will think, and serious thinking will beget conviction; and soon, then, we have the result—religion, peace and joy."

Rev. W. E. M. Linfield writes: "Our Church up here (Jacksonville, Ala.) is still advancing. We are in the midst of prosperity. Our membership is increasing, and our piety, too, we hope. We have closed two camp meetings with a very large number of conversions, and with valuable accessions to the Church, though, as usual, converts will be considerably divided. We are engaged in the erection of church buildings to accommodate our people. One very neat and comfortable church finished, and another of the same style nearly finished."

Rev. L. J. Schooler writes: "We had a glorious revival on the plantation of Mrs. Winston, near Columbus, Miss., where the different missionaries have labored for seven years without a conversion." He adds: "There will, however, be no ingathering to the Methodist Church, as they are under the influence of old Baptist negroes." [No uncommon experience—a great deal of preaching, many mourners, but few *conversions*—in our colored missions, we mean—and then the whole result diverted, to say the least, from its proper channel by a few old negroes. May be the long fruitless labors and the finale should be set down to the same cause. Our testimony is, that one colored exhorter on a plantation can undo more than two missionaries can do; and if our friends seriously desire their negroes to be enlightened and converted, it is passing strange that they suffer the continuance of the best instrumentality ever devised to propagate superstition among them. Correct views of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity are as necessary to secure conversion in the case of the negro as in that of the white man. Our Church groans under a vast amount of colored membership, who know nothing of the power and life of the Holy Spirit.—ED. *pro. tem.*]

Rev. H. H. Montgomery, from Sharon Cir., Miss. Conference, Sept. 15, writes: "We have been blessed with a gracious revival at three appointments on this circuit.

"At Sharon, in May last, we had a very good meeting, which resulted in twenty-eight conversions and twenty-six accessions among the whites. The Church greatly revived and built up.

"On Saturday before first Saturday in August, we began a meeting in Camden, which resulted in thirty conversions and thirty-five accessions among the whites, and seventeen accessions among the colored people.

"A meeting at Sulphur Springs, commencing the second Sabbath in this month, resulted in thirteen conversions and sixteen accessions among the whites, and sixteen [illegible] among the colored people. The [illegible] at both those appointments are [illegible] and greatly encouraged."

OLD FASHIONED SERMONS.

It is refreshing to quote such an article from such a source as the following. Most of the sermons of modern times are utterly destitute of the Gospel. Too many ministers seek the applause of men rather than the approbation of God. We are glad to see that the pious of all denominations are entering their protest against such ministrations:

An esteemed friend, in writing to us recently in reference to certain religious services which had taken place in the place where he resides, says:

"Dr. —— preached one of his full, rich, Gospel sermons, full of Christ, yes, all of Christ. None of your nice divisions and keen metaphysical distinctions, but a real old fashioned, pleuteous outpouring of the treasures of God's word at the feet of Jesus."

Both the writer of this letter, and the preacher to whose sermon he alludes, are ministers of deservedly high standing. They are not the men to decry a thoroughly educated and learned ministry. They are by no means unfriendly to metaphysics in its place. Either of them could, with entire facility, and in a masterly manner, produce sermons characterized by nice divisions and subtle speculations. The one, however, prefers to hear discourses of another class, and the other delights to preach them. They both regard the office of the ministry, in ordinary circumstances, as more usefully fulfilled in such exhibitions of the truth as savor chiefly of the great doctrines and earnest evangelical spirit of the Gospel—such as are adapted at once to instruct and to kindle the pious emotions of the hearers. In this feeling we fully concur, and so, also, as we are persuaded, do the great mass of God's people every where. There are hearers, perhaps, in almost all congregations, who take pleasure in the more intellectual feats of the pulpit, and relish the most ingenious speculations. Many would, undoubtedly, listen to finished rhetoric with much gratification, whether or not the topic was adapted to promote the spiritual welfare of the people. Ministers who seek the approbation of such hearers, and who have an intellectual ambition to gratify, may be tempted to cultivate a style of preaching which savors of these characteristics. We are convinced, however, that the large majority of all who attend upon the ministrations of the sanctuary would greatly prefer sermons whose prominent feature is, that they have the tone of the Gospel, and hold Christ prominently up to view. They may be ever so much entertained by elaborate, intellectual efforts; but when they once more hear the clear, full, joyful, heavenly notes of the Gospel, they straightway say that this old wine is the best, though it may have been kept to the last. We have known congregations which had been habitually accustomed to a speculative and coldly intellectual ministry, who, when occasionally some strange minister preached to them a faithful Gospel sermon, said with one accord, "That is the kind of preaching we like to hear." Christ Jesus and him crucified, is the theme which all know best becomes the message of an embassador from God to men.

It is by no means necessary, in order to preach Christ, that learning, and the attractions of the highest cultivation, should be despised. Every department of knowledge, and literary attainments and tastes of the highest grade, may find ready and useful employment in proclaiming the Gospel; but these, of course, must be subsidiary to the great business of applying the truth to the hearts and consciences of the hearers. The most beautiful garlands of fancy, and the richest treasures of learning, must be laid at the foot of the cross, and baptized with the spirit of Him who shed his blood upon that cross for the reconciliation of men to their offended God.

It is a mistake into which some seem to have fallen, that what is called simple Gospel preaching requires but little ability. Such sermons they think can be produced by ministers of the most ordinary talents. Some would consider it almost an aspersion upon their intellectual pretensions, to have it said, as the chief compliment to their most studied productions, that they were excellent Gospel sermons. Such persons, however, take a very narrow view of the vast range and compass of Gospel truth. It is a glory of the scheme of redemption, that whilst its leading saving features can be explained and enforced by minds of the plainest cast, it affords a field in which the most gifted intellect may be taxed to its utmost capacities. Even as a mere test of ability, which would seem to require the larger amount of talent—to discuss philosophical questions which have been treated of a thousand times by all ages of the modern Church, and to take up the current events of the day as themes for discourse, or to dwell habitually on the old story of the cross, in such a manner that it shall afford exhaustless variety and be ever fresh to the mind of hearers? The conceit of those who disparage ministers, who are eminently preachers of the Gospel, and think well of their gifts because they are able to entertain congregations with speculations and novelties, is, to say the least, based on a very shallow foundation. We, not long since, had an interview with a clerical friend, whose mental qualities will rank with the first in the land, and who, during a large portion of his ministry, has addicted himself to pulpit preparations of a speculative character, but whose views as to what best becomes the pulpit have recently undergone a most healthful change. He has seen his error in this respect, and his great desire now is, to learn how most effectively to preach Christ. After listening to a discourse, which, though delivered by a minister of the finest erudition, was still characterized by its full Gospel tone, he said to us, "I would give the world to be able to preach just such a sermon as that. Without vanity, I can say, that I can prepare speculative discourses, such as some persons would perhaps call striking sermons, all the year round; but the sermon that is full of the unction and spirit of Christ, that is what I wish to be able to preach." Such preaching as this excellent and valued minister now esteems so highly, is the preaching which most honors God, and which is most blessed to them that hear it. It is that which comforts troubled souls; which encourages the feeble-minded, supports the weak, nourishes alike the babes and the strong men, prepares those that are appointed to death for a peaceful and triumphant departure, and leads careless sinners to the cross, which enables the minister to look back upon a life of usefulness, when called to rest from his labors, which stude with unfading jewels his crown in heaven. Happy the hearers who sit under such ministrations; happy the man of God who proclaims to his people "full, rich, old-fashioned Gospel sermons!

[Presbyterian.

GONE TO BED.

An eminently holy man thus wrote, on hearing of the death of a child:

"Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid to sleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of his crying, nor of being sick, nor dying. Tell my dear sister, that she is now so much more akin to the next world; and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two to bed, as children used to do, and we are very soon to follow. And the more we put off the love of this present world, and all things superfluous, beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

A NEW SOCIETY.—An organization has been formed by members of the Episcopal Church, with a view to raising funds for the purchase of Western lands, to serve hereafter as sites for churches, or to grow, perhaps, into town lots of great value. The idea of the Society was suggested during the recent Rock Island excursion, probably by the successful pecuniary result attending the early purchased land of the Episcopal Church at St. Paul's, Minnesota, when $300 wisely invested a few years ago has now produced $20,000 or more. The Society desires to raise $10,000, and particularly solicits twenty contributions of $500 each, which will make up that amount.

My friend, hast thou ever thought how pleasant and altogether lovely would be a life of entire sincerity married to perfect love? The wildest stories of magic skill, or fairy power, could not equal the miracles that would be wrought by such a life; for it would change this hollow masquerade of veiled and restless souls into a place of divine communion.

A GEM OF THOUGHT.—The Rev. Robert Hall most beautifully and truly says:

"Religion is the final center of repose; the goal to which all things tend, apart from which man is a shadow, his very existence a riddle, and stupendous scenes of nature which surround him as unmeaning as the leaves of the sybil scattered in the wind."

QUICKSILVER MINES.—The Tuscaloosa Observer says that there is a deposit of quicksilver to be found on the road from Tuscaloosa to Fayette Court House, fourteen and a half miles from the latter place.

OBITUARY:

DIED.—At the residence of J. M. Bates, Esq., in Greene county, Ala., on the 6th inst., the venerable SAMUEL PATTON, aged 79 years and 1 month.

Father Patton was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina. In early life he removed to Georgia, and thence to Wayne county, Miss., in 1819. In 1821 he settled in the county of Greene, Ala. For nearly fifty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, during which time he was not only *acceptable*, but his christian character was *irreproachable*. He was a man of rather a taciturn temper, of simple, unobtrusive piety, rarely excited, and seldom depressed, his uniform religious deportment and experience enabled him at all times to give a reason for the hope within him. In his business transactions, his stern integrity and punctuality, gave him the confidence and respect of the community. And his unswerving probity and gentleness of spirit in social life gave him an influence, which very few men, with so little mental culture ever possessed. Though he lived to a good old age, much beyond the ordinary limit of human life, still our feelings of filial fondness and perhaps of selfishness, would make us say his removal was too soon. But we sorrow not as those without hope, for we certain no doubt but he has entered into the "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

Sept. 9. E. V. LEVERT.

DIED.—On the 4th of August, 1854, at his father's residence, Dale county, Ala., JAMES HALLFORD, aged 24 years and 2 months, after a painful illness of thirteen days. Some years ago he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and ever since has continued a consistent member. He said that he was both willing and happy to die. He asked the physician to pray with him; after reading the 14th chapter of the gospel of John. Upon these glorious promises his faith fastened, and with fortitude he went down into the Jordan of death, after calling and bidding farewell to his friends, wife and child.

DIED.—SUSAN HALLFORD, daughter of Samuel Hallford, on the 28th July last, aged 19 years and 19 days. Sister H. joined the church in 1848. Up to the day of her death, during her last sickness, she said that she was not as happy as she hoped to be, but before her sun set the glory of a better life poured into her soul. She called about her father, mother, brother and sisters, and composedly bade them farewell. To a question, she replied that all was well, that her home was in heaven. N. A. SKIPPER.

DIED.—On the 18th inst., after a short illness, HOLLAND NIMMONS, the infant son of the Rev. H. N. MCTYERIE, aged 2 years, 7 months and 21 days. He was a fine, healthy looking babe, when seized with congestive fever, in one of its most unmanagable types, and

"We *all* have left for Jesus' sake,
And shall we grieve to part with *one*!
No, if a wish would call him back,
We would not have our darling son
Brought from his everlasting rest,
Snatch'd from his heavenly Father's breast."

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.—Soon after his marriage with his first wife, the sister of the late Dr. Channing, he made his second visit to Europe. After a residence there of little more than a year, his pecuniary wants became more pressing and urgent, more so than at any other period of his life. On one of these occasions he himself used to narrate the event, he was in his studio, reflecting with a feeling of almost desperation upon his condition. His courage seemed to toll him that he had deserved his afflictions, and drawn them upon himself by his want of due gratitude for past favors from heaven. His heart all at once seemed filled with the hope that God would listen to his prayers, if he would offer up his direct expressions of penitence, and ask for Divine aid. He accordingly locked his door, withdrew to a corner of the room, threw himself upon his knees and prayed for a loaf of bread for himself and his wife. While thus employed a knock was heard at the door. A feeling of momentary shame at being detected in this position, and a feeling of fear lest he might have been observed, induced him to hasten and open the door. A stranger inquired for Mr. Allston. He was anxious to learn who was the fortunate purchaser of the painting of "Angel Uriel," regarded by the artist as one of his most precious, and which had won the prize at the exhibition of the Academy. He was told that it had not been sold.

"Can it be possible? Not sold? Where is he had? "In this very room. Here he is producing the painting from the corner, and wiping off the dust. "It is for sale; but its value has never yet, to my idea of its worth, been adequately appreciated, and I would part with it." "What is its price?" "I am always, so far, exceeded my offers. I leave for you to name the price." "Will four hundred pounds be an adequate recompense?" "It is more than I have ever asked for it." "Then the painting is mine." The stranger introduced himself as the Marquis of Stafford, and he became from that moment one of the warmest friends of Mr. Allston. By him Mr. A. was introduced to the society of the nobility and gentry; and he became one of the favored among the many gifted minds that adorned the circle, in which he was never tired of appearing often. The instantaneous success of this offered by the liberality of this visitor, was always regarded by Allston as a direct answer to his prayer, and it made a deep impression upon his mind. To this event was ever after went to attribute the increase of devotional feelings which became a prominent trait in his character.

Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, wife of Col. [illegible], who died at Washington on Sunday evening, 60 years of age. For several years she had been prostrated, having been deprived of the use of all her energies, but she bore her sufferings, it is stated, with unexampled patience and Christian resignation. A writer in the Intelligencer says:

The ruling feeling in Mrs. Benton's heart and strongest to the last, was her devotion to her husband. Of late she has sat [illegible] by his side when at his labors at home, and indeed their lives may be said to have been inseparable, for she has made her home where his business called him. She was reconciled to part with him on his late return to Missouri because she was too weak to accompany him, but knew that his duty required his presence at home. When she felt the approach of death, which terminated her life, she led her husband to the vacant chair in which her husband worked, and, by look and gestures, made it appear that she required his recall. It was too late. She walked to the bed to this apartment, from which she was never to rise.

MISSISSIPPI.—According to the census of 1850 there were 13,528 free adults in this State who cannot read and write. Of these, only 81 are foreigners. The white and colored population of this State in 1850 was 606,648. Of these, 439,407 were natives of the State. 155,211 natives of the other States of the Union, 4,788 natives of foreign countries, and 508, nativity unknown. The State produced for the year ending June 1st, 1850, 484,283 bales of cotton, 187,000 bushels of wheat, and 22,556,552 bushels of corn.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. We make the New Orleans Advocate at the same time with the family of Advocates, and cheap at

THE "ADVOCATE."

Labor is high. Living is high. Materials are high. We are publishing the Advocate at a heavy weekly cash expense. We need every weekly cash receipts. Much can be done in extending our circulation and keeping us in funds at the approaching fall meeting. Bring the paper before the meeting. Collect and remit.

There will be a Camp-meeting at Bethel, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, commencing on Wednesday before the first Sabbath in October next. Preachers generally are invited.

WM. B. HINES,
Aug. 28. THOS. W. BROWN.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns from this institution for the week ending on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M.

Remaining	407
Admitted	269
Discharged	182
Died by yellow fever	142
Remaining under treatment	792

THE WOUNDED.—On inquiry at the Charity Hospital yesterday, we learned that all the men who had been brought in as wounded in the recent riots were doing well, and it is hoped that they will all recover.

INTERMENTS.—The following are the returns of the number of interments in the several Cemeteries of this city for the week ending at 0 A. M., Sunday morning last:

	Fever.	Other diseases.	Total.
Protestant, Girod street	6	13	19
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	1	3
Cypress Grove No. 1	3	1	4
" " 2	26	25	51
Charity Hospital	134	17	151
St. Patrick's	34	32	66
Catholic No. 1	7	7	14
" " 2	4	16	20
St. Vincent de Paul	64	32	96
Bonne Volonté, Lafayette	3	5	8
Lafayette, Fourth District	53	45	98
Total	340	190	530

CHOLERA IN KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Knoxville Register Extra of the 9th inst. says: We are truly glad to be able to announce the abatement of cholera in Knoxville, no new case having occurred within the last forty-eight hours.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The list of interments at this place for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th, shows a slight increase on that of the week previous. There were thirty deaths, two of which were from yellow fever.

The Advertiser of the 17th inst. says:

"There is considerable sickness in town of dengue or bone fever; but as it is generally regarded as a substitute for its yellow brother, although painful, not at all dangerous, it is rather welcomed than otherwise. We renew our caution as to prudence in protecting the system from the sudden changes of temperature to which it will be for a short time exposed, for disease in any sort is not so desirable as to induce one to invite its approach."

AID FOR SAVANNAH.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says the ward committees in that city had collected and sent to Savannah, on Tuesday night last, $2371 35 for the relief of the sufferers in the city. The Chronicle adds:

"This sum, with the collections made at the Catholic and Methodist churches, and the appropriations made by our City Council, swells the amount which has been sent from this place in the last four days to about four thousand dollars, and would doubtless have been much larger but that many of our wealthiest citizens are absent."

CHOLERA IN COLUMBIA, PA.—The awful mortality in Columbia is said to have been caused by the putrid carcasses of sheep which had died and been thrown into the reservoir. When the water was drained off the bodies were discovered. A dispatch from that place dated the 13th states that fifty deaths had occurred on the previous day. The dispatch says:

The disease is still raging with unabated malignity. Several new cases and many deaths this morning.

The Town Hall has been converted into a hospital, which is filled with the sick and dying. Fire has been burnt in various parts of the town as a preventive, in hope of purifying the atmosphere.

The distress and suffering is beyond description, and principally for want of nurses and attendants. The dead cannot be buried as fast as required; nearly every person has left the place. It is estimated that out of a population of about 7000 only about 1500 remain, and among these the scourge is dreadful. All business is suspended, and stores closed.

The Baltimore Patriot, of the 14th, says the disease has produced such a panic that the country people round the devastated town refuse to hold any intercourse with the citizens, and much suffering from the want of wholesome food has been the result. Dr. Jewell estimates that if Philadelphia was ravaged in a degree corresponding with her population, as compared with Columbia, the deaths would have reached seventy-five an hour! The same gentleman is of opinion that the exciting cause of the epidemic is in the atmosphere, and not in the water, as the victims have been indiscriminately from among those who use the water from the reservoir, and those who drink nothing but spring water. The Susquehanna, at Columbia, is now extremely low, and the atmosphere of the town is visited by the quantity of decomposed animal matter in its bed, or lodged above the dam.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—The Board of Health reported nineteen deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending on the 15th instant. Contributions have been placed in the hands of the editor of the Courier to the amount of $861 for the Roper Hospital and $521 for the relief of Savanneh. The Courier says:

"A friend suggests that the pastors of the different churches in the city announce to-morrow from their respective pulpits that inasmuch as the City Council have appointed Friday next as a fast day, it would be a very appropriate occasion to take up a collection for either the suffering poor of this city and Savenneh, or the Roper Hospital only, as in this way a great many would have an opportunity of contributing, who otherwise might not think of it."

HEALTH OF SAVANNAH.—There were twenty-four deaths in Savannah on the 14th instant, twenty of which were from yellow fever.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE.—After closing our report on Friday night last, when we left the city in the apparent enjoyment of tranquility which it was thought would not again be disturbed. But about 10 o'clock, a party composed of about half a dozen ruffians fired at a lady and two gentlemen seated on the gallery of a house on Suzette street, near Tchoupitoulas. The lady was Mrs. Adams, and the gentlemen her husband and Assistant Alderman Cooper of this District. Mrs. Adams seeing this party approach and make ready to fire, sprang to her feet and forced her husband into the house. The ruffians at that moment fired, and the lady fell wounded in three places—one ball passing through the muscles of the arm, lodged in the shoulder, where it still remains—another struck her in the head, and a third grazed her forehead. From the appearance of the leader of this party, Mrs. Adams is under the impression that he is a notorious desperado—an Irishman named Dick Holloway, with whom her husband had had a difficulty some time since, and who sought the fine opportunity afforded by these riotous times to settle it, and place all to the account of the riot. This fellow is a most cruel monster, and was, some years ago, tried on a charge of having butchered a negro in a most cruel manner. He is a terror to the neighborhood in which he resides—heads his countrymen at will, and intimidates them from prosecuting him.

These ruffians, when they had perpetrated the fiendish outrage of shooting Mrs. Adams, precipitately fled, and although there was a watchman close by he made no attempt to arrest them. The night watch were completely intimidated. It is asserted that if one of them saw a crowd of two or three persons coming along the street he would run and hide, yelling to his companions "here they come."

Shortly after this, in passing Accocointion Market on horseback, Sergeant Kearny was fired upon by some persons concealed therein, but escaped unhurt.

About the time these outrages were being perpetrated in the upper portion of the city, a small party of persons walked down Girod street, threw a few cairs into a couple of small grog shops between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, and dangerously stabbed a notorious fellow named Michael Heyde, who had been making a "fuss" about the levee that day, in the abdomen; a man named Downey was also beat and dangerously stabbed at the corner of Girod and Tchoupitoulas streets, by this party. The wounded men were subsequently found by the police and sent to the hospital. This small body of riotously disposed persons next directed their steps towards the seventh ward, where they threatened the house of Malachi Kelly, but committed no further outrages and soon after dispersed.

In the morning when these outrages became public the indignation of our citizens knew no bounds. So long as the killing had been confined to parties engaged in the disturbances, the most respectable portion of our citizens did not care much which whipped, but when the ruffians had turned their attention to shooting defenceless ladies and gentlemen at their very hearths, it was high time measures were adopted to speedily terminate these outrages, and protect life and property. Mayor Lewis immediately issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to come forward and enroll themselves in a civil police to protect the city, requesting all coffee-houses to close at 8 o'clock, and that parents, guardians and masters, should keep their children, wards and servants at home after nightfall.

This proclamation had the desired effect. About 250 of our best citizens enrolled themselves as a special police. Col. Forno was sworn in as the Chief, and they were divided into squads, who were ordered to patrol all portions of the district, returning at fixed intervals and making reports.

About half past 10 o'clock one of the patrols heard a shot fired in the neighborhood of Lafayette Square, and presently a man was seen running up Lafayette street who was stopped by the patrol, when it was found that he was slightly wounded in the head. He said that his name was Thomas Smith, and stated that while quietly walking up Lafayette street he had been shot at by some person unknown to him, and, whom he did not see. He was taken to the watch-house, where his wound was found to be of no very serious character. He could give no idea why he was shot at, or who did it.

The various patrols arrested a number of persons whom they found in the streets with weapons of various kinds concealed on their persons.

The most important arrest of the night was made by Capt. S. J. N. Smith and Capt. William Tenbrink, who brought in Richard Halloway and two others, whom they found concealed in a yard, well armed and prepared. Halloway is accused of being the man who wounded Mrs. Adams on Friday night.

With the above exceptions, not an incident occurred to disturb the peace of the city on Saturday.

The citizen police seemed to have the desired effect; and it is a great pity it was not called into service at an earlier period of the disturbances. The city was perfectly quiet all day yesturday; and the citizen police went on patrol again last night.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The Evening News of the 15th says:

"Attempts were made yesterday to set fire to several houses in the suburbs of the city. Among them was the residence of Mr. C. LeBaron, on Dauphin Way, opposite the Asylum. A hole had been made under one corner of the house, and filled with light wood, leaves, paper and rags. Fire had been applied to these combustibles, and they had fairly kindled when the children on the premises perceived the small of burning rags, and scarcely for the fire. It was found in time to prevent damage and save the building."

The Register has discontinued its Monday morning publication, at the sacrifice, it says, of pecuniary advantage, for the purpose of avoiding Sunday work in all departments of the establishment.

The commercial progess of our country will be seen at a glance, so far as our commercial shipping is concerned, in the following statistics obtained by the Washington Star at the Treasury Department:

Tonnage of the U. S. in 1789	201,562
" " " 1853	4,407,040
Excess in favor of 1853	4,407,348
Tonnage of the U. S in 1847	1,295,596
Tonnage of New York city in 1854	1,272,801
Excess in favor of New York	20,305

The fever is on the increase in Charleston, having become generally diffused among the population.

A SAD AFFAIR.—The grand jury of Jackson county, Miss., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., found a true bill against S. L. Montgomery, (for assault with intent to kill,) in the late shooting of Col. D. M. Fulton, at Cooper's Well, two weeks ago, the particulars of which we published at the time. Mr. Montgomery is a stepson of Col. Fulton.

A THEORY EXPLODED.—The theory stated some time since, that rain could be coaxed down from the clouds by fire, has been put to a hard test this season. There have been fires enough to make the "heavens weep" the biggest kind of tears, but all in vain. The theory, thus far, may be regarded as an exploded one.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the United States of I. O. of O. F. were in secret session all day on Saturday, the 9th inst., and did not adjourn until late at night. The session was to last until the following Tuesday. A large number of the delegates had left the city, and but a bare quorum remained. The motion to abolish the degree of Rebecca had been rejected.

No spectacle can be imagined more mournful than that of Savannah on Saturday morning. The streets filled with ruins, the gale not yet fully ceased, the waters boiling and the wind moaning among the prostrate trees, while above the sound of all could be heard the church bells tolling the death-knell of the unhappy victims of the pestilence. On Saturday, there were twenty burials in the city—twenty funeral processions poking their melancholy way over the ruins which the storm had left. Can a more awful spectacle be imagined? [Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, 13.

A CARPET OF IVORY.—Among the curiosities to be transmitted from India to the Great Exhibition in Paris next year is a carpet of ivory. It is 20 feet long by 6 broad; and made of long strips of ivory, plaited like matting. The price fixed upon it is £300.

A mile or so from town a gentleman met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said our friend, "that's the way to get warm." "It's a b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

Aid for Savannah.

One year ago a frightful epidemic raged in this city, carrying death and sorrow into the bosom of almost every family, striking down the native born and acclimated as well as the stranger, and filling our hospitals and graveyards with victims from every class of society and from every age and condition of life. New Orleans was reduced to a deplorable depth of wretchedness. Her dwellings were marked with the symbols of mourning, her streets bore silent witness night and day to the desolation which reigned every where; business deserted her marts, and his chief employment of those who escaped the pestilence or survived its deadly grasp was in attending the sick and dying and burying the dead. In the midst of these horrors New Orleans made no frantic appeals to her sister cities for aid; no appeal was needed. From almost every quarter of the United States contributions came pouring into the hands of our organized committees and our charitable societies and institutions, and the distresses of the indigent sick, thousands of whom were perishing in helpless disease and poverty, were thus relieved to an extent not to be estimated.

The people of New Orleans have not forgotten in one short year the terrible scenes to which we have alluded; and it would be a libel upon their character to say that they had forgotten, or were ungrateful for, the kind aid so liberally extended to them in that dreadful extremity. They have now an opportunity of exhibiting their sense of the noble efforts once made in their behalf, and of discharging to some extent the obligations entailed upon them by acts of humanity and charity.

This city of Savannah is at the present in almost if not quite as deplorable a condition as was New Orleans one year ago. Her population is perishing by hundreds before that destroying scourge, the yellow fever; many of her most respectable citizens have been stricken down, hundreds are fleeing in terror from the place, and yet the bills of mortality go up daily at a frightful rate. In this extremity she implores for aid, and surely in no city should the appeal meet with a more ready response than in New Orleans. The Howard Association has already taken the first step towards meeting the case in a proper manner, and we earnestly hope and confidently expect that our citizens (inasmuch as the Common Council is not at present in session) will take immediate and active measures to prove their substantial sympathy with the suffering people of Savannah. [Crescent.

The Maryland colony in Liberia is now a free and independent State. The new constitution, containing a clause which prohibits the traffic in ardent spirits, was adopted by the people on the 20th of May, and on the 6th of June William A. Prout was elected Governor, and B. J. Drayton, Lieut. Governor. The new Governor was for many years Secretary to the late Governor Russwurm, and last winter visited Baltimore to consult with the managers of the Maryland Colonization Society in relation to the separation, which has now been effected. He was inaugurated on the 8th of June, when the agent of the Maryland Society formally relinquished the government into his hands. He is said to possess much ability. Thomas Mason has been appointed Secretary of State under him.

Colonel Harney, of the United States Army, sailed from New York on Wednesday, in the steamer Asia, for Liverpool, *en route* for the theatre of the Eastern war. If the gallant Colonel could be permitted to take a hand in it, we have no doubt it would become a little more interesting than it has yet been. He intends, however, to be a mere spectator.

The Herald, New York, has a statistical article about the value, population, etc., of the hotels in that city. The whole number is set down at between forty and fifty, the number of guests nine thousand, the total value of hotels, furniture, etc., $12,750,000. The figures are taken from the Assessor's books. The St. Nicholas is estimated at $888,000; Metropolitan, $550,000; Astor House, $450,000; Irving House and New York Hotel at $300,000 each; the appraised is about one-third less than the actual value. The Herald states that it is the intention of Monet, late of the New York Hotel, to erect a structure on the site of the Hippodrome. The building to be constructed of marble, and to cost, when done, upwards of a million of dollars.

FIRE IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th says: "Incendierism continues its work of destruction in our city. Two destructive fires occurred, almost simultaneously, yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock. The first in a four-story dwelling-house, owned by Abram Warwick, Esq., on Fifth street, between Franklin and Grace streets. It was untenanted, for the purpose of undergoing repairs, which were at the time in course of execution. The fire was communicated in the rear, and soon extended to the handsome four-story brick house adjoining, owned and occupied by Archibald Pleasants, Esq. Both buildings were almost entirely destroyed, and several others were much injured. Loss between $10,000 and $12,000.

FIRE IN COLUMBUS, MISS.—A letter from the town of Columbus, Miss., dated the 8th inst., says:

"One of the most destructive fires which ever occurred in the South broke out in a building in one of our principal squares, burning some fifteen of the largest business houses in our place. The efforts of the fire companies to arrest the flames were unavailing. The principal sufferers are Mrs Tufts, milliner; Spoare's tin factory; Gaston & Co., furniture store; Franklin & Bro., dry goods; J. Jones & Co., druggists; Smiles, dry goods; Evans, fancy and fruit store; Markstein's music store; Parham & Mason, grocery; E. C. Eggleston, grocery; Scholers, variety store; J. L. Pierce's office; Delaney's tin factory; barber shop, and a few other smaller tenements. The Columbus Insurance Office (a fire proof house) was completely surrounded by the flames, but withstood the devouring element. I am glad to add that most of the parties were insured. I omitted to mention that the Post-office, with most of its contents, was destroyed. Our streets are filled with goods and property of every description, and our two military companies—the Dragoons and Rifles—are on duty to protect it."

NOVEL INCIDENT.—A ride was involuntarily taken on the express train of the Troy and Boston Railroad, the other day, the particulars of which are novel and interesting.

As the train was coursing towards Troy at its highest speed, on passing a curve it suddenly dashed into a flock of pigeons upon the track. All of them save one—a pure and beautiful white—raised from the ground and escaped. The white one was not as fortunate, for rising and flying low in a line from the locomotive, it was overtaken and caught on the centre of the cowcatcher, where, unable to raise its wings against the rushing air, mute and bewildered, its neck and head stretched forward, it stood transfixed and motionless, as though converted into stone. On went the train in its wild speed, and on stood the pigeon in it wingless flight, and fourteen miles were thus traveled by the twain. It was only when the Union depot at Troy was reached and entered, that the pigeon, recovering from its bewildering enchantment, slightly ruffled its feathers, then tried its wings, and finally trusting them once more, soared aloft, lighting on a cross-piece of the dome. Here it was soon the observed of all observers, the story of its marvelous ride having many hearers. After an hour or so it sallied forth in the direction of its home, and doubtless will often tell in pigeon-tongue of its flight with the locomotive. [Albany Express.

EQUESTRIANISM.—As horseback riding is quite fashionable among young ladies and gentlemen, we copy the following in relation to a very important and hitherto undecided point, which proves, we think, pretty conclusively, that the right side is not the right side, after all:

"The rein are to be held in the left hand and the right hand is free to render aid should the horse become fractious, or the habit of the rider require adjusting. If the gentleman rides on the right side, he must use his left hand, and can do so to very little purpose. Instances have occurred where the lady's horse has taken flight on the instant, and the rider was rescued by the gentleman being on the left side and taking her from the frightened animal to his own. If the lady wishes to converse, and her escort is at her right hand, she must turn her head half round to make herself heard. Again, the escort being at the left hand, her dress is protected from the vehicles passing, and if it becomes disarranged, is not exposed to public view."

HOW TO BURN COAL.—Graham's Magazine has an article on coal buying and coal burning, from which we select the following:

One of the most important features in the use of all anthracite coals is to know how to burn them: And while there is almost universal ignorance on this subject—and especially among servants—there are very few, indeed, who are at all acquainted with the virtues of the poker, that would like to acknowledge it. To make and regulate a coal fire is one of those every day items of life with which all are familiar; but to do it properly and economically and perfectly, is a point in which the great mass of consumers are lamentably deficient.

A coal fire should never be started without an abundance of kindling wood; for, if this be scanty or damp, the chances are on the side of failure. The ash-pan should always be emptied before a new fire is made; and when the first supply of coal is thoroughly ignited, another supply should be thrown on. When this is covered with a red flame, the draught of the stove should be regulated so as to preserve an even heat, and no more coal ought to be thrown on for at least five hours.

At 12 o'clock, or thereabouts, the grate should be moderately agitated, and a new supply of coal added, with a moderate increase of draught, to be lowered when thoroughly ignited.

At about 6 o'clock, another supply should be thrown in; and, if intended to keep the fire all night, another thorough raking, and a slightly increased quantity ought to be thrown in. Now, after ascertaining the particular character of the stove, the chimney and the coal, these simple directions should be observed with perfect regularity, and the result will be all that could be desired.

Servants are generally too irregular in their attentions to the fires, and often entirely too assiduous in stimulating them to sudden heights, and hence make free use of the poker. The great mistake of all is to put on too much coal, as if it were wood—the greater the quantity the greater heat. If too much coal is supplied, the combustion is necessarily imperfect, because the fire is "choked up," the draught destroyed, and the elements of the coal, slowly escaping from it, pass off to the chimney unconsumed, or are disseminated in gases throughout the room. Whereas, if the stratum of coal be but moderate, a red flame will play around the interior of the stove, by which entire combustion and a healthy heat are secured. One ton of coal, therefore, by thorough combustion, will often secure more heat and a healthier atmosphere than two tons consumed in the ordinary way; and this is a fact which can only be demonstrated to ignorant servants by close watchfulness over their movements. The evil of over-supplies becomes a serious one in the kitchen, where the victuals become full charged with the sulphurous gases. Indeed, if the cook cannot be made to understand how to burn coal properly and sparingly, it should not be used at all—rather go back to "old hickory" and oak, and thus be sure of steaks and roast beef in their purity.

BLOODHOUNDS IN ENGLAND.—Bloodhounds have been used in England several times lately to aid in the capture of sheep stealers, under the direction of the police. This seems a dangerous and inhumen course, for which the crime committed affords but an inadequate justification. The manner in which the hounds are used may be gathered from the following remarks of the Sussex (England) Express, in noticing a recent capture of sheep stealers by police superintendent Attar:

"This is the second capture this active officer has made within the past three months. A few weeks ago the same parties stole a sheep from Mr Bettsworth, of the same parish, and Mr. Smith and his bloodhounds were sent for. The latter ran from the spot where the sheep was killed, through the most remote valleys in the neighborhood, a distance of three miles, causing great sensation to the guilty gang. They ultimately arrived at a cottage occupied by a shoemaker, when the gallant huntsman was accosted by the paralyzed inmate as to what his business was there. He was informed of the nature of his visit. The bloodhounds tried to make an entrance to their prey through the thatch on the roof of the cottage. The door, however, was opened, a search was made, and a part of the sheep found in the house. The prisoners were subsequently apprehended and committed for trial.

INTERESTING ITEMS.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune, dated September 8, has the following:

Information has been received from St. Petersburg with respect to the place of Embassador there, vacant since the death of Mr. Bodisco. The Russian Government had named to the place Count Medan, who since 1848 has been the Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister at Rio Janeiro, but the Count has replied to the order to remove to Washington, with a letter of thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the nomination to a position of higher rank, (the American Embassy stands higher on the Russian list than the Brazilian;) but stating at the same time that he was seriously suffering from bronchitis, for which he had entered upon a course of treatment that would require some months. He accordingly asked permission to remain there at least for the present, and it has been recorded.

It is highly probable that Mr. Stoeckl, the present Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, may be eventually appointed to the office which Count Medan thus declines. I learn that the Emperor is in the highest degree satisfied with the negotiation of the neutrality treaty.

The attempt to settle the Greytown question will probably be carried on at Washington rather than London. The question will accordingly be debated between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Crampton. I am unable to state that the instructions of the latter are of a positive character, and that under the present extraordinary circumstances, England will not yield a whit of her old pretensions on that coast. Forty-four-forty taught British statesmen that there was nothing to be feared from a sham Democratic Administration.

James M. Mason, United States Consul at Curracoa, starts for New York on Monday. Secretary Marcy fully endorses his course, and the entire Administration commend him.

The venerable Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller, has tendered his resignation. He takes to heart the removal of his favorite clerk, and complains of interference with his duties by the Secretary.

The Treaty between the United States and the Netherlands is very advantageous to us. It provides for the recognition of American Consuls in Dutch ports.

Harvey W. Watterson, of Tennessee, is spoken of to succeed Mr. Davis as Governor of Oregon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved of the new design for gold dollars, and sent orders to the Mint to commence striking them off.

Among the bidders for the contract for the construction of the six new steam frigates are the following from New York: Morgen Iron Works, T & E. Farren, Allaire Iron Works, Pease & Murphy, Jno. E. Ericsson and J. Burne, West Point Foundry; and from Philadelphia, Messrs. Merrick & Sons.

The Star asserts that the St. Domingo negotiations refer only to the securing of a West India port for the use of American shipping, where their privileges will be superior to those of all other nations.

The London Dispatch expresses the following opinion of the United States:

We sometimes have felt exceeding provocation at the quarrelsome spirit of the United States. They are always ready to fight—to seek an occasion for fighting. They would at any time rather go to war than not. They are perpetually seeking satisfaction. Now, it is of ourselves; again, it is of France, or Spain, or Austria, or Japan. Their very ambassadors make pretexts for duels if they cannot find them; their consuls demand compensation for injured citizens; their captains of the navy are ever on the brink of a broadside in foreign ports, either with the State in whose harbor they are at anchor, or with some rival navy or competing traders. Yet they are at peace with all the world—have no national debt—their surplus revenue is a nuisance—every body is civil to them—every body concedes to them more than is their due. To make war in words is enough; to be sudden and quick in quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth," turns out to be the best way of superseding the necessity of an appeal to the cannon. To a man bristling with spikes all are ready to give "a wide berth." So it was with us in the days of the protector. Old Noll had enough on his hands at home, but that did not prevent him from keeping foreigners in order. Being always ready to fight with every body, nobody was willing to fight with him. He had "enough of the devil in him to keep the devil off him." He made England's rights to be respected, and her name to be feared. We ourselves were at war with France for thirty years. We fought to the last—lavished all our wealth upon it—pawned our credit for it. We would never give in. Often we rejected terms of peace. The consequence is, we have had no war for forty years. We are not sure that it is not to our peace principles we are to attribute the fact that we are at war now. Had we shown our teeth sooner, and threatened to use them earlier, the general impression appears to be that we should have had no occasion for their use. Armies and navies are, indeed, expensive; but it is no bad economy which spends ten millions to be prepared for war, to save a hundred millions in the war itself."

We extract the following from a letter to the Charleston Standard written by a South Carolinian in New York:

The other day a party of us went to Greenwood, which is the most beautiful cemetery I have ever seen. For several months in the year, three hundred men are daily employed on the grounds; and beautifully, indeed, are they kept; last, as I rode through those splendid paths, and saw the mockery of woe, my mind reverted to those beautiful and heart-eyed lines of Gray:

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath,
* * * * * * *
Or flattery soothe the still cold ear of death?"

When I left a monument which cost thirty-two thousand dollars, I thought that affection might have given to the poor what it wasted in vanity. When I passed the mausoleums of Townsend and another quack sarsaparilla man, I asked aloud if they expected to humbug in the world to come as well as in this. As we rolled by the tombs of men still living, I despised the vanity which sought to perpetuate itself by this means. No city graveyard now is place for solemn thought. See you splendid pile! it claims your admiration of the art which framed it. See this temple erected to the praise of self, and these grounds made a matter of speculation. What feelings do they raise? Contempt! contempt! contempt! See rascals proclaimed good men, and villains misnamed worthy citizens! What feelings do these excite? Disgust for the hypocrisy of man.

To my taste, no tomb has ever spoken half so much as the simple slab in St. Philip's yard, bearing the one word "Calhoun!" What volumes of thought does that one word raise! The statesman stands before you in all his glory. Let Carolina ladies build a monument where they will, but let them not insult the memory of the dead by moving that simple stone which graces his resting-place. But here I am dealing seriously with things, forgetting that we should all follow the crowd; but here my soul resists, and says the only place in which the memory of the dead should be preserved with shining beauty is in the hearts of those who love and honor them. Let a simple stone mark the spot, that friends and admirers may know where sleep the dead; but this is all that a man should wish. Virtue needs no gaudy parade, and vice should be ashamed of all such mockery.

THE SUBTERRANEAN PASS THROUGH THE SIERRA NEVADA.—The narrative of this discovery, which appears in the Mariposa Chronicle, is elaborately worked up as to wear the air of fiction. The writer says he had heard of a long one near the head of Yo-Semity valley, and as the mammoth caves near Marble Springs, in the immense marble ledges that traverses the gold region, are more or less connected, he was led to suspect that there might be a subterranean pass through the Sierra Nevada, particularly as Indians, when pursued in that region, invariably disappeared at a certain point at the head of the valley. Having searched this locality three days for this subterranean pass in vain, he at length took a bath near the famous cataract, when a gust of wind blew the mist of the fall away, and exposed the long sought pass behind it. He and his party made preparations, and next day entered the cavern with lighted torches, and discovering an Indian trail, followed it until they encountered two Indians. These told them that they were half way through the pass; that a little further on was a great chasm bridged with logs; and that there were other passages leading into the lakes and rivers, but without any known outlet. Parting from the Indians, the party reached the chasm, found it filled with human remains, and the legs petrified. Finally, after being four days in the cave, they emerged on the other side of the Sierra, among a village of *white* Indians!

THE CALIFORNIA SNAKE BIRD.—Alexander S. Taylor, of Monterey, in his Familiar Sketches of the Natural History of California, says that in the coast counties of Southern California there exists a singular species of bird, generally called, on account of his well-known mortal aversion to all members of the snake tribe, the "snake bird." It is not a bird of prey, but lives entirely on grain, like the gallinacea. When full grown it measures two feet from the tip of its bill to the tip of its beak. The tail has four or five long features tipped with white. Its feet are furnished with four toes, two in front and two behind; and all are guarded with sharp needle-like claws. The color of the bird is a mottled, yellowish gray, and it rarely attains the weight of a pound. Its beak is two and a half inches long, and hard and sharp. When the bird finds a rattlesnake; and rattlesnakes are to be found in great numbers in Southern California, wherever the ground is covered by the cactus plant—it immediately proceeds, with the greatest caution and dispatch, to gather the fallen cactus fruit and dry lotice, and corral him to the height of a foot or more—the spikes and spines of the plant, strong and sharp as needles, serving as an insurmountable barrier to the escape of the snake. This being accomplished, the bird gathers with his feet and claws the young cones of the pine which are as hard and heavy as stones, and hovering over its enemy, lets them fall, one by one, from a height of five or six feet, upon the infuriated viper, who, surrounded by prickles and points wherever he turns, is soon fully aroused to the danger of his position. The bird, with malicious soreness, continues to drop cone after cone, until his foe is exhausted, and then, demolishing the corral, picks the snake to death with his iron beak.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—A Bristol paper has the following:

"Twenty-two years ago, a marriage took place in this city which from some cause or other was invalidated, and the parties separated. The lady went to India and married an officer, who subsequently rose to the rank of a General in the army, and on his death bequeathed a large fortune to his widow. The gentleman also married, and about a year since, his wife, on discovering various old love-letters, etc., in his possession, proposed to burn them; etc., in his possession, proposed to burn them; but, fortunately, as will be seen, did not do so. In due course of time the first wife died, and left to him who had once been her husband, on less than £20,000, stating that he would be enabled to prove his identity by the documents in his possession. The fortunate Heir, who lives in this city, was soon found, and his claim duly established; and he has, we believe, received the legacy of his first love, to the comfort and delight, we presume, of his second."

A Month Later from Japan.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN,
Off Cape King, (Island of Niphon,) May 14, 1854.

I am obliged, from want of time, to give you but a brief report of our doings for the past month. After the diplomatic negotiations in Yoko-hamma were concluded, the survey of the bay was vigorously carried on, and in spite of rough and stormy weather, made good progress. On the 6th of April the Saratoga fired her salute of departure, and sailed, amid hearty cheers from the remaining vessels of the squadron.

Before the fleet went down to Simoda, (one of the ports designated in the treaty as open to American ships), the Commodore desired to have a view of Yedo, which desire met with great opposition on the part of the Japanese, who were struck with horror at the prospects of our fire-wheel ships anchoring under the walls of the Imperial Palace. As the Commodore remained firm in his purpose, some of them declared that the dropping of the anchor under the walls of this former would be the signal for their own disembowelin cut. We were all not a little excited, when, on the morning of the 8th of April the ships got under way. Yenske, the chief interpreter, with some other Japanese, were on board the flag ship. They looked haggard and alarmed as we steamed up the bay. Yenske especially, was petrified with alarm, and frequently said, "Do you really intend to remain in Yedo? Oh, no; Commodore Perry has a good heart; he certainly will not do so." We stood across the bay, and then, at a distance of three miles from shore, made directly up toward the imperial city. About 10 o'clock we had the light-house of Kuwasaeki abeam, on the left hand, while before us, in a long semi-circular line, stretched the white houses of Yedo. At the light-house commenced the suburb of Sinagawa; further toward the city were many large junks at anchor; behind them a great many smaller craft, while crawls of fishing boats and junks of all sizes covered the bay. A mound, or eminence, towered above the houses of the city near its centre, and from the turrets and shining white fronts of buildings covering it, we judge this to be the Imperial Palace.

By this time the sailing vessels were far astern, and only the Powhatan and Mississippi lay before the town. Commodore Perry halted for about half an hour, and then returned to the old American anchorage, to the infinite relief of the Japanese officers, who speedily recovered their good spirits. I cannot deny that we all felt somewhat disappointed, although we felt convinced the Commodore had pursued the wisest course. At the time, no important result could have been obtained by our anchoring at Yedo; it was a matter of entirely, not worth sacrificing at the price of several lives,—for I really think the Japanese officers fools enough to kill themselves—and would have created ill feeling towards us. So the Commodore has kept his word—gone in sight of Yedo, and without driving the Japanese to desperate measures. I cannot but express my admiration of the masterly manner in which Commodore Perry has managed this difficult business from the beginning. He has succeeded in combining dignity and firmness so happily with kindness and cordiality, that he has made our squadron and our country respected without humiliating the national pride of the Japanese.

On the 16th of April we have anchor and stood down the bay toward Simoda, our port in Japan. Simoda is situated near Cape Eggs sixty miles west from Point Segasil, on the entrance of the bay of Yedo, and not far from the point where we first made land in coming in Yedo last year. It is a good, commodious harbor, well sheltered by hills several hundred feet high. It has only a moderately large entrance toward the south, with a rock within the entrance which affords a still more protected anchorage. The little town of Simoda, of about 1000 houses, is situated at the north-western end of the harbor, on the banks of a small stream which flows down through a fertile valley, often not more than half a mile wide, and again widening to one and a half miles. Several little brooks offer good watering places for the ships. The larger Japanese junks mostly anchor at Kowesaoki, a village of about 300 houses, on the north-eastern end opposite Simoda. There are eight temples—some of which are very large—in the town, and little chapels (*miu*) on almost every eminence and by the road-sides. In the location of their buildings for religious purposes, the Japanese show a fine appreciation of the picturesque, and, in general, they seem to be great lovers of nature. On eminences, whence fine views are to be seen, spaces under the trees are cleared, and here the fellows sit, smoke, or pic-nic for hours.

I cannot say much concerning customs and manners of the Japanese, partly because it would be a repetition of what others have said before me, partly because I have not the time and space necessary; enough, that we have had ample opportunity, verifying most of what former writers have said of this strange people.

The country is exceedingly picturesque, and resembles very much the lower ranges of the Alps. Along the little river of Simoda are many villages, and numbers of rice mills stamp and grind along its banks. About six miles from the bay this river divides into several branches. Following either of them, you pass through numerous gorges and glens, and finally the barren tops of mountains, some three thousand feet high. Their summits and the narrow table lands are covered with bushy grass, among which a certain herb, upon which pheasants and partridges feed, grows very plentifully. This is a fine ground for sportsmen, who might soon bag a dozen of these plump, golden-green birds.

In one of the larger temples, a place has been arranged for the daguerreotype, and Mr. Brown is actively at work. He has obtained many very fine daguerreotypes of the Japanese, and will have a fine collection to show when he reaches home. Mr. Blaine continues his sketching, drawing, painting, gunning, skinning, pressing and preserving plants. Lieutenants Murray, Boet, Whiting, Bamboo, Nicholson, etc., etc., have been busily engaged in the survey, and deserve no small credit for their exertions and the important results they have obtained. Mr. Bent is now Flag Lieutenant. The Commodore expects the Imperial Commissioner in Simoda for a final settlement of coinage, freights, postage regulations, etc., etc.; to which end our coins, measures and weights have been sent to Yedo. This will take place when we return from Chakodade, which port in future will be probably a great resort for our whalers to recruit and obtain supplies, as Simoda will undoubtedly be our coal depot, and the station of the future Californian-Chinese line.

Yesterday at daylight the Mississippi and Powhatan got under way for Chakodade, for which place the Macedonia, Vandalia and Southampton sailed eight days ago. About noon we were within three miles of the Island of Oho-ima, and had a fine opportunity of observing the traces of volcanic action which it presents. The whole island is one immense volcano, the top of which has fallen in and formed a great basin, which incessantly belches forth white smoke and ashes. The edges of the crater are black, as if charred by fire, and on the south-western side of the island a stream of lava reaches from the summit to the sea. Some large crevices continue still smoking, and others are filled with ashes. A bluff near the sea, about 200 feet high, appears to be of recent formation, for the bushes and trees along the edges of the lava have a yellow, burnt appearance. The slopes of the mountain are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and there are two towns, one on

Several instances are on record of really gallant actions fought between large French privateers and English frigates. A noteworthy affair of this kind occurred in 1708. The British forty gun frigate Pomona, Capt. Reynolds, chased the Cheri, privateer of Nahles, and as the latter made no attempt to escape, the two ships were soon yardarm to yardarm, and a furious battle ensued. At length the privateer struck, after losing her mizzen mast and receiving great damage; so much so, in fact, that she sank almost before the wounded and prisoners could be removed. The privateer mounted twenty-six guns of various caliber, and was manned by two hundred and thirty men. Her captain and fourteen men were killed, and nineteen wounded. The English frigate also sustained considerable damage. Considering the immense disparity of force, this was certainly a most gallant defence on the part of the privateer. Later in the same year a memorable action also occurred between the British sloop of war Trincomale, of sixteen guns, and the French privateer Iphigenie, of twenty-two guns. It lasted upwards of two hours, when by some accident the Trincomale exploded, and all the crew but two perished with her. The two vessels touched each other at this awful moment, and therefore it was not surprising that the privateer also was so dreadfully shattered that she sank in a few minutes. All her crew, with the exception of about thirty, perished. A more valamitous finale to a well fought action has rarely occurred. While on this topic we must not omit to mention a third important and singular affair about the same time. The British thirty-eight gun frigate Revolutionnaire, chased a strange ship off the coast of Ireland, and after a run of one hundred and fourteen miles in less than ten hours, the stranger hauled down her colors, and proved to be the Bordelais privateer of Bordeaux, a splendid ship of more than six hundred tons, with a crew of two hundred men, and mounting twenty-four guns on a main deck. She was reckoned as fast a sailer as any privateer belonging to France, and on her first cruise captured the immense number of twenty-nine valuable prizes. Her second cruise proved thus fatal to her.

Concerning this privateer and the frigate that captured her, Mr. James, in his Naval History, gives the following curious information: "It was a singular circumstance, not merely that the Bordelais was constructed by the same builder who had constructed the Revolutionnaire, but that the builder, at a splendid dinner given by the owners of the Bordelais to her officers soon after the termination of her first trip, should have said: 'England has not a cruiser that will ever touch her except the Revolutionnaire; and should she ever fall in with that frigate in blowing weather, and be under her lee, she will be taken.' The Bordelais was added to the British navy by the same name." It appears by the above that the frigate herself had previously been taken from the French and adopted into our navy. Whatever may be the case, nothing is more certain than that during the last war the French built the finest men-of-war in the world. Most of the crack frigates than in our navy had been taken from the French, and with them we captured more of their vessels—a fact which must have been bitterly mortifying to that gallant and sensitive people.

Owing to the extreme swiftness of most privateers, it rarely happened that large men-of-war could captnre them, unless under particular circumstances. Corvettes of war, and handy gun-brigs, were the vessels to hunt down and destroy these pests of commerce, and they did their duty manfully. Some times, however, it happened that they caught a Tartar in the shape of a privateer, and had much ado to escape being captured themselves. As a general rule, both English and French privateers carefully steered clear of all contact with men-of-war, for they knew they could have nothing to hope for but hard blows, and probably discomfiture. It did, however, occasionally happen, that when a privateer fell in with a sloop of war, or other small-armed ship of the enemy's royal navy, and knew the latter to be of decidedly inferior force, he would risk an attack. Several instances are on record of king's ships being captured after a hard fight, by one or more daring privateers. For example, the British gun-brig Growler, well armed, and commanded by Lieutenant Hollingsworth, with a crew of fifty men and boys, was engaged along with other men-of-war, in convoying merchant vessels; and when off Dungeness, the Growler was suddenly attacked in the night by two French lugger privateers, the Espiegle and Rose; and in spite of a gallant defence, in which her commander lost his life, was captured, and triumphantly carried into Boulogne. It is supposed that the privateers at first mistook the Growler for a merchantman.

A somewhat similar affair occurred about the same period. The British armed sloop George, Lieutenant Mackey, of 6 guns and 40 men, was attacked and captured by the West Indies by two Spanish privateers, one carrying 109 and the other 68 men. The British crew made a most heroic defence, and did not surrender until eight were killed and seventeen wounded, out of her forty men. The Spaniards had thirty-two killed. On the other hand, some French privateers made quite as determined a resistance against hopeless odds. The British 14 gun brig sloop Armaranthe, with a crew of 80 men, chased the French privateer *Vangeur*, a schooner of only six 4 pounders, and a crew of 80 men, including passengers. At length the two vessels ranged at pistol-shot distance, and the combat lasted upwards of an hour. When the privateer surrendered, her loss amounted to fourteen killed and five wounded. If the inferior disparity of force is taken into consideration, this is one of the most desperate defences on record, and proves that the issue of the combat would have been very doubtful had the force been more equal. We could give dozens of similar instances of the desperate courage often displayed both by English and French privateersmen; and this is about the only redeeming trait in their character. It may, however, be safely assumed, that, as a general rule, privateers only fought when fighting became unavoidable. On rare occasions French and English privateers fought each other, just as tigers and sharks will sometimes do when looking their natural prey.

The damage done to British commerce—and *vice versa*—by French, Danish and American privateers, was altogether incalculable, and it must also be borne in mind that the prodigious risk of capture raised the rates of marine insurance to a ruinous degree, so that merchants whose vessels made safe runs seldom realized remunerative returns on their invested capital; and if, on the other hand, they sent their ships to sea uninsured, they risked total ruin, for it was about an equal chance that a ship sailing to and from many ports would be captured. It is not fair to draw a parallel between regular men-of-war and privateers, as regards making prizes of enemy's merchant-ships. The mere act of capturing an enemy's merchantman is only a part of episodical performance on the part of men-of-war, their main business being to defend the coasts of their country from hostile invasion, and to fight and subdue the ship of war belonging to the foe. The prize-money they receive from occasional captures is only a legitimate extra reward for the services they perform to the state; while a privateer is sent forth wholly and solely to pursue and capture merchantmen, that its crew and owners may be enriched by their confiscation, the privateer neither defending their country, nor fighting its armed foes, unless reluctantly compelled to do so. These views of the question are now generally held by civilized States; and England, France and America, the three foremost nations of the earth, seem to have tacitly arrived at the somewhat tardy conclusion that there is hardly a hairbreadth of practical difference between privateering and piracy. Henceforward, pirates and privateersmen will alike swing from the yardarm, whenever captured in pursuit of their kindred profession.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Charlestown, Va., makes the following statement, for the truth of which we can not vouch. We remember that it is not long since a story was circulated among the newspapers of the country that an ancient watch, which once belonged to George Washington, had been unearthed on the site of old Fort Du Quesne, and we have always given the General credit for more sense than to scatter his valuables broadcast over the land. Barnum is no doubt by this time in possession of the watch and both seals. Here is the story:

"Washington was accustomed to wear two seals to his watch—one gold and the other of silver. Upon both of them the letters 'G. W.' were engraved, or rather cut. These seals he wore as early as 1754, and they were about his person on the terrible day of Braddock's defeat. On that day he lost the silver seal. The gold one remained with the General until the day of his death, and was then given by him to his nephew;—a gentleman of Virginia, who carefully preserved it until about seventeen years ago, when, in riding over his farm he dropped it, and could never recover it. The other day the gold seal, lost seventeen years ago, was *ploughed up*, recognized from the letters 'G. W.' on it, and restored to the son of the gentleman to whom Washington had presented it. At almost the same moment the silver seal, lost in 1854, just one hundred years ago, was *ploughed* up on the site of the battle in which Braddock was defeated; and, in like manner, recognized from the letters 'G. W.' So that in a very short time the two companions will be again united. I have this whole statement from the most reliable source possible—namely, from the gentleman himself, who has thus had restored to him these precious mementoes of his great ancestor. The affair is but one more proof of an oft-stated maxim, that truth beggars fiction in strangeness. I repeat, that there is not the slightest exaggeration or misstatement in the matter; and no room for mistake. In legal phraseology, the truth 'excindes every other hypothesis.'"

TROUBLE AMONG COTTON GROWERS.—The Clayton (Ala.) Banner of a recent date states that considerable excitement has been caused at that place and Enfaula, by the announcement that suits had been instituted by one E. M. Kelis against a number of farmers, under section 930 of the code, which reads:

"All owners of cotton gins must mark upon each bale of cotton ginned at such gine, the initials of their names, and the county in which such gin is situated; and failing to do so, are liable to a penalty of five dollars on each bale, to be recovered by any person suing for the same."

Kelis has instituted suits for penalties amounting to about $20,000, and should he persist in instituting suits against all who have subjected themselves to penalties, they will amount to not less than $100,000. Meetings have been held at Clayton and Enfaula to express indignation at the proceedings of Kells, and there appears to be a determination to resist the suits by all lawful means.

MARRIED AGAINST HIS WILL.—Sir Walter Scott used to relate the following anecdote:

"My cousin Watty," said he, "was a midshipman some forty-yeare ago at Portsmouth; he and two other companions had gone on shore and overstayed their leave, spent all their money, and run up an immense hill at a tavern on the Point. The ship made a signal for sailing, but the landlady said:

"No gentlemen, you cannot escape without paying your reckoning," and she accompanied her words by appropriate actions, and placed them under the keeping of a sufficient number of bailiffs.

They felt they were in a scrape, and begged to be released.

"No, no," said Mrs. Quickly, "I must be satisfied some way or other; you must be aware, gentlemen, that you must be totally ruined if you don't get on board in time."

They all made long faces and confessed that it was true.

"Well," said she, "I'll give you a chance. I am so clroumstanced here that I cannot carry on business as a single woman, and I must contrive somehow to have a husband, or, at all events, I must be able to produce a marriage certificate, and therefore the only terms on which you shall leave to go on board to-morrow is, that one of you consent to marry me; I don't care a snap which it is, but by all that's good, one of you I will have or all three go to jail, and let your ships sail without you."

The virago was not to be pacified, and the poor youths, left to themselves, agreed after a time to draw lots, and it happened to fall on my cousin. No time was to be lost, and so off they marched to the church, and my poor relative was forthwith spliced. The bride, on returning, gave them a good dinner, and several bottles of wine apiece, and having tumbled them all in a wherry, sent them off. The ship sailed, and the young men religiously adhered to the oath of secrecy they had made previous to drawing lots.

The bride, I should have said, was the first to propose an eternal separation.

Some months after, at Jamaica, a file of papers reached the midshipman's birth, and Watty, who was observed to be looking over them, carelessly reading an account of a robbery and murder at Portsmouth, suddenly jumped up in ecstasy, and forgetting his obligation of secrecy, cried out,—

"Thank heaven, my wife is hnnged!"

Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, for many years a Professor in the State University of Alabama, has been elected to the Chair of Professor of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, which we learn he accepts.

Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Rectum, Anus and Urinary Organs, such as Fistula, Ja Ano, Piles, etc. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb.

He may be seen and consulted in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, from the 1st of December to the 1st of May; and in New York City at No. 37 Irving Place, from the 10th of May till the 20th of November of each year.

[From Hall's Journal of Health, New York, September, 1854.]

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.—The card of this gentleman will be found below. Having known the Doctor for a number of years, and the singular success attending his peculiar practice in the diseases named in his card, it affords me great pleasure to add our own testimony to that of the following, from one of the leading journals of Louisville, Ky.:

[From the Louisville Journal, May 30, 1854.]

Dr. W. Bodenhamer, a distinguished gentleman in his profession, from Louisville, Ky., has settled in our city, and has rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, office No. 37 Irving Place. Dr B. is well known throughout the South and West for the successful and skilful treatment of diseases mentioned in his card. [N. Y. National Democrat, May 23, 1854.

It seems from the notice above that Dr. Bodenhamer has established himself in the city of New York. We can not commend him too strongly to the people of New York city and of all that section of country. He has devoted about fifteen years in Louisville and New Orleans, to the treatment of the diseases named in his card, and we have always understood that, in the cure of those diseases, he is wholly without a rival any where. We know that he has treated not only hundreds but thousands of aggravated cases, and we are assured that, in every instance, he has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, and that too without pain to the patient. He is an skillful physician, and one of the best of men. sept 23

Centenary College.

THE next Collegiate Year will begin on the First Monday of October next.

FACULTY:

Rev. O. P. Deems, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. John C. Miller, M. A., Professor Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
Rev. W. H. Holcomb, M. A., Prof. Greek Language and Literature.
Rev. W. H. Scales, M. A., Professor Latin Language and literature.
T. S. Jones, M. A., Professor Natural Science.
F. P. Calhoun, Professor Modern Languages.
A. E. Barbeau, M. A., Professor Music.
Rev. A. G. Miller, M. A., Principal Preparatory Department.

The former success of the Century warrants strong hope and confidence in its future prosperity. Facilities are there offered unsurpassed by any institution in the Southwest. W. H. SCALES, Sec'y of Faculty

Jackson, La., Sept 16 4t

Franklin Female College.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The buildings during the vacation will be extensively refitted. With a complete apparatus, an abundant supply of musical instruments, a large and able Faculty, and unwearied exertions, our patrons may be assured that every thing shall be done to sustain the stand which we have taken to make the course of education as thorough in this as it is in our best male colleges.

Holly Springs is noted for its excellent society, the purity of its air and water, and its constant salubrity. It is now within half a day's travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, and it is believed that by the first day of January next the railroad connection between the two places will be completed.

Parents and guardians are referred to the preachers of the Memphis Conference, to the Board of Trustees, to Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Rev. B. Abbey, of Natchez City, Rev. Bishop Paine, of Aberdeen, Rev. J. E. Cobb and S. Watson, of Memphis, for any information they may desire S. G. STARKE,

Sept 2 6w Holly Springs, Miss.

Madison College,

SHARON, MISS.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the *First Monday in October.*

FACULTY:

Rev. T. O. Thompson, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Sciences.
Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy
H. W. Pierce, A. M., Professor of English Literature, and Assistant Prof. Ancient Languages.
J. L. C Gerrish, M. D., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene.
Mr. Wm. M. Smith, Principal of the Preparatory Department.
——, Assistant.

TERMS:

Tuition in the *First* and *Second* Divisions of the Preparatory Department, $30; in the *Third*, $40; and in any of the College Classes, $50 per session of ten months.

Good board can be had at Ten dollars per month.

Efforts are now being made to procure an extensive *Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus*, which it is hoped will be placed in the Institution at an early date of the present session.

By reference to the Catalogue, which will be sent to any one on application to the President, or either of the Professors, it will be seen that the course of study is extensive, and that every facility is afforded for the acquisition of a good and solid education.

Sept. 10-3t

Teachers Wanted.

THE Rev. P. J. ECKLES having resigned the Presidency of Sharon Female College, for the purpose of settling the estate of his father, recently deceased, the Board of Trustees wish to procure the services of some gentleman suitably qualified to take charge of said Institution.

The qualifications necessary are—ripe scholarship, unimpeachable character for morals and piety, and membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A married gentleman, whose lady could take charge as teacher and governess, would be preferred. The President, by the rules of the Institution, is authorized to employ his Assistants (subject to the approval of the Trustees) His family will have the privilege of residing in the College buildings; and the Teachers receive the entire tuition fees of the Institution—numbering from sixty to eighty—with a fair prospect, at present, of one hundred students. Additional buildings are now upon the eve of erection for the accommodation of the teachers and students.

Letters addressed to Rev. H. H. Montgomery and others, *Sharon, Madison county, Miss.*, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. B. The public are hereby assured that the exercises of the Institution will be opened, as usual, on the First Monday in October next, by competent persons temporarily employed until a regular engagement can be made.

Rev. R. H. MONTGOMERY,
" JACOB MATTHEWS,
" D. M. WIGGINS,
" J. H. STONE,
" JAMES S. PRIORARD,
THOS. M. SCOTT, } Committee of Correspondence.

Sharon, Miss., Aug. 30, 1854 sep. 16-1m

Wesleyan Female College.

THE Sixteenth Annual Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2d day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:

Rev. O. L. Smith, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. J. M. Bonnell, A. M., Prof. of Natural Science.
Rev. C. W. Smith, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. G. H. Hancock, A. M., Prof. of English and Latin Literature.
Mons. A. Reinhart (of Paris) Prof. of Modern Languages, and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. P. G. Outtenbergor, Prof. of Music.
Miss Francesca Guttenberger, Assistant in Music.
Mrs. Susan S. Hancock, Assistant in Literary Department.
Madame Reinehart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Mr. Robt. B. Cloyton and Lady, Steward's Department.

Two hundred dollars will be about the expenses of a pupil boarding in the Institution, who pursues only the regular course, which embraces Latin and French. Extra charges only for Music and the Ornamental branches.

For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty. O. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 2, 1854 4t

To Young Men!

And others desiring Employment.

Chance to make Money!

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn and Buffalo, N. Y., will give immediate, constant, and very lucrative employment to

1000 Agents,

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Sept. 9-4t

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D., President.
John F. Ellison, A. B.
Miss F. Geraldine Battle, Primary Department.
Mrs. Eugenia Rutherford, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sephmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynugee, make it accessible from all points. RICHARD H. POWELL,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynuggee [illegible] 4t—jy 15 dm

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known to man can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary diseases which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a fifteenth part of all the lives of the human family destroyed by this fatal class of complaints can be saved by the use of this remedy. Where the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by it, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

He is one of the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect.

J. D POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect, JOHN O. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by

J. C. AYER, Chemist.
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

Sept. 2 3m

New Books.

JUST received by

H. D McGINNIS, No. 36 CAMP STREET;

Notes of a Theological Student: By James Mason Hoppin, —Also—

Sandwich Island Notes: By A. Haole.

Dr Ollins' Works; 4 vols.

Kthesine Ashton: By the author of Amy Herbert.

The Experience of Life, etc. etc. A most charming book.

Our Parish; or, Annals of Pastor and People.

A popular account of the Ancient Egyptians; revised and abridged from his larger work: By Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D. C. L., F. R. S., etc.; in 2 vols., with five hundred Engravings.

Together with many other New Works of interest. All the new works of merit received as soon as issued from the press. H. D. McGINNIS,

Sept. 2, 1854. 1m 36 Camp street.

To Country Merchants.

H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 Camp Street, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others wishing BOOKS and STATIONERY to call again—to his extensive assortment of School Books of every description. Also, a large supply of French, English and American STATIONERY; BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; and in fact, every article found in a Book or Stationery establishment.

All of which he offers exceedingly low to those wishing to buy to sell again, as his object is to make his business a *wholesale* business.

Country Merchants laying in their fall stocks, will save money by giving him a call.

H. D. McGINNIS.

Sept. 2, 1854. tf 36 Camp street.

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. G GARDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the Higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19. 2m

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.—FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science

Rev. B. F. Larrabee, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.

Professor of the Natural Sciences.

Mons. Jules Brady, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.

Mrs. Lucinda Pierson, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Miss Ellen E. Larrabee, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. B. Pitts, A. M., Principal.
John T. Dunklin, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Thos. C. Beach, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments here been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter preside over the male and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages this presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

D. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain brass [illegible], white muslin.

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jos. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness, where they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations as to neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principle of harmony, and has a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil in our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal and his assistant in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches, and the control of the main study hall.

Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $235 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal

Marion, July 29, 1854.

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 17th August next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of five months	$17 50
Board " "	30 75
Washing " "	5 00
Fuel " "	2 00
Contingent charge " "	1 25
	$82 50

It is believed that no College in the South is offering stronger inducements than this to young men desirous of a thorough collegiate education. Our location is in a quiet and beautiful valley, ten miles distant from town or village, and comparatively free from temptations to vice. Our Board of Instruction is filled with men of experience, ability and fidelity. Our course of study is extensive and thorough. Our Cabinet, Libraries, and Apparatus are ample. Any young man of limited means, with fair abilities and proper energy, can here acquire a superior, liberal or business education.

For further particulars, address

July 8, 1854. 3t Emory P. O., Va. E. E. WILEY, President,

An Assortment Unequaled,

IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.

A full assortment of Gentleman's and Boys'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the best description, constantly on hand.

....ALSO....

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

UMBRELLAS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

☞ ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all articles of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Manufactured by the

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

to which the attention of dealers and others is respectfully requested. Dealers will be supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

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SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of seasonable Goods, viz:

PRINTED GOODS, comprising Oalicoes of various styles and qualities; Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Barèges, &c.

LINEN GOODS—Irish Linens of every grade. Linen Drills, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Brown Linens, Grass Linens, Brown Hollands, Brown and Bleached Duck, Planters' Linens, Farmers' Drills, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs, every quality.

SILK GOODS, embracing plain and figured Silks, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Satins, Velvets, Florences, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sewings, &c.

WOOLEN and WORSTED GOODS, comprising De Laines, Barèges, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombasines, Canton Cloths, &c.

COTTON GOODS, consisting in part of Brown and Bleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, of every quality and width; Cottonades, Camlets, Chambrays, Nankeens, Checks, Stripes, Denims, &c., at extremely low prices by the piece and package only.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

feb18 47 Camp st.

JEFFERSON BOOK STORE.

W. FLEMMING, *BOOKSELLER and STATIONER*, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, Fourth District, New Orleans, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants, Colleges, Academies, Public Schools, etc., to my

LARGE STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

Consisting in part of—

SPELLING BOOKS, READING BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, Orthography, Rhetoric, Composition, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Astronomy, Drawing, Book-keeping, Geography, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Logic, History, Arithmetic, History, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, etc.

SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN GRAMMARS, Dictionaries, Readers, etc.

GREEK AND LATIN BOOKS of all descriptions.

MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD WORKS; RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS, all denominations, which I am offering to sell at much lower prices than heretofore sold in the South.

FANCY EMBOSSED NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES;

LETTER, CAP AND RECORD PAPER, of all qualities, Ruled and Plain.

BLANK BOOKS, of all descriptions and sizes;

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS;

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ANNUALS for 1854, of all descriptions and styles of binding;

ALBUMS, FANCY PORTFOLIOS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PORT MONNAIES, CARD CASES, MUSIC, etc.

For sale, on reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM FLEMING,

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☞ All orders promptly attended to.

To Booksellers, Agents, and Peddlers.

BURNETT & BOSTWICK, PUBLISHERS,

15 Camp Street, 15

HAVE just issued from their press the following valuable works:

VOYAGE OF THE U. S. EXPLORING SQUADRON, commanded by Capt Charles Wilkes of the U. S. N.—together with Explorations and Discoveries made by Admiral D'Urville, Capt. Ross and other Navigators and Travelers, and an account of the Expedition to the Dead Sea under Lieut. Lynch, with numerous illustrations.

LIFE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

LIFE OF JAMES K. POLK, with a history of his Administration.

THE HEROINES OF HISTORY.

HEROINES OF THE CRUSADES.

PANORAMA OF NATIONS.

THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.

LIVES OF JOHN AND CHARLES WESLEY.

WILLIS'

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DOUGHMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 35. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. WHOLE NO. 191.

VARIOUS STATES OF EXPERIENCE.

THE HALF AWAKENED.

Many who hear the gospel are occasionally affected by it, in a faint and feeble degree. Attracted for a time by its promises, or disturbed by its appeals, they begin to desire true religion—but the world, and the things of the world, soon again engross their attention and efface all religious impression. These are represented by the parable of the seed which fell among thorns. When they have heard they go forth, and the good seed sown in their hearts is choked with the cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and they bring no fruit to perfection. Luke viii, 14.

THE AWAKENED.

But some, cherishing their desires by serious attention and reflection, are gradually enlightened to see themselves and the things of God. "The grace of God appeareth teaching" them, and gently opening their minds; the Lord gives them to see, as they can bear, the wickedness of their hearts and lives. Such are symbolized under the figure of "the smoking flax." It is "the day of small things."

THE PENITENT.

Some are led not only to see but to feel their sins as a grievous burden. Made sensible of their guilt, they are filled with sorrow on account thereof, and greatly hate themselves because they have offended against God. Overwhelmed with the anguish of a broken heart, they are driven to the verge of despair. They have no hope from man, none from themselves, none from any means. Their only cry is, "Lord, save, or I perish."

THE FORMALIST, OR NOMINAL BELIEVER.

Some coming thus far, proceed no further, but by yielding to sloth, fear, and evil reasoning, or by neglect of prayer, gradually lose their convictions and become formal. They put on merely the outside of religion, attend the preachings, the prayer meetings, and the class. Their lives are moral, their conversation modest. They walk circumspectly. They are much given to watch others, and know not that they themselves are miserable, poor, and blind, and naked. These are neither penitents nor believers, but merely nominal Christians.

THE JUSTIFIED BELIEVER.

But others go forward. Improving the light God has given, he bestows more. They have been awakened, and made sensible of their guilt; they now believe on the Lord Jesus, and receive pardon. They have the witness in themselves that they are born of God. Their names are written in heaven; they are the sons of God and heirs with Christ. And if, in their present state, they depart this life, their spirits will be delivered from evil, and they will receive that degree of glory promised to little children.

THE BACKSLIDER.

Many, once pardoned, go back in their hearts. By looking at themselves, at their graces, and not at Christ, (for we do not live by any grace but that of faith,) their evidence becomes clouded, and they lose their witness by degrees. They generally remain in this reasoning state for a time, till all the power of godliness is lost, and nothing but a form remains. Then leaving the work of the heart, they settle down in a false security, without love to God, without joy in the Lord. Neither these preach, or pray, or converse about the things of God, their discourse and manner of action produce no effect. It is sad to confess such a state. Reader, is this your case?

THE SEEKER AFTER PURITY OF HEART.

Others go on by faith and prayer, from perception of sin to entire purity of heart. God graciously discovers to them the *need* of a further work, and then the *means* to be used. To all who are justified, if diligent and faithful, without taking away the evidence of pardon, he shows the remains of the carnal mind, existing within them the deepest contrition of soul. He shows them also how the blood of Christ was shed to cleanse them from all unholiness; and how this corruption is purged away, not by works, or the virtue of any means, but by a simple and naked faith,—that being justified by faith, so likewise must we be "purified by faith." They hunger, more ardently than ever, hunger and thirst after righteousness. They would be Israelites indeed, in whom there is no guile. Diligently seeking the Lord, he graciously makes known to them further discoveries of his will. Faithful to his promise, he leads them into all truth, and exhibits the nature of their exalted privilege, even an entire conformity to the divine image. And now, cordially embracing the promise, they boldly declare themselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God by our Lord Jesus Christ.

THE PERFECT BELIEVER

Receives Christ in the fullness of his gracious word, "Be it unto thee according to thy faith," and he is filled with all righteousness, peace and joy in believing. He now more than ever feels that without Christ he is ignorant, weak and helpless; but that Christ is made unto him wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption. Renouncing all self-dependence, he relies implicitly on the guidance of the Holy Spirit—without fear confessing his Lord on every suitable occasion, and laying himself out all possible ways to glorify God. Continuing steadfastly to trust in the all-cleansing blood, the *inclination to sin* is done away, and with his blessed Lord he can humbly, but boldly say, "The prince of this world cometh, but hath nothing in me."

THE PERFECT BELIEVER IN TEMPTATION

Being delivered from the carnal mind, he is enabled now to grow up into Christ his head in all things. Being cleansed from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, he perfects holiness in the fear of God. The flesh no longer lusteth against the Spirit, nor the Spirit against the flesh. But this exalted and happy state of mind does not exempt him from temptation. He may be tempted to unbelief—to presumption—to the world with all its vanities, by all its greatness, honor and beauty—to spare himself, and be not zealous overmuch—to anger, revenge, and every evil temper. He may sometimes be more tempted, sometimes less. He may be tempted for days and weeks, and powerfully tempted, so as to be in great heaviness, yea, exceeding sorrowful even unto death, so that all communion even with God may appear to be broken off, and be led in the bitterness of his soul to exclaim, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

In these respects the disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant greater than his Lord—but in all these things, if he abide in Christ, he shall not only be enabled to endure this fiery trial, but be brought off more than conqueror by the Captain of his salvation. [Class Leader's Magazine.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NEW BOOK OF SERMONS.

BY T. H. STOCKTON.

It gave us joy to read in a late number of the *Methodist Protestant*, published at Baltimore, Md., that a volume of "sermons for the people" (420 pp.) had been issued by a Pittsburg house—Stockton's Sermons! We intend to have the volume, as who does not that has heard or heard of the Pulpit Orator!

The Editor accompanies the announcement with an able and generous critique upon the preacher and his preaching. He says: "With some of these discourses our earliest recollections of preaching are associated. Perhaps the first strong, distinct impressions ever made upon our mind from the pulpit, were from passages which we here identify after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century."

Dr. Stockton's denominational relations are, and we believe have always been with the Methodist Protestant Church. Though such is the breadth and warmth of his soul, he passes among all sects like a white flag of truce. About the time of its organization he commenced his ministerial career. He was an itinerant preacher, without large opportunity for literary acquirements, about twenty one years of age, endowed by nature, quickened by grace, and developed under the saddle-bags regime. Reputation, unsought, intruded itself upon him, and he was uniformly pronounced one of the most eloquent men in the American pulpit.

In June, 1851, a correspondent of this paper heard Dr. Stockton preach, and in a letter then published expressed an opinion and a regret—"Strange to say, he is still in a forming state. It is painful to see a man of his powers yet at sea, contending for a vision of Church unity, which he can get no one to see but himself. If he had been content to take the plain, mill-horse track of John Wesley, and labored as any other preacher in our Church, what a man he might have been! I believe none would have stood so high in the pulpit."

But to the extract from the Methodist Protestant:—

"Little of a satisfactory character has heretofore come from the press as the production of his pen. His contributions have been mostly fragmentary, and have generally, we believe, fallen below what was expected of him. The absence of the speaker was sensibly felt by those whose expectations were molded by the remembrance of his wonderful oratory. We confess, therefore, that we were fearful this volume would not fairly represent the man or the preacher.

"But in this we are glad to say we were mistaken. The genius of the preacher, the spirit of the man is diffused over the whole volume. The first sermon has less of his marked peculiarities than any other in the volume. It is a sort of ground work, or summary of scriptural and historical facts in the Apostolic Proclamation, "We preach Christ and him crucified;" and there is not in his mode of treating it (in its general aspects) a field for the exhibitions of his best powers. But in the second discourse, in which he gives a review more at large of the reputed feebleness and folly of the Gospel, and a closing contemplation of its real and divine power and wisdom, he unfolds the charm of his powers of description, amplification and illustration, and lifts the heart of the reader to a sense of exultation that he has ever been privileged to hear of 'Christ and him crucified,' and share in the glorious triumphs of the Redeemer's cause in the earth. It has been some fifteen years since we heard this sermon preached in St. John's Church of this city, and so vivid were the impressions it left with us that we could yesterday anticipate much of its successive portions, and remember the very modulations of some of its impassioned passages. The scene between Elijah and Ahab—when the prophet predicted the drought of three years and six months—when the 'fountains failed, the grass crisped to rottenness, the cattle perished, the people languished: the Eden-like plains of Jordan, Esdrelon and Sharon blended with the desert, and filled the air with the fine dust of palm leaves, harvests and flowers,' when 'Carmel, Hermon and Lebanon became barren as Ebal, and desolate as the cliffs of Cursing;' when 'it seemed as though Jehovah in his anger had sworn that Baal, the sun god, should be suffered to make the world his temple, the elements his priests, the mountains his altars, and mankind his victims; ruling heaven and earth with the omnipresence and omnipotence of fire,'—all this once heard never could be forgotten. And then the trial by the coming down of fire and flame, in answer to the prophet's prayer on the slope of Carmel! Whoever heard Mr. Stockton repeat the irony of the prophet's exclamation, 'Cry aloud, for he is a god: either he is talking or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey or, peradventure, he sleepeth and must be awakened!'—whoever heard this, and was ever after able to blot it from his remembrance?

"The dramatic power of this second sermon is also a fair exemplification of this feature of the preacher's peculiar abilities. He impersonates Judaism and interrogates the apostles on the signs of the Messiahship; he impersonates Grecian wisdom and interrogates them on the claims of Jesus to authority in philosophy and morals, and upbraids them with the infatuation, the unparalleled folly, of supposing that the laurels of Greece may be suspended as trophies on the cross of Calvary. He takes his hearer right into the heart of the Pharisaical Jew; into the heart of the proud and cultivated Greek—you see them, hear them and feel the utter and contemptible folly of their rejection: and then turn with the author to the contemplation of the onward conquests of that divine power and that divine wisdom which was the glory and boast of apostolic rejoicing:"

'And hark! There three thousand happy voices ascend from the blood-stained streets of Jerusalem in Pentecostal thanksgivings! City after city, country after country, join the cry. Age follows age, and still the marching of the saints shakes the world like an earthquake; and the thunder of their praise resounds through the skies from pole to pole. Jerusalem is cast down: Athens laughishes; and Rome grows old and decays. The wondering barbarians crowd the capitals of the West, and the voluptuous infidels usurp the gardens of the East. The thrones of Europe are established. The powers of the East begin to fail. And now, the lands of the sunset, the last and best, the loveliest and richest expanse ever opened to equal dignity and enjoyment, looms between the seas and blooms among the billows, all green and golden, all fruitful and roseate; its fadeless valleys shining and sleeping with thousands of streams, and its purple mountains lushed into rapture by visions of beauty and peace through all the evening air.

'But thou, O Judah! where is thy crown? where is thy sceptre? Where is thy throne? And where is the harp of thy majesty and joy? All buried, long buried, deep buried, at the foot of Calvary's cross! And where are thy sons and daughters? All scattered, long scattered, far scattered—the only handless, boneless race under the whole heavens! And thou, Grecia! Where is thy wisdom? Speak, Socrates! Speak Pluto! Speak all ye divinities of philosophy and eloquence! Speak! Alas! the immortals are no more! Thy laurels, O Athens! were hung upon the beam, abhorred; until, fading and falling, they crumbled and mingled with the dust beneath. And now, the voice of thy fame is the fainting echo of the long gone past.

'But thou, Christianity! thou Power of God! thou Wisdom of God! thou Angel from heaven! thou Spirit of the cross!—tell me! where art thou? Methinks she answers with a smile, Ask "them which are called!" I do ask. And hark! they answer! From the continents, they answer. From the islands, they answer. From the mid-mountains and from the mid-oceans, they answer. From pole to pole, from the whole creation, they answer. In all tongues, they answer. From all conditions, they answer. But, with one joy, they answer,—Here! here! here! and every where! In every land, on every wave, through every clime! Here is a promised the cross of Christ! Here, the potentates and magnates are all forgotten in the spectacle of the Crucified! Here, the power of God is felt! here, the wisdom of God is understood! Here, the subjects of salvation look around upon the world, to bless it with their labors of faith and love; and look up to heaven, to claim it for their holy and perpetual rest!

'Brethren! Sisters! what is stronger than Jewish pride? What more invincible than Grecian vanity? What more fearful than Roman domination? What, more impenetrable than Gothic ignorance? What, more cruel than Mahommedan sensualism? What, more oppressive than Brahminical superstitions? What, more enthralling than Savage fetichism? What, more hopeless than the condition of all people in past ages? And yet, to a great extent—to an extent absolutely demonstrative of the divine adequacy of its ability to the full accomplishment of its predicted destiny—Christianity has already triumphed over the combined opposition of all.

'The prospect brightens. The vapors of the night have risen and withdrawn. The dews of the morning have sparkled and vanished. The sward is all beauty; the sky is all glory. 'Tis almost noon! Behold the shadows—how short they are! Shine on, O Sun of Righteousness! shine on. Secure thy cloudless sphere, sublime and supreme, in the midst of heaven. Let thy reign be complete, universal and everlasting. Ah! Living Sun! expand thy healing wings—those wings which never yet shed sin or grief, or death, or any ill! Shake all thy plumes divine; thy plumes of light, and life, and love; shake wide thy plumes above immortal nations! Disperse thy rays, diffuse thy beams from the zenith to the horizon, from the center to the circumference; and fill the scope centre with the pure and quickening elements of perfect and endless day.'

"Minuteness of detail in description is a characteristic of Mr. Stockton's preaching. He plays upon words to great excess, and delights in repetitions or verbal refrains beyond any man we ever heard speak. With his peculiar elocution this gives a definitiveness in the delivery of sermons that is by no means to their disadvantage; but—the preacher absent—the same thing upon paper, if prolonged to a degree, becomes wearisome and distasteful. There is less of it in this book than we have met with in some of his other published discourses;—instance his sermon on the death of Gen. Taylor, and several of the addresses in his "Bible Alliance." To illustrate more fully what we mean to those not familiar with Mr. Stockton's preaching, we select the following from his third sermon in the volume before us:"

'Again: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel." This is your distinctive office; preach the Gospel—as I have preached it. Preach the Gospel—as I have taught you to preach it. Preach the Gospel—as, hereafter, my Spirit shall teach you to preach it. Preach it, not only as a Gospel, but as the Gospel—not only as glad tidings, but as the glad tidings, infinitely more gladdening than any other tidings ever heard. Preach it—not prove it. You might as well attempt to prove that sunshine is from heaven, as to prove that the Gospel is from heaven. Only preach it—and it will prove itself, as sunshine will prove itself. Preach it—all heaven would exult to preach it. Preach it—all the earth languishes to hear it preached. Preach it every where; for sin is every where. Preach it every where; for sorrow is every where. Preach it every where; for death is every where. Preach it every where; for there is no other hope, any where. Preach it—as salvation from sin. Preach it—as salvation from sorrow. Preach it—as salvation from death. In all the world, to the end of the world, this is your whole office—to preach the Gospel.'

"There is little uniformity in the sermons in this book, in regard to construction—though they are all able sermons. Mr. Stockton does not appear to be much of a skeleton-maker. He works by his impulses, which rise above artificial restraints. A prominent principle for illustration given, and he has enough it seems for half a dozen sermons. He amplifies and enlarges, with beauty and effect, where other men would scarcely know how to begin, or what there was to amplify. If you attempt to condense one of these sermons into a skeleton it will be a meager affair. The bones might be very many—but they would be very dry, and very disjointed. But let the breath of his genius breathe upon them, and they rise—mantled with the flesh of glowing beauty and radiant with faith and hope and love."

UNITY OF THE RACES.

From an exchange we clip the following observations, which constitute a postscript to Dr. Bachman's notice of Nott and Gliddon's infidel book on the "Types of Mankind." They show very clearly the relations of this subject to what is known as the "domestic institution of the South." He says:

"We are induced yet to offer a few remarks on the bearing of the doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race on the domestic institutions and vital interest of the South; and this note is intended expressly for the mature reflection of our Southern community. Politicians who resorted to DeBow's and the Southern Quarterly Reviews for arguments in defense of slavery, such as have been instilled into their minds by Dr. Nott and others, have been taught to believe that the best argument that could be urged in favor of slavery, was to prove the negro of a different species. Hence, those who have supported the doctrine of the Unity, have sometimes been stigmatized as abolitionists and the enemies of the South. We trust that one who has never lived in a State where no slavery existed, and has been identified with the institutions of South Carolina for the last forty years—one who, in the North as well as the South, openly and fearlessly defended them on every necessary occasion—may be allowed to express his sentiments on this subject without the danger of having his motives misinterpreted. The following are our views: That all the races of men, including the negro, are of one species and of one origin. That the negro is a striking and now permanent variety, like the numerous varieties in domesticated animals. That varieties having become permanent, possess an organization that prevents them from returning to the original species, although other varieties may spring up among them. Thus the many breeds of domesticated animals that have arisen, some only within a few years, would never return to the form of the wild species, without an intermixture. That the negro will remain as he is, unless his form is changed by an amalgamation, which latter is revolting to us. That his intellect, although underrated, is greatly inferior to that of the Caucassian, and that he is, therefore, as far as our experience goes, incapable of self-government. That he is thrown on our protection. That our defense of slavery is contained in the Holy Scriptures. That the Scriptures teach the rights and duties of master to rule their servants with justice and kindness, and enjoin the obedience of servants. That the Bible, which teaches the doctrine, is not inspired, no more than a book of fables—that, therefore, nothing that is said by Moses, by the prophets, or by St. Paul, on this subject is to be believed. We would here observe, that if every word of this were true, and the negro was proved to be of a different species, it would not release us from our obligations as men and Christians. That if they could even succeed in proving the negro of a different species, the South would gain nothing, whilst we would have abandoned all the strong arguments that are derived from the Scriptures, on the right of holding this species of property. It should be borne in mind, that when the most violent abolitionists of the North, Garrison, Abby Kelly, etc., were met by arguments from the Bible, in favor of our institutions, they openly renounced the Bible which taught this doctrine, and denounced all the institutions of Christianity. Thus our belief in the diversity of races brings us no advocates from the open infidel." * * * "Having gained nothing from those who discard the Bible as an uninspired book, what, we ask, has produced that unexampled unanimity of sentiment that now exists in the whole South on the subject of slavery? Our table is crowded with pamphlets and sermons, with speeches in Congress and dissertations by clergymen and laymen, on the subject of slavery. The teachings of the Bible are the most effective weapons that are used. There it is shown that the ancient Israelites were the owners of slaves. There the duties of master and servant are taught, and there is Paul's letter to Philemon, entreating him to receive back his runaway slave. Our representatives in Congress used the arguments contained in the Scriptures, and their opponents dared not tell them that the historical parts (and all that refers to slavery is historical) were uninspired and untrue. Moreover, it should be added, that the doctrine of the diversity of species can never be maintained. It is as contrary to science as it is to the Scriptures. The suspicion of interested motives will be excited against the South in supporting a false theory by a denial of the Holy Scriptures. We can effectually defend our institutions from the Word of God. When we abandon that strong tower of defense, we are left without weapons, exposed to the ruthless assaults of its enemies. In a political point of view, we regard the effort made by Nott and Gliddon, to establish their theory by a denial of the veracity of the historical Scriptures, as more dangerous to our institutions than all the ravings of the abolitionists."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THAT CYPRESS LOG.

THE HASTE OF SCEPTICS.

Mr. Editor—That Geology may with propriety be called a science, and have, of consequence, some fixed laws and principles, I shall not now attempt to controvert, but shall content myself with simply saying, that it is possible that the most acute and learned in this field of knowledge have, perhaps, not yet learned all the *principles* of the science, much less obtained an exact knowledge of all the exceptions to its rules that arise from the accidents and convulsions that the earth has been subjected to. From this cause the *ipse dixit* of geologists may without arrogance be sometimes questioned, without doing injustice either to the science or to some very complacent originators of opinions and theories. Especially is this the case when these opinions and theories go to overturn established systems of great moment to mankind, or to oblige us to torture the records that contain these systems into meanings and shapes entirely at variance with the common acceptation of the language and terms contained in the record upon which the system is founded, making what has heretofore been taken as a veritable record of facts and circumstances a mere myth, or fable, of no value or reliability as history, but only the crude legends of tradition, descending through countless generations of ignorant and highly superstitious and imaginative people, completely obscuring the real facts, and substituting in their stead mere fables and tales, alike untrue and unphilosophical.

Such is the teaching that modern Geology has sometimes, if not always, inculcated, and such the results we are driven to, if we accept the dogmas that are presented to us by some pretenders to this science. These dogmas, founded often on what the merest schoolboy or rustic can see at once, are mere ridiculous assumptions, or the most easily explained phenomena, are yet trumpeted forth as proofs indubitable of the truth of these modern geological theories, the design and tendency of which is to overture our chronology derived from the book of Genesis, and fix upon this book, and of consequence upon the whole of Divine Revelation, the stamp of falsehood and utter worthlessness, at least as historical records. For, it must be admitted, that if Genesis be false, or only a mere myth or fable, so is also the whole of what is known as the Bible, or, by way of eminence, the *Book*, it being so completely interwoven and dependant, one part upon another, that no one part can stand without the others, and the whole must stand or fall together. Furthermore, once destroy its credibility, and its doctrines and the moral sanction go with it; for it is impossible to give force and vitality to the doctrines and moral sanctions of a book whose historical credibility is destroyed; nor can it be told whether the doctrines and maxims of a work, whose history is only myths and fables, are not mere allegories or tales.

All this infidelity well knows; hence the unwearied attempts to discredit one part, so that all may share in the same ruin, and from this cause, the efforts of modern infidels, through Geology, to impeach the Mosaic records, and so effect the desired purpose.

But I have said that some of these dogmas of Geology were often founded on what the merest schoolboy or rustic could see was either ridiculous assumption or could be easily explained by the most common intellect. Of this character is a recent occurrence in your city, which has been seized upon and shouted abroad as conclusive testimony that the earth was in existence, and in a condition to bear cypress trees, some 24,000 years since.

It seems that in boring for an Artesian well in New Orleans, a little while ago, at a depth of some sixteen feet a cypress log was encountered. Forthwith one Dr. Usher, I think, announced, with a grand flourish of trumpets, here was conclusive testimony of the existence of the earth some 24,000 years past, (24,000 I think was the time,) and an echoing shout was returned—Great is Geology and Dr. Usher!

I said the merest schoolboy, or rustic, could often refute, or explain, the proofs brought forward by these pretenders as irrefragible evidences of the truth of their theories; and now for the proof that such is the fact:

1st. Every schoolboy who has read even a tolerable geography of Louisiana, knows that the Mississippi is constantly changing its bed, and that often heavy forests are now seen where but a few years since the heaviest laden steamers safely ploughed their way, and that these changes go on constantly now, and have ever since the Mississippi was known. Sometimes they occur by the earth washing away from one bank and filling up the other; sometimes the channel widens, sometimes contracts—cut-offs sometimes take place, leaving miles of the river channel to be filled up with logs, earth and trash in the latter case, and in the former forming new shores for miles in length and many feet in depth of like matter, so that in a short series of years the river not only has filled a small strip, but has mutually changed its whole width within the memory of living watermen, now on the river. These things have hardly escaped the notice of the dullest flatboatman that ever pulled an oar on the Mississippi. The merest dolt or old negro raised in New Orleans, and now fifty years old, will tell you that the pond that thirty years ago fronted a good part of the city, and in which the gamins, white and black, used to bathe and play pranks upon one another in, and in which the draymen used to water and cool their horses, is now the site of some of the best buildings and most active trade in the city, was evidently once a part of the river channel. Nay, what man that has been in the city twelve months, but knows that two or three whole streets in width fronting the river, and forming the celebrated "batture," the title to which has been the subject of the most intense legal interest and investigation, have been gained from the domain of the river by its own almost insensible action within the memory of living persons, and that where loaded steamers once rode in safety, the largest brick buildings now stand, the original earth on which their foundations were are filled in, deposited there by the river?

Again: What wood-chopper of raccoon-hunter that has lived seven years on the banks of the Father of Rivers, who can not point out some chute filled up, and where steamers used safely to pass with their freight, now filled up, a confused mass of logs and mud, interspersed with willows, and soon to be dry land, like the rest of the forest around? What fisherman but can show where some bayou was, where he used to angle for the big catfish, now choked up with earth and logs, and not enough of dead and stagnant water left to tempt the stay of a turtle or a bull-frog!

Now, that these are facts, obvious to the dullest comprehension, patent on the very face of them, no one can deny. Nor have these circumstances taken place under singular cases or states of the river, in merely shallow places or limited spots. These changes, on the contrary, have in many places filled up ten, fifteen or twenty miles of the whole channel of the river within the memory of living men, and are now clothed with timber, so that at least a common observer would not suspect that these places were once the bed of the river. It is said the average depth from New Orleans to Natchez is seventy to eighty feet, from Natchez to the mouth of the Ohio forty to fifty feet; yet in all this range, at almost every bend, changes have occurred, where logs have been buried by thousands, not sixteen feet only, but from thirty to eighty or a hundred feet; for it is well known that a cypress does not readily float with the root to it. The very "batture" itself now occupies a spot where loaded steamers once safely lay. And yet we are gravely told that because a cypress log is found sixteen feet below the surface of the earth in the city, every foot of the natural level of which is several feet below high water in the river, we must perforce, in the face of all the facts above stated, believe that this earth has been bearing cypress trees for some 24,000 years! when, in addition to all the foregoing facts, it is well known that for many years, if not ever since the city was settled, the river has been receding from the lake and going toward Algiers.

This is the instruction we get from a grave teacher in Geology, and it is clapped and lauded. Was ever any thing more ridiculously absurd than such teaching?—commendation of such a humbug, so transparently seen to be a blunder, such as the veriest blockhead could hardly have made its equal in ignorance or stupidity. From such men emanated the doctrine that Moses is an unfaithful historian, because *their* expositions of Geology do not agree with the account he gives of Creation. And we are seriously asked to believe this nonsense. What a tax on our credulity!

For true science and sound learning I have a high respect, especially when combined with good sense and modesty; but cut upon such stuff as this, attempted to be crammed down our throats by a presuming pretender, who gives his unsupported assertion as a demonstration, and straightway call you a fool or an ignoramus if you do not believe.

ISAAC DENTON.

THE GREYHOUNDS OF AFRICA.—Nothing evinces more the aristocratic tastes of the Arabs of Sahara than their treatment of their greyhounds. Here, as in all other Arab countries, the common dog, whatever the utility of his employment in protecting the tents and flocks, is still regarded as a contemptible and troublesome servant—a disagreeable necessity. The greyhound alone, as the companion of his chivalrous pastimes, is treated by the Arab with affectionate attention and respect. While, therefore, the faithful watch dog is driven forth from the tent, treated as a vulgar brute, and allowed to seek his food among the offal and bones that have been thrown out, the greyhound sleeps in the master's apartment, on a carpet beside his master, or even on his bed. He is abundantly but carefully fed with kooskoos; and in summer, cakes are made for him of milk and stoned dates, which are said to be highly tonic. If a thorough bred animal, he will not drink out of a dirty vessel, nor will he taste milk in which any one has put his hands. He is defended from the cold with coverlets like the horse, the Arabs having no objection to his being sensitive in this respect; it is an evidence of high blood. They delight in decking him with ornaments, and make for him collars of cowry shells, to which they attach talismans to secure him from the blight of an evil eye.

At the age of forty days the pups are removed from the mother, and fed with goat's or camel's milk, mixed with dates and kooskoos.

At the age of three or four months, the education of the greyhound is begun by the children starting jerboas, or small deer, and inducing him to give chase. He soon becomes so fond of this pastime that he will bark round the holes, to induce the youngsters to renew the sport. The next game on which he is tried is the hare, then the young gazelle. At the end of a year he has attained his full strength, and is advanced to be the companion of the master of the tent, who teaches him to hunt the full sized gazelle. The Arab talks to him, as a human being: "Listen to me, friend; thou must bring me some venison: I am tired of eating nothing but dates;" whereupon the dog leaps, wheels about, and intimates as plainly as possible that he understands his master's wish, and is abundantly willing to comply.

When the dog perceives a herd of thirty or forty gazelles he trembles with joy, and looks wistfully at his master. "Ha! young Jew," says the Arab, "thou wilt not say this time that thou hast not seen them." He then mixes an ox-skin, and refreshes the body of the dog with a sprinkling of water. The impatient animal turns on him an imploring eye; he is closed on the game, and bounds away; but yet conceals himself, crouches down if he is perceived; makes a zigzag course; and if it is not till fairly within reach that he darts, with all his strength, choosing the finest of the herd as his victim. When the hunter cuts up the gazelle he gives the dog part of the loin; if he were offered any refuse he would reject it with disdain.

A thorough bred hound will hunt with no one but his master; and humanity feels due self-respect in his choice of a prey. If, on loosing him, his master has pointed out a fine gazelle, and he has succeeded only in taking a small and middling looking one, he seems to feel the reproach that attaches to the failure, and slinks away ashamed, instead of claiming his accustomed share. He always accompanies his master when visiting, and shares whatever hospitalities he receives. By his extreme cleanliness, the kindliness of his manners, and his respect for the usages of society, he shows himself worthy of the attentions thus bestowed on him. When the Arab returns home, after a somewhat prolonged absence, his dog makes a single bound from the tent to the saddle, and welcomes him with caresses.

The greyhound of Sahara is very superior to that of the coast. He is tall and fawn-colored, has a thin muzzle, black tongue and palate, large forehead, short ears, muscular neck, very soft hair, no paunch, dry limbs, and the muscles of the croup well marked. A pretty good one is considered worth a fine camel; but those which take the largest gazelles will bring as much as a horse. A family hunter, however, is never sold; an Arab would almost as soon think of selling one of his sons. When he dies, it is a time of mourning in the tent; the women and children weep and lament as for a member of the family.

MRS. JANE LANGTON.—The following obituary notice from a London Journal, of "the last survivor of all the persons mentioned in Boswell's delightful biography," will be read with interest. It is but seldom, we fancy, that one survives one's correspondents for the tolerably long term of seventy years, as "Miss Jenny" survived the great moralist and "great man" whose memory the English still revere, notwithstanding his pretty numerous faults. He had, too, of a high coast, but he was rather feared than loved, for all his admirers and satellites, from the highest to the lowest, stood a little in awe of him. The truth is, he was more to be admired and respected than loved; for he was arrogant and dictatorial, and domineering, and captious to a degree that would not now be tolerated, and his political opinions were ultra Tory. He hated the Americans, he said. It was not, though, because they were Americans, but it was because he hated every thing that did not go to bled for Church and King:

On the 12th instant, at Richmond, Mrs. Jane Langton, last surviving daughter of Bennet Langton, Esq., of Langton, Lincolnshire, and of the Countess Dowager of Rothes.

Mrs. Jane Laegten was the god-daughter of Samuel Johnson. Her birth is mentioned in Boswell, under the year 1777. "Langton," says Johnson, writing to Boswell, "has another wench. Thrale is in hopes of a young brewer." How strange soever it may seem, Miss Jane Langton, who died at Richmond on the 12th inst., was the correspondent of Samuel Johnson, who died seventy years since. In "Boswell" may be seen a beautiful letter from Johnson to his little god-daughter, acknowledging a pretty letter he had just received from her. It begins, "My dear Miss Jenny;" is full of good advice for a girl of her years, conveyed in words exquisitely simple for the great lexicographer; and written with all, as Boswell tells us, in a large round hand, nearly resembling printed characters, that she might have the satisfaction of reading it herself. "When you are a little older, (it is thus the great man concludes his letter to Miss Jeney,) I hope you will be very diligent in learning arithmetic, and, above all, that through your whole life you will carefully say your prayers and read your Bible." Simple words these, but from how great a man! Miss Jenny remembered the injunction of her illustrious god-father, and was proud of showing the letter which the great moralist had sent her—framed and glazed in her favorite apartment at Richmond. Is Queeny Thrale, afterwards Baroness Keith, is no longer living, Mrs. Jane Langton, (My dear Miss Jenny,) was the last survivor of all the persons mentioned in Boswell's delightful biography.

"THE MAN WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT."—The first American who discharged his gun on the day of the battle of Lexington was Ebenezer Lock, who died at Deering, N. H., about fifty years ago. He resided at Lexington in 1775. The British regulars, at the order of Major Pitcairn, having fired upon the "few" rebels" on the green in front of the Meeting house, killing some and wounding others, it was a signal of war. "The citizens," writes one, "might be seen coming from all directions, in roads, over the fields, and through the woods—each with his rifle in his hand, his powder-horn slung to his side, and his pocket provided with bullets. Among the number was Ebenezer Lock. The British had posted a reserve of infantry a mile in the rear, in the direction of Boston. This was in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. L., who, instead of hastening to join the party at the green, placed himself in an open cellar, as a convenient distance for doing execution." A portion of the reserve were standing a little back, and Mr. Lock commenced firing at the [illegible] there was no other American in sight. He worked vellantly for some minutes, bringing down one of the enemy at nearly every shot. Up to this time not a gun had been fired elsewhere by the rebels. The British, greatly disturbed at losing so many men by the random firing of an unseen enemy, were noticed in discovering the man in the cellar, and discharged a volley of bullets which lodged on the wall opposite. Mr. Lock within—remaining unhurt—continued to load and fire with the precision of a finished marksman. He was driven to such close quarters, however, by the British on his right and left, that he was compelled at last to retreat. He had just one bullet left, and there was now but one way to escape, and that was through an orchard in the rear. The soldiers were all around him, one of them having even gained the orchard. Not a moment was to be lost—he levelled his gun at the man near by, fired, dropped the gun, and the man was through the hedge. The bullets whistling him, Lock reached the brink of a stone wall and threwing himself upon the ground rolled downwards, rolling, as if mortally wounded. In this way he escaped unhurt. At the close of the war he moved to New Hampshire, where he resided until his death, some twenty years after. He lived in seclusion and died in peace. [Boston Chronicle.

The number of bales of cotton received at Vicksburg, by the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, for the year ending 1st of September, was 88,378.

NEW ORLEANS,
..., SEPTEMBER 30.

...—A gentle... on Pearl River, four ... Gainesville, Miss., would like ... a teacher: $40 per month, and ... Inquire at this Office, 36 Camp ... for further particulars.

... O. Caesar.—In the Advocate, of ... vindicating himself from ... for a communication ... it was "re- ... Over the sig- ... our cotemporary ... we wish the ... Presbyterian, ... denominational ... pendent of all par- ... and call upon the ... withdraw the ... regarded by us. Nor ... by others as regarded it. ... appearances that to us indi- ... denominational bearings, were acciden- ... and unintentional—totally aside from ... purpose of the paper; also, that the ... was inserted as an adver- ..., and paid for as such. In substantial ... evidence of *undenominationalism*, the editors ... regularly published, on the same terms, ... ultimate vindication. They could not ... more fairly.

... *fully acquit the Creole of any denomina- ...* And if any considered our re- ... marks as making that charge, or as equiva- ... lent to it, they will consider us as withdraw- ... ing it. Our cotemporary has a peculiar and ... high work to do, and right nobly is doing it.

... La.—The Church at this place ... that the Presiding Elder, on the ... of leaving to fill his appointment of Quar- ... terly Meeting, was taken sick and is now sick.

... Fever—Has spread over the en- ... believe it is now as bad as at ... this time last year.

... Miss. Patton.—In coming to ... Mother and Sister Patton lost two of ... their trip from New Or- ... Recently the father fol- ... the mother is gone, and ... is much larger than ... earth. ... was born about ... was taken ... with yellow fever. Though such cases are ... considered almost hopeless, yet for some time ... she was thought to be recovering. The phy- ... sician who was prescribing for her himself ... just convalescent, relapsed and died; whether ... this operated unfavorably or not, we cannot ... tell. [Tex. Ch. Adv., 16th inst.

A Good ... —A meeting of the Mis- ... sionary ... the Monroe Colored Mis- ... Conference, was held at Sum- ... 13, 1854. Stephen Williams, ... S. Rutledge, Acting ... with ... and ... prayer by ... Crowson. The object ... of the meeting was then explained by the ... The meeting was then addressed ... by the following gentlemen: Rev. R. M. ... Crowson, Rev. Joel Sanders, and a subscrip- ... tion raised amounting to $275 50.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRECTION.

... Editor: In an obituary notice of a ... student of Emory College, recently published ... in your paper, it was stated that "by some ... unaccountable imprudence of the College, he ... went to ... the unfinished building," ... which was ... to have been the premature ... cause of his death. The writer supposed at ... that time ... one of the College edi- ... fices in ... accident happened, but ... having ... that it was a room of ... the ... unfortunate shooting, and ... in a ... house, he regrets having made ... a statement injurious to the College, and ... hopes this correction may prove satisfactory.

E. M. Grace.

Emory ..., Sept. 25, 1854.

... Mr. E. Merian's ... that thunder-storms do not "purify the ... popularly supposed, but do in fact ren- ... cholera more virulent, seems to be con- ... firmed by medical observations in Turkey. A ... Constantinople ... last of an English ... paper, ... of a visit by the medical in- ... spector to ... of the Fourth Dragoons ... says:

"... inspection there was a ... as he sheltered in one ... satisfaction at an ... with vulgar ... investiga- ... that beneficial operation ... clearing the air; but after the thunder- ... storm the disease became worse, and when the ... surgeon went to his own quarters he found that ... in the very height of the electrical disturbance ... five men in the ambulance corps—a body of ... men heretofore singularly free from illness—had been seized with cholera, and of these five ... were dead in less than six hours."

... population of the Island of Cuba is ... whites, 501,968; free colored, ... slaves, 330,429.

... "French Cemetery" in this city may ... read the following extraordinary epitaph. It ... the tomb of Dominique Yon, one of the ... and "right-hand man" of Lafitte, ... Barataria memory. It is either sublime or ...

... governor, one in terms of all kinds ... other commodities, together as valuable ... as ... Bonaparte," stated repeatedly at one period, ... amongst ... cause to whether he speaks ...

... The yellow fever at Savannah is still un- ... abated. The number of deaths on the 19th was ... twenty-seven—twenty-three from yellow fever.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This body was organized in Philadelphia, ... 35 years ago, by free negroes. Its ... first Bishop, Paul Quinn, is represented as ... tolerable in appearance, and in point of in- ... tellect on a level with Fred Douglass, though ... of a higher grade of moral character. It ... has operated in the free states and Canada, ... and now numbers about 30,000 members and ... three ... Bishops—all colored. The ... church or head quarters in Philadelphia, is ... called Bethel—hence the sect is some times ... known as "Bethelites." They publish a ... weekly paper, the *Christian Recorder*, in Phil- ... adelphia. The Recorder comes frequently ... though not regularly to our address. In the ... number 1st September, we find a rough ... statement against Canada and British *equali- ty*, as there manifested. But an apology for ... the British is given—*they* are exonered:—

"No colored man need go to Canada, ex- ... pecting that he is going to escape all the ... force of American prejudices, no such thing ... He will find them existing there equally as ... strong as he will find them existing in any ... part of the United States. * * * *

A vast majority of all the white inhabi- ... tants of that country may be justly charged ... with having this purely American feeling, ... under British rule. The class of persons ... in question look forward to a day when they ... will be fully able to throw off the British ... yoke, as this government has done, and ... when they will be able to assume a like ... form of independent government, or else be- ... come a part and parcel of these United States. ... The country is full of the spirit of annexa- ... tion to the United States. * * * * *

The population of colored to white per- ... sons, in this Province, is about as one to ... twenty; their political rights are equal. ... These two circumstances tend greatly to ... make colored men more the objects of deri- ... sion to the vulgar of that country, than what ... they are in this. The colored man becomes ... a full citizen of that country, and enjoys all ... the political rights and privileges of the ... same; but until American slavery is blotted ... out from under heaven, he will meet scenes ... like the one described in the article referred ... to in this place, even in in Canada.

It is a most humiliating affair, indeed, to ... be informed that a venerable old man, a ... Christian minister; a bishop of a very large ... and respectable connection of Christians; a ... well-dressed, noble-looking man in appearance ... as any one could well wish to see; a man ... who has been honored with marked attention ... from divines, jurists, politicians, statesmen, ... senators, governors and presidents—should ... be compelled to ride on the top of a stage- ... coach in a British Province, for no crime or ... fault whatever, save this, that the color of ... his skin shewed him to be identified with an ... injured, poor, down-trodden, and despised ... class of the human race! and that man the ... well-known William Paul Quinn, the Senior ... Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal ... Church in America!

And how much less humiliating is it for us ... to be made acquainted with the fact that the ... polite, accomplished Bishop Daniel A. Payne, ... another Bishop of the same connection, and ... lady, were denied the benefit—the right of a ... seat in the public conveyance, for the same ... reason assigned in the case above?

We are not only mortified and wounded at ... this treatment of our bishops, but rather ... that any man, for the same reason, should ... be thus insulted and abused. But this has ... been done, and more, not only in St. Cathe- ... rine's, but in all the the principal cities and ... large towns in Canada West. Let us not be ... surprised, however, at these manifest work- ... ings of the slave-power in Canada; but ra- ... ther let us remember the source from whence ... they come, and labor most diligently to ... destroy the cause, and the effect will almost, ... if not quite, instantly cease."

The "article referred to," which gives an ... account of this indignity, is copied from the ... Provincial Freeman, headed, Disgraceful ... Outrage! It says:—

"For some weeks past it has been the po- ... licy of drivers of omnibusses belonging to ... the St. Catherine's House and the American ... Hotel, to exclude colored people therefrom; ... or, by special indulgence, allow them to ride ... outside. Some four weeks ago the Rt. Rev. ... Paul Quinn, of Philadelphia, Bishop of the ... African Methodist Episcopal Church of the ... United States and Canada, came to the St. ... Catherine's Depot, in a feeble state of health. ... This fine old gentleman, whose presence ... would honor any board of Bishops, was com- ... pelled to climb up and take his seat outside ... to ride into town.

"But a short time since, the Rev. John ... Garrow, a free colored minister from New ... Orleans, of the appearance and more than ... ordinary intelligence, came to the Railroad ... station; and here, for the first time upon his ... long journey of nearly 3000 miles, met with ... insult from carriers, being refused a seat in ... an omnibus. A colored gentleman of for- ... tune lately came from Mobile, who was here ... subject to like barbarity though able to buy ... out both of the principal hotels in the place. ... Time would fail," etc.

Then follows an indignation meeting ... among the head waiters (colored) of St. ... Catherine's. The "Rev. John" is the same ... known here as "Jack," who went "nor'ard" ... a few years ago, and upon whose reception ... a humorous paragraph was written at the ... time. The same who in his phrase "was ... charged like a white man and treated like ... a nigger." Jack is wont to be seen on his ... dray, with gentle mule, about Gravier street.

So it turns out, upon testimony from all ... quarters, and themselves testifying, that the ... condition of the colored people is most se- ... cure, contented, thrifty and well provided ... for in the Southern States—that nominal ... freedom, among the warmest abolitionists of ... the highest latitudes, is no boon.

An interesting fact may be stated. This ... organization has not extended itself below ... Mason and Dixon's line, except in one case—New Orleans. For four or five years a branch of it has been in operation here, numbering half a dozen preachers and several hundred members. It has been quietly yet industri- ously operating, and now has two or three ... posts in the city; the main one being a large ... brick chapel, built by themselves, in the Se- ... cond District, near the corner of Bienville ... and Claiborne streets. They make returns, ... and are under the jurisdiction of the Indiana ... (or Ohio) Conference, and receive preachers, ... (free negroes) from it. Their preachers liv- ... ing here go up for ordination. However, the ... *Recorder*, about eighteen months ago, con- ... tained a letter from Bishop Quinn himself, ... *dated and written from New Orleans*, in which ... he seems to have attended to ordaining dea- ... cons and elders on the spot. The letter al- ... ludes to Mobile also, and speaks encourag- ... ingly of *the cause* in the South. We should ... quote some significant sentences from this ... letter, but it is not before us. An ex-Alder- ... man borrowed it out of our office and has ... not returned it. One of the Bishops, in the ... *Recorder*, 16th inst., calling for aid to the Or- ... gan, uses this language—"Will not our peo- ... ple come up to the work, and help us? Show ... that this little sheet finds its way through ... God's kind Providence, to the far South, to ... the great joy and comfort of many precious ... souls!" We judge it has a pretty good cir- ... culation in the city.

Our reasons for stating these facts that ... have necessarily come under our notice are:

1. We would not hinder any that do good, ... but such an organization must, in this com- ... munity, exert more of a *social* than religious ... influence.

2. The effect upon other churches, legiti- ... mate to the country is evil. It breeds dis- ... content, impracticability of wholesome disci- ... pline and restlessness for ministerial orders ... where it would be inexpedient to confer ... them.

3. This society has established itself and ... is seeking extension in neighboring cities and ... villages, under the public opinion that it is ... in connection with the Methodist Episcopal ... Church, South. We give notice to all (long ... ago the authorities have been notified,) that ... the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is ... no way connected with nor is it responsible ... for this exotic. The Methodist Church, ... South, enjoys the confidence of the country. ... Her missions to the slaves have been carefully ... confided to safe men, and hence this confi- ... dence. Their sole function has been to preach ... the Gospel to bond and free; not meddling ... with their relations, but leaving them where ... the Bible leaves them. Over 150,000 colored ... people are under religious instruction. This ... confidence, so necessary to the moral welfare ... of thousands is periled, by having this ques- ... tionable organization operating under cover ... of her name. *Methodists* they call them- ... selves, and as such they pass—few persons ... taking the trouble to inquire further.

The originators and managers, the juris- ... diction and alliance of this African M. E. ... Church, *alias* "Bethelites," in our midst, are ... not here. They are in Indiana, Ohio and ... Philadelphia. Likely enough some white men ... (and that sort could be found here,) are aid- ... ing and counseling. Be that as it may—we ... repeat it—the Methodist Episcopal Church, ... South, is not responsible for it or any thing ... that may grow out of it. We have our ... fears, that like all abolition interferences, so ... this will end, to the injury instead of benefit ... of the slave. Our own colored congregations ... in this city, and those of the Baptist and ... Presbyterians, fill several chapels every Sab- ... bath. They are protected by law, and their ... conduct justifies the protection. If, how- ... ever, it comes to pass that under religious ... pretext, an incendiary faction has been fos- ... tered and a branch of the "under ground ... railroad" opened, there will be a reaction ... against the religious liberties of this class of ... the population, the country over, and the in- ... nocent will suffer with the guilty. The mis- ... sionaries now having access every where, will ... be looked upon with distrust; hundreds of ... conventicles will be closed; the public wor- ... ship put under such rigid restrictions as al- ... most to amount to prohibition; and the evan- ... gelization of this people set back a quarter ... of a century.

THE RATIONALE OF RIOTS.

Under the "citizen police," order has been ... restored to our city. Society resolved itself ... into its original elements for self defense. ... This secured, the municipal police are again ... in their positions as guardians of order, prop- ... erty and life. These transitions have been ... made with a facility that indicates the sound- ... ness of our social constitution. Now, that ... the killed in the late riots are buried, the ... wounded are cured or dead, suspected per- ... sons dismissed upon trial in the lower courts ... or sent up for criminal prosecution, the blood ... wiped from the streets, and the dust cleared, ... we propose some reflections on the whole ... subject.

The riots in this city, as our local record ... has kept our readers informed, begun at a ... trifling thing. An Irishman thrust a gun ... or pistol through the fence of a citizen and ... shot his dog. Citizen's son-in-law called on ... a watchman, also an Irishman, to arrest of- ... fender. Watchman refused, and was de- ... nounced for his conduct by the person, an ... American, calling on him for duty; where- ... upon watchman lodged *him* in the calaboose.

This was but the spark that kindled the ... magazine. The elements of riot were before ... prepared. As a proximate cause we may ... mention that an election for two members of ... the Legislature was appointed for the Mon- ... day following, and the liquor and liquorish ... voters had been pretty well plied. About ... the last of the week it was known that the ... election, owing to some informality, would ... not come off. But a head of steam had been ... got up and it had to be worked off some way.

Our authorities have passed through the ... late and disgraceful scenes, to learn one les- ... son, we hope; the impolicy of constituting ... the police, in the usual proportion of nation- ... alities. We would not call on them to ex- ... clude all foreign born from such places; but ... when two-thirds or three-fourths of the po- ... lice are Irishmen or Dutchmen, the conse- ... quences are matter of history and not con- ... jecture. A policeman, as in this instance, ... takes sides with his countryman. The diffi- ... culty he intervenes to quell, loses its munici- ... pal and assumes a national aspect. Sensitive ... on the point of nationality, and impetuous ... withal, the guardians of peace become parti- ... zans, and are found ranged on the side of ... rioters. In every such emergency the police ... is found liable to disorganization. Especially ... does such a disproportionate organization ... expose the city to peril of order and property ... and life, when the majority of its policemen ... are taken from that nationality which gives ... the police most of its employment.

But unfortunately, these riots are not local, ... and no local explanation will not meet the ... case. Our exchanges come to us marked ... with blood. National and religious preju- ... dices are disturbing the peace of society, in ... deeds of personal violence and desecration of ... churches. They are not sporadic, but epi- ... demic. In New York and Brooklyn riots be- ... tween Irish and Americans, between Catho- ... lic and Protestant societies are almost a ... standing item of local intelligence. Heads ... are bruised, bones are broken, shots fired, ... processions disturbed, people murdered. St. ... Louis too, and Cincinnati have recently had ... riots. Pennsylvania is no stranger to them, ... along the lines of the public works. Mon- ... treal and Terrehaute have witnessed the ... mobbing of a Protestant preacher, not time ... out of mind. Boston has had her disturb- ... ances, and more lately Newark.

These riots traveling South, have reached ... us in due form. In Mobile, at an election ... for Justice of the Peace, a few weeks ... since, in the Fifth Ward, a terrible riot oc- ... curred between the Irish and Americans. ... The Register says: 'That a party, composed ... wholly of Irish citizens of the ward, drove ... some dozen of the native population from ... the polls, but were afterwards repulsed by a ... reinforcement of Americans, and a great ... feeling of bitterness and hostility was engen- ... dered which it will take days, if not years to ... allay. For three days the excitement was ... kept up, during which time all the Irish who ... had been engaged in brick-batting the Amer- ... icans were hunted down, and many caught ... in the streets and elsewhere and severely ... handled.'

In our midst, we have seen an ex-Chief of ... the Police staff, an Irishman, under imputa- ... tion as a rioter, and the captain of an Irish ... military company arrested, and forbid by the ... Mayor an entrance into the armory. The ... redoubtable Dr. Meighan, who led on the ... assault in Camp street, in the neighborhood ... of St. Patrick's Church, was found after the ... rout, hid away in an alley loaded down with ... weapons, among which was a sword and re- ... volver, *and a cross!* The spiritual, no doubt, ... was intended to sanctify the carnal weapons.

These riots, occurring at different times ... and places, are marked with the same fea- ... tures, and a general philosophy underlies ... them all. Some will have it that it is the ... outbreak of hostility between the foreign born ... and natives. Now, it is not surprising a na- ... tive suspicion should be expressed, when a ... statistic of emigration is exhibited; nor is it ... a matter of wonder that native defenses ... should be examined, and, if needs be, repair- ... ed and extended, in view of the depopula- ... tion of Europe, and the emptying upon our ... shores of pauper parishes and prison houses. ... Nor is this anxiety confined to the natives of ... this country, but we believe a large majority ... of our settled naturalized citizens acknowl- ... edge the necessity of circumspection.

But this distinction is not maintained in ... these outbreaks. Why do we not read of ... Frenchmen, Spaniards and English engaged ... *sometimes*. They are never parties. They, ... tho' born abroad as much as others, are never ... found ranged against those to the manor ... born.

Others, would make it a war of faiths ... and of course raise a cry of persecution for ... the religion of the defeated party. This is ... a trick that has served a good turn for the ... Romanists. But it is being understood. These ... riots do not grow out of religious opinions ... purely. They do not present Protestantism ... and Catholicism at war. It is a libel upon ... the tolerant spirit and institutions of our ... country to suggest this interpretation. Are ... the Irish the only Catholics among us? Not ... by far. Other nationalities represent this ... faith, who are not represented in these riots. ... Chivalric and devoted sons of Europe are ... among us, becoming citizens, or already nat- ... uralized, who would die for their religion if ... occasion called. Yet they, intelligent adhe- ... rents of the Catholic Church, born, baptized ... and raised in it, are not counted among the ... belligerents. So then it cannot be made out ... a religious quarrel.

"It is the Irish as Irish, against the Amer- ... icans as Americans." Not that either, any ... more than Catholics as Catholics against ... Protestants as Protestants. An Irishman is ... not always a bully, a drunkard or brawl-head. ... Among Irishmen we find some of the best ... members of the Protestant churches. Some ... of them are intelligent, manly, thrifty,—or- ... naments of society. These are not to be in- ... cluded among the enemies of law. They ... have no sympathy with these Irish riots ... except it be on the American side—the side ... of order. They are staunch citizens, to be ... relied upon in any emergency. We cannot ... bear to have *them* stigmatized by these sweep- ... ing charges.

Finally, we reduce it down to this—*Irish ... Catholics*. Here you have the fermenting ele- ... ments; here you have the instruments of ... riots, the invariable parties. And why? ... Because, of all nations and peoples, they ... the Irish, by education, habit, and we may ... add by religious idiosyncracies, are most sub- ... ject to priestly power. The superstition, ... bigotry, intolerance and domination of the ... Roman Catholic Church culminates among ... them. The Germans, the thinking Germans, ... disgusted by the only specimens of religion ... before them in the old Catholic countries, ... may be nominally Catholic, but they tend ... practically to latitudinarian views and prac- ... tice in their emigrated state. The French ... will not submit to the grinding despotism of ... popery. They accept its cathedral manifes- ... tations as a grand religion. But the men ... care little about and seldom go to church—the women, who cannot raise riots on a large ... scale, are the main patronage of the confes- ... sion box and the altar. The Irish, however, ... seem to be ridden by a night-mare, hooted ... and spurred in shape of a priest. In this ... people is brought out fully and fairly, and in ... startling prominence the legitimate effects of ... popery. We see in them, an abused, be- ... nighted, naturally generous, enslaved people, ... the agreement of Romanism with Republican- ... ism. They come together, and this is the ... noise we hear, these the sights we see. The ... Irish are in the hands of the priests as clay ... in the hands of the potter.

For a purpose and by a regular scheme, ... they, even in America, are kept in isola- ... tion. As a writer in the Edinburgh Review ... expresses it, speaking of the Catholic Irish: ... "They change their soil but not their alle- ... giance—"their abode, but not their nature." ... They are segregated. In separate schools, ... despite the great free school system, the ... priests gather the children, there to grow up ... a distinct generation. Irish schools, societies, ... military companies, all these devices are ac- ... cessory. By them fusion is prevented. Thus ... a body of voters is held at the Church's bid- ... ding—a party for any needed service. Though ... they get the worst of it in these *emeutus*, it ... does not thwart the design. Their very de- ... feats keep up the useful feud and widen the ... separation.

From 1847 to 1850, according to the Eu- ... ropean census, there emigrated to the United ... States 833,692 Irish; 341,426 Germans. The ... American census corresponds to this. Now, ... the Germans are more energetic. Over half ... their number are spread over the Northwest- ... ern States. Many stay in cities as mechan- ... ics; but the larger proportion, if the census ... speaks truly, are to be found in the agricul- ... tural districts, felling forests and turning up ... the prairie. The Irish, however, tarry in the ... cities; mostly the sea-ports. One love is for- ... ever weeded from their hearts. Their expe- ... riences of the impoverishing potato patch ... seems to have given them a distaste for agri- ... culture. They do small jobs or day labor; ... are convenient for clubs and strikes; and ... continually under priestly surveillance. This ... is their situation. Such they are. In such ... numbers do they dwell. These are the in- ... fluences, of long operation and continually ... operating upon the excitable masses. Dema- ... gogues ply them, bid for them through the ... bishop or archbishop, and hurry them along ... to the ballot box. The shillaly and rosary, ... the club and the crucifix, ignorance and big- ... otry, indulgences and the confessional—put ... these all together, and it is a riotous combina- ... tion.

What is the cure for riots? These: 1. ... Modification of the naturalization laws. 2. ... Free Schools. 3. Bible—Open Bibles.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE BISHOPS.

These venerable overseers of our heritage ... are going to and fro upon their high errands.

Bishop Soule has returned from his visit ... North. He proceeded no farther North than ... Wisconsin, because of the illness of Mrs. ... Soule. The Bishop's health is very good, ... and that of Mrs. S. is improving since her ... return.

Bishop Paine spent Sabbath, 10th inst., in ... Nashville, preached at night, and left on ... Tuesday morning, in company with Bishop ... Soule, for Russellville, the seat of the Louis- ... ville Conference.

The degree of D. D. has been conferred ... upon Bishop Kavanaugh by the Indiana Uni- ... versity. Our last advices left him at St. ... Louis, ready for the rough tour of the trans- ... Mississippi Conferences. At St. Louis the ... Bishop had appointments for nearly every ... night in the week, to preach. He was also ... to deliver an address at a church-extension ... meeting.

Bishop Early is looked for soon in this and ... the adjoining State of Mississippi, where he ... has many friends and relatives. He presides ... over the Mississippi Conference, Jackson, ... La., November 8.

Bishop Capers, at last reports, was attend- ... ing good Camp meetings in the upper part ... of South Carolina, and no doubt looking ... after the Colored Missions, which are under ... his charge this year.

Bishop Andrew, since his wife's death, has ... resolved to break up house keeping, and ad- ... vertised his homestead at Oxford, Ga., for ... sale. We heard of him, attending protracted ... meeting in East Alabama, not long ago. He ... is preparing an outfit of preachers for Cali- ... fornia.

Bishop Pierce, as we learn from an ex- ... change, is not making a sinecure of the ... Episcopate. In fifty of the hottest days of ... this fearfully hot season, he removed his ... family from Oxford to Sparta; travelled 650 ... miles; preached 21 sermons, each from one ... hour to two hours in length; ordained four ... elders and five deacons—besides prayers ... many, exhortations not a few, and "altar ... work" not a little. He is preparing to set ... out on his tour of Conferences—the first be- ... long the Holston Conference, which meets at ... Cleveland, Tenn., October 11.

A drunken man named Welch was killed by ... falling into a well at DeKalb, Kemper county, ... Miss., on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

"PRINCE OF PROSELYTERS."

DIGNITY DECLINED.

"That was a center shot," said a reader of ... the Advocate to us a fortnight ago. "What?" ... replied we. "Why, that article on *Bishop ... Green at Mt. Albion*, signed by A Metho- ... dist."

The Bishop's organ and friends seem to be ... of the same opinion. The *Herald*, of 15th ... inst., devotes about *six columns* to repairing ... the damages, in the shape of answer, denial, ... defense, mitigation and what not. First, the ... editors make a drive at it, reciting, (for ... which we thank them,) a considerable por- ... tion of the article. We hope they will give ... their readers the rest of it, another time. It ... is as much as we could ask of them, to take ... such physic in broken doses.

Then comes Dr. E. H. Bryan, who makes ... a deposition that amuses us at its formality. ... Really it smacks of an affidavit. Hear him:

"Bishop Green came to my house on the ... Friday preceding his appointment at Mt. Al- ... bion; and in the afternoon of that day he ... started in my company and at my request to ... visit some of my neighbors and intimate ... friends. On that and the next day we had ... called on some twelve families, of whom but ... three could be called Methodists; and one ... of those three, one of the heads is not a ... Methodist. The other families called upon ... by me with the Bishop, are (save one, a Bap- ... tist family) unconnected with any Church ... denomination," etc.

We had no idea of tracking out the ... "Bishop of Mississippi" so closely as that. ... As a cross examination, however, is now im- ... practicable, the witness can come down.

Finally the "big gun" is wheeled out. ... Dion thunders largely but innocuously. The ... editors introduce him with a special flourish: ... "Dion, the name of the author which, how- ... ever, accompanied the letter, and will, we ... feel sure, outweigh in the estimate of his fel- ... low citizens and neighbors, that of the anon- ... ymous correspondent he assails, should the ... latter ever lift his incognito." We could ... safely accept *that* challenge, as no name mus- ... tered in the columns of our worthy contem- ... porary stands higher, weighs heavier, or goes ... further with the people of Mississippi than ... "A Methodist."

These writers, with the editors, are all try- ... ing, with their ingenious might, to draw on ... a false issue. "We submit," says Dion, ... "to the people whom Bishop Green visited, ... and to whom he preached, whether his con- ... duct throughout was not such as eminently ... becomes a Christian gentleman, and whether ... the attack made upon him through the col- ... umns of the Advocate, is not wholly unjust ... and ungenerous."

The last resort of weakness!! Has our ... correspondent questioned the conduct of ... Bishop G. as "a Christian *gentleman*?" Not ... at all; but as a Christian *Bishop*. And it is ... very questionable. Gentlemen, we cannot ... let you and "our diocesan" off on that mis- ... erable subterfuge—*personalities*. If two such ... lawyers, as we hear the editors are, were to ... give a case in court that turn, it would be ... taken as an admission of defeat.

That blister draws. The case is not hope- ... less. To be called the "Prince of proselytors," ... is felt to be bad eminence. So it is. Yet ... we, in the last few years, heard of an Epis- ... copal Bishop's saying, "Call me proselyter! ... Yes, I am. *I glory in it.*" Now they are ... getting sensitive about it. Well, it is time. ... Our labor is not in vain.

PRACTICAL ETHICS.

Hugh Miller, the geologist of Cromarty, ... was much contributed to, both in his moral ... and mental greatness, by the example, con- ... versation and counsels of two uncles. They ... were strange, strong-minded men—one of ... them a harness maker. Speaking of the edu- ... cating circumstances of his early life, he ... reckons at a high rate a single rule of prac- ... tical ethics this Scottish uncle instilled into ... him. It was this harness maker's maxim ... that a man, in his business dealings with ... others, ought always as a matter of princi- ... ple, to give them, as he phrased it, "the ... cast of the hauk"—that is, in his calcula- ... tions of what was due to himself for services ... done, to bring the account sensibly within ... the proper mark, so as to give the other party ... somewhat more than full measure.

If men followed this rule, mutually, in es- ... timating their damages and affronts, it would ... be as easy to settle their personal difficulties ... as their business accounts. Let each give the ... other "the cast of the hauk."

What a broad foundation it lays for mag- ... nanimity of character—giving "the cast of ... the hauk." It is the last cent or two added ... on, that stamps the dealer a cheat, the ... money-lender a usurer, the workman an ex- ... tortioner. And so small a gain in the dollar ... never remunerates so great a loss in reputa- ... tion.

There is at the bottom of the public mind ... a principle of fair play, and a standing ... judgment upon selfishness. For him that ... claims less than his own, it claims more. Gen- ... erosity never loses anything. Here lies the ... power of what is called understatement, ... where one pleads his own wrongs. He ... gives his enemies "the cast of the hauk," ... and it is given back to him with interest.

Giving "the cast of the hauk" may be ... found in the Sermon on the Mount. Where ... you can be compelled by the letter to go a ... mile, go twain. And where a trial at law ... would take your coat, throw in your cloak ... also. Pity it is, that a rule of practical ... ethics, fruitful of peace and beauty, should be ... so little known and practiced in this world ... of ours.

Missionary Reports.

To the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, *Assistant Treas- ... surer of the Missionary Society of the ... Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

Madison Colored Mission, Lake Providence ... District, Louisiana Conference.

In this you have my first report for this ... Conference year. I was employed upon this ... mission by the P. E. Bro. Thompson about ... the middle of May, since which time I have ... been laboring to the best of my ability, but ... the future must reveal with what success.

The mission was necessarily in a state of ... moral dilapidation, having had but little ... preaching for several years past; also, little ... administration of discipline, or of the ordinan- ... ces of the Church. Under such circumstances, ... and other equally unfavorable, it could ... scarcely be otherwise than that there should ... be a falling away both in spirituality and ... membership.

My work, excepting a monthly appoint- ... ment, is upon plantations. I preach upon ... eight plantations—for four twice a month, ... for the others once. I found in all forty-one ... who wished to be recognized as members of ... the Methodist Church, and nearly twice as ... many who are members of the Baptist ... Church. There are also a few Presbyterians. ... There seems to be some of the life and power ... of religion among the people; but the major- ... ity, I fear, hold but a form, and many a very ... broken one at that. But they are seemingly ... anxious to hear, and the Word, I trust, finds ... way to their hearts.

The members seem to be waking up con- ... siderably, and others seem to be more or less ... deeply convicted. One or two have profess- ... religion, and many others profess to be seek- ... ing. May the Lord lead them by the way ... that they should go—bring them to His fold ... and to His eternal rest.

I have received twenty-eight new members ... —a few of these were or had been members ... of the Baptist Church—making in all sixty- ... nine.

Much more might be done in this depart- ... ment of the work, were it not for the many ... disadvantages under which we are compelled ... to labor. But these need not be mentioned ... you are aware of them.

There is room enough in this parish for ... one or two more men. Several planters were ... preaching who cannot obtain it. When ... shall the time come that even our own favor- ... ed land—the land of so many Christians and ... Christian privileges—shall be fully supplied ... with the Gospel? May the Lord hasten the ... time.

Yours, in Christ,

L. Cately.

THE GOSPEL FOR MEXICO.

We are not filibusters. Not by any means. ... Yet, we do not believe in any decree of Pro- ... idence by which the neighboring fair isle of ... Cuba is given over forever to the Pope and ... the Devil. Jealous States and alliances may ... plot against it, but it is bound to be opened ... sooner or later, to religious, if not civil lib- ... erty. Protestants are now training who will ... preach there.

In our neighboring Southern Republic, ... Republics, events are hastening faster and ... without hindrances. Though we can do no ... more, we like to keep attention awake in that ... direction. From all quarters accounts reach ... us of the disordered and anarchical condition ... of Mexico, and the approach of another of ... those turbulent revolutionary epochs.

The *True Delta* sums up the political pro- ... abilities thus, and warns us that the day of ... annexation and of trouble and responsibility ... is not far off:

"Should Northern Mexico succeed in its ... attempt at secession from the States of the ... Republic, and should the revolt of Alvarez ... be consummated by the separation of the ... territory on the Pacific, and the establish- ... ment of a new Republic therein, the author- ... ity of Santa Anna will be confined within ... narrow limits, but may still continue to ex- ... ist for some years longer, until the mes- ... senger of death summons the old chief from the ... country over whose destinies he has exercised ... so great an influence, and in the vicissitudes ... of whose fortunes he has so largely partici- ... pated. Should Northern Mexico succeed in ... its efforts to secede, there is very little ques- ... tion that at an early day its inhabitants will ... apply for admission into the Union, when we ... may expect a fierce congressional conflict on ... the question, inasmuch as it is well under- ... stood that the inhabitants of that country ... are adverse to slavery even where the em- ... ployment of a servile population is demanded ... by the character of the climate and soil of ... their country.

"This, however, would not be sufficient to ... exclude them, the feeling of this country ... ing decidedly and firmly bent on Southern ... and Western extension, leaving to circum- ... stances the settlement of the many matters ... of a disagreeable aspect inseparably con- ... nected with acquisitions of this character, ... the immense advantages of which cannot be ... overbalanced or set off by social drawbacks ... which time may destroy. Without dwelling ... upon subjects not immediately before us, or ... entering into arguments to show that this ac- ... quisition of more Mexican territory is expe- ... dient or advantageous, we are firmly im- ... pressed with the conviction that the annex- ... tion of Mexico is an event much more near ... than is generally supposed, and that it be- ... hooves our Government to give heed to the ... circumstance, and prepare for the event."

The *Puritan Recorder*, 7th inst., has a let- ... let from Mrs. Rankin, who is building up a ... Female Seminary in Brownsville, Texas, in ... aid of the old States, and has now a school ... of forty children, American and Mexican, ... quite a proportion of them from the Convent. ... This lady says:

"The different organizations for evangel- ... ing a fallen world seem to have forgotten ... that Christ is to have Mexico for his inher- ... tance, as well as the uttermost parts of the ... earth for his possession. While Burmah, In- ... dia, China, and the far off islands of the sea ... are commanding Christian sympathy and ... aid, I would fain present the cause of the ... thousands of benighted Mexicans, scattered ... at different points on the Rio Grande. But ... Providence has brought under our own Gov- ... ernment, and within the sphere of our per- ... sonal efforts. Having been under the dis-

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...ry of Romanism, until their degradation ...ll bear a comparison with that of any ...her heathen people, there is little, but the ...riction that they possess immortal souls. ...culated to elicit any interest in a great ...jority of these Mexicans. We find, how- ...some pleasing exceptions. * * *

...We have three Protestant ministers, not ...ber of which, however, line for his direct ...eal the evangelization of the Mexicans. ...Evangelical Christian Union' sent a ...ionary here for that express purpose, but ...about one year's trial he became dis- ...ged and abandoned the field; conse- ...there issued no permanent results.

* * * "Roma, Rio Grande City, ...d other points on the river, abound with ...rican population, and appeal loudly for ...esant influence. Much depends upon ...dy efforts, particularly at Brownsville. ...that army whose name is 'Legion' is ...coming in to secure the spoils. The ...y is on his watch tower, and has already ...his advent. Six Jesuit Priests and ...nces, from France, are on the ground ...doing all in their power to make Browns- ...an important theater, upon which to ...y their soul destroying system. They ...e erected a spacious Convent, at the ex- ...e of several thousand dollars. This ...was commenced about two years ago.

* * * "A minister, who can speak ...Spanish language, and also a colporteur, ...t to be sent to Brownsville immediately. ...re is no difficulty in circulating Bibles ...Tracts among the Mexicans; many of ...m can read, and they receive them very ...efully. Judging from my present efforts ...d experience, I feel certain that the door ...pen for something to be done here; and I ...ieve the Christian world is culpable for ...glecting to enter in and occupy so impor- ...nt a field. Mexico is tottering upon its ...undations, and ere long will be open for ...sionary efforts; and every point on this ...ntier ought to be supplied with Mission- ...s learning the language, and ready to ...er in whenever Providence opens the way. ...e stream of these blessings, once fairly ...ring on its way, must overflow all that ...thern land to the Isthmus; and then uni- ...e with that which comes from the West ...d the North, from our possessions on the ...cific, the barriers will be overtopped, and ...e Southern part of our Continent will be ...ntrolled, and united with that Kingdom ...ich is ultimately to fill the whole earth. ...y the Lord hasten it, in his time!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"EARLY MISSISSIPPI METHODISTS."

Mr. Editor: I find in your paper of Sep- ...mber 9, an article under the above, which ...doubtless interest many of your readers. ...e writer gives no dates, and he is inac- ...rately in error as it regards some historical ...ts. Tobias Gibson was the first pioneer of ...ethodism, who, at great hazard, visited the ...limited settlement designated by the ...eral term Natchez, not, however, "about ...e close of the revolutionary war," but ...e seventeen years after that close, in 1799 ...1800. Neither did he settle or remove, as ...an of family; he never married, nor did ...e to, "an advanced age, leaving a nu- ...rous family." He was strictly a traveling ...acher until his death, which occurred on ...fifth day of April, 1804; he was born in ...uth Carolina, November 10, 1771—aged ...ost 33 years at his death.

Tobias Gibson was admitted on trial, 1792; ...was my colleague on Holstein Circuit, in ...e western part of Virginia, in 1795; a ...re deeply devoted and ardently pious man ...ever knew, but was there worn down by ...rdship and labor, and in the language of ...e obituary notice—"he appeared to be su- ...annuated a few years before he went to ...e Natchez country."

His adventurous trip or voyage to Natchez, ...thus described in the volume of hound ...notes: "After traveling 600 miles to Cum- ...berland, he took a canoe and put his saddle ...d equipage on board, and paddled himself ...f of Cumberland into the Ohio river, and ...ok his passage 600 or 800 miles in mean- ...s of that great river." Having raised ...me societies and opened the way for itine- ...ant operations, he traveled some 600 miles ...rough an Indian country, to meet Bishop ...bury, at the Western Conference, which ...as held in Sumner county, Tenn., in Octo- ...er, 1802. Hoping to obtain help in his new ...eld of missionary toil, Moses Floyd, a young ...reacher returned with him. In the fall of ...803, Hezekiah Hanyman and Abram Amos ...olunteered to go to the aid of Gibson. In ...804 Learner Blackman and Nathan Barnes, ...ndertook this toilsome and hazardous mis- ...ion, they took their outfit in Williamson, a ...rontier county in Tennessee, for a journey of ...00 miles through a wilderness to Nntchez. ...Some dried beef, biscuit and parched corn- ...eal, with corn for their horses, constituted ...heir outfit. In 1805, Blackman and his co- ...aborers had succeeded in forming a district, ...composed of the following circuits, to wit: ...Natchez, Wilkinson, Claiborne and Appa- ...oosas. Blackman was the presiding elder, ...and the following additional preachers were ...sent from the Western Conference, to supply ...the circuits, viz: Thomas Lasley, Caleb W. ...Cloud, William Putterson and Elisha W. ...Bowman. These young men, deeply imbued ...with the spirit of their mission, took their ...plain outfit for a long, gloomy and perilous ...journey, at the same point, and after the ...same manner of the former—the love of ...Christ, and souls induced them to endure ...hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

These were plain unsophisticated Metho- ...dist preachers. I know them well. Distin- ...guished from others, by plainness of dress, ...grave deportment, and simplicity and earn- ...estness in their public ministrations. They ...labored for two, and some of them for three ...years in this region of country. Their hard- ...ships and privations, as well as their achieve- ...ments, were only known to God and them- ...selves; eternity alone will reveal what they ...endured, or the good they accomplished. ...The indefatigable Learner Blackman, toiled ...for three years in this work. His useful, pop- ...ular talents, his polished, plain manners, his ...affable but grave deportment, and his unti- ...ring zeal, gave tone to Methodism. Of him ...it might have been said, "he was cheerful ...without levity, serious without melancholy."

A few words more about Tobias Gibson, be- ...fore we close this communication. He had ...relations settled in the Natchez country prior ...to his visit, from whom has sprung a numer- ...ous progeny, and this, perhaps, is the ground of "John Bunyan's" error.

When Bro. Gibson and the writer were col- ...leagues in the mountains of Virginia, we had no private rooms in which to read, study and pray, our leisure hours were spent in the woods, with our pocket Bibles, *then* the con- ...stant companion of Methodist preachers—to become biblical scholars was then deemed in- ...dispensable. Gibson was given to reading ...and much prayer, affable and mild, but al- ...ways serious. I have seen him smile, but never saw him laugh; he would gently re- ...buke laughter in others. Such men were well adapted to the great work of spreading ...scriptural holiness.

L. Garrett.

Vernon, Miss., Sept. 20, 1854.

HYMENEAL:

Married—On the 3d September, by Rev. J. W. McCann, Mr. John Augustus McNear, to Miss Clara D. Williams, all of Pascagoula, Miss.

Married—On the 7th September, by Rev. J. W. McCann, Mr. Thomas C. Rucaus, to Miss Mary Lenois, all of Pascagoula, Miss.

Married—On the 19th September, by Rev. J. C. Miller, at the residence of James R. Gayle, Esq., Jackson, La., Mr. Henry H. Walsh, of East Baton Rouge, to Miss Mary R. Gayle, of Jackson, La.

Married—On the 13th September, 1854, by the Rev. L. D. Wood, Mr. John L. Thornton, to Miss Caroline Reed.

Married—At the same time and place, by T. Y. Armstrong, Mr. V. B. Woon, to Miss E. P. Hearn, all of Sumpter county, Ala.

Married—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Side, Mr. Thomas A. Sale, of Lancaster District, S. C., to Mrs. D. A. Zeigler, of Antanga county, Ala.

Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. It puts the New Orleans Advocate at the same rates with the family of Advocates, and cheap still.

General Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—The following is a weekly report of the Charity Hospital, for the week ending on Saturday evening, the 23d instant:

Admissions	424	Discharges	316
Died	163	Died of yellow fever	147
Total remaining	701		

From the above report it will be seen that the fever is still on the increase in the hospital, and we learn from various sources that there is no abatement of its virulence in private practice.

Interments.—The following are the returns of the number of interments in the several Cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 a. m., Sunday morning, 24th:

	Fever.	Other diseases.	Total.
Protestant, Girod street	7	8	15
Odd Fellows' Rest	3	4	7
Cypress Grove No. 1	1	3	4
" " 2	35	16	51
Charity Hospital	138	13	151
St. Patrick's	55	30	85
Catholic No. 1	3	6	9
" 2	3	14	17
St. Vincent de Paul	53	34	87
Lafayette, Fourth District	43	35	78
Total	341	163	504

The total number of deaths per last report was 530, of which 340 were from yellow fever. It will be seen that there is a slight decrease this week in the total deaths, but an increase in those from fever.

Health of Alexandria.—The Red River Republican of the 16th inst. says:

"The most deplorable reports we understand are in circulation in the country with respect to the health of Alexandria. We are happy to say they are without the slightest foundation. Instead of sickness, the most perfect health prevails here. Not a single case having the most remote resemblance to yellow fever has occurred, and no other kind of sickness prevails here."

Health of Mobile.—There was a further increase in the list of interments at this place for the week ending Saturday the 23d inst. There were 135 deaths 6 of which were from yellow fever. The Advertiser of Sunday says:

There is no doubt of the existence of yellow fever to a slight extent in the city, but so far it is mostly confined to the Hospitals, and shows little inclination to spread. An illustration of this may be seen in the fact that there is so slight an increase over the deaths last week by ths disease, and ihis, notwithstanding the weather was so unfavorable to the sick. We have made some inquiry, and are satisfied there is no ground for apprehension of the fever spreading to any extent, and we have strong hopes the present invigorating weather will banish it speedily. At all events frosts may soon be expected, when all apprehensions will depart from ths most timid.

No Postponement on Account of the Weather.—A Syracuse paper says that the Millerites have recently been holding a series of meetings in that city, and have labored somewhat earnestly to make converts. The day now fixed for the end of all things earthly is the 19th of May, 1855.

The Birds.—A friend of ours has for some time past had a number of singing birds, belonging to his daughter, caged in the shop of a barber here, for care and preservation. The birds made new friends but always remembered the old, and flew with much music and melody to the bars of their cage whenever our friend entered. The fire that burst out the other evening on Gravier street burned through to where the birds were kept and commenced consuming the barber's furniture. Unmindful of property much more valuable, he rushed up, caught and caged the birds and conveyed them safely away. Other instances of bravery, humanity or kind-heartedness might undoubtedly be cited that surpass this; but it is rarely that a man will allow his property to be destroyed from considerations so slight and yet so honorable.

Sudden and Awful Death.—On the 20th inst. a negro woman, aged about 30 years, while picking cotton on a plantation belonging to Mrs. E. R. Williams, in the Parish of Rapides, La., was bitten on the hand by a snake, supposed to be a "Blind Moccasin," and in five minutes was a corpse. It is seldom that death so suddenly follows the bite of a snake, and probably the wound was inflicted upon a vein or artery.

The McDonogh Legacy.

The Mayor of Baltimore has nominated two citizens of New Orleans, to represent, in conjunction with a citizen of Baltimore, the interest of that city in the administration of the property bequeathed by the late John McDonogh to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. Our Baltimore co-legatees appear to attach a great deal more importance to their legacy than we do. There has been, we learn, a great struggle and scramble in relation to the mode of appointing these representatives, and then as to the proper persons to be appointed. Campbell the poet assures us

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

Fifteen hundred miles intervening distance have doubtless augmented to a prodigious extent the value of the vast expanse of swamp and prairie lands, and of the miserable shanties in the city, which John McDonogh bequeathed to the cause of public education. Our Baltimore friends have no doubt fallen into the common delusion of persons who have been left fortunes abroad and think they have only to send on here and load a half a dozen of their fast clippers with the golden proceeds of this immense legacy, to render their city easy and comfortable for the remainder of its corporate existence. Infatuated legatees! In the first place you have not got out of the hands of the executors and lawyers yet. It is true the United States Supreme Court has decided in your favor against the heirs at law, but the executors still hold on—their lawyers still receive their handsome salaries, and the property remains in the same hands that have managed it for the last three years.

It is true this city has given its bonds ($100,000) to the lawyers who so successfully argued the case before the Supreme Court; it has appointed commissioners who have made repeated inquires for "the legacy,"—"the estate." But there is something more to be done before they can get the property—the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans must organize their alms house, their school farm and other institutions contemplated by Mr McDonogh, before they can enjoy the legacies bequeathed by him. They must get these institutions incorporated by their Legislatures. Besides, they must comply with various other conditions, precedent fully declared in his very complex will, before they can enter upon these legacies.

When they set to work to carry out all the eccentric and fanciful schemes of this very peculiar old man, they will experience difficulties which they did not imagine, difficulties which will bring them to that point, that they will find it necessary either to renounce the legacy altogether, or evade its conditions. One thing we hold to be pretty certain, and that is, that the city of New Orleans ought never to consent to permit so large an amount of porperty as that included in Mr. McDonogh's will, and in its corporate limits, to be leased out for a term of years and to be for ever withdrawn from absolute ownership. The city already suffers from absenteeism to a frightful degree. It would greatly augment this evil if the corporation allowed so large a portion of its property to be leased out for short terms and to be built up consequently in an insecure, frail, temporary and unhealthy manner. In such an arrangement as this, our co-legatee, Baltimore, would experience all the benefits and New Orleans all the evils. Far better would it be for both cities to sell out the property, disregard the cranky and impracticable conditions with which the legacies are shackled, and apply the proceeds as near as possible to the objects contemplated by the testator. We can see no reasonable objection to such a course.

The McDonogh Will Case.

We publish with pleasure the statement which follows, from the executors of John McDonogh, relative to their willingness and desire to surrender the estate of the deceased into the hands of the duly appointed commissioners. This statement is full and satisfactory on a point in regard to which the public needed and had a right to expect information. It will be seen, by reference to the quotation from our remarks, that we do not, as the executors intimate, charge them with any reluctance to deliver over the estate, but simply state the fact that the estate has not been surrendered, and that there are parties whose interest is opposed to such surrender, not the executors, who, being paid out of the proceeds of the personal property, have rather an interest to be relieved of the charge.

We further learn, by reference to the records of the courts, that in May last the executors filed their final account and petitioned to be discharged, which was opposed by Messrs. Durant and Horner, attorneys for absent heirs, upon the ground that Baltimore not having appointed its agents, the property in such case would be without any one to take care of it. Baltimore has, since then, appointed its representatives, and there is no longer any reason or desire upon the part of the executors for withholding the property.

With not the slightest desire to do injustice to any parties, we are pleased to have afforded an opportunity of eliciting information upon a subject of so much interest to our community.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Crescent—

Gentlemen: The undersigned have read with regret an article in your paper of the 27th inst., under the head of *The McDonogh Legacy*, in which, among other things, you observe, in speaking of the legatees under the will of the testator: "Infatuated legatees! In the first place you have not got out of the hands of the executors and lawyers yet. It is true the United States Supreme Court has decided in your favor against the heirs at law, but the executors still hold on—their lawyers still receive their handsome salaries, and the property remains in the hands that have managed it for the last three years."

This statement is without the least foundation in fact, so far as it intimates, or rather asserts, that the executors will throw any obstacle in the way of the legatees to obtain the possession of the estate. The undersigned are, and have always been, ready and anxious, to deliver up the property to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore; and they have been compelled to administer the estate, first on account of the protracted litigations which were carried on against them by the States of Louisiana and Maryland, in the State tribunals, and of the legal heirs in the Federal Courts; and secondly, because since the termination of these suits in favor of the will, the appointment of the agents for the city of Baltimore has been delayed until recently, and now there is no reason whatever for withholding the property from those to whom it belongs, for a single hour; and we beg leave, Sirs, to assure you, that neither the executors nor their lawyers ever entertained the remotest idea of preventing the Commissioners and Agent, from taking immediate possession of the property.

Under these circumstances we trust that you will promptly correct your erroneous statement in relation to this matter by publishing this letter.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. Roselius,
A. D. Crossman,
Wm. E. Leverich.

Crescent.

Narrow Escape.—The Putnam County Courier states that as Mr. Smith, of Peekville, N. Y., was crossing a bridge in the town of Patterson, near the line of Kent, in that county, on Wednesday of last week, he was thrown from his wagon in consequence of his horse taking fright at an opening in the bridge. His wife and infant child were with him, and all escaped without injury, although the child and buffalo robe were precipitated into the stream, the child falling on the robe which floated down the stream, and bearing its precious little burden onward until both were drawn ashore by gentlemen who were returning from a pic-nic excursion. The horses sheared off and went over the bank of the stream down a precipice of thirty feet, and were drowned. They and the wagon was drawn out about an hour after the occurrence.

"Hydrant Water."—Some say one thing and some say another—only Solons say all things well and wisely. We have of late been sent in disagreeable haste to our pile of dictionaries, by city contemporaries, in search of terms of art and profound Johnsonianisms, with a rapidity and frequency wholly undesirable in such hot and feverish weather. Webster had to be consulted as to "pleaginous, lacteal-essenced nourishment," and Lindley Murray as to the "dog and relative of a city alderman." We turned hopefully and hurriedly to Richardson, Booth, Brand and the Penny Cyclopedia concerning "oviparous products." To-day we are driven to fresh researches in Agassis, Araga, and sundry other classic authors, regarding "oscillarine and infusarine," a style of animals generally pronounced invisible, but clearly discerned by the sense and spectacles of our neighbor of the Picayune. "It seems that these microscopic mullgrubs have been disturbing the stomach of some one of the corps editorial of that journal, and he is down upon them and hydrant water in terms particularly profound and unintelligible. If the "oscillarine and infusarine" don't give up to such an artillarie of big words and bomb shells, there is no virtue in adjectives—no force in highfalutin. The "critters" ought to give in.

There can be no doubt that our hydrant water has stunk like seventy decomposed wildcats for more than a week preceding, and been prejudicial to health and an average state of happiness among the people. Without going into the scientific analysis of Prof. Riddell and all his elaborate remarks concerning a stomach full of grub-worms, we think that the presence of a Nuisance-bust right under the nose and entrance of the grand suction performance of the Water Works, and the negligence of the Water Works Company may be as likely to have accomplished some thing detrimental to the City health and taste as invisible animalcule—whether "oscillarine or infusarine." The latter beasts are not of the dictionary tribe, though some thing approaching thereto, under the style of infusorire, may be discovered. The names approach so closely, however, and our ignorance of animalcular is so profound that both get classed together and equally damned.

A great deal more could be pertinently said concerning animals, hydraut water, hygiene and stomachs. Enough of such nauseousness has, however, been already committed, and we are certain that total abstinence from water and a confirmed course of brandy or claret would speedily eradicate the difficulty. Our own opinion is not as tentotal as that of our neighbor, but infinitely more agreeable, popular and effective. We sum up—after grubs, brandy and water. Ilis "summary is appended."

The oscillarine, then, are as likely to be the cause as any other of the infusorie; and certainly we think no reasonable mind could avoid coming with us to the conclusion that large quantities of them could not but provoke injurious effects.

We should, therefore, strongly advise our fellow-citizens not to use the hydrant water until they are assured that the recommendations of Prof Riddell that they be supplied direct from the river are duly observed. We hope the Superintendent of the Water Works Company will at once see this done. [Crescent

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.—The following extracts are taken from the New York circular of Talcott & Brother, made up for transmission by the Baltic which sailed for Liverpool on the 16th instant:

We fully confirm our advices in regard to the growing crop transmitted per Asia 5th, and Europa 11th instant. For your perusal we have selected from numerous letters to hand since our last, the annexed, knowing them to be reliable.

Montgomery, September 7.

Dear Sir:—We have now to assume a more decided position as to the cotton crop of this section, for that it will be short of last year is no longer a matter of doubt. As to the great South Western crop, we are at a loss in forming an opinion; for though it is generally represented as promising a large yield, yet we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that, to a greater or less extent, the same influences of weather and temperature must have extended to and produced a like effect upon that, as our crop, with this advantage however in its favor, the lands are fresher.

The crop of this, and all higher latitudes, is irreparably injured, unless we shall have such a season as in 1839, the probability of which is of course very remote. A very early killing frost would convert the brilliant prospects of July into a short crop.

Columbus, Georgia, Sept. 7

Dear Sir:—Thinking you would like to have correct information as to the condition and prospect of the growing crop, I have concluded to write you.

The drought which has prevailed over all the cotton country since the 1st of July has been of a most blasting and destructive character, parching and withering up the plant as if a fire had passed over it, killing it entirely in many places, causing a general shedding of small bolls, shapes and blossoms. Nothing has been making for a long time except on the river bottoms proper and the wet spots on the creeks, which in comparison to the uplands is one in a thousand. All the uplands have failed signally, worse even than in 1854. This crop per acre is no better than that, the total yield will be the difference in planting. You can safely act on a short crop. The picking will begin to close next week; half the planters in this part of Georgia and Alabama will finish by the end of this month, (September.)

The extravagant estimates of crops, against which we cautioned you per Pacific, August 4, are no longer indulged in, and even when referred to, none seem anxious for the credit of paternity. It is to be regretted that they exercised any influence in Liverpool, made up as they were, hastily, on a superficial view of the subject, by estimating the yield from the sudden and luxuriant growth of stalk and leaf, the result of fine, forcing weather during May and June, following the frosts of April, which rendered replanting necessary.

A Cool Spot.—The summit of Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is decidedly a cool place. The highest point reached by the thermometer away up there in the last half of our hot August was 60 degrees on the 31st. On the 25th it fell to 35 degrees. On the morning of the 23d there was plenty of ice, one-fourth of an inch in thickness. During the evening of the 25th, there was a magnificent display of the Aurora Borealis, which lighted up the heavens most brilliantly for several hours.

The citizens of Itawumba county, Mississippi, held a public meeting at Fulton, on the 28th ult., on the day of the meeting of the Probate Court, and passed resolutions requesting the Probate Judge, Mr. T. W. W. Pulliam, to resign his office, on account of his habitual drunkenness and neglect of the duties of the office.

James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, in a note to the editor of the Lexington Observer, contradicts the report published in one of the papers, that Mr. George Law, of New York, had sent an agent to Kentucky to purchase Ashland, the home residence of Henry Clay, and which now belongs to his son, J. B. In his note Mr. James B. Clay says; "Never having offered Ashland for sale, I presume neither Mr Law, nor any one else, would venture to offer me the insult of proposing its purchase."

Quarantine at Woodville, Miss.—The town council at Woodville, on the 19th inst., established a quarantine of twenty-one days against all persons coming from places where the yellow fever prevails, and of five days exposure in open air against all goods, etc., from such places. The penalty for a violation of the ordinance is fifty dollars fine, and imprisonment for ten days. A committee of five physicians were appointed a Board of Health, and a constabulary force employed to enforce the quarantine regulations.

Effects of the recent Great Gale on the Coast of Texas.

The coast of Texas was visited by a most disastrous gale, commencing on Sunday, the 18th, and lasting until Thursday night, the 21st inst.

It would be almost a matter of impossibility to imagine even a greater destruction of life and property by such an occurrence.

In the Lavaca and Matagorda Bays there was much suffering and loss.

At Lavaca not much damage was sustained, other than the schooner Pantio going through one of the wharves, with little injury, however, to herself.

The gale visited Matagorda with almost unparalleled fury, destroying nearly all the buildings in the place, those of Col. Williams, Mrs Sartwell and one or two small ones, being all that escaped prostration or unroofing. The stocks of goods of the merchants have been mostly ruined, with one exception, Messrs. Sheppard & Barkhat, whose store only was unroofed, but goods materially damaged. Four lives were lost in the town: Mrs Duffey, Mr Merriman, and a negro woman and child.

The steamboat Kate Ward was entirely wrecked near the town, Capt. Ward, his brother and nine of the crew perishing. But three only escaped by clinging to one of the wheels and were taken off on the 22d.

Schooner Tom Paine, Capt. F. Hulsemann, owned in Matagorda, was totally lost, with the Captain and crew.

A vessel from Sabine, with lumber, lost on the peninsula; crew saved.

The new steamer Colorado, built at Matagorda and nearly finished, lies high and dry in the prairie, 300 yards from the bayou.

Crops of cane and cotton are blown down and nearly ruined. In fact, it is said not a bale of cotton is left in the country.

Quite a number of small craft are reported lost with all their crews.

Tres palacious, and the houses on the peninsula opposite, were all swept away, except Col. Lewis' and two others not recollected. Several lives are reported to have been lost, among which were two children of Capt. John Rugley, an old and much esteemed planter, who were killed by the house being blown down upon them.

An eyewitness to the devastation of Matagorda, says that he never could have conceived of such a sight as he witnessed between 4 and 5 o'clock on Monday morning; houses crushing and breaking up, their materials flying through the air, women and children screaming and running whither they knew not, seeking protection, and when found, only to be driven forth again after a short lapse of time to find a new one, and in many instances in nearly a denuded state.

Corpus Christi and other places westward remain yet to be heard from, as also the country.

Since the gale the following vessels have arrived at Indianola: Schooner H. L. Scranton, 221; 24th, U. S. steamer Fashion and brig Bingham, from Mobile.

The fever was decreasing at Galveston. From the 19th to the 21st there were 19 deaths.

The Houston Star, of the 23d, has the following additional items of the storm:

Every day we hear of other disasters occasioned by the storm of Wednesday night. Both the Buffalo Bayou bridges in this city were swept away on Wednesday afternoon at night. Mr. L. C. Stanly lost about 2500 soft brick, in the kiln, ready to burn. Several hundred cords of wood floated off from wood yards below town. At Harrisburg, the new bridge over Bray's Bayou was carried away, and the water did considerable damage to other property. It is reported that the wind has prostrated a large quantity of timber near the bayou below the city. Mr. Halley says that a hurricane passed over his forest in a westerly direction, throwing down timber for several hundred yards.

The freshet in Buffalo Bayou reached its highest point Thursday morning, being at least five feet higher than was ever previously known. The water is receding but slowly, having fallen only eight feet when we went to press.

A negro man, the property of Mr. Robert Lockhart, of this city, was drowned at Harrisburg on Wednesday.

The loss sustained by Mr Hogan by the blowing down of the frame of his new hotel will not be less than $2500.

The cupola of the Baptist church sustained considerable injury from the storm. A part of one side was carried away.

Interesting from the Rio Grande.

BY THE STEAMSHIP NAUTILUS.

The steamship Nautilus, Capt. Auld, arrived yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago via Galveston. She left the Brazos on Saturday evening, and Galveston on Monday at noon. The Nautilus brings $161,311 in specie. She experienced the late gale on Sunday, the 17th inst., between Galveston and the Brazos, from the N. E., and on the 18th and 19th off the Brazos, from N. W., the sea breaking in eight fathoms water. The Nautilus received no damage. She was offside five days before she could enter. Brazos and Padre Islands partially overflowed. No loss of property. The schooner L. F. Rodgers had not arrived.

By this arrival we have received the Brownsville Flag of the 9th and 16th. In the number of the former date we find the following:

By an arrival in Matamoras last evening, we learn that the insurgents are still active. The day before yesterday a party of them, under Gen. Capistran, entered the town of San Fernando, ninety miles south of Matamoras, and rumor says made prisoners of the civil officers of that place. This town of San Fernando had joined the revolutionary movement in "pronouncing" against the present Government, but the near approach of Government forces induced them to change their ideas and swear fealty anew to the rule of the despot. This the insurgents were not disposed to allow, and hence the visit of Colonel Capistran.

The insurgents seem to be as sanguine as ever, though they have changed their plan of operations somewhat. The better to maintain themselves, it is said, they have divided into several parties and commenced a system of *guerrilla* warfare, one of which it was that gained the victory spoken of in another place. In this manner they are confident of both maintaining themselves and harrassing their enemy for years, if necessary.

Colonel Cruz, who left Matamoras six or eight days ago, with a command of three hundred men, is said to have been quite unsuccessful in his pursuit. The almost incessant rains have so filled the country with water that he has been forced to wade his men and horses continually, and the continual surveillance of the enemy prevents his grazing his horses, so that the whole command is represented as being in great suffering from both hunger and disease.

It seems that a party of several Government troops under the command of an officer named Paulin, was disarmed entirely by the Democratic forces, who, after condemning their chief to be shot, a punishment he deserved for more than one deed, turned the soldiers free; since then, we are informed, very few have joined the regular army.

Latest News.—Just as we are going to press we have received information from a reliable source, that a party of the Insurgents under the command of Colonel Capistran have taken the city of Linares. We abstain from mentioning the place where they are to go next for fear of publishing part of their future operations.

The Flag of the 16th says:

The revolutionists across the Rio Grande seem to be gradually gaining ground. In the early part of the week we learned of their having possession of the towns of Linares, Montemorelos and Cadareyta, in the State of Nuevo Leon, and yesterday and to-day the report is accredited that the capital of Nuevo Leon, Monterey, had fallen into the hands of the patriots, by invitation of its inhabitants. If this latter report be true, and we believe it is, the revolutionists have now possession of the strongest position North of the Sierra Madre mountains, with arms and munitions in abundance. As to the fact of their being in Monterey, however, there may be some doubt. The last reliable information we have from them, they were at Linares and Montemorelos. It was known, however, that Monterey was without soldiers. Gen. Ampudia had sent the force garrisoning that place, 300 men under Col Ormos, against the rebels at Victoria, and the latter by stratagem placed this force in their rear and occupied the towns on the road to Monterey.

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Health of Galves...
has prevailed with much s...
The number of interments t...
gust to the 18th of September ...
was believed to be abating when ...
sailed. The number of victims of the ...
in Galveston last year was 450. The N... the 19th, says:

It is with great satisfaction we report a material decrease in the list of deaths in our city. In the early part of last week the average was about twelve interments each day. For the last four days there has been in all, twenty-eight burials, and of these a large proportion were infants, most of whom, if not all, died from other causes than yellow fever.

The number of burials, yesterday, fell off to four, and we infer that the epidemic is steadily decreasing, as we hear of very few new cases. The storm, though unfavorable to invalids, will probably benefit the general health, temporarily, at least, for we cannot determine what will be the effect, hereafter, of the overflow and heavy rains.

We have been informed that on Friday night last, there were as many as five bodies taken to the grave-yard after ten o'clock at night, and after the sexton had left the place. These bodies were left upon the ground, and remained unburied until yesterday morning.

The same paper says:

Sailors, who are yet to sail from Northern ports for Galveston, will probably have the fever after their arrival, even if the epidemic shall have subsided among our citizens. Of the vessels now in port, the following is the result thus far:

The Austin, out of ten sailors, has six in the Hospital. Both mates attacked, and one died.

The Helen, out of eleven sailors, has six in the Hospital.

The Trinity has three, out of six sailors, sick.

The Captain of the Mary is sick, with three of her crew, out of eight.

Thus far there have been but few deaths among sailors in the Hospital.

The Daily Times suggests that "Sisters of Charity" might be obtained from New Orleans to wait on the sick of Galveston, and says:

The scarcity of competent nurses is seriously felt during such an epidemic as the present, and the charges of those who can be had are most onerous. Negro women receive, in some instances, four and five dollars a night.

Several of our most respectable citizens offer to accommodate the "Sisters of Charity" in their private houses, and the same parties believe that they will come, if requested by our citizens.

In the Times of the 20th we find the following:

For the last three days we have been visited by a violent gale, attended with a very heavy rain, which from its direction has blown the water out of the bay up into the city. On Monday the tide took a clear sweep across the Island, and it is said to have been the highest rise in the bay since 1842. The merchants on the Strand, and up as far as Market street, have suffered much loss from the damaging of their goods by the water. We cannot give an accurate estimate of the amount of damage done, but suppose it must be considerable, the storm at this time (7 o'clock Tuesday evening) is on the increase, but the tide is falling.

Since the commencement of the gale and its accompanying overflow of our streets, we have heard of no new case of yellow fever.

The wind had abated on the 21st, and the waters had receded. The damage was estimated at a very high figure.

The crops in Fayette, Washington, Brazos, Grimes and Walker counties, we learn from our exchanges, will fall short at least one-third of an average yield. The Houston Star says that in Austin the prospect is better, but in Fort Bend the crop will be short. The late rains, it seems, have been injurious rather than beneficial.

Yellow Fever in Houston.—The Telegraph of the 16th inst. has the following paragraph in relation to the yellow fever in that city:

Up to the hour of going to press last evening there had been only three deaths from yellow fever, as far as we could learn, in the city. We indulge the hope that the disease will not assume an epidemic form. Thus far it seems to yield quite readily to medical treatment.

The Stato Gazette says:

The beautiful valley of the Atascosa is rapidly filling up with an intelligent and enterprising people. It is as but yesterday that we passed over its rich and sweetly blooming solitudes; and yet such are the rapid strides of emigration, that we would not be surprised to see at the next Legislature an application for a new county, to be laid off in this very region.

Religious Revivals.—The Red Lander says that there has been a great revival at San Augustine, during the protracted meeting at the Methodist Church.

Gen. Rusk, says the same paper, passed through San Augustine looking in finer health than the writer had ever seen him. General Houston did not look as well as usual, having suffered from severe indisposition since leaving Washington.

One hundred and three persons attached themselves to the M. E. Church during the late revival in the county of Navarro. The town of Corsicana should certainly be considered a moral and religious place, as by far the larger proportion of its citizens are members of the church.

Health of Charleston and Savannah.—There were 19 deaths from yellow fever in the city of Charleston for the 24 hours ending at 9 P. M. of the 21st. The News of the 21st says:

The Council has summoned our people to-morrow from the walks of business and spheres of general industry, to unite in prayer and supplication, deprecatory of the Divine displeasure, and in mitigation of the physical evils by which we are afflicted.

The official report at Savannah shows a total of 16 interments, 12 of which were yellow fever cases. The Georgian of the 23d says:

The foregoing is the most favorable report published since that of the 3d of this month. Our information assures us that the new cases of sickness are daily becoming less numerous.

The Mayor of Mobile purposes to send two physicians to Brunswick, which offer the Mayor *pro tem.* has accepted by telegraph.

From September 2 to the 18, $20,123 00 had been received by the Mayor *pro tem.* for the relief of the sufferers.

Fatal Accident.—An interesting boy, son of Dr. R. Howard of Tuskegee, Ala., was instantly killed; a few miles from that place, on the 18th inst., by falling under the wheels of a wagon loaded with corn.

Charitable.—The citizens of Philadelphia have sent three thousand dollars to Savannah for the relief of the sufferers by the yellow fever, and seven hundred dollars for the relief of Columbia, Pa., where the cholera has been raging with such violence.

Boston a Hundred Years Ago.—In 1754 there were nearly as many colored persons as there were houses in Boston, the number of each being 1600. The number of slaves at that period was 980. About 40 Indians of all ages resided in the town.

There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever at Charleston for the twenty-four hours ending the 20th. The Standard says:

By the report of the City Registrar, the mortality of yesterday was considerably below that of the preceding one; and were it not for the heavy and continued rain which set in last evening, we might, as we remarked a day or two since, look daily for a continued decrease and early disappearance of the prevailing disease.

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The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

this occurred in perhaps less time than I taken to tell it; yet rapid as was the transI saw that, between the squall with its sails, and the revolt with its raving blacks, we would soon be in a desperate plight, unless I gave the order to shoot. According I told my comrades to aim low and fire at once.

Our carbines had been purposely loaded with buck-shot to suit such an occasion, so that the first two discharges brought several of the rebels to the deck. Still the unharmed neither fled nor ceased brandishing their weapons. Two more discharges drove them forward, among the mass of my crew, who had retreated toward the bowsprit; but being reinforced by the boatswain and carpenter, we took command of the hatches so effectually that a dozen additional discharges among the ebony legs, drove the refractory to their quarters below.

It was time; for sails, ropes, tacks, sheets and blocks were flapping, dashing and rolling about the masts and decks, threatening us with imminent danger from the squall. In a short time every thing was made snug, the vessel put on her course and attention paid to the mutineers, who had begun to fight among themselves in the hold.

I perceived at once, by the laforiate sounds proceeding from below, that it would not answer to venture in their midst by descending through the hatches. Accordingly, we discharged the women from their quarters under a guard on deck, and sent several resolute and well-armed hands to remove a couple of boards from the bulkhead, that separated the cabin from the hold. When this was accomplished, a party entered on hands and knees through the apartment, and began to press the mutineers forward towards the bulkhead of the forecastle. Still the rebels were hot for the fight to the last, and boldly defended themselves with their staves against our weapons.

By this time our lamed cook had rekindled his fires, and the water was once more boiling. The hatches were kept open but guarded, and all who did not fight were suffered to come singly on deck, where they were tied. As only about sixty remained below engaged in conflict, or defying my party of sappers and miners, I ordered a number of auger holes to be bored in the deck, as the scoundrels were forced forward near the forecastle, when a few buckets of boiling water, rained on them through the fresh apertures, brought the majority to submission. Still, however, two of the most savage held out against water as well as fire. I strove as long as possible to save their lives, but their resistance was so prolonged and perilous that we were obliged to disarm them *for ever* by a couple of pistol shots.

So ended the sad revolt of "La Estrelia," in which two of my men were seriously wounded, while twenty-eight balls and buckshot were extracted, with sailor's skill, from the lower limbs of the slaves. One woman and three men perished of blows received in the conflict; but none were deliberately slain except the two men who resisted unto death.

I could never account for this mutiny, especially as the blacks from Ayudah and its neighborhood are distinguished for their humble manners and docility. There can be no doubt that the entire gang was not united or concerned in the original outbreak, else we should have had harder work in subduing them amid the risk and turmoil of a West Indian squall.

There was very little comfort on board La Estrella after the suppression of this revolt. We lived with a pent up volcano beneath us, and, day and night, we were ceaselessly vigilant. Terror reigned supreme, and the lash was its scepter.

At last, we made land at Porto Rico, and were swiftly passing its beautiful shores, when the inspector called my attention to the appearance of one of our attendant slaves, whom we had drilled as a sort of cabin-boy. He was a gentle, intelligent child, and had won the hearts of all the officers.

His pulse was high, quick and hard; his face and eyes red and swollen; while, on his neck, I detected half a dozen rosy pimples. He was seat immediately to the forecastle, free from contact with any one else, and left there, cut off from the crew till I could guard against the pestilence. It was small-pox!

The boy passed a wretched night of fever and pain, developing the malady with all its horrors. It is very likely that I slept as badly as the sufferer, for my mind was busy with his doom. Daylight found me on deck in consultation with our veteran boatswain, whose experience in the trade authorized the highest respect for his opinion. Hardened as he was, the old man's eyes filled, his lips trembled and his voice was husky, as he whispered the verdict in my ear. I guessed it before he said a word; yet I hoped he would have counseled against the dread alternative. As we went aft to the quarter-deck, all eyes were beat upon us, for every one conjectured the malady and feared the result, yet none dared ask a question.

I ordered a general inspection of the slaves, yet when a favorable report was made, I did not rest content, and descended to examine each one personally. It was true; the child was also infected!

For half an hour I trod the deck to and fro restlessly, and caused the crew to subject themselves to inspection. But my sailors were as healthy as the slaves. There was no symptom that indicated approaching danger. I was disappointed again. A single case—a single sigh of peril in any quarter, would have spared the poison!

That evening, in the stillness of night, a trembling hand stole forward to the afflicted boy with a potion that knows no waking. In a short time all was over.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer]

Railroad Sketches.

There were in conveyance across the Erie Railroad some valuable horses. They formed part of the burthen of a long and ponderous cattle train which was bearing to market—to that extraordinary city market which never seems to be so full as to be cheap—a drove of which, before the railroad era, would have, with slow delays, been driven on foot over the long and weary ways, pasturing for the night wherever chance shelter might be available, and subjected to all the losses and casualities of a laborious travel. They were now in comfortable cars, resting even while they journeyed, wondering, if that emotion is known beyond the circle of man, that they were the passive instead of the active, in transportation. Not having a clear perception of the future, the brief and conclusive calamities of the abattoirs were hid from them.

It was a night of intense cold, and however luxurious to cattle, whose experience of floor and roof is limited to the attendants, the crevices and openings of the cars let in entirely more of the wild north-wester than was agreeable. The owner of the horses in the car near the tender had an apartment rather better guarded, and as he understood the ways of his animals, he was not in the same fear which others less experienced would have of being with them. Nor is it without real danger to ride in a car with a horse. The sudden start may break the halters, and in the fright a scene of plunging and trampling takes place, in the midst of which the presence of man might, for his own sake, be well spared. He who rides with his horse in the car must have courage and energy, so that he shall not be spalled at a false alarm, and that if he is in danger he can mount and keep his perilous position unharmed.

The train was approaching the long seven miles down grade which occurs just before entering Deposite from the Westward. At the last station the Superintendant had deemed it best to have two very heavily burthened cars affixed to the rear of the train. They greatly augmented the load, and the Engineer demurred, but the discipline was good, and the order was obeyed. It gave the engine enough to do on the level grade, and all it wanted on an ascent. What precisely it was to do when the heavy grade was to run down, was not quite clear. The Engineer had nerve, however, and, while he doubted the safety, he did not falter. The cars coupled, the slight blow was given to the starting-bars, and the train was off. The engine gave forth its exhaust (as the word is quaintly phrased of engines that know no exhaustion) with a vigorous whistle, and over the level the wheels rolled sharp and hard in the bitter frost.

The train was due at Deposite at such a time as would cause it to meet another, which by that time was to be on the switch—awaiting the passage of the Western Cattle train in a few minutes my informant found that the down grade had been reached. He had with him several of his friends who were in the same business, and who had left their uncomfortable cars for his pleasanter one. The tremendous pressure of the load soon bore upon the engine. The stout cattle, the heavy and weighty cars, and the great additional burthen which had been added at the last station, crowded on the machine, from which the engineer, soon realizing the condition of his train, had withdrawn the steam, so that it moved by its own momentus alone.

Another and more appalling truth soon manifested itself, that with the increase of cars additional brakemen had not been sent, and that the brake force was becoming powerless. Powerless! It soon became as a velvet touch, rather than a grasp on the wheels. The loe on the rail rendered even the force that was applied useless, and each instant increasing, that train first rolled, then tore along; my informant says he knew of no gradation of speed. From the moment that the down grade was reached, it seemed to him and his companions, shut up as they were in that close apartment with animals whose strength would at the first terror arouse to destruction—to him that sensation was as if the train fell! It had that peculiar motion, not contiuuous or regular, as in the rapid roll of the wheels, but as if all else but the train were away, and it was going at the speed of a huge mass falling, and the acclivity of descent increasing each second—and all this fearful time that train at Deposite was to be met!

They knew it was to be met. Engineer, and firemen, and brakemen, and conductor, and the hardy drovers that were the passengers, knew it, and in their terrific speed they feared less, if it might be, for themselves than for the doomed train, through which, and over which, amidst dead and mangled men, and crushed fragments, never stopping for shriek or sorrow, their train would go. The miles they were passed over, no man thinking of their existence. The train tore onwards. The men upon it intensely conscious, and even the cattle appalled by a new sensation. The engineer stood on his platform, knowing that the wildest and most appalling danger was about him, in shape or form irresistible if the thread of safety snapped. The speed made a leap for life but in more rapid rush to death. Ils could not retreat. The wheels refused the least adherence to the brake. The ponderous train drove itself madly on, and in an instant more, Deposite was to be reached.

Perhaps every man's experience shows, it is most probable, that on the train coming westward, there were those who were provoked at the delay which prevented them from reaching deposite. It was, they said, too hard to be behind time, (as if time was not often our shield from sorrows). The train ought to be at its ord place. Indeed, if they were the managers of the road the trains would never be out of the minutes. Every car usually has on it some of these safe reformers, who accomplish all impossibilities, if being so safe and easy to theorise. It did not arrive, the grumblers were not yet on the road. Well was it for them that they failed; for when the descending train reached deposite it no more stayed on stopped than the emerald water do in their fall at Niagara. It would have pulverized another had it encountered collision. On it went—the engineer feeling as if his heart might throb once more, when he saw that the truth he expected to have crushed was out of his way and unharmed.

The level reached, the awful speed slacked, and though it was not brought up under control until it had run miles beyond the place of stopplag; yet the journey—the flight—the seven mile leap had been accomplished safely.

The command being with the engine again, the train was backed up, and when they who were late arrived, they had the blessed opportunity of theorising about what might have happened, their sage conclusions occurring in parenthesis of the courses of a nice hot supper, keenly enjoyed in that bleak and cold night, instead of struggling for delivery from the wreck of life and limb, and property. Long was that fearful ride remembered. Even now in the memory of my narrator, he can recall that fall down the mountain.

We strongly suspect, from the "hand of write," that the ensuing "court-scene" comes from the fucile pen of our old friend the author of "The Puddleford papers:"

Litigation about title to *pigs*; the pigs having run wild all summer.

Witness: A hoy, n little deaf, and a little "daft."

Lawyer: Do you know plaintiff's pigs?"

Witness: Hn? (very loud.)

Lawyer (raising his voice): Do--you--know--plaintiff's *pigs?*

Witness: Yes.

Lawyer: How *long* have you known them?

Witness: Ha?

Lawyer (louder still): How *long* have known them?

Witness: Fed 'em nli last spriag.

Lawyer: Were they nll about of a size?

Witness: Hn?

Lawyer: Were they all about of a size?

Witness: Ha?

Lawyer (rises on his feet, petulantly, and shakes his fore-finger at the conclusion of each word, at witness): Were--they--all--about--of--a--size?

Witness: *Some on 'em wer, and some on 'em weren't!"*.

Great explosion in court-house: lawyer magnatized, and witness staring vacantly around. [Knickerbocker Magazine for September.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.—We must confess we are astonished beyond description, either in prose or poetry, at the high price of paper being still maintained. We should have thought that the numberless dispatches and interminable autograph letters which have been flying backwards and forwards between St. Petersburg and Berlin, and the endless diplomatic notes that have been exchanged between Austria and those States, would have lowered the value of waste paper so considerably as to have lessened the value of paper at least one-half. There ought have been no want of materials for making paper, when we think of the extensive correspondence that has been going on for months in relation to this still unanswered "Eastern question." What has become of all this correspondence? As for its value, it cannot be of the slightest worth to any one, excepting to hutter men and trunkmakers; and it is high time that the notes and letters, being completely such dead letters, were sold. What has become, also, of all the Emperor of Russia's "ultimatums"? In waste paper alone they would be a small fortune to the holder of them. Whoever is the lucky proprietor should come forward and throw them into the scales of public competition. [Punch.

CAPTURE OF AN EAGLE IN THE BALTIC.—As H. M. S. Amphion was cruising in the end of May in the Gulf of Riga, a fine eagle, which had flown too far from the land and got tired, was seen at daybreak one morning resting on the flying jibboom. He was captured, and a wooden house made for him, to which he was attached by a strong brass chain; but as the sails were letting fall one day, he got frightened at the noise, and striking out with his wings to the full length of his chain, such was his strength that he wrenched the brass bolt from the wood, and the Emperor (as the sailors had named him) soared away, chain and all.

One day Henderson, the actor, met Dr. Johnson, in Bolt Court, and being introduced to him, the conversation turned on dramatic subjects. Henderson asked the Doctor's opinion of Mr. Reed's "Dido," and its author. "Sir," said Johnson, "I never did the man an injury, yet he would read his tragedy to me."

Window Draperies at Cost.

We have a very large assortment of which we are selling Wool and Worsted DAMASKS, of choice styles and quality..

As we shall decline keeping this description of goods after this year, we are induced to offer them at cost, to insure a ready sale for cash.

J. B. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Floor Oil Cloths.

We have on hand a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of the best and ordinary qualities, from 3 to 24 feet wide, which we cut to suit any room or hall. We are enabled to offer to purchasers unusual advantages in quality and price.

Also, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, etc., etc.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Carpeting! Carpeting!

We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Franklin Female College.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The buildings during the vacation will be extensively refitted. With a complete apparatus, an abundant supply of musical instruments, a large and able Faculty, and unwearied exertions, our patrons may be assured that every thing shall be done to sustain the stand which we have taken, to make the course of education as thorough in this as it is in our best male colleges.

Holly Springs is noted for its excellent society, the purity of its air and water, and its constant salubrity. It is now within half a day's travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, and it is believed that by the first day of January next the railroad connection between the two places will be completed.

Parents and guardians are referred to the preachers of the Memphis Conference, to the Board of Trustees, to Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Rev. R. Abbey, of Yazoo City, Rev. Bishop Paine, of Aberdeen, Rev. J. E. Cobb and S. Watson, of Memphis, for any information they may desire.

S. O. STARKE,
Sept 2 Ow Holly Springs, Miss.

Centenary College.

THE next Collegiate Year will begin on the First Monday of October next.

FACULTY:

Rev. C. F. DEEMS, D. D., President,
and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A.,
Professor Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
A. R. HOLCOMB, M. A.,
Prof. Greek Language and Literature.
Rev. W. H. SCALES, M. A.,
Professor Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. A., Professor Natural Science.
T. P. CAILLOUET, Professor Modern Languages.
A. E. BLACKMAR, M. A., Professor Music.
Rev. A. C. MILLER, M. A.,
Principal Preparatory Department.

The former success of Centenary warrants strong hope and confidence in its future prosperity. Facilities are here offered unsurpassed by any institution in the Southwest.

W. H. SCALES, Sec'y of Faculty.
Jackson, La., Sept 16 4t

To Country Merchants.

H. D. MCGINNIS, No. 36 CAMP STREET, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others wishing BOOKS and STATIONERY to call again—to his extensive assortment of SCHOOL, BOOKS of every description. Also, a large supply of French, English, and American STATIONERY; BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; and in fact, every article found in a Book or Stationery establishment.

All of which he offers exceedingly low to those wishing to buy to sell again, as his object is to make his business a *wholesale* business.

Country Merchants laying in their fall stocks, will save money by giving him a call.

H. D. McGINNIS.
Sept 2 1854. tf 36 Camp street.

Teachers Wanted.

THE REV. P. J. ECKLES having resigned the Presidency of SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE, for the purpose of settling the estate of his father, recently deceased, the Board of Trustees wish to procure the services of some gentleman suitably qualified to take charge of said Institution.

The qualifications necessary are—ripe scholarship, unimpeachable character for morals and piety, and membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A married gentleman, whose lady could take charge as teacher and governess, would be preferred. The President, by the rules of the Institution, is authorized to employ his Assistants (subject to the approval of the Trustees). He similly will have the privilege of residing in the College buildings; and the Teachers receive the entire tuition fees of the Institution—numbering from sixty to eighty—with a fair prospect, at present, of one hundred students. Additional buildings are now upon the eve of erection for the accommodation of the teachers and students.

Letters addressed to Rev. H. H. MONTGOMERY, and others, *Sharon, Madison county, Miss.*, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N B The public are hereby assured that the exercises of the Institution will be opened, as usual, on the First Monday in October next, by competent persons temporarily employed until a regular engagement can be made.

REV. H. H. MONTGOMERY,
" JACOB MATTHEWS,
" B. M. WIGGINS,
" J. H. STONE,
" JAMES S. PRICHARD,
THUS. M. SCOTT,
Committee of Correspondence.

Sharon, Miss., Aug. 30, 1854. sep. 16-1m

To Young Men!

And others desiring Employment.

Chance to make Money!

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn and Buffalo, N. Y., will give immediate, constant, and very lucrative employment to

1000 Agents,

to labor chiefly in the counties where they reside, in selling the most

Popular, Interesting and Useful BOOKS,

published in this country. The List of Books is very large, and embraces a great variety. They are selected and made with especial reference to the wants of the People. They vary in Price from 25 cents to $2 per volume; are neatly and strongly bound; generally illustrated with beautiful steel and other Engravings, and embrace

History, Popular Biography, Narratives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Theology, Books for the Young, Bibles, Standard Poetry, Law and School Books, etc.

N. B. Terms, Descriptive Catalogues, Circulars, and full particulars furnished gratis, on application (post paid) to MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Sept. p-4t Auburn or Buffalo.

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

REV. W. H. ELLISON, B. D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss P. GERALDINE BATTLE, Primary Department.
MRS. EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Ureak, French or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee Ala., June 24—jy 15 On

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast, trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or, combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a time yhas at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of parents for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefi it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by
J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Sept. 2 3m Wholesale Agents.

Madison College,
SHARON, MISS.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the *First Monday* in *October*.

FACULTY:

Rev. T. C. THOMPSON, D. D., President.
and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Sciences.
Rev. J. M. PEOLE, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
H. W. PEARCE, A. M.,
Professor of English Literature, and Assistant Prof. Ancient Languages.
J. L. C. GRIFFIN, M. D.,
Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene.
Mr. WM. J. SMITH,
Principal of the Preparatory Department.
——, Assistant.

TERMS:

Tuition in the *First* and *Second* Divisions of the Preparatory Department, $30; in the *Third*, $40; and in any of the College Classes, $50 per session of ten months.

Good Board can be had at Ten dollars per month.

Efforts are now being made to procure an extensive *Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus*, which it is hoped will be placed in the Institution at an early date of the present session.

By reference to the Catalogue, which will be sent to any one on application to the President, or either of the Professors, it will be seen that the course of study is extensive, and that every facility is afforded for the acquisition of a good and solid education.

Sept. 16-3t

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. O CARDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19 2y

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.

REV. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
——, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
MONS. JULES BEADY, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
MRS. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
MISS ELLEN E. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

REV. E. D. PHILS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THOS. C. BRAGG, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This Institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty, to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar Institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to a dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug8-6m

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong, as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly administers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active co-operation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The Institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principia of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils, and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the purest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches, and the control of the main study hall.

Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $235 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 20, 1854.

Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Rectum, Anus and Urinary Organs, such as Fistula, In Ano, Piles, etc. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb.

He may be seen and consulted in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, from the 1st of December to the 1st of May; and in New York City at No. 37 Irving Place, from the 10th of May till the 20th of November of each year.

[From Hall's Journal of Health, New York, September, 1854.]

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.—The card of this gentleman will be found below. Having known the Doctor for a number of years, and the singular success attending his peculiar practice in the diseases named in his card, it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that of the following, from one of the leading journals of Louisville, Ky.:

[From the Louisville Journal, May 30, 1854.]

Dr. W. Bodenhamer, a distinguished gentleman in his profession, from Louisville, Ky., has settled in our city and has rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, office No. 37 Irving Place. Dr. B. is well known throughout the South and West for the successful and skillful treatment of diseases mentioned in his card. [N. Y. National Democrat, May 23, 1854.

It seems from the notice above that Dr. Bodenhamer has established himself in the city of New York. We can not commend him too strongly to the people of New York city and of all that section of country. He has devoted about fifteen years in Louisville and New Orleans, to the treatment of the diseases named in his card, and we have always understood that, in the cure of these diseases, he is wholly without a rival anywhere. We know that he has treated not only hundreds but thousands of aggravated cases, and we are assured that, in every instance, he has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, and that too without pain to the patient. He is a skillful physician, and one of the best of men. sept 23

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of seasonable Goods, viz:

PRINTED GOODS, comprising Calicoes of various styles and qualities; Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Barages, &c.

LINEN GOODS—Irish Linens of every grade, Linen Drills, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Brown Linens, Grass Linens, Brown Hollands, Brown and Bleached Duck, Planters' Linens, Farmers' Drills, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs, every quality.

SILK GOODS, embracing plain and figured Dk'k Silks, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Satins, Velvets, Florences, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sewings, &c.

WOOLEN and WORSTED GOODS, comprising De Laines, Barages, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombasines, Cantou Clothe, &c.

COTTON GOODS, consisting in part of Brown and Bleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, of every quality and width; Cottonades, Kamlets, Ubmubrays, Nankeens, Checks, Stripes, Denims, &c., at extremely low prices by the piece and package only.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
feb18 47 Camp st.

DAMERON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtai Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc.
26 Chatres and 27 Customhouse Streets,
jul NEW ORLEANS

WRIGHT, BAVENPORT & CO.
Commission Merchants, No. 120 Gravier street, New Orleans. fe 6

JEFFERSON BOOK STORE.

W. FLEMMING, *BOOKSELLER and STATIONER*, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, Fourth District, New Orleans, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants, Colleges, Academies, Public Schools, etc., to my

LARGE STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of—

SPELLING BOOKS, READING BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, Grammars, Rhetoric, Composition, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Astronomy, Drawing, Book-keeping, Geography, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Logic, History, Arithmetic, History, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, etc.

SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN GRAMMARS, Dictionaries, Readers, etc.

GREEK AND LATIN BOOKS of all descriptions.

MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD WORKS; RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS, all denominations, which I offer to sell at much lower prices than heretofore sold in the South.

FANCY EMBOSSED NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES;

LETTER, CAP AND RECORD PAPER, of all qualities, Ruled and Plain.

BLANK BOOKS, of all descriptions and sizes;

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS;

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS;

ANNUALS for 1854, of all descriptions and styles of binding;

ALBUMS, FANCY PORTFOLIOS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PORT MONNAIES, CARD CASES, MUSIC, etc.

For sale, on reasonable terms, by
WILLIAM FLEMING.
feb25 1y Bookseller and Stationer.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.

To Booksellers, Agents, and Peddlers.
BURNETT & BOSTWICK, PUBLISHERS,
15 Camp Street, 15

HAVE just issued from their press the following valuable works:

VOYAGE OF THE U. S. EXPLORING SQUADRON, commanded by Capt. Charles Wilkes of the U. S. N., together with Explorations and Discoveries made by Admiral D'Urville, Capt. Ross and other Navigations and Travelers, and an account of the Expedition to the Dead Sea under Lieut. Lynch, with numerous illustrations.

LIFE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN,
LIFE OF JAMES K. POLK, with a history of his Administration.
THE HEROINES OF HISTORY.
HEROINES OF THE CRUSADES.
PANORAMA OF NATIONS.
THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.
LIVES OF JOHN AND CHARLES WESLEY.
WILLIS'S WORKS—seven volumes.
THE MIRROR OF THE SOUL.
FARM AND FIRESIDE.
RURAL HOMES, &c. &c.

For the sale of the above and many other works, which are all very valuable and popular, we desire to establish an agency in every county and parish in the South; and therefore offer unparalleled inducements to country dealers, agents and peddlers.

A Catalogue of all our publications furnished on application, post paid, to

BURNETT & BOSTWICK, Publishers,
may 27 6

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 36. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854. WHOLE NO. 192.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"EARLY MISSISSIPPI METHODISTS."

Father Gibson — Bishop McKendree in Washington—Recollections of his Discourse—Judge Alexander Covington—Atheism Rebuffed — The Truth of Christianity Illustrated — Singular Vision—Habitual Incredulity, no Evidence of Wisdom.

In my previous statement I should have inserted the name of Randal Gibson, as the oldest of the pioneer preachers in Mississippi. The first sermon I ever heard was delivered in the old meeting house in Washington.

He was truly a man of God; humble, self-denying, devout, full of good works. He died a few years since, in Warren county, at the head of a numerous and most worthy family, the patriarch of the church, and the father indeed of all around him.

The first conference that ever assembled in Mississippi, was held in Washington, Bishop McKendree presiding. He was a man of venerable and commanding presence; his voice was sweet and persuasive; his manner solemn and impressive. His fame, and the interest excited of so large a body of ecclesiastics, had invited an immense congregation. His discourse occupied two hours. It was earnest, forcible, closely-reasoned and compact, yet full of that pathos which makes so deep an impression on the young and imaginative. He represented God, not as an implacable Judge, but as the Father of mankind, deeply concerned for the welfare of the whole human race, and delighting in his favorite attribute of "long suffering and tender mercy." Even when the earth shook and entombed the venerable orator—when the face of Heaven was darkened — when the veil of the temple was rent, and the groans of nature announced the just anger of God—a voice of mercy was heard amidst the clamors and agonies of the Universe—"*To-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise*," and the Son of God ascended to his Father, not dragging at the chariot wheels the proud and the powerful, but bearing in his arms one poor, repentant sinner rescued from the Cross.

He replied to the celebrated argument of Hume against miracles, and demonstrated that the sceptics had no fixed principles; that they made assertions unsupported by evidence, drew conclusions unwarranted by the premises, and wandered in a region cold and desolate, enveloped in eternal clouds and darkness. He showed the incapacity of any other than the Christian faith, to secure even the temporal and social happiness. Pantheism was better organized, better understood in the palmy days of the Greek republics than at any other period, and civilization and the arts were far advanced; yet, politically, their history is but an epitome of murder, insurrection, sedition and war; socially, of tempered libertinism and intrigue in early life, with an old age powerless and imbecile impotent to derive comfort from itself, and without attraction to draw it from others. Such were the moral effects of the doctrines of the Portico and Academy. The soothing consolation which Christianity offers, by means of a Mediator between human infirmity and Eternal perfection, was unknown to antiquity. The Greek mythology bound its half-divine being, who attempted to ameliorate the lot of humanity, to a rock, and scorched and blasted him with consuming fires.

Addressing himself to the youthful portion of the congregation, the Bishop showed that there was nothing repulsive in religion; that it is full of human sympathies; that it widens the circle and increases the sum of our pleasures. It is the car of superstition, not of religion, which crushes under its wheels the kindly feelings of our nature. The power, the wealth and the grandeur of others are not objects of envy. If you would choose what will be most delightful and useful, a firm religious belief is better than any other blessing. It makes life a discipline of goodness; creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decline, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay culls beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and sceptic view only gloom, annihilation and despair!

Such was, substantially, the discourse of the first Bishop that preached in Mississippi. I have often heard the late Judge Covington (then of Washington, afterwards of Warren county,) speak of the effect that sermon had upon the congregation. The Judge was an humble, ever-zealous member of the Church, and one of the most acute dialecticians I ever met with. The argument he had with Mr. McAlister, at that time President of Jefferson College, a man of many virtues and much learning, but professing the philosophy of the French encyclopedists, is well remembered.

"Let me suppose," said Judge Covington, that one of you, gentlemen, who believe that the world is the production of chance, were to go to a gaming table, and that your adversary were to throw siege—ace once, twice, thrice, four, five and six times running, our friend McAlister would lose his money, and think the devil was in the dice. Very well; the game proceeds, and your adversary still goes on throwing his main of seven, and without variation or interruption wins every stake. Dr. McAlister will now lose his temper as well as his money, and will swear that the dice are loaded—that his adversary is a blackleg, and that the house is a *hell!* Ah! Mr. Philosopher, because the same sides of two dice come uppermost ten or a dozen times, and you lose a few dollars, you firmly believe it is caused by a trick, an art, a combination, and cannot possibly be the result of chance. And yet, seeing in the universe around you, millions of millions of combinations, more regular, more difficult, more complicated, and all certain—all beautiful—you never suspect the *dice of nature are loaded;* that there is, indeed, an art, a combination, and a *Master Intelligence* above, who regulates the great play according to His will, and confounds the science and philosophy of such short-sighted gamesters as you."

A singular incident happened to Judge Covington, which I heard from his own lips. His brother, Leonard Covington, was with the American army in Canada, during the last war with the British. On the night of the 13th November, 1813, when the Judge was sitting alone in his study the figure, semblance or phantom of his brother, stood before him, in full uniform, the blood gushing from his breast. It gazed at him with a look of sorrow, and vanished. The circumstance made a deep impression on the Judge; and when his friends, observing his dejection, inquired the cause, he related what had occurred. Several weeks thereafter a letter was received from Major Gen. Wilkinson stating that, on the night of the 11th November, while bravely leading a charge against the enemy, Gen. Covington received a ball in his chest, and expired on the night of the 13th, at the moment, it would seem, when the apparition appeared to his brother.

Those who habitually discredit the supernatural may sneer at this, though a great master of human nature has said, "there are many things in Heaven and earth not dreamed of in our philosophy." One of the closest observers of moral and natural phenomena, Sir Humphrey Davy, sharply rebukes the vulgar incredulity which is disposed to disbelieve all which it can not understand. The fact is, it is not the profound mind, but the pert, superficial thinker who is generally strongest in every kind of unbelief. The real philosopher sees chains of causes and effects so wonderfully and strangely linked together, that he is usually the last person to decide upon the impossibility of any two series of events being independent of each other; and in science, so many natural miracles, as it were, have been brought to light; such as the fall of stones from meteors in the atmosphere, the disarming a thunder-cloud by a tiny metallic point, the production of fire from ice, and the conversion of electricity into a medium of intelligence; that the physical inquirer is seldom disposed to assert, confidently, on any abstruse subject belonging to the order of natural things, and still less so on those relating to the more mysterious relations of moral events and intellectual natures.

With these reflections, reverend friend, I close my second sketch of the early Methodists of Mississippi.

John Bunyan.

GOSPEL OR NO GOSPEL.

To this some of our Episcopal exchanges think the controversy in that communion is narrowed down. The Southern Churchman (Va.) says:

"We notice the fact that none of our High Church papers have ever had a word of condemnation for the Bishop of Exeter, although he has publicly and formally avowed his agreement with the doctrine of the Church of Rome respecting baptismal regeneration. Little has been said by them in denunciation of Archdeacon Wilberforce's views of the 'Real Presence' in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, while his work on Baptism, which forms part of an uniform system with his later publication, is still by many cherished and recommended. Perverts to Romanism, in our own country, have been upheld by their party up to the last moment of their continuance with us, and any notice of their 'consistent progression' previously has been denounced by the ultra charitable among us as uncharitable and injurious to the interests of the Church."

The Episcopal Recorder (N. Y.) under this heading enunciates wholesome sentiments:

"Between the sacramental theory and that which teaches we are justified by faith only; that the solemn ordinances of religion, however necessary of observance as means of grace, do not of necessity confer grace; that the preaching of the Cross, and not a well-ordered and carefully observed ritual, is the great instrument for the conversion of the world, there ever must be a wide separation in truth, they are antagonistic systems, and have nothing in common. We believe that those who carry out these views to their legitimate conclusion, find the atmosphere of our Protestant household too oppressive for further continuance, and that their progressive development always terminates in Romanism.

* * * * * * *

"Every pervert to Rome has scarcely been given up, or his course denounced, until he was fairly numbered among the salutations of the Pope. Dr. Newman was praised and upheld until he had thrown off the mask, while a suspension of opinion was asked in relation to the Bishop of North Carolina, although his sermons and actions, for previous years lauded and praised by those who now denounce him so fiercely, could have left no doubt in the mind of any Protestant that he was a Romanist, except only in name. The tastes, too, of these extremists is pandered to in various ways. Occasional flings are made at the free circulation and free interpretation of the Bible; at any study of the evidences of Christianity, the decision of the Church being the only ground of belief; at the hymns which, added to our Prayer-book, kindle the devotion of many an humble believer; at the Sunday-schools, as encouraging an unauthorized exposition of God's Word; at the Puritanic observance of Sunday, and a total separation from worldly amusements, as being righteous overmuch; at the fearful guilt of delaying infant baptism, and the doubtful doom of the innocent dying unbaptized; at the inefficacy of that Sacrament administered with non-episcopal hands; at the fearful condition of the members of other denominations as destitute of all grace. * * *

It is time, too, that the Church understood this matter, notwithstanding that the cry is raised that religious papers disturb her harmony, and mar the peace that some seem to love, although such peace be the stillness which precedes dissolution. It is well to inform the laity of what is doing, for the real strength of the Church is with them. They should be aware what our brethren, calling themselves High Churchmen, are upholding, and let the force of their opinion be felt in the right direction. It is time to point out growing practices which will, if unchecked, peril our existence, and by making our Church obnoxious to those around, narrow the circle of her influence, and limit her capacity for good at the present time. One Bishop amuses himself by searching out those who have not been episcopally baptized, and reiterating that sacrament in opposition to the declared judgment of the Church, while another, etc.

* * * * * * *

"The contest, then, is Gospel or no Gospel, and let those who are not willing to give up the pure Word of God seriously reflect whether consorting with Anglo-Catholicism in the manner we have spoken, is not virtually accomplishing that which we are persuaded they have no actual intention of doing."

ONLY ONE LIFE.

'Tis not for man to trifle! Life is brief,
And sin is here.
Our age is but the falling of a leaf,
A dropping tear.
We have no time to sport away the hours;
All must be in earnest in a world like ours.

Not *many* lives, but only *one* have we;
One, only one—
How sacred should that one life ever be—
That narrow span!
Day after day filled up with blessed toil,
Hour after hour still bringing in new spoil.

THE CITY ON A HILL.

"How did Roger Sherman vote?" inquired Mr. Jefferson once, as he entered the hall of Congress while a question was being taken; and, as the story goes, he recorded his vote on the same side, without knowing much of the merits of the question itself. This was a high tribute to the Connecticut shoemaker, and proved him to be a man for others to steer by.

Now, it is probable that our Saviour had reference to the same thing in morals when he told his disciples that they were "cities on a hill." The idea seems to convey something more than mere prominence. When the great Teacher first pronounced his comparison of a righteous man with a conspicuous city, his eyes may have been looking to the ancient town of Saphet, which stood on an elevation high above the waves of Galilee. It was in full sight from the "Mount of Beatitudes," where the Redeemer was delivering his memorable sermon. The city could be seen from afar. It was as Jesus had said, "Ye are like yonder city of Saphet, set upon a hill." That city is always in one place, lifting its white domes to the morning sun, and flashing back its evening rays from its high battlements. It is an object to take the points of the compass by—an object by which the traveler from Syria may guide his steps. The fisherman as he pushes his light skiff over the placid bosom of Genesareth, knows which way to steer his little boat, for yonder looms up Saphet, the "city on a hill." The dwellers in that region knew which way was north and which was south by looking out toward the lofty city. It was always on its hilly throne.

So it is with a man of courage and steadfast religious principle. He is a moral Saphet. Other men can steer by him. Other men judge of the questions of the day by the position which he occupies in regard to them. They say, "We know that is right, for Mr. A. advocates it;" or else, "We fear that is wrong, for Mr. A. opposes it." He is on a hill, firm and well established, not seeking to be conspicuous, and yet not afraid to be looked at. To be such a man in the pulpit, or such a man in society, requires a sound conscience. It requires genuine grace. It requires holy and consistent living. It requires good sense. This controlling godliness of character is only by much prayer, by watchfulness, by firmness, by self-denial, by boldness for the truth, and a steadfast walk with the God of hosts.

SYDNEY SMITH'S WIT.

One of our London contemporaries, in noticing a new edition of Rev. Sydney Smith's Works, thus takes occasion to speak of the incompetency of his wit to accomplish his work as a minister of Christ: "From the influence which they have exerted, as well as on other grounds, the productions of the witty canon of St. Paul's possess an enduring interest. Worthy as they all are of the highest praise for their admirable style, they differ widely in intrinsic moral worth. Sydney Smith did good service as a writer against political tyranny and social injustice. When, however, he touched that subject with which his vocation should have made him best acquainted, but of which he really knew least, he showed how utterly incompetent is the keenest wit combined with the most genial humor, yet unaided by personal piety, to appreciate emotions and efforts which have their source in the spiritual perception of the eternal and invisible."

The whole number of Churches in the U. States in 1850 was 38,061, of which more than 36,800 were Protestant places of worship.

LETTER FROM CENTENARY COLLEGE.

Jackson, La., Sept. 21, 1851.

Mr. Editor: Supposing that it may afford information to hear from our "little Athens" at this time, I offer you the following communication:

Churches.—Our new Methodist church is now nearly completed, and is unsurpassed in appearance by any like edifice in the State, outside of New Orleans; it will be ready for dedication at the coming session of the Conference in November next.

The Episcopalians, we understand, are likewise taking measures for the speedy erection of another fine structure; the Baptists are already provided with a house of worship; the Presbyterians have for some time been occupying their handsome edifice; and the Catholics, we think, intend soon to finish their building.

Schools, Health, etc.—Our College, and other fine male and female schools, all provided with competent faculties, are expected to open promptly on the first Monday of October next. The town, comparatively, is healthy; and a reference to statistics will show that no epidemic, save perhaps the almost harmless *dengue*, and a few sporadic cases of yellow fever, I at Summer—believed by some to be endemic—has ever originated within its limits. But when our contiguity to New Orleans is considered, as well as the unprecedented virulence of the epidemic throughout the length and breadth of our land, it is only surprising that we were not more fatally visited.

The moral attractions of our town are, by no means, inconsiderable. The inebriate who may venture within our midst must now expect to drink "in a hore!" for groggshops have been generally abolished; and parents may rest assured that every conceivable barrier is here opposed to the contamination usually so incident upon their existence. We have Churches of different casts, and schools of various characters; so that patrons may follow out their predilections, and side by side educate their sons and daughters; while students themselves may suit their individual preferences.

Should the young men of the College desire, they may indulge at evenings in a delightful walk to the "Cold Spring," some mile distant from town, and drink at its delightful fountain, or lave in its limpid waters, or, should they come within our midst enervated by sickness, they may find in the chalybeate of some mineral waters, within purview of our village, an effectual reviving agency; their properties have been tested and approved by some of our eminent physicians.

That the advantages here presented have been measurably appreciated is evident from the unusually large attendance at our College Commencement, and other recent school exhibitions; at which, it has been estimated, there were over 2000 persons present, the spacious College Chapel being entirely occupied by ladies. In view of these many inducements we must express surprise at Southern gentlemen for continuing to send their sons and daughters to Northern schools and colleges; however, we will indulge no argument against what we conceive to be their self-robbing. If they will continue this self-robbing practice, this placing in Northern hands, by virtue of their support, a cudgel of annihilation with which to slay the rising energies of our home institutions, let them do so; their money is their own; but we must be allowed to commend them to "prudent husbandry of their resources," in order to foot something like the following estimate of expenditure at a Northern University. We quote from the Philadelphia Ledger: "It is perhaps not generally known that the medical students who formerly assembled in Philadelphia, spent, on an average, seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000) in books, board, clothing, etc., in addition to the orders for goods obtained by others through them."

Studyx.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"THE PROMISE AND ITS FULFILLMENT," AGAIN.

Mr. Editor: The notice taken of the Catalogue of the "Judson," has brought out its Principal with considerable warmth and energy; for much of which I see no occasion. This sensitiveness and vehemency affords confirmation to my allegations.

Does Mr. Jewett intend to convey the impression that "Observer" had no ground to go upon—that he has written merely monitions! I understand him to put in a general denial of all and singular of the allegations made, viz: that there had been attempts at proselyting in that Institution; and that young ladies from Methodist families attending and boarding at the Judson, never attend the Methodist Church regularly, though they may be members of the Church. This is evidently what he intends the public shall understand him to do, though he does not venture to affirm such an attendance on the part of any boarder: he dare not do it. He takes refuge in the declaration that he does not violate the instructions of parents and guardians. This may be; I did not pretend to say what directions had been given, but I did say, and repeat it, that it is passing strange that no Methodist parent ever desired or expected his daughter to attend his own Church while at the Judson! Directions have not been given—they were rendered unnecessary by the volunteer proffer of the President, supposed to have been given in good faith. If directions have not been disregarded, expectations have been disappointed.

A few testimonies and facts will show that "Observer" had some ground to go upon, and that moderation would be becoming under the circumstances.

A letter from Marion informs me that "the prevalent opinion here is, that there is nothing stated by 'Observer' that is not strictly true." So, observing people in M. do not think with Mr. J. Information from that place says, further, that "no one here has any recollection of a single instance in which a girl who was a boarder at the Judson, has been a regular attendant at the Methodist Church;" and yet not a few were members of the Church! The reason of this will be inferred from the following statement of one who was formerly Pastor of the Methodist Church in Marion. He says: "I called on two young ladies there and asked them why it was that they never attended our Church. The reply was, that they did not like to ask for permission to do so, as they had once asked and been refused. And, besides, it was stated that none of the Teachers were willing to accompany them! They were both members of our Church." This statement could be substantiated by a dozen other testimonies. But young ladies who have boarded there, and who have given the facts to their friends, do not wish to appear before the public in the case. Yet "the instructions of parents and guardians on this subject have always been conscientiously and faithfully obeyed." As Mr. J. is so emphatic and punctilious, I hold him to the letter of this statement. Have, then, all these Methodist parents instructed you to take their daughters to the Baptist Church nine-tenths of the time! No sir. Their silence, the result of a misapprehension of your Catalogue, has been misconstrued by you, and here are your "instructions."

As Mr. Armstrong never has been introduced, I will just inform you that he employs his Teachers with the understanding that they are to attend other churches with the boarders wishing to go there. Does Mr. J.?

Mr. J. "spurns the insinuation with contempt" that efforts are made to proselyte pupils "to the Baptist faith." Very well; the conduct ought to be spurned as well as the "insinuation." On this point we have a few items to offer, as—

1. Among the text books of the Judson I find the works of Bonnard, Hague, Ripley, Malcomb, etc. Those gentlemen are all Baptists, I think. Is I ere no sectarianism in their works! and is it not very much like an attempt, to proselyte to teach this sectarianism?

2. Is there not a supply of "Jewett on Baptism," always about the Judson, and within the sight and reach of the pupils? Is it not furnished to them? And have not Methodist parents been displeased to find this work among their daughters' books when they returned from school? Yes sir.

3. Eight years since there was a revival in the Judson, and some members of Methodist families were among the converts. To them the importance of being baptised and of joining the Church at an early day, was mentioned more than once by Teachers in the Institution, while to the members of Baptist families nothing was said. So said the young ladies.

4. Romanists think it a successful way to proselyte, to furnish pupils with denominational books—keep before their eyes and minds the forms, opinions, and technicalities of their Church, and cut off all intercourse with those who differ from them.

I close this by affirming that the restrictions thrown around pupils at the Judson, and the means used to keep them under the operation of a denominational influence, are such as exist in no Methodist institution in the land.

Observer.

September 28.

SECTS BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

To Romanist writers, who say there were no disputes about religion at the time when the Reformation brought sects and heresies into the Church, Archbishop Whately replies:

"On the contrary, there never was such a swarm of sects in the world as then prevailed. Not to speak of Wycliffe, and Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and the Waldenses, who were endeavoring to reform the Church, there were strange sects, and heresies without end, such as have scarce ever been heard of since the Reformation—so wild in their opinions, and so abominable in their practice. There were Municheans, and Fratricelli, and Turlupins, and the Brethren of the Free Spirit, and the Apostolicals, and myriads more besides; and though the Church of Rome bestirred itself to the utmost to put down these sects by fire and sword, massacring them often by thousands at a time, yet it could never wholly root them out, because the ignorance of the people left them open to be imposed upon by crafty and fanatical teachers.

"Let not Roman Catholics, then, pretend that it is the reading of the Scriptures that has brought in wild and extravagant sects among us; they had a thousand times wilder sects among themselves long before the Reformation; and though we have different sects among us, yet our old extravagant sects have either soon become quiet and rational, or else quite disappeared; and the new ones do not, generally, rely on Scripture at all; but, like the Southcottians and Mormons, on new Revelations. Now, as for new Revelations, the Church which sanctions the Revelations of St. Bright, and St. Simon Stock, and St. Catherine, has no right to laugh at Protestants as enthusiasts when they talk of such things."

PERTINENT SAYINGS.

"A person," says Mr. Erskine, "who had been at public worship, having returned home perhaps somewhat sooner than usual, was asked by another of the family, who had not been there, 'Is all done?' 'No,' replied he, 'all is said, but all is not done.'"

Antonio Guevara used to say: "That Heaven would be filled with such as had done good works, and Hell with such as intended to do them." A very suitable hint to those who put off their convictions to what they think will be a more convenient season.

The Closing Verse. By T. Buchanan Read.

The North British Review pronounces this poem the best that has ever been written by an American author:

Within this sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns, looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were softened, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low;
As in a dream, the distant woodman hewed
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, erewhile armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remorseless view.

Day's airy flame wings the vultures circled in flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint,
And like a star, slow drowning in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew;
Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before—
Silent till some replying warder blew
His sounding horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest
Made garrulous trouble round the unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest
By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows, circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year;

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reapers of the rosy east,
All now was voiceless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble piped the quail,
And crooked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the plaintive mourning of the dove,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers,
The spiders wove their webs around night by night;
The thistle-down was the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Her crimson leaves as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with his inverted torch—

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread
Plied the task-wheel; and, with her joyless mien
Sat like a Fate, and watched the dying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped, and knelt with her the ashen crust,
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all,
And twice war bowed in her life-table plume;
He gave the sword, to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the sword—but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene;
And loving neighbors spanned her careful shroud,
While Death and Winter closed the autumn scene.

Anxieties of the Sailor's Life.

By the Rev. Mr. Abbot, of Nantucket.

A man was speaking a few days ago of the emotions with which he was overwhelmed when he bade adieu to his family on his last voyage. The ship in which he was to sail was at Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard. The packet was at the wharf which was to convey him from Nantucket to the ship. He went down in the morning and saw all his private sea-stores stored away in the sloop and then returned to his home to take leave of his wife and children. His wife was sitting at the fireside, struggling in vain to restrain her tears. She had an infant a few months old in her arms, and with her foot was rocking the cradle in which lay another little daughter about three years of age, with her cheeks flushed with a burning fever. No pen can describe the anguish of such a parting. It is almost like the bitterness of death. The departing father imprints a kiss upon the cheek of his child. Four years will pass away ere he will again take that child in his arms. Leaving his wife sobbing in anguish, he closes the door of his house behind him. Four years must elapse ere he can cross that threshold again. One sea captain upon this island has passed but seven years out of forty-one upon the land.

A lady said to me a few evenings ago, I have been married eleven years, and counting all the days my husband has been at home since our marriage, it amounts to but three hundred and sixty days. He is now absent, having been gone fifteen months, and two years must undoubtedly elapse before his wife can see his face again, and when he shall return, it will be merely a visit to his family for a few months, when he will again bid them adieu for another four years' absence.

I asked the lady the other day how many letters she wrote to her husband during his last voyage. "One hundred," was the answer. "And how many did he receive?" "Six." The inevitable rule is to write by every ship that leaves this port, or New Bedford, or any other port that may be heard of for the Pacific Ocean. And yet the chances are very small that may two ships will meet on this boundless expanse. It sometimes happens that a ship returns, when those on board have not heard one word from their families during the whole period of their absence. Imagine then the feelings of a husband and a father, who returns to the harbor of Nantucket, after the separation of forty-eight months, during which time he has heard no tidings whatever from his home. He sees the boat pushing off from the wharves which is to bring him the tidings of weal or woe. He stands pale and trembling, pacing the deck with emotions which he in vain endeavors to conceal. A friend in the boat greets him with a smile, and says, "Captain, your family are all well." Or perhaps he says, "Captain, I have heavy news for you: your wife died two years and a half ago."

A young man left this island last summer, leaving in his quiet home a young and beautiful wife, and infant child. The wife and child are now both in the grave. But the husband knows not, and probably will not know of it for some months to come. He perhaps falls asleep every night thinking of the loved ones left at his fire side, little imagining that they are both cold in death.

On a bright summer afternoon, the telegraph announces that a Cape Horn ship has appeared in the horizon, and immediately the stars and stripes of our national banner are unfurled from our flagstaff, sending a wave of emotion through the town. Many families are hoping that it is the ship in which their friends are to return, and all are hoping for tidings from the absent. Soon the name of the ship is announced. And then there is an eager contention with the boys to be the first bearer of the joyful tidings to the wife of the captain, for which service a silver dollar is the established and invariable fee. And who can describe the feelings which must then agitate the bosom of the wife? Perhaps she has heard no tidings from the ship for more than a year. Trembling with excitement, she dresses herself to meet her husband. "Is he alive?" she says to herself, "or am I a widow, and the poor children orphans?" She walks about the room, unable to compose herself sufficiently to sit down; eagerly is she looking out of the window and down the street. She sees a man with hurried step turn the corner, and a little boy hold of his hand. Yes, it is he. And her little son has gone down to the boat and found his father. Or, perhaps, instead of this, she sees two of her neighbors returning slowly and sadly, and directing their steps to her door. The blood flows back upon her heart. They rap at the door. All is the knell of her husband's death. And she falls senseless to the floor, as they tell her that her husband has long since been entombed in the fathomless ocean.

This is not fiction. These are not extreme cases which the imagination creates. They are facts of continued occurrence—facts which awaken emotions to which no pen can do justice.

A few weeks ago a ship returned to this island, bringing the news of another ship, that was nearly filled with oil, that all on board were well, and that she might be expected in a neighboring port in such a month. The wife of the captain resided in Nantucket, and early in the month, with a heart throbbing with affection and hope, she went to greet her husband on his return. At length the ship appeared, dropped her anchor in the harbor, and the friends of the lady went to the ship to escort the husband to the wife from whom he had been so long separated. Soon they sadly returned with the tidings that her husband had been seized with the coast fever upon the island of Madagascar, and when about a week out, on his return home, he died and was committed to his ocean burial. A few days after I called upon the weeping widow and little daughter in their deathed home of bereavement and anguish.

"Putting the Question."—British Parliament.

Although the old rule of turning strangers out of the House during the mystic process of division has been rescinded, it is with an exception as regards those who sit in the Speaker's Gallery, and who might cause inconvenience by getting among the members. So, that the declaration, "Strangers must withdraw," though *in button fulmen* for the strangers above, turns Ingenuous out. He must, therefore, hasten up stairs and watch the proceedings from the privileged gallery.

There is a sand-glass on the Speaker's table, and this is turned over when the debate concludes, and during the few minutes that the sand is running, members, duly warned, hurry up from the library, smoking-rooms, dining-rooms, and the Timons procrastinate, where, at high-water, and when the wind does not bring over the reek of those foul manufactories, a Senator's lounge is not unpleasant—the access series of the scene being the sparkling lights, dashing river, and a good cigar. The time is up; every body has been whipped in; and see how the bar is crammed, and how the far most ranks press forward to the center of the House. The Speaker orders the door to be closed. He then puts the question. Its form in mystic, as are many things here, but there is no great danger of a mistake, whippers in being alert, and members knowing the advantage of following their leaders. The proposal was that the Criminals' Enfranchisement bill should be read a second time. Sir F. Thesiger's amendment was, that instead of the words "a second time," there should be inserted "this day six months." The *question* is, whether the words proposed to be left out, namely, "a second time," shall stand. "Those who are of that opinion say, Ay."

"Ay," say a great many voices on the Government side.

"Those who are of a contrary opinion say, No."

"No!" comes in thunder from the Opposition, who have better lungs than the Ministerialists.

The Speaker then usually remarks: "I think the Ayes have it."

He is, however, instantly and flatly contradicted by various Noes, and, without contesting the point, exclaims: "The Ayes to the right, the Noes to the left."

All the members come down from their seats, and the floor is crowded. They are making their way slowly to the lobbies appropriated for them. The Speaker nominates two tellers on each side, whose business it is to ascertain the numbers—a couple of Government men, and the mover and seconder of the amendment. While the House is clearing, the four tellers linger and exchange jokes. A member in taking the opposite side to that of his party, and a teller calls after him that he is going the wrong way. A young gentleman with a large palatot has arrived in a Highland dress from some masked ball, and one of the four, as he passes, invites him to take off the palatot in order to delight the Speaker's eyes with a view of his costume. As soon as the House is reported clear, the tellers follow to do their work.

Now the members, having voted, begin to re-enter in single file, and return to their seats. A clerk in wig and gown goes to the Opposition green box to be ready to take the numbers. Sir Frederic Thesiger comes in, looking quite triumphant, walks up to the clerk and speaks—a sensation round the House, and then a tremendous Opposition cheer. Enter Mr. Hayter, the Secretary to the Treasury, not looking quite so well pleased, and he also approaches the clerk. The four tellers then form in line, and retire, backing. As they do so, their position indicates the victory. The right hand man of the four belongs to the winning side, and in that station is the tall form of Sir Frederic Thesiger. Another tremendous Opposition cheer, and the four go bowing up to the table, and Sir Frederic reads from a paper: "The Ayes to the right were 220, the Noes to the left 234." Terrific cheering—Government beaten by 14, and the Criminals' Enfranchisement bill lost.

For a few minutes business is suspended; members laugh over the victory and defeat, and ministers are seen in converse. Ingenuous may suppose that they are consoling one another under the painful catastrophe; but it is more probable that they are arranging what other business shall be taken that night. The door having been reopened, members depart, though so large a House usually leaves a pretty large fragment up to the time of adjournment.

Appearances After Death.—It frequently happens that the features of the dead retain their entire form and individual likeness for many years after burial. Experience, however, has proved that on exposure to the air, for some minutes, dust returns to dust again. The following circumstances occurred at the disinterment of the body of Robert Burns, the poet, some time in the year 1815, for the purpose of being entombed beneath a splendid monument.

A report having been spread that the principal coffin was made of oak, a hope was entertained that it would be possible to transport it from the north to the east corner of St. Michael's without opening it or disturbing the sacred deposit it contained. But this hope proved fallacious. On testing the coffin, it was found to be composed of the ordinary materials, and ready to yield to the slightest pressure, and the lid removed, a spectacle was unfolded which, considering the fame of the mighty dead, has rarely been witnessed by a single human being. There were the remains of the great poet, to all appearances nearly entire, and retaining various traces of vitality, or rather exhibiting the features of one who had newly sunk into the sleep of death—the lordly forehead arched high—and the teeth firm and white. The scene was so imposing that most of the workmen stood bare and uncovered, as Doctor Gregory did at the exhumation of the remains of the illustrious hero of Bannockburn, and at the same time felt their frames thrilling with some indefinable emotion as they gazed on the ashes of him whose fame is as wide as the world itself. But the effect was momentary; for when they proceeded to insert a shell or case below the coffin, the head separated from the trunk, and the whole body with the exception of the bones, crumbled into dust.

Lord Nugent, on unsealing the coffin containing the body of John Hampden, found it entire, after a burial of two hundred years! Even his features were preserved. His hair of raven blackness, came off at the touch of the hand, and then were discovered an infinite number of little red worms of great activity playing upon the cranium. No insects were found in any part of the body; as if the brain contained within itself a living principle which was engendered by its own corruption.

Yellow Fever in Vicksburg.—The Jackson Mercury learns from reliable authority that there were seven or eight new cases of fever in Vicksburg on Wednesday last. The Vicksburg Whig complains that the physicians do not report their cases to the Board of Health.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Rev. J. M. Hoyer, German Missionary, returned last week from a short tour among the Churches in Alabama. He speaks in the kindest terms of the reception given him by the brethren. His collections for the Mission Chapel will appear in the Report.

Congressional favors.—Judge Perkins, of La., has brought us under repeated obligations by his favors. The last is a bound copy of the Constitution.

We are pleased to see that Mr. H. D. McGinnis, sole proprietor of the Book Store, 36 Camp street, has returned from New York, where he has laid in a full supply of Books and Stationery.

Our new Bible House.—This building on Camp street is taking a goodly shape fast. Inside and out carpenters are pushing the work. It will soon be complete. We understand the Young Men's Christian Association have engaged the third story hall for their meetings.

Speaking of the house, reminds us of the good agent, Dr. Thweatt, by whose collections this cause has been forwarded. We have a letter from him, dated Minden, La., Sept. 18. He says: "I leave here to-morrow for Shreveport, on my way to Texas: hope to be in New Orleans by December. I have not been able to do any thing in my Agency since June. At Camden, Ark., I suffered a severe and protracted sickness. I owe a thousand thanks to numerous kind friends there, especially our Brother, Rev. W. P. Radcliffe and his excellent family, while confined in his house for two months. Heaven abundantly bless them."

No License.—A friend writing us from Minden, La., says: "On Saturday last, the 16th Sept., an election was held to decide the question of "License or No License," for the retail of "ardent spirits" within the corporate limits of the town of Minden. The result was a perfect triumph to the cause of Temperance. Out of sixty votes polled, forty-six went for "No License." So the days of "tippling" are numbered here. May the ball still roll over the State."

What would John Wesley Say?—A magnificent cathedral is about being erected in Washington by the Methodists. It is to be one of the most costly and elegantly finished church edifices on the Continent. [Philadelphia Ledger.

We guess he would say—be sure and *pay* for it. He would say, that as meanness is no part of worship and stinginess of piety, so a graceful and grateful magnificence is not, as a matter of course, indicative of impiety or irreligion. Is art to be forever wedded to heathenism? Never! John Wesley would say, "I forbid those bans."

Jesuits.—These politico-religious intriguers are edging their way into the South American States. A bill has been presented in the Chilian Senate to re-establish the Jesuits in that Republic, and it was sustained by fourteen votes. Much public interest seems to be manifested in the movement.

Rev. George Hastings, for many years Chaplain of the American Legation at Rome, died last week in Tennessee.

RIGHT SORT OF A SUBSCRIBER.

Newspaper prices have an upward tendency. Prices must go up or the papers go down. The proprietors of four of the Cincinnati dailies, namely, the Inquirer, Times, Commercial and Columbian, have changed the price of their respective papers, from ten to twelve cents per week. Reasons assigned, the increased expenses of labor, material, and the necessaries of life. The N. Y. Tribune has met the crisis by lessening its size. Not a few have been unable to meet it at all—they have stopped.

We have made no parade of words over the change of the Advocate. The thing had to be done. It was not a question of profits, but existence. And even now, our friends must be more prompt than some of them have been, in paying their dues, and Agents more active in collecting and forwarding funds, to enable us to maintain our ground. We will not, as the preacher is sometimes accused of doing, scold those who are at Church on account of those who are not; but with grateful remembrance of those who have done well, confine our allusions to those only who have failed to do so.

Thus far we have not had a single discontinuance in prospect of the increased price, nor heard a complaint. The following comes the nearest to *complaining* of any thing yet to hand. We wish we had six thousand *such* subscribers.

P. J. T. says: "I have been a subscriber from the first number until the present time, and always paid in advance." Clerk refers to his book and affirms the same. "I am now making arrangements to pull up my stakes and be off to the West. When I stop I will inform you of my post-office. Send me all the back numbers. I am sorry the subscription *had to be raised*, but I am in for it, and will send you the $2 before this volume is out, for the next."

THE NEW DISCIPLINE.

This quadrennially revised Book is before us, with the imprint of the new publishers. The print is larger, and there are 267 pages of this to 209 pages of the last edition. There has been a good deal of change in temporals, some in rituals, and none, of course, in doctrine. We think the Church will accept the difference as in favor of sound progress.

The section on Slavery will be missed and not regretted.

The constitution of Quarterly Conferences adds to the preachers, exhorters, stewards and class-leaders the *superintendents of Sunday Schools*. This introduces a useful set of men into that responsible body. It also recognizes the Sunday School as a part of the Church' machinery, and the work of Sunday Schools as the Church' work. This is in the right direction.

The obsolete Band Rules are gone.

The directions on dress are few and Scriptural. Those quaint specialities about "high heads, enormous bonnets, ruffles and rings," are gone. Joy go with them.

Episcopal decisions have been reduced to order. They will not hereafter be given on *supposable* cases; if so, not binding. Questions to be proposed in writing; and they with the Bishop's decision to go on the Conference journals. Not to be published in papers until the Bishops have held their annual meeting; compared notes and settled on *authoritative* decisions; the digest to be published in such form as they direct. This will avoid any clashing, and give the Bishops' bench a distinct function.

The Ritual has been carefully purged of every word hinting at baptismal regeneration, in infants or adults. With what was done before, this work is now complete, though a good while in being done. In the Lord's Supper, the marginal directions as to manipulating the bread and wine, are left out. The Ordination of Bishops has been retouched. In the old ritual (the elected person kneeling) the Bishop and Elders imposed hands, saying—"*Receive the Holy Ghost* for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands," etc. That form savored too strongly of Prelatical pretension; so it has been altered to an unambiguous supplication, as in the ordination of Elders—"*The Lord pour upon thee the Holy Ghost* for the office," etc.

A good many of these verbal reformations have been long meditated. On the last day of General Conference the Committee on Revisals were ready and ripe with their reports—Dr. Hamilton, chairman—and they were passed upon heartily. The *animus* of the liturgical reformation was to get as clear as might be of any thing like sacramentarianism.

Is it not a striking fact, that in the latter part of the last century Mr. Wesley compiled a liturgy and ritual for the Methodists in America from the Prayer Book of the Church of England. With the lights of sound experience and Scripture, our successive General Conferences have touched it here and there. It is now felt to be unexceptionable; not barren, not complicated, not ambiguous. We note here a striking coincidence, and leave the reader to his own reflection—There has been laid before the House of Commons a copy of the alterations proposed in the Book of Common Prayer by the Bishops and others appointed by the Crown to revise the Book of 1689. The alterations suggested by the commissioners were no less than 598 in number. Many, though decidedly improvements and quite unobjectionable, were merely of a verbal nature.

Methodism has silently worked out the "alterations" which the sounder portion of the Anglican Church, one hundred and fifty years ago, desired, but were prevented from adopting then as now by High-Church influence. Among the proposed alterations in the baptism of children, the words "by baptism regenerate," were displaced by the single word "regenerated."

The following from the *Morning Herald* will give the anti-Puseyite view of these proposed changes:—

"The Book of Common Prayer.—The daily organ of the Tractarian party is sorely annoyed at the appearance of a document which has strangely been permitted to repose for more than a century and a half in Lambeth Palace. It has now been printed by order of Parliament, and is accessible to the whole community at the charge of a few pence. It contains a "Copy of the Alterations in the Book of Common Prayer, prepared by the Royal Commissioners, A. D. 1689." On the accession of King William and Queen Mary, one of the first steps taken in order to bring back the Nonconformists into the bosom of the Church, was to appoint a Royal Commission "to prepare such alterations and amendments of the Liturgy and Canons as may be expedient." The Commissioners consisted of ten bishops, six deans, four professors, four arch-deacons, and six of the London clergy. And among them we find the names of Burnet, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Tenison and Beveridge. The result of their labors may well shock Tractarian nerves. These excellent men desired to regain the Nonconformists to the Church. Our modern Romanizers show no such desire; their apparent wish being to reunite the Church with Rome, but to keep as far as possible from the dissenters. In order to meet dissenting prejudices, the Commissioners of 1689, comprehending two who were afterwards Archbishops of Canterbury, agreed—

1. To exclude the Apocryphal lessons from the Church services.

2. To permit those to receive the sacrament without kneeling who scrupled to use that posture.

3. To allow the sign of the cross in baptism to be omitted in similar cases.

4. To remove all the Romish saints' days from the calendar.

5. To substitute the title "minister" for "priest" in many parts of the Book of Common Prayer.

6. In lieu of Benedicite omnia Opera Domine, to insert the 148th Psalm.

7. The rubric allowing the Litany to be sung, to be wholly struck out.

8. The title "most religious and gracious King," altered to "Sovereign."

9. The positive declarations in the Burial and Baptismal Services, greatly modified.

10. In the Ordination Service, the imperative mood "receive the Holy Ghost," altered into a prayer "that he may," etc.

Here were, indeed, enough of alterations to fill the soul of a Bennett or a Liddell with horror. Yet it may be conceived possible that those who gravely proposed these amendments—the Burnets, Beveridges, Patricks and Stillingfleets—will be remembered by the Church with honor when the very names of Bennett and Liddell are forgotten.

This publication, however, places the question of Liturgical Revision in a new point of view. Hitherto, owing to the oblivion into which the movements of 1689 had fallen, those who in our time ventured to suggest that some few phrases in the Prayer Book might be modified with advantage, have been treated as disloyal sons of the Church—as men who were at heart dissentors. But the fact is now made public to all the world, that a commission of ten bishops, six deans, four arch-deacons, etc., has already taken this matter in hand, and has seriously prepounded a larger and wider scheme than any reformer of our day has ventured to contemplate. No longer, then, may the Tractarians revile those who dare to propose something less than a whole board of bishops and learned divines have long since positively recommended. On the contrary, we may say, that this important and timely publication makes it at least probable that before any very long time has elapsed, a portion at least of the recommendations of Beveridge, Burnet and Stillingfleet will actually be adopted."

A. B. C. F. M.—ABOLITIONISM.

By the Report of the Treasuror of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, made at its *forty-fifth* annual meeting, lately held in Hartford, it appears that "the entire expenditures of the Board for the year were $322,141 92; and their receipts $310,099 43—debt $12,042 49." These figures naturally excite anxiety in all our Missionary Societies, lest they too fall behind in footing up the current year. We hope the friends our own (especially the preachers who are the collectors) will improve the few days yet remaining to them before the balance sheet is struck.

During the last thirty-two years the annual receipts of the Board have risen from $60,000 to $300,000; and the total receipts of the Board from $100,000 to $6,000,000. It is supported mainly by Congregationalists and Presbyterians (the latter mostly New School.) For the intelligence and compassing sweep of the direction of its Missions abroad, as also their success, this Board has ranked front. Its home work or truly American, has not amounted to much. Much has not been attempted.

It seems from the minutes of this last meeting, that the New England Anti-Nebraska Abolition party of pulpit politicians have got this Society thoroughly into their hands. The conservatism that remained and for several years has feebly characterized its management, offended the ultras, and they got up, and have been sustaining the American Missionary Board. But the great A. B. C. F. M. has been brought over; the A. M. B. will, doubtless, be merged.

The Board came face to face with the subject of Slavery, in the Report on the Choctaw Mission. Rev. Mr. Treat, one of its Secretaries, wrote a letter of instruction, 1848, to its Missionaries there employed. The main points of the letter are—That domestic slavery is "at war with the rights of man and opposed to the principles of the Gospel." Also, that the Gospel, which is opposed to slavery, must be preached in all its requirements, and that the time for such declaration by the Choctaw Mission has come, though it might not have been prudent to do this in the early days of the Mission; that it "might be proper to say little or nothing" about the "legitimate bearing of the Gospel upon slavery" when the Mission was weak, but now that it has "gained a strong hold upon the Choctaw nation," the Missionaries should speak out upon the subject. Further, that converts among slaveholders, after being conversed with upon the subject by the Missionary, voluntarily remaining "involved in a system that is unchristian and sinful," may not be admitted to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

It appears the agents of the Board have been carrying out these instructions. This led the Choctaw Council in November last to protective legislation on the subject:

"The Council enacted laws, one of which forbids that any slave, or the children of slaves, shall be taught to read or write at any school or academy in the nation, by any person whomsoever, or connected in any manner whatever, either a superintendent, missionary, teacher, farmer, matron, pupil, or otherwise, with any school or academy in the nation, under pain of dismissal from such school and removal out of the nation, in case the person offending is not a citizen of the Choctaw nation."

Another provision of the same law is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the General Superintendent and Trustees of schools to be vigilant in the performance of their functions, and promptly remove, or report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for removal, according to the nature of the contract between the Choctaw nation and the different Boards of Missions having charge of public schools and academies, any and all persons who may be connected therewith, who is or are known to be Abolitionists, or who disseminate, or attempt to disseminate, directly or indirectly, abolition doctrines, or any other fanatical sentiments, which in their opinion are dangerous to the peace and safety of the Choctaw people."

The Board heretofore staved off this subject, referring it to the Prudential Committee. But the Committee, backed by the present abolition spirit, and having the Board in the heart of New England, hemmed in by its sentiment, refused to bear the responsibility longer and threw it upon them.

The A. B. C. F. M. endorsed the Treat letter, by a vote of 58 to 19.

Of course great rejoicings in Abolition dom! We need not argue before our readers, the unsound and unscriptural position this body has suffered itself to be put into. So acted not the Saviour, nor his apostles, nor his disciples. By doggedly meddling with a disputed point (slavery) they cut themselves off from an undisputed duty (preaching the Gospel). For they say expressly in the report adopted, referring to the legislation of the Choctaw Council:

"These provisions, it should be remarked, do not restrict the missionaries in their *preaching*. They are still permitted to declare the whole counsel of God, on all subjects and to all individually, without any interference by legislation or otherwise; neither are we authorised to affirm that any such interference is contemplated."

But, if the American Board's Missionaries can not teach, they shall not preach! French brandy and Romanism were offered to the Sandwich Islanders. The Choctaws are offered a purer Gospel *and* Abolitionism. Both, or nothing. This is a stretch of prerogative. Perhaps conscience, ingenious as elastic, may consider this compensated for in the increased energy of their protest against slavery.

The schools must now be abandoned though established at much cost, and prospering. The Church disappears. The people, slaves and all, live unbaptised and die unblest. The Nation rests under an anathema!! So it would be if Abolitionists had their way. What is it all about?—Why the Church (!) has come in conflict with the State. Produce the Church's Charter. Does it cover the American Board's position? It does not. Produce the Lord Jesus' instructions to *his* missionaries. Do they agree with Mr. Treat's? No—*but this is a progressive age.*

Revival Intelligence.

Homer, La. Con.—We have been engaged for the last five or six weeks in protracted meetings in Homer and the adjoining neighborhoods. The displays of divine power in this work of God are greater than we have ever before seen in this country, or witnessed in any place since our boyhood. During the time above named, we received in Capt. Coleman's neighborhood (just organized) twenty-one members on probation, and fourteen professed conversion. At Walnut Grove received twenty-three; about the same number professed faith: a number of blacks received. At Philips' house (just organized) received twenty-three; the number that professed religion something over that: a number of blacks added to the Church. At Forest Grove about twenty joined the Church, and thirty-five or more found favor with God. The accessions at Homer between thirty-five and forty; those who professed to find peace not quite so great.

During this time other places have shared to some extent in this gracious visitation. Since the first of August our accessions to the Church, besides blacks, have been not less than a hundred and thirty, and that number or more have professed to obtain pardon: a few received by letter also.

Our Church is greatly strengthened, builded up and rejoiced. All render thanks, giving to God the glory for his wonderful goodness: and, from the signs before us, expecting greater things. Bless the Lord for his great mercies.

Sept. 1. R. Randle.

Macon Ct., Ala. Con.—This is a pleasant work of ten appointments. We have had refreshing seasons at five of them, and anticipate one at the others in their turn. Have received seventy-eight whites and twenty-five colored (not included in this mission) on probation, during the last seven weeks.

May the Lord more abundantly revive his work among us.

Sept. 19. William Vaughan.

New Iberia Ct., La. Con.—There are some signs of life in New Iberia Circuit. Over and above the general interest, we have occasional accessions to the Church marked with courage and resolution.

We were not favored with the presence and labors of our Pres. Elder at the third quarterly meeting, and were sorry to learn that the disappointment was caused by the death of his horse on the way. Had a large congregation—a number of weeping penitents, and four accessions.

On the 16th and 17th inst. we had a two days' meeting in New Iberia: Bro. Cravens was with us. Had fifteen accessions, and some of them men of influence, that will, I trust, do themselves credit and the Church valuable service. Would have protracted our meeting but for the unfavorable state of the weather.

We were interested and profited by the labors of Bro. Cravens, and look upon him as no inconsiderable embodiment of Itinerant Methodist Preacher—energy and efficiency. His bold style of preaching is opportunely calculated to arouse from the slumbers of a dead formality to a life of faith and zeal.

Sept. 21. Samp. Hawes.

Hillsboro Ct., Miss. Con.—We have had several good meetings on our circuit within the past four weeks, and have just closed one at White Plains, Newton county, which lasted eleven days. The power of the Holy One was with us during the whole progress of the meeting, and the work of the Lord went gloriously on. We regard this as a special victory gained in one of the enemy's strongholds. The membership at White Plains numbered just six—a faithful, chosen band, whose strong cries and tears went up to God and entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. In answer to their prayer and faithfulness, we have had many bright conversions, several backsliders reclaimed, and thirty-four accessions to the Church. We are much indebted to Bros. Tiner and M'Curdy for their efficient labors during the course of the meeting.

Sept. 15. Edwin Mortimer.

Covington Dist., Miss. Con.—Rev. J. Lusk, P. E., writes, Sept. 18th: "Most parts of the district appear to be in a prosperous condition. I think there will be a decided increase on the report of last Conference. The accounts I hear from many circuits are truly encouraging."

Centra Ct., Ala. Con.—We hear of a strong and sustained work of grace in this circuit, with special reference to the spirituality of the membership. Most of the accessions of last year's revival prove firm. The pastors write:

"Within the last two months we have received ninety members; and there have been as many conversions. There is an awakening influence throughout the whole circuit. To God be all thanks and all the glory, 'for He hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.' John W. Braxson,

Sept. 15. Wm. A. Shegog."

Revival in Tuskegee.—"Our town has at length been visited by a most gracious outpouring of the Spirit of God. Meetings are held night and day at both the Methodist and Baptist Churches. Within the last week not less than thirty conversions have occurred at the Baptist Church. The meeting has been in progress at the Methodist Church something over two weeks. We have not learned the number of conversions, but presume that they are equal to those which have occurred at our Church. On last Sabbath we had the pleasure of baptising fourteen into the fellowship of the Church. Others are standing over until next Sabbath, and still others are expecting to unite with the Church soon. The meetings at both Churches still continue with unabating interest."

[S. W. Baptist, 28th Sept.

Montgomery, Ala.—The *Weekly Mail* of the 28th ult. reports: "The revival still continues at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Much interest is yet manifested; there being on last evening, Sunday, quite a large number at the altar, asking an interest in the prayers of the Church. The congregation was unusually large, more than could be comfortably seated in their large and capacious new church edifice. Such a congregation, after so long a continuance of the revival, certainly betokens a degree and generality of interest that is quite unusual, even under such circumstances. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by Rev. H. W. Hilliann, from the language of Paul to the Romans: "For if when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, how much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life." It was shown that all who have not been renewed by grace, were in a state of revolt and rebellion against the Prince of peace, and that all such were exposed to the dangers and horrors held in reservation for the ungodly and finally impenitent. To reconcile and make possible the salvation of all so revolting against the dominion of him to whom the right of scepter belongs, the only plan had been adopted which infinite wisdom could devise, making him just and yet the justifier of the ungodly. The plan adopted, continued the reverend speaker, was clearly revealed in the Gospel, and was argumentatively shown by the Apostle in his letter to the Romans, to be, by a principle of faith and not by the law of works, the Jewish ritual, as some of the members of the Church at Rome seemed to suppose. None are saved because they are, according to the flesh, the descendants of Abraham, nor by the observance of the ceremonial law, imposed under the Jewish dispensation; but because of faith in the atoning blood of our Lord Jesus Christ are we ransomed from death and an everlasting banishment from the Majesty on high. Being saved by the death of Christ, when we were enemies to God, aliens to the commonwealth of Israel, even without hope and without God in the world, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life. The God whom we adore, love and worship, has life and a power that overrules all in heaven and earth, and if He be for us, who can be against us. The sermon was concluded with an exhortation, full of zeal, earnestness and love, to his unconverted hearers to make haste and secure the friendship of him who controls the destinies of the world, and who so loved us that while we were yet enemies, he died for us."

The *Southern Sun*, Miss., 23d ult., gives this item:—

Liberty Chapel Camp Meeting.—We find ourself under the necessity of rendering an apology to our readers this week for the meagerness of our editorial columns; and we trust our excuse will be regarded as amply sufficient when we announce the fact that we have been for several days away from our "sanctum" in attendance of the Methodist Camp Meeting at Liberty Chapel, and our only regret is that we are not there now enjoying the society of our friends and hearing the eloquent and instructive sermons delivered by the different talented ministers present, of whom there is a number in attendance. Among these names we remember were Rev. Mr. Woodward, Wiggins, Shrock, Harrington, Clark and Rainy—all displaying commendable zeal in the "good cause." The meeting was attended by large numbers, and especially on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, all of whom found a hospitable reception in the tents of those who were encamped on the ground. Among these who were tented on the Camp-ground, and who spared no pains or exertions to make welcome and happy their visitors, we can not omit the names, among others, of Messrs. John A. Warson, J. C. Lucas, James Woodward, and James Mathis, whose hospitalities were largely enjoyed and bountifully bestowed. We have much reason to hope that the meeting has been productive of great good. On Sunday night and Monday night, crowds pressed into the altar for prayer. Great and intense excitement prevailed! Many who before had joined the Church as merely probationers, rejoiced in the hope of "sins forgiven," and some who before had manifested no concern about religion, were aroused to the importance of the subject and made to rejoice in Hope! We are not apprised of the number who professed religion, but think it considerable, and have no doubt it will still increase. We can only wish that such meetings may often occur and be as happily managed and as profitable and happy in their results as the Camp Meeting at Liberty Chapel has been.

Holmes' Ct., Miss.—It affords us matter of gratitude to be able to inform you that we have an interesting religious state on the Holmes' Circuit. During the last month or two we have had an addition of some eighty members to our Church, many of them very substantial citizens; and most of them gave satisfactory evidence of sound conversion. I am greatly indebted to Prest. T. C. Thornton for his aid at several of my meetings; also to that ancient servant of God and the Church, Peter James, and J. H. Stone, a local preacher, with others. In all the course of my ministry, I have never witnessed such entire order and gentlemanly deportment as have been observed at my protracted meetings. I have the honor of occupying a most interesting and important field of labor, and have spent a very agreeable, and, I trust, a profitable year. I have one more round to make on my circuit.

May the Lord bless and protect the people of my charge. J. Matthews.

Sept. 22.

P. S.—While writing, permit me to say that Bro. T. C. Rayner, a local preacher in the bounds of my circuit, commenced a meeting on the border of my work where there has never been any preaching, or but very little; and in a week or two had forty or more members and conversions, with subscription to build a good Church. Bro. Rayner goes in for building on his own foundation. J. M.

Minden, La.—You will certainly be pleased to learn that the work of God is prospering in this portion of our State. We have lately had very interesting times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, both on the Minden and Jackson Circuits. A week ago we closed our camp meeting at Bossier Point, which resulted in the conversion of some fourteen souls, and eleven accessions to the Church; at the same place held a Missionary Meeting, and after addresses delivered by the Rev. Joel Sanders, P. E., and your humble servant, we took a collection amounting to ninety-two dollars, including four life memberships to our parent society. I have just returned from Sparta Camp-Meeting, (Jackson Circuit.) At this meeting the Lord visited us with power; a more thorough and powerful revival I scarcely ever witnessed; the old as well as the young were alike benefitted. Fifty-six professed the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and forty-three connected themselves with our Church, and some few professed the blessing of entire sanctification. The preachers are all at their posts, and laboring for the promotion of God's glory, and the salvation of souls.

Our membership is waking up; class and prayer meetings are well attended; and the word of God is producing a revolution throughout this entire community. The Lord's name be praised. The New Orleans Christian Advocate was not forgotten; our old and valued friend, Col. King, secured you some twenty paying subscribers, by a very little effort. The list of names and money will be forthcoming.

Sept. 21. Reynolds Trippett.

Butler Ct., Ala.—We are having some seasons of grace in this Circuit. I think within the last two months there has been between eighty and one hundred conversions; besides our Baptist and Protestant brethren are having a good work. We are trying to do something in the way of Sunday Schools, but the difficulty of procuring books hinders greatly. This is a large circuit, and hitherto sparsely populated, though it is filling up rapidly. There is plenty of territory for two circuits, and ought to be so arranged the next year. On some parts of the circuit we have done but little, but we are still trying. Pray for us. Thos. Killough.

September 22, 1854.

Farmerville Ct., La.—Rev. E. W. Griswold, pastor, writes, September 21:

"I send you half a dozen new subscribers under the $2 arrangement, some of the effects of a good meeting lately held. On my last round, 7th inst., I closed a six days' meeting at Tennessee appointment, with eight conversions among the whites and accessions; also eight accessions among the blacks, and several conversions."

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

The National fills our eye.

Harper is freshly to hand, and the contents invite. The staple articles of this Magazine have been strong and unmasked in favor of Protestantism and the Biblical interest, not to mention its geographical and scientific contributions to the general intelligence. The making up of its "Current Events" is understood to be by Mr. Raymond, editor of the N. Y. Times. This has done its Southern circulation damage. Not that ability is wanting, but the *genius loci* rules the writer, and that evidently and offensively.

Putnam is as neat a specimen of typography as one could wish; but Putnam is done for in the South, and he "done it" himself. Leaving the purview of a literary publication, this Magazine has gone into free-soil politics. We have these last two from McGinnis, 36 Camp street.

Graham and Godey—Blackwood, (September.) Have'nt we a bill of fair to sit down to?

Death of a Roman Catholic Bishop.—Francis Xavier Gartland, died at Savannah, last month. He was the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah, and was formerly pastor of St. John's Church, Philadelphia. He was born in Dublin in 1808.

Benevolent Institutions.—The revenues received during the past year by the various religious societies having their center of operations in London, amounted to about six millions two hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Missionary Reports.

To the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Arcola and Cottonwood Mission, Alabama Conference.

The statistics of the above Mission for the Third Quarte shows some improvement: one hundred and nine have been received on probation: four by letter: baptised, one hundred and fifty-four adults, and twenty-one children: died, four; expelled, six.

Of those that died I would say, "We have good hopes that some at least, if not all (and we have no reason to fear that all did not die right) now rest from their labors," "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

We are frequently struck with the change that often takes place in the character of the black man's religion in the estimation of some masters and overseers, when death lays his body in the tomb, and removes his spirit to its resting-place beyond the grave. Previous to this event, one would suppose from their conversation that they had no confidence either in Cuffy's religion, or in the effort of the Church to save his soul. But now he is gone, they speak of his redeeming traits, the charge for the better in his character, the mantle of charity is thrown over his weaknesses and foibles, and the strong conviction is that he has gone to Heaven.

Yes, he has gone to Heaven! And, bless God, if all concerned will do their duty in the premises, many more of this portion of the race will be among the redeemed in the day of God Almighty.

September 15, 1854.

Alex. McBryde, F. M. Crane, } Missionaries.

Provincial Council.—Archbishop Hughes has summoned a council of the Bishops of his province, and the heads of religious orders to assemble at the cathedral on the first Sunday in October. This call brings together many Bishops and "heads." The papers guess that the important business is about the Know-Nothings.

The death of Bishop Wainwright, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, occurred in New York city, September 21. He was elected Provisional Bishop during the great excitement which prevailed two years ago in regard to Bishop Onderdonk. His age was sixty-one years. He was a plain, unostentatious, and laborious man. Onderdonk though convicted we believe of gross immoralities at the time, is still in the receipt from the Church of some $2,500 per annum.

EDITORS AT PLAY.

The editors of two Baptist papers amuse their readers and tickle their own vanity with a game of battle-door and shuttle-cock. It is edifying, very. The *Recorder*, is of Kentucky, the *Tennessee Baptist*, of Nashville:

"It strikes us with some surprise that Methodists in Kentucky are not favored with a single Advocate, while their brethren in Tennessee are blessed with three only." [Western Recorder.

"Those familiar with the Tennessee Baptist, are at no loss to divine. They will yet need another paper, besides the "Southern Book Concern." [Tennessee Baptist.

"A few months ago, we had a Methodist Advocate and the Methodist "Southern Book Concern," in Kentucky. We have neither at this time, and perhaps never shall have again. They have retreated to a more healthful climate and a more congenial soil. Now unto us or the Western Recorder, but unto the Lord be the praise and the glory now and world without end. Amen.", [Western Recorder.

New Mexico.—The *Santa Fe Gazette*, 23d ult., implores Government protection, in additional troops. The old last enemy of American civilization is pressing sorely upon them:

"The situation of New Mexico is one of extreme peril, and we are almost at the mercy of the murderous savage tribes that surround us on every side. We have within our limits about thirty thousand wild Indians, among the fiercest and most cruel of all the North American tribes. They roam throughout the extent of the Territory at their pleasure, and can, at any moment, pounce down upon the unprotected settlements and murder the inhabitants, or carry them into captivity.

On the East, the entire frontier, from the peaks of the Rocky Mountains to the line of Texas, is without protection, and the settlements are daily in danger of being cut off by the savage hordes that swarm along the region. The northern, western and southern frontiers are in a similar situation, but more exposed than on the east. Now, for the protection and security of the whole Territory both in peace and war, there are two regiments of troops of all arms. They occupy several posts in different sections of the country, and one or two companies at a place, and are so remote from each other, that there is no possibility of their concentrating in case of emergency, and acting in concert."

The Gazette gives an item of religious interest—"The Rev. Mr. Talhurst and wife and wife's sister, who came passengers in the July mail, left Santa Fe Tuesday last, for Zuni, in company with the Rev. Mr. Shaw. It is contemplated to establish a Baptist Mission at this point, which will be under the charge of these two gentlemen."

BEGINNINGS OF GREAT THINGS.

As one traces back great things to their beginnings, he is admonished—Despise not the day of small things. It is the part of practical philosophy, its greatest reach, to recognize the germ of greatness, the capacity for development. An interesting history could be written by searching out and describing, with life-like minuteness, the men, the impulses, the places, the times where were originated every one of those benevolent institutions that shaped the moral world.

A Child's Tears.—A Welch clergyman asked a little girl for the text of the last sermon. The child gave no answer—she only

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...rt. He found out that she had no Bible in ...ich to look for the text; and this led him ...quire whether her parents or neighbors ...d a Bible; and this led him to begin a Bi... Society for Wales. "Some good people in ...ston said, "Why should not we have a ...ble Society for England, too?" And others ...d, "And for France, and the nations of Eu...pe?" And then another said, "And why ...ve a Bible Society for the whole world?" ...e tears of that little girl led to the formn... of the British and Foreign Bible Society, ...d ultimately of the American Bible Society.

The first Protestant Mission in China was ...mmenced about forty-nine years ago, and ...e honor of this work belongs to the London ...ssionary Society; while that of being the ...st Protestant missionary is due to the far... Dr. ROBERT MORRISON. Dr. Morrison ...nt to China in 1807, and at the expiration ...seven years he had finished a translation ...the New Testament. At this period he ...as joined by another missionary, Rev. Mr. ...LNE, to whom he taught the language; ...d by the year 1818, they completed the ...anslation of the entire Bible.

The *penchant* here seen is not ultra Protest... but we can not rebuke it:

Prof. HOPKINS stated at the recent meeting ...the Alumni of Williams College, that he ...d recently discovered the precise spot where ...d the stack of hay by the side of which ...UEL J. MILLS and others met to pray, and ...ere originated the impulse and great ...ought which resulted in the establishment ...the American Board of Foreign Missions. ...as voted to purchase twenty acres of land, ...olding this sacred spot, to be preserved ...d adorned for the use of the College.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In Pickens county, Alabama, 8th ...gust, ELIZABETH SANDERS, in the 25th ...ar of her age.

She embraced religion young, and joined ...e Church, living a devoted life. She de...ted, leaving evidence that all was well. ...e had only to cross the Jordan of Death to, ...e with God for ever. She talked a great ...al with her husband and friends of death, ...d impressed the dying charge to raise her ...ildren (six) in the favor of the Lord. She ...as a dutiful daughter, an affectionate wife ...d a good Christian. W. C. ELROD.

J. C. Advocate please copy.

DIED—On the 9th day of September, 1854, ...Tallapoosa county, Alabama, ALVIN HAN...OCK, in the 29th year of his age.

He was the son of Hardy and Margaret ...ancock. He obtained religion in August, ...51, and joined the M. E. Church in Sep...mber, the same year, and lived an accepta...e member till his death. Some days be...re his death I had a conversation with him. ...e said he saw his way clear. Before his ...ath he was perfectly at himself, and in his ...ll mind. He called his wife and relations ...round, and told them he was going to leave ...em, and exhorted them to meet him in ...eaven. After that he never talked much. ...Saturday morning he exhorted them again, ...d died in the faith. H. AND H.

DIED—In Benton county, Ala., August, ...54, Rev. JOHN HOWELL. He was born in ...89, in Laurens District, South Carolina. ...There, in the prime of life, he sought and ...tained the conversion of his heart, and for ...irty-five years was a worthy member of the ...E. Church. Bro. Howell labored more ...an twenty years as an humble, yet faithful, ...inister in the vineyard of his Master. His ...amility and deep piety made him an efficient ...inister, and gave him a strong influence for ...od.

RESOLUTIONS OF WHITE PLAINS QUART. CONF.

1. Be it resolved by the Third Quarterly ...nference, White Plains Circuit, Alabama ...nference: Whereas, it has pleased the ...reat Head of the Church to remove by ...eath our beloved brother, Rev. John Howell, ...ne of our number, That we do deeply sym...athize with our bereaved sistor, his widow, ...nd the many mourning relatives of our de...arted brother, and humbly pray the Lord to ...anctify it to their souls' good.

2. That we, as a Quarterly Meeting Con...erence, will endeavor to receive this dispon...ation to our good, by prayer and faith, that ...hen we are called for by our Lord and ...Master, we may, like our brother, say: "I ...ave discharged my duty. I am ready and ...willing to die"!

By order of the Conference, Sept. 20, 1854.

JOHN W. BROXON.

DIED—On the 3d of Sept., 1854, ITHAM HAMILTON, aged 15 years, 11 months and ...days.

He had been early taught the principles ...f religion, and his mind seemed unusually ...impressed with its duties during the past ...season. When assured that he must die, he ...expressed himself more than willing, and ...admonished his brothers and sisters, and ...mother, to be ready to meet him; and sent ...words of reproof and advice to many of his ...associates, exhorting them especially to cease ...the practice of resorting to the rivers and ...creeks on the Sabbath days for the purpose ...of fishing and bathing; but to spend their ...Sabbaths in reading the Bible, not only for ...their own benefit, but to read it to their ...parents, when they become old and blind, so ...that reading become to them a taste.

Pickens county, Ala. S. F. HULL.

DIED—In Russell county, Ala., on the 28th ...August, Mrs. EMILY PITTS, wife of Sterling ...H. Pitts, in the 36th year of her age.

We fully believe that "things work to...gether for good to them that love God," and ...in this full and blessed assurance there is ...much comfort for the believing soul. But ...to fathom the mysterious doings of the Most ...High, who is sufficient! None do we know, ...whose life, according to human wisdom, ...could have been more earnestly desired. It ...were but mockery of grief to attempt an ex...pression of the loss which her bereaved hus...band, children, parent and relatives are ...called to endure. But the Grace of God is ...sufficient for every emergency, and they sor...row not as those without hope,

The writer was long acquainted with this ...estimable lady, and as a wife she was in...ed affectionate, as a mother tender, as a daughter gentle, as a friend sincere, and as sister in the Church much beloved. In early life she devoted herself to God, connected herself with the Methodist Church, and was a faithful, zealous and exemplary member down to her dying moments. Such a life is the best comment upon her profession. Only a few moments before she was called away, she asked if she "could live!" she was told, "If certain conditions could obtain in her case, she could." To which she replied: "I can not live; I will soon—very soon—be in a camp-meeting in Heaven that will have no end!" And, although her pulseless arm and icy sweat indicated approaching death, her strength and voice seemed to return, and with a countenance lit up as it were by the Light of Heaven, she shouted and praised God!

Notices.

To Members of the Alabama Conference.

BRETHREN: It is due to all, and important to some of our body, to have it known that at the last meeting of the Trustees of the Centenary Institute a change was made relative to Beneficiaries. Two years since, when Dr. Mitchell took the entire charge of the Institution he agreed to receive and instruct all the children of Traveling Ministers sent there, upon condition of receiving the due proportion of the Educational Collection, thus making that collection *seem* to be taken up for *his* benefit, though it was really for the benefit of the Trustees charged with furnishing gratuitous instruction to this class. This plan was found to be attended with inconveniences, and at the late meeting it was rescinded; the Trustees agreeing to pay for all such pupils, both male and female, and receive the collection. Thus, all ground of delicacy and objection, which might exist in the former arrangement, has been removed; and the Trustees have assumed a responsibility, which makes it important that this collection be laid before all our congregations, and its bearing and importance explained. Will brethren bear this in mind, and not suffer the Board to become embarrassed in carrying out the wishes of the Conference.

September 26. J. HAMILTON.

To Preachers of Mississippi Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: The Mississippi Conference, as you are aware, will convene in Jackson, La., on the 8th day of November next.

Those Preachers who come by water will land at Bayou Sara, where they will find, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, private conveyances to bring them to Jackson, a distance of twelve miles, without charge.

Those who come by land will find arrangements made for keeping their horses during the Conference.

On arriving at Jackson, you will please call at Dr. JONES' Drug Store, from whence you will be conducted to your lodgings.

Oct. 4, 1854. A. T. M. FLY.

Board at Centenary Institute, Alabama.

Board is twelve dollars per month, including washing. Some, persons, perhaps, are asking more, but they are such as do not wish boarders. I hold myself responsible to provide board for all that come at twelve dollars, and as good board as this place or the surrounding country can afford; and if any give more, it is because they prefer it greater to a less price.

A. H. MITCHELL,
Oct. 3. Pres't. of Cent'y. Inst.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. It puts the New Orleans Advocate at the same rates with the family of Advocates, and cheap still.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from 15th Sept to 5th Oct, inclusive.

B—J. W. Broxson, $15; W. Bagley, $2; G. W. Baynard, $1 50.

C—D. C. B. Connerly, $9; Miss M. Cully, $1; J. Crowson, $5; W. F. Camp, $3; D. C. B. Connerly, $5; T. Cockesham, $1 50; W. Closs, $2; Z. Cottrell, $2.

D—Z. Dowling, $3; T. B. Duly, $1 50; J. T. Dew, $2 50; L. F. Dowdell, 55c.

E—J. H. Eckford, $1 50.

F—A. Farr, $1 50.

G—F. M. Grnec, $5; J. J. Graves, $10; A. M. Graham, $1.

H—Prof. Holcombe, $5; H. D. Herbert, $6; S. Hawes, $22; Mrs. D. A. Hughes, $2.

K—S. J. Kelly, $1 50.

L—W. E. M. Linfield, $3; S. Lossly, $1 50; W. Levesque, $1 50; C. Latham, $2; S. Y. Lee, $2.

M—J. W. McCann, $3; J. G. Motley, $5.

P—M. W. Peterson, $1 50; T. Pugh, $1 50.

R—R. Randle, $5; R. Y. Rew, $10.

S—J. W. Starr, $6; J. J. Squires, $1 50.

T—G. R. Talley, $10.

V—W. Vaughan, $1.

W—J. Walton, $5; W. Williams, $1 50; B. T. Williams, $6; J. M. White, $2.

General Intelligence.

QUARANTINE AT WOODVILLE, MISS.—The town council at Woodville, on the 13th ult., established a quarantine of twenty-one days against all persons coming from places where the yellow fever prevails, and of five days exposure in the open air against all goods, etc., from such places. The penalty for a violation of the ordinance is $50 fine, and imprisonment for ten days. A committee of five physicians was appointed a Board of Health, and a constabulary force employed to enforce the quarantine regulation.

From a statement furnished by the New York Journal of Commerce, it appears that, since the middle of May last, 12,621 persons have died in that city; of which number 2263 were from cholera, against 5015 that died from the same malady during the corresponding period in 1849.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns from this institution for the week ending on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 5 P. M.

Admissions	403
Discharges	291
Deaths	134
" by yellow fever	109
Remaining under treatment	717

The fever is decreasing in the city both in private practice and in the hospital, and we feel confident that our next weekly report will show the city to be in a healthy condition.

INTERMENTS.—The following are the returns of the number of interments in the several Cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 A. M., Sunday morning, the 1st inst:

	Fever.	Other diseases.	Total.
Protestant, Girod street	8	12	20
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	0	1
Cypress Grove No. 1	2	5	7
" " " 2	21	15	36
Charity Hospital	105	16	121
St. Patrick's	37	27	64
Catholic No. 1	5	4	9
" " 2	6	12	18
St Vincent de Paul	35	25	60
Hebrew, Lafayette	2	1	3
Lafayette, Fourth District	47	36	83
Total	269	154	423

The total number of interments during the previous week was 594, and of yellow fever deaths, 241.

HEALTH OF NORTHERN CITIES.—The following is a comparative statement of the mortality in the four principal Atlantic cities for the week ending on the 24th ult.:

	New York.	Phila.	Balt.	Boston.
Cholera	86	20	0	4
" Morbus	18	4	16	0
" Infantum	44	15	5	3
Consumption	59	26	25	11
Convulsions	48	18	2	2
Diarrhœa	27	13	1	1
Dysentery	30	20	7	11
Fevers	28	22	18	7
Marasmus	49	17	9	2
Other diseases	208	117	74	47
Total	597	272	185	88
Previous week	681	226	128	93

There were five yellow fever deaths in Philadelphia and one in New York.

ANOTHER PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET.—A new clipper bark, called the Chas. B. Truitt, of over four hundred tons, was launched at Port Richmond on the Delaware, a few days ago. She is owned by Messrs Heron & Martin, of Philadelphia, and intended for their line of New Orleans packets.

RESUSCITATION BY WATER.—Under this head the Louisville Courier notices the saving of the lives of three men who had become apparently lifeless in a foul well, from the happy forethought of a man who poured down a cask of water in a stream. The press should have long ago made the fact public, (as it is well established) that water poured into a foul well will produce the effect above described.

FRAUD IN COAL.—The manner of selling and delivering coal in cities, is a matter that is exciting some attention. As the custom is, the purchaser possesses no means of determining whether he has good weight of measure, having to rely entirely on the honesty of the seller and his employees. The Boston Advertiser, speaking on the subject, says:

It is the practice, we understand in England, to send the coal to the purchaser in large bags, made of some stout material adapted to the purpose. The bag is intended to contain a given weight, say 200 pounds—a pair of scales is sent with the load of coal, and the purchaser, if he pleases, can weigh every bag; but he generally contents himself with weighing one or two taken at a venture out of the wagon load.

The City Council of Columbus, Georgia, have lately offered a subscription of $100,000 towards inducing the people of Eufaula, Ala., to connect with that city by uniting with the Mobile and Girard Road. To this proposition the Mayor of Eufaula has replied that it has been duly considered, and its purport submitted to the citizens generally—and that the people of Eufaula and county of Barbour, have been discussing for the last three years the subject of a railroad and the most advantageous route to Savannah, to advance and maintain the true interests of the town and county, and surrounding country, and such is the unanimity of our people in favor of a direct communication via Americus, that the proposed route by Columbus receives no favor whatever.

The New York Star says that it should be known to every suttler that late changes in the laws have modified their rights in the settlement of their accounts somewhat. The regulations of the War Department, (par 195, et seq.,) edition of 1841, gave facilities to the sutlers in the collection of debts due them from soldiers. But the eleventh section of the act of March 3, 1847, abrogates the regulations on this subject, and since that act a sutler can not acquire a lien on any part of a soldier's pay, by furnishing supplies to him; nor has he any right to demand payment of the debt from the Paymaster on the soldier's account. The sutler now stands in these respects on the same ground as any other citizen.

The Angel Gabriel, who was arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago, when taken before Mayor Conrad made a statement, in which he said that he had supposed, as Independence Square was a place for the holding of public meetings, he had a right to speak there. The Mayor said that what might be a trifling matter under one state of circumstances, under another would assume a very grave character.—With a knowledge of the result that had attended the speaking of the prisoner in other places, he could not permit such fearful experiments to be made within the bounds of his jurisdiction. He was in duty bound to preserve the peace of the city, and he would do it at all hazards. He should require the prisoner to enter into bonds in $1000 for his future good behavior. Orr said that he would leave the city in the morning if the Mayor desired it; and the Mayor replied that whenever he had assurance that he would leave the city, he should be liberated. The Angel, it is said, was seen strolling about the streets of Baltimore the next day.

Mr. Deville, whose discoveries in relation to aluminum have recently created quite a stir in the scientific world, has for a long time been engaged in the preparation of a work upon the pure metals, produced and melted by processes of his own. In the course of his researches he has discovered that two metals nickle and cobalt possess, contrary to the general belief, the useful properties of malleability and ductility in a very remarkable degree, and also an extraordinary tenacity, far superior to that of iron, which has hitherto been supposed to possess this quality more perfectly than any of the metals. From M. Vertheim's experiments on wires of equal diameter made of iron, nickel, and cobalt, it appeared that the weights which determined the rupture of the several wires were respectively as the numbers 60 for iron, 90 for nickel, and 115 for cobalt. This would establish for cobalt a tenacity almost double that of iron.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—Among the many nostrums that are daily heralded forth to the public as panaceas for nearly all the ills which afflict humanity, there are, no doubt, many entirely worthless, and others that possess all the merit which is claimed for them. Among this latter class stands foremost the invaluable family medicine the name of which heads this paragraph. This is no idle puff. We speak knowingly, having tested its efficacy on several occasions within the last year, in our own family. At this season, when colds and influenza are so prevalent, we confidently recommend the free use of this preparation. It will be found equally efficacious in diseases of the throat, and in all pulmonary affections. [Virginia Recorder, Buchanan, Va

The Mayor's Message.

The Message which was communicated to the City Council Tuesday evening by the Mayor is a document of very considerable local importance. It touches upon, at least, two topics that closely affect the welfare of our citizens and the interests of our city, and that deserve to be carefully and coolly considered before they are acted upon. We refer to the recommendations for remodeling the Fire and Police Departments.

The recommendations are in both instances radical, and the changes advised of a character that would abrogate all existing arrangements and replace them with new.

The Message says that "the system on which our Fire Department is based is defective, and there is no reason why the lives and property of our citizens should be in the hands of an irresponsible department, composed of volunteers. . . . The absence of proper control and direction of the Fire Department was glaringly manifest, on the occasion of the late (August) fire. Much valuable labor was thrown away uselessly on that occasion from the want of proper direction and combined action, showing the necessity for the creation of a competent and skillful person as Chief Director of the Department."

The Message assumes three things concerning the Fire Department: first, that it is defective as it is; secondly, that a regularly organized and paid body would be an adequate remedy; and lastly that a Chief Director is needed in either case. We do not feel altogether satisfied of the correctness of the first opinion. There are errors, faults and defects appertaining to the Fire Department, beyond a doubt, but whether they are not such as can be pruned from it without an entire rooting out is a matter for deliberation. Our firemen are certainly prompt in their appearance when summoned to duty, and no one can contest their courage and activity when engaged. There are defects incident to all such organizations; defects that none of all the arrangements tried by other cities have been able to eradicate. We suffer as little from them as any place. We seldom have firemen's fights; people are not insulted in passing engine houses, and the proportion of boys running with the machines is very small and might be reduced to nothing. A paid department could undoubtedly be enlisted, but is the city in condition to pay it? With some millions of dollars of bonds going a begging; with heavy debts and heavy taxes, are we prepared to incur any expenses not immediately and absolutely necessary? It is a practical question, and one that, to our thinking, should determine the whole subject. The recommendation of a Chief Director of the Department we consider eminently proper and expedient. As it is, Companies are left to their own judgment in choice of place and time of playing on the fire, which ought to be remedied.

We agree with the Mayor also in his remarks concerning a steam fire engine. It has been tried and approved in Cincinnati; St. Louis has ordered one, and other cities taken measures to secure them. They would probably be more available and of greater use here than elsewhere. There are no necessities to be surmounted, and during the hot weather there is a sun which wilts men like weeds, but would be ineffectual upon machinery. Let the proposal be examined.

The Mayor holds the following language with regard to our city police:

In order that the police of a city should be efficient, it is essentially necessary that it constitute one body, directly under one head and control, and amenable to that head for its acts.

As at present organized, the police force of this city is divided and local. There does not exist in its composition that consolidated and uniform spirit of obedience to its constituted head which is vitally necessary for the proper government of a body of men; the spirit of insubordination is too rife in its midst. This difficulty must inevitably exist to a greater or less degree so long as the present system of appointment is preserved. The police should be organized on a different footing altogether. It should be the police of a consolidated city, and not a district one; there should be but one head to it, who should be held responsible for its acts; the rank and file should be better paid, and more stringent formalities required from parties desirous of becoming members.

The propriety also under certain exigencies, of arming the force, merits due consideration; at present the law forbids their being armed. In cases like those which have recently occurred it is hardly fair to require unarmed men to muzzle up and quell a mob or riot, and be met by an array of deadly weapons in the hands of their opponents.

We are inclined to agree more entirely with the Mayor's recommendation and opinions concerning the Police than concerning the Fire Department. The late riots, as well as many other occurrences, have sufficiently proved the incompetency and inadequacy of our present arrangements. Let us, even at an increased cost, have a capable and vigilant police, responsible and well-officered. Let us have a police that will arrest murderers, detect robbers and defend peaceable citizens. If higher salaries are needed to that end, let them be paid.

The Mayor's message is an important paper, and deserves the careful consideration of the City Council. We do not refer to the portion relative to the Board of Health, as it is now unseasonable; nor to those having reference to many minor matters; but trust that all will be candidly and thoroughly examined, and what is best for the city adopted. [Crescent.

WINTER AND WEATHER.—The advent of fall was thoroughly and satisfactorily demonstrated yesterday, by weather almost cold enough to beget a frost. For a number of days it has been evident that summer was only a tenant by courtesy, and liable, at any moment, to be evicted. His reign has been growing gradually weaker, and the paraphernalia and accompaniments of his presence, one by one, passing out of sight. Linens and light dresses, muslin and white clothing, no longer flaunt on the pavements, as in months gone by, but give place to soberer colors and warmer textures. There is the assurance of a steadily increasing business in the streets, the puff of more frequent steamboat arrivals at the Levee, and a thicker forest of masts rising up by the side of our wharves. We publish, daily, longer reports of produce importations and longer lists of passenger arrivals. One after another old firms are sending in advertisements of fall trade, and new firms notices of their existence. One after another familiar faces become visible along the streets, and resume their wonted place in our daily welcome.

At the present time there is every favorable indication of an immediate commencement of the season, and its long and profitable continuance. The yellow fever deaths decreased very considerably last week, and had a still larger diminution this. Moreover, the present cold weather, though exceedingly dangerous and trying to those now suffering, is inimical to its stay, and the best possible preventive against further cases.

The rivers—whose shallow condition last year so materially retarded the year's business, have been rising throughout all the country above, and enabled numerous boats to escape from the embargo of low water. If they will continue for a few days, at their present stand, and then wash somewhat more nearly the tops of their banks, trade will receive an unwonted impulse.

Produce will be rolled out of creeks and bayous, and piled up along our Levee and within our ware-houses. Planters will come down with their families, and give a joy to the amusements of the city, which we confidently expect are to be numerous and very attractive. Already the little flags are flying freely from many cotton consignments, and big barrels, baskets and sacks of one thing and another are being rolled from the steamboats to the drays. "The better time coming" has dawned, and we only desire to hurry it into mid-day and maturity. [Daily Crescent, Thursday.

Later from Texas.

In addition to the particulars of the late gale, which we have already published, we take the following from the correspondence of the Galveston News. Speaking of the destruction of Matagorda, the writer says:

Such a scene of distress and suffering I hope I shall never witness again, and which language fails to even give you the most distant idea of. I saw one lady who was driven into the streets, with four little children, come staggering in (where several of us were trying to take shelter) with every thing she had on blown from her body and from that of her little daughter. The infant she held in her arms alone retained its clothes; the other two, one three and the other five years old, were torn from her, and are supposed to be lost. Nor was this the only case of the kind; for I am informed by Mr Powell and others, that there were, perhaps, a hundred others who were picked up in the open streets and yards early in the morning. But enough of this.

The loss of property is estimated to be "the entire value of every species of personal property in the place."

Speaking of the loss of life, the writer goes on to say:

The number of lives lost is not yet known. We only know positively of six, the names of whom I have not yet ascertained. The mother of Gen Gordon has just been taken out of a mass of fallen lumber, and is expected to die soon. Mr. James Selkirk had his arm broken, and a large number of other persons were badly hurt. There would have been a much greater number of lives lost, but for the untiring energy of a few young men, who, throughout the whole entire storm, encountering the crash of buildings and flying missiles, were engaged in visiting from house to house, extricating those who were buried beneath the ruins.

THE INQUISITION FOR STOLEN FRUIT.—In Mr. Gunning's Sketches, a new English book, he tells a story of Dr. Ogden, the Professor of Geology:

The Doctor had taken a great fancy to a lad who had been in his service three or four years; he was much pleased with his management of a garden which was attached to his house, and of which he was particularly fond. A cherry tree, which had been planted some time, and which should have produced very choice fruit, had constantly failed. To the Doctor's great delight it at last showed signs of bearing, and about a dozen cherries after a while began to assume a tempting appearance. Returning one day from his ride, he missed some of his cherries, and accused the boy of having taken them. "I have not touched them," replied the boy, "as true as God's in Heaven," a very common mode of assertion among inferior people at that time. "Sit thee down, and I'll give thee a glass of wine, for thou wouldst not tell me a lie!" Going to his closet, he put a pretty strong dose of nutmoniat wine into a glass, which the boy drank off; and was preparing to leave the room, but his master kept him in conversation. At length the boy was making a hasty retreat, saying he did not feel well. "Do not quit the room," said the Doctor, "sit thee down; thou will soon be better," and ringing the bell, he ordered a jug of warm water, which he administered very freely; at the same time providing a basin. The cherries soon made their appearance, to the great consternation of the lad. "Where's the God in Heaven?" said the Doctor. "Thou miscreant, get thee out of my house!" He quitted it the same day, but not until the Doctor had shown him the will, in which he had left him £200.

UTAH.—According to late advices Utah is getting along flourishingly. The wheat fields promise an abundant harvest. Salt Lake City is getting along finely; paper is now manufactured there, and the Deseret News is printed upon the home-made article. Brigham Young's policy has been to have every thing made in the settlement which could possibly be produced. A ferry-boat now plies on the Jordan, on which Salt Lake is situated. She is forty-six feet long, will have a stern wheel propelled by horse power, and is destined to be used mainly for the transportation of stock to and from Great Salt Lake City and Antelope Island. A bridge has been built over Jordan. The News states that goods to the value of one million dollars are on the road from Missouri to Deseret. At a meeting of the Saints on the 28th of June, missionaries were appointed to many distant lands, and John Smith, the eldest son of Hyrum Smith, was voted to be ordained the Patriarch over the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

THE KANSAS SEAL.—We have just seen the seal of the Territory of Kansas, engraved by Robert Lovett, of Philadelphia, according to the design of Gov. Reeder. It consists of a shield with two supporters and surmounted by a scroll motto, and is emblematic of the life of the pioneer and the agriculturist. The lower compartment of the shield contains the buffalo and the hunter; the upper contains the implements of agriculture. The left hand supporter is a pioneer with his smock frock, leggings, rifle and tomahawk; while on the right is the Goddess Ceres with her sheaf, and at their feet and between them, lie a fallen tree and axe. The motto is a beautiful and striking allusion to the principle on which the Territory was organized, and consists of the "*Populi voce nata*," translated—Born of the popular voice. The whole design is, we think, well devised, highly suggestive, and in excellent taste. [Easton (Pa.) Argus.

Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, pre-paid, at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper; if not pre-paid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States, three cents an ounce.

It appears from the Trade and Navigation returns of Canada for 1853, recently submitted to the Canadian Parliament, that the exports for the last year amounted to $23,801,303, and the imports to $31,981,436. The exports to Great Britain were $11,455,468, and the imports therefrom, $18,489,121; exports to the United States, $10,725,455; imports from do., $11,782,147. Exports to North American Colonies, $1,380,465; imports, $632,050; to British West Indies, $20,184; from do., $3479; to other countries, $264,791; from do., $1,074 029. The increase of the aggregate imports and exports since the preceding year was fifty-seven per cent.

There never was, perhaps, such a hard time to get any thing to eat in New Orleans as the present. There is literally nothing in the markets fit to be eaten. The meats are poor and scarce. Eggs are out of the question, and command from four to six bits a dozen. Beef, mutton and poultry are of the very poorest possible kind. Potatoes are "small," and command $8 to $9 per barrel. [Charleston Standard.

What business is that of yours, Mr. Standard? There may be some truth in your melancholy statement, but that is no reason why you should taunt us with our misfortunes.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED FIRE COMPANY.—A paragraph in a recent St. Louis paper informs us that Union Fire Company, No. 2, of that city, having sent a committee to Cincinnati to examine and report on the merits of the steam fire-engine, and received a favorable report therefrom, has resolved to disband its own organization, sell out its engines, other apparatus and real estate, and give the proceeds to the city government, to be expended in the purchase of a steam fire-engine.

A CHINESE AMERICAN CITIZEN.—To-day there was issued at the State Department a passport for Yong Wing, Esq., who has just graduated at Yale with the highest honors. Mr. Wing is a young Chinese gentleman with fine talents and great learning for his age, and has been eight years among us. He is about returning to China to see his friends for the first time. [Washington Star.

Louisiana Items.

The Franklin (St. Mary's) Banner, of the 28th, says:

Many of our planters look rather "blown in the mouth," their former bright anticipations having been clouded by the late heavy rains. What the future may have in store for them time alone can reveal, but at present their prospect is rather cheerless. Three weeks since the crops were really fine and promising throughout the parish; now, on many plantations, the cane is so prostrate as to render the injury occasioned by the storms irreparable.

The Southern Sentinel also says:

We think it highly probable that the late rains and storms that have occurred here within the last ten days, have injured considerably the cane crop, which, from all accounts, will make a considerable less yield than last year. The same cause has certainly injured the cotton also to a considerable extent. There will be plenty of corn, peas, etc., we have no doubt. It is to be regretted, as much for their own interest as the interest of the public, that our planters do not give more of their attention to the cultivation of grain, potatoes, etc.

We hear of some of our planters who intend to commence rolling as early as the 10th of next month.

The Concordia Intelligencer, of the 29th ult., has the following:

We are compelled to herald discouraging intelligence respecting the cotton prospect in this region. The equinoctial storm, which lasted a week, from Sunday to Saturday, ending on the last, with violent wind and rain, beat down an incalculable quantity of the opened and unpicked cotton in the land. On many of the plantations exposed to the furious gale, it is estimated, that from one-third to one-half the yield has thus been destroyed. The old and well cleared plantations on Lake Concordia and in Adams county, Miss., have suffered much the worse, while in the woody and sheltered districts and low lands of the Ouachita, the Tensas and the Black Rivers, the damage is not so apparent.

We are sorry to record a very prevalent sickness among the negroes and the few resident whites on the large plantation of S. H. Lambdin, Esq., in this parish, eight or ten miles below Vidalia. It will be recollected that this plantation was seriously afflicted with cholera last spring.

The Alexandria Republican of the 30th ult. has the following:

Last week we announced an unprecedented rise in the river, and now we have to announce an equally unprecedented fall. The rise could not have been less than 14 feet in five days. During the last five days, it has fallen ten feet or more, and the ripples on the falls are becoming visible. Though boats can still pass over them, they are afraid to do so, for fear of being unable to get down again.

Mobile Items.

In regard to the subject of quarantine, the Evening News, of Saturday, says:

These sanitary measures must be absolute or they are futile. The present quarantine laws are farcical. A sailing vessel and steamboat start the same day from New Orleans, the one with a crew only, the other with a crowd of passengers. The former must come to anchor for six days, and the latter shows a clean bill of health and goes to the wharf. There is no safety in this, and the question of justice needs no discussion. The object of quarantine is to give sufficient time for the development of disease. No one acquainted with the captains of the New Orleans mail boats will suspect them of introducing yellow fever patients by design; but it is no reflection upon their judgment to doubt their capacity to read the interiors of every passenger, and decide as to the existence of disease. A man leaves New Orleans to-day, and arrives in Mobile to-morrow. Who knows his condition? Who can vouch for his health? The physician of the quarantine ground may, by a detention of six days, but surely the officers of a steamboat, associated with him a few hours, cannot. The commercial interests of the city would not advocate a change in the present rules, but the public health does remonstrate. A rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws will attack private interests, but they must make compromises.

The same paper has the following:

The receipts of staple produce by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad this week, are as follows: 41 bales cotton, 78 bbls. turpentine, 2 bbls. tar, and 51 bbls. rosin. This is only a foreshadowing of what the weekly receipts by this road will be during the winter months.

Besides the above, large quantities of lumber, bricks, wood, chickens, eggs, and various other articles have been received by the road.

The Advertiser of Sunday has the following items:

It is with great pleasure we chronicle a large decrease in the mortuary list for the week ending last evening. As we suggested in our last report would be the case, the health of the city has much improved since then. We are just entering upon the pleasant month of October, with signs north of us of an early frost, and we now confidently look for an agreeable and healthy fall season, and the early opening of business.

We regret to learn that on Monday evening last, Mr. James McCartney, an engineer on board the steamer Orion bound for, New Orleans, fell overboard at Dog River bar and was drowned. He formerly lived in Pittsburg, but for several years past was a resident of Mobile.

CHEESE AS A DIGESTER.—As a digester, as some not inappropriately call it, cheese—that which is decayed and mouldy being preferred by connoisseurs—is then eaten after dinner. The action which experience seems to have proven it to possess, in aiding the digestion of what has previously been eaten, is both curious and interesting, and has had some light thrown upon it by recent chemical research. When the curd of milk is exposed to the air in a moist state for a few days, at a moderate temperature, it begins to gradually decay, to emit a disagreeable odor, and to ferment. When in this state it possesses the property, under certain circumstances, of inducing a species of chemical change and fermentation in other moist subjects with which it is mixed, or is brought in contact. It acts after the same manner as our leaven does when mixed with sweet dough.

Now, old and partially decayed cheese acts in a similar way when introduced into the stomach. It causes chemical changes gradually to commence among the particles of food which has previously been eaten; and this facilitates the dissolution which necessarily produces digestion. It is only some kinds of cheese, however, which will effect this purpose. Those are generally considered the best in which some kind of cheese mould has established itself. Hence, the bare eating of a morsel of cheese after dinner does not promote digestion. If too new, or of improper quality, it will only add to the quantity of food with which the stomach is already overloaded, and will have to await its turn for digestion by the ordinary process. [Chemistry of Life.

The ladies North are introducing what is called an "Ugly," as a compensation for the ineffectually small bonnets now worn. The "Ugly" is nothing more than what years ago used to be termed a "calash." The "Ugly" is to the head what a top is to a gig or chaise. The "Ugly" lets up and down like one of those tops. The "Ugly" is of a different color from the bonnet, and might be called a parasol, a veil, or any thing else, descriptive of what hides or shades the face. Ladies, hence, now often wear two bonnets on their head instead of one!

A correspondent of the Kingston, Jamaica, Journal, writing from London, says:

The general opinion in England is that the United States will have Cuba. She will either pay or fight for it, but have it she will. So think the thinking men in England.

The United States have done a deed which has made England ashamed. She has consented to be brought to England the quickest mail from Australia ever known. The West India mail steamer Magdalena arrived at Southampton on Monday last, with an Australian mail landed at Panama from the American steamer the Golden Age. This steamer has proved that the Pacific and Panama route is the best to Australia, and she has performed a feat which will interest the world, for she has shown that paddle-wheel steamers can navigate the great oceans and go round the world.

Roman Tesselated Pavement,

Discovered on the site of the Excise Office, Old Broad street, Bishopsgate.

Proceedings were commenced on Monday last for the removal of this pavement, under the direction of Mr. Minton, its destination being, we understand, the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

This relic of the ancient splendor of London, at the time when it flourished as a Roman colony, under the title of Augusta, was discovered about the beginning of last month, at a depth of about fifteen feet from the surface, and about two feet lower than the foundations of Gresham House, on the site of which the Excise Office was built. The extent of the pavement comprises a square of twenty-eight feet. It is composed in a geometrical pattern of broad lines, forming intersections of octagon and lozenge compartments. The octagon figures are bordered with a cable pattern shaded with gray, and interlaced with a square border shaded with red and yellow. In the centers, within a ring, are expanded flowers shaded in red, yellow and gray; the double row of leaves radiating from a figure called a "true-love knot," alternating with a figure something like the tiger lily. Between the octagon figures are square compartments bearing various devices; that in the center of the pavement being decorated with the figure of Ariadne, or Bacchante, reclining on the back of a panther, the remains of which indicate spirited action; but only the fore paws, one of the hind paws and the tail remain. Over the head of the figure floats a light drapery, forming an arch, which she retains with the right hand, while the left appears to have rested on the panther's neck. Another square contains a two-handled vase. In the demi-octagons, at the sides of the pattern, are lunettes, one of which contains a fan ornamented; another, a bowl crowned with flowers. The lozenge intersections are variously embellished, with the figures of leaves, shells, true-love knots, checkers, and an ornament shaped like a dice-box. At the corners of the pattern are true-love knots. Surrounding this pattern there is a broad border, composed of a cable pattern, broad bands of blue and white alternately, then a bold inclosure of a floral scroll; and beyond this an edge of demi-lozenges in alternate blue and white. An outer border, composed of plain red lozenges, surrounds the whole.

The ground of the pavement is white, and the other colors are a scale of full red, yellow, and a bluish gray; agreeing with the description by Lucretius, of the decorations of a Roman theater;

The theater, whose awnings tread,
Redew'd with crimson, yellow, or the tint of steel cerulean.

This pavement is evidently of late workmanship, but it is probable that, on its removal, another, or vestiges of another, of earlier date will be found. This is indicated by an edge which appears at about a foot lower, and is to be perceived a little off at the side. Various Roman and medieval articles have been turned up in the same excavation. Among these are a silver denarius of Hadrian, several copper coins of Constantine, a small copper coin, bearing on the reverse the figures of Romulus and Remus suckled by the traditionary wolf, under the fig tree at the foot of the Palatinate Hill, and several Roman and medieval tiles, a small glass of a fine

THE DEATH OF KILDARE.

The following poem, wherever it has been seen, has been attributed, we believe, to Sir Walter Scott, although we are not aware that it appears in any edition of his works We are indebted to a friend for a manuscript copy, who relates the following circumstances as attending its composition: While on a visit to a Scotch gentleman, the great author was shown a painting by Cooper, representing the death-scene of the faithful hound, the agony of the hunter, and the wondering attention of the noble steed as he gazed upon the struggles of his old companion. The scene and its attendant circumstances could not be lost upon Sir Walter, and hence, it is said, the poem. We invite the attention of persons fond of literary research to the apparently obscure history of this production. It is probable there are persons in this country who are well acquainted with it:

Up rose the sun o'er moor and mead,
Up with the sun rose Percy Reed;
Brave Kildare from his couple freed,
Careered along the lea.
The palfrey sprang with sprightly bound,
As if to match the gamesome hound—
His horn the jolly huntsman wound;
They were a jovial three.

Man, hound or horse of higher fame,
To wake the wild deer never came
Since Alrick's Earl pursued the game
On Cheviot's rueful day.
Kildare was matchless in his speed;
Than Tarras ne'er was stauncher steed;
A peerless archer Percy Reed,
And right dear friends were they

The chase engrossed their joys and woes;
Together at the morn they rose,
Together shared the noon's repose,
By fountain and by stream.
And oft when evening hours had sped,
The heather was their common bed;
Which each as wild'ring fancy led,
Still hunted in his dream

Now is the thrilling moment near
Of sylvan hope and sylvan fear;
Yon thicket holds the harbored deer.
The sire the hostess know.
With eyes of flame and quiv'ring ears,
The brake suspicious Kildare nears—
The gallant palfrey paws and rears;
The archer strings his bow.

The game's afoot, halloo! halloo!
Hunter and horse and hound pursue,
But woe the shaft that erring flew
That e'er it left the string.
The stag bounds scathless n'er the dew,
And gallant Kildare's life-blood true
Has drench'd the gray goose wing.

Dilated nostrils, staring eyes,
Marked the poor palfrey's mute surprise;
He knows not that his comrade dies,
Or what death is, but still,
His aspect hath expression drear
Of grief and wonder mixed with fear,
Like startled children, when they hear
Some mystic tale of ill.

But he who bent the fatal bow
May well the sum of evil know,
And o'er his favorite bending low
In speechless grief recline;
May think he hears the senseless clay
In unreproachful accents say:
"The hand that stole my life away,
Dear master, was it thine!

And if it were, the shaft be blessed,
For sure some erring aim addressed,
Since in your service prized, careered,
I in your service die;
And you may find a fleeter hound
To match the dun deer's merry bound,
But by your couch shall ne'er be found
So true a guard as I."

And to the last stout Percy rued
The fatal chase; for when he stood
Against fearful odds in deadly feud,
And fell amid the fray,
E'en with his dying voice he cried:
"Had Kildare but been at my side,
Your treacherous ambush had been spied—
I had not died to-day."

Remembrance of this erring bow
Long since had joined the tides that flow,
Conveying human pride and woe
Down dark oblivion's river;
But art can time's stern doom arrest,
And snatch the spoils from Lethe's breast,
And in her Cooper's colors drest,
The scene shall live for ever.

[From the New York Dutchman.

Look out for Mock Auctions; or How They Victimized Him.

In my peregrinations in and around this immense city, I used to like, and frequently did drop in auction rooms—particularly at times when, to use the popular phrase among auctioneers, "great sacrifices," are to be made, "peremptory sales of household goods" were to take place, and all the articles mentioned in the catalogue are "to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder," etc, etc. And on such occasions I used frequently to indulge in purchases in which I confess I was often victimized. Indeed, at one period of my life it was almost a passion with me to attend all the auctions I could conveniently, and invest all my loose funds in articles that I never required, and never afterwards need. And in short, I was not at all unlike Billy Simpkins, of Connecticut. Billy (it is an old joke but rather good) was constantly lumbering his premises with what his good wife used to term "trash."

Every week a cart was certain to back up before the door, loaded with dilapidated furniture—such as old stoves, doorless and legless; baskets of unmatched and cracked crockery, old picture frames, etc., which Billy would inform his wife had been bought at auction. At last his wife got angry, told Billy not to bring another auction-bought article into the house, if he did, she threatened to send them all back. But Billy didn't heed her; in fact he couldn't, he was so used to it. He continued to attend auctions, and, of course purchase, purchase His house became so lumbered up with trash that his wife and family could scarcely move about in it. So what does the old lady do, one day, but load up a cart full as it could hold with the aforesaid trash, with the exclamation:

"There, I reckon I'm rid of some of the pesky trash."

But the next day convinced the good lady that she was mistaken; for what did astonish her eyes but to cart backing up to her door loaded with the identical articles she had sent to auction the day previous. Billy had popped in at the auction and bought them all without knowing that he had ever before seen them, much less owning them! A good joke, wasn't it?

Well, as I said before, I was almost as bad as my friend Billy. Buying goods at auction had become almost a mental malady with me. But I finally recovered from it; and for my recovery I am indebted to what I once saw in an auction room.

One day while sauntering down town, my ears were attracted by the familiar cry:

"N'half! n'half! n'half! five dollars n'half! are you all done?"

In I popped of course. Just as I entered a trim, starched up, dapper little gentleman stepped up and handed me a catalogue which informed me that among other things a collection of paintings, some of which were supposed to be productions from the old masters, belonging to a gentleman about to leave the city for Europe, were to be sold.

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "what's bid for this beautiful rosewood table? Am I offered ten dollars?"

"Ten!" said rather a faint voice.

"Ten I am only offered. Ten dollars!—twelve dollars! twelve n'half! n'half!"

"Put up the pictures," suggested a voice in the crowd.

"The paintings will be sold at twelve precisely: Twelve dollars and a half is all that I am offered for this beautiful rosewood table—twelve n'half—n'half!" And while the auctioneer was "going on" I took a look at the oil paintings. I am a great admirer of the fine arts, and I flatter myself something of a critic; therefore expected a rare treat, when ushered into a dark back room among the pictures, but was sadly disappointed. Instead of seeing a fine collection of fine old paintings, the property of some millionaire who was obliged to part with them on account of his departure for Europe, as I inferred from what the catalogue said, I could discover nothing but a dozen or so highly-colored landscapes and other pictures with immensely blue skies, great lights and very green pastures, in large, brightly-gilded frames, and one or two rather large, old worn out and defaced pictures, that looked as if they had done service on a pole at some country inn for centuries.

There was several in the room examining the rare productions. Among the rest was a rather finely-dressed, genteel looking, middle-aged gentleman, who with a golden framed eye-glass was examining one of the oldest, and in my estimation, poorest looking daubs in the whole collection.

A short distance from him, and within hearing, were two other individuals, who seemed equally interested in the same picture; they were both well-dressed, clean-shaved, and had a "natty" appearance. Says one of the two, pointing with his cane to the picture:

"I shall buy that picture. It's a Correggio in my opinion."

"Pshaw!" says the other, "you're joking."

"No I'm not. You know I ought to know what's what in the way of pictures."

"Oh! I don't doubt—I don't mean—but pshaw! a Correggio! you're surely joking".

"Well you'll see when it is put up—and by the way it's within twenty minutes of the time"—so saying he left his friend.

The old gentleman immediately addressed the other.

"Pray sir excuse me, but who is the gentleman who jus left you? He seems to be a judge of paintings."

"Well he ought to be;" said the interrogated person. "That is Caverdonno, the distinguished Italian artist.

"Ah, indeed!" says the old gentleman apparently well satisfied.

Twelve o'clock came, and the pictures were put up.

The first was a landscape in gaudy colors This was knocked down for a trifle more than the cost of the frame And another was put up, and another, and another, and finally the old picture we have alluded to. It looked like a piece of smoky canvas, and of course attracted but little attention from the crowd; therefore considerable astonishment was manifested at the first bid, which was five dollars This bid was made by the person designated as Caverdono.

"Five dollars I'm offered for this picture," says the auctioneer. "Gentlemen, I don't know who painted this picture; but the fact of its having been owned by one of the most distinguished connoisseurs in the fine arts is evidence that it is a most valuable production. Five dollars is all I'm offered; five dollars, six—seven—eight—ten dollars I'm offered"

The bidding was confined to the individuals of which we have been speaking, the latter being the old gentleman.

"Twenty dollars," says the other.

"Twenty-five," said the old gent.

There was a murmur through the crowd, and then a pause, occasioned by the younger bidder requesting a closer inspection of the picture. Being apparently satisfied,

"I'll give forty," says he.

The old gentleman looked excited.

"Fifty dollars," says he.

"Fifty dollars I'm offered; fifty, fifty, fifty dollars; are you all done? Fifty dollars, going, going at fifty, gone! What's the name sir?"

"Cash," says the old man.

"Cash takes it."

The picture was sold, and so was the individual who bought it—and most effectually, for being in the immediate vicinity of the reputed Caverdonno and his friends who had joined him, I heard the other remark after the picture was knocked down to the old gentleman:

"Ha! ho! ain't old Pap stuck this time? He! he! ,tain't worth two shillings."

"You done it well that time, Phipps. I was almost sure he had you on the forty."

I was astonished some, and nothing shorter, and determined in my own mind never more to patronize auctions, and I haven't.

Reader, look out for mock auctions.

The Ancient Tombs.

They rise on isle and ocean's shore;
They stand by lake and stream,
And garnish many a shepherd's tale,
And many a poet's dream.
Where darkly waves the northern pine,
Where bright the myrtle blooms,
And on the desert's trackless sands,
Arise the Ancient Tombs.

The hands that raised them, long ago,
In death and dust have slept,
And long the grave hath sealed the fount
Of eyes that o'er them wept.
But still they stand like ocean rocks,
Amid the passing waves
Of generations, that go down
To their forgotten graves.

For many an early nation's steps
Have passed from hill and plain;
Their homes are gone, their deeds forgot,
But still their homes remain;
They tell, when time hath left no trace
Of towers or storied page,
To latest times, how glorious was
Earth's early heritage.

They tell us of the lust and mourned,
When earth was new to tears,
The bard that left his tuneful lyre,
The chief that left his spears;
Ah, where their lights of love and fame,
On those dark altars shed,
To keep undimmed through time and change,
The memory of the dead.

If so, alas for love's bright tears
And for ambition's dreams,
For earth has kept their monuments,
But lost the sleepers' names;
They live no more in history's scroll
Or song's inspiring breath;
For altars raised to human fame
Have turned to shrines of death.

Hut from your silence, glorious graves,
What mystic voices rise,
That thus through passing ages speak
Their lessons to the wise
Behold how still the world rewards
Her brightest, as of yore;
For then she gave a nameless grave,
And now she gives no more.

[Translated from the German of Paul Kloh.]

THE ADVANTAGE OF LEGAL FORMS.

In a small town of Saxony lived three young men, whom we will call George, Ernest and Lewis; and who from their infancy were strongly attached to one another. George and Ernest were merchants; Lewis studied the law, and practiced in his native place.

One summer's day Ernest and George set out on horseback for a town about thirty miles off, where they had business to transact. Ernest was weak enough to be fond of discoursing with his friend on religious subjects, on which they were of different opinions, and had often had warm disputes, though George was as irritable and passionate as he himself was obstinate in maintaining his notions. During the journey Ernest led the conversation to this unlucky topic They fell as usual into altercation, which was kept up till they reached the inn where they had agreed to dine The dispute was continued over a bottle of wine, but with temper on both sides, and the travelers pursued their journey Ernest renewed the subject of their former conversation, and both being rather elevated with the wine they had taken, the dispute became more and more violent as they proceeded; so that by the time they had entered a wood through which their road led, it had degenerated into downright personality and abuse

George's passion knew no bounds, unconscious of what he did, he pulled out a pistol, and presented it at his companion's The pistol went off and Ernest fell from his horse, which, frightened by the report and relieved from his rider, scampered away into the wood

George, pale as death, immediately alighted to assist his friend, who was weltering in his blood; the paroxysm of passion was over, and had given place to bitterest repentance. He stooped trembling to Ernest, who just then breathed his last sigh

Overwhelmed with despair and anguish, he tore his hair, and afterwards galloped back to the village, to surrender himself into the hands of justice as the murderer of his friend, that he might put a speedy end to a life which was now the most oppressive burden to him The officers to whom he delivered himself up sent him under a guard to the town where the friends resided. The body of Ernest, whose pockets were found rifled, was also conveyed thither and interred

The legal proceedings against George commenced He repeated his confession before the judges, and implored a speedy death His examination was closed, and he was informed that he was at liberty to choose an advocate to defend him, as the law requires; but he declined to avail himself of this privilege, and with tears besought the Court to hasten his execution.

Being, however, again urged to appoint an advocate to conduct his defence, he named his friend Lewis "At the same time," said he still, "there needs no defence I wish only for death; but I submit to the required formality My friend may undertake the hopeless task, and thus show his attachment to me for the last time"

With profound emotion, Lewis entered upon the most painful duty that had ever fallen to his lot in his whole professional career. Though he despaired of being able to save his unhappy friend, he determined of course to make every possible effort to accomplish this end

With this view he objected that Ernest's body had been committed to the earth without any previous judicial examination and dissection The judges replied that this ceremony seemed unnecessary and superfluous, as the murderer had voluntarily confessed the deed, but if he (the advocate) insisted on the examination of the body, it should be taken up By the desire of Lewis, this was accordingly done The town surgeon attended, and declared that as the ball had passed right through the heart, death must naturally ensue. Lewis wished to know if the ball were still in the body; the surgeon sought for and found it; upon which the advocate sent for the pistol with which the deed had been perpetrated, and tried to drop the ball into the barrel It seemed too large he accordingly tried it in all possible ways—still it would not go in That this ball could not be fired by that pistol was evident to every observer; the judges looked at one another and shook their heads There was not a person but had completely made up his mind respecting the guilt of the prisoner; but this circumstance quite confounded them all The confession of the prisoner, made without the employment of the slightest fear or force, was corroborated by every circumstance that had previously come to light; the ball alone seemed to proclaim his innocence

Lewis began to conceive the strongest hopes, and was nearly overpowered with the excess of his joy; his judgment He proposed that the proceedings, together with the ball and pistol, should be sent to the supreme tribunal, that it might decide in this extraordinary affair. This proposal was the more readily accepted, as the local court was puzzled how to act, and absolutely unable to pronounce any judgment whatever

While the papers were in the hands of the supreme tribunal in the metropolis, a highwayman, who had shot and robbed a traveler on the road not far from the birth-place of the friends, was brought to that town. Convicted by sufficient evidence, he acknowledged his crime; but this was not all: he confessed, on further examination, that two months before, he had murdered another man on the same road. This circumstance had excited suspicion, and being still further questioned, he related the following particulars:

"About that time I happened to be in a village public-house. Two men on horseback came in after me; I remarked that one of them had a heavy girdle filled with money, fastened round his body underneath his waistcoat. I began to consider whether it was not possible to possess myself of this rich booty; but then, how was this to be done, as he had a companion? However, thought I to myself, I have a brace of good pistols. If I shoot one, the other will probably run away in a fright, and before he can give the alarm and fetch witnesses to the spot, my fleet horse will have carried me far enough out of their reach; if, contrary to expectation, the survivor should stand by his companion, what hinders me from giving him the other ball? Such was my determination, which I resolved immediately to execute I had overheard them talking of the way they should take, rode off before, and having tied my horse to a tree, concealed myself in a thicket by the road-side. No sooner had I taken my station than the travelers approached. They were quarreling violently. I had already taken aim at the man with the girdle, when the other took out a pistol and discharged it at his companion. I fired at the same moment My man fell just as the other's ball whizzed past my ear; he then sprung from his horse, was engaged for a short time with his dying fellow-traveler, and at the instant when I was going to fire at him, he mounted again and galloped away I had now time to rifle the pockets of the deceased, and having done this, I rode off as fast as I could."

He described the time, the place, and the two travelers so minutely, that there remained not the slightest doubt of his having actually committed the murder of which George accused himself. The latter, trembling with rage, had fired at random, and was innocent of the death of his friend.

The local tribunal transmitted all these particulars to the Supreme Court: the proceedings, with accompaniments, were returned, and the ball exactly fitted the pistols which were found upon the murderer at the time of his apprehension.

Let the sympathizing reader now endeavor to form some conception of the transport of Lewis on having saved his friend! Let him figure to himself the joy of George, when the painful consciousness of an atrocious crime was thus removed from his bosom! He was unanimously declared innocent of the murder: his passion cost him two months' imprisonment; and it was long before his tears ceased to flow for his departed friend. Lewis begged the ball, the instrument of George's deliverance, as a memorial of this extraordinary event.

The forms of legal proceedings may often seem troublesome or useless, but let them not be arraigned on that account. Now and then, indeed, a criminal may through their means escape the punishment due to his guilt, but if, in the course of a century, they save the life of only one innocent person, the wisdom of the legislator ought to command our gratitude.

LIFE IN THE PACIFIC.—Among the myriad islands which dot the surface of the South Pacific Ocean is a little island, about ten miles in diameter, lying near the Fejee group, called Horne Island Its climate and productions are nearly similar to those of the Sandwich Islands. Its inhabitants are dark complexioned, and are said to be the most ferocious and savage of any in Polynesia Until very lately they were cannibals A correspondent of the Picton Chronicle, writing from a whale ship in the tropics, gives the following description of a visit to these interesting people for the purpose of procuring wood, water, yams, etc:

"On our approach, we were immediately surrounded by twenty or thirty canoes filled with the most hideous looking wretches I ever beheld. Their hair, which is long and very coarse, stands erect, giving them a most ferocious appearance, and they kept up such an unearthly yelling, being overjoyed to see us, that we finally came to the conclusion that we might possibly by mistake have discovered a small corner of the infernal regions After satisfying their curiosity and ascertaining our wants, they immediately returned to the shore to satisfy them, in a short time several canoes came alongside filled with the choicest productions of the island, consisting of hogs, fowls, yams, cocoanuts, and fruit of all kinds

Then commenced a trade unsurpassed by any rag fair in Europe; but we were not a little surprised to find that our money was of no value to them, and they refused to take it; therefore a regular barter commenced. Old shirts, handkerchiefs, pipes, tobacco and fancy trinkets took well with them Our captain being an old Cape Cod Yankee, who had been seafaring for forty years, understood well what was required for traffic with the natives, and having, of course, come prepared for the occasion, laid in forty hogs, two hundred fowls, a large supply of yams, cocoanuts, etc., in exchange for what cost him not over fifteen dollars, in the shape of red flannel, knives, hatchets and beads It was quite amusing to see him bargain for his supplies, especially the yams, which grow here to a size weighing fifteen to twenty pounds One persuasion cap was to be given for one yam, but the old sea cock, not being satisfied with taking small and great as they came, would repeatedly impress upon the natives the necessity of bringing large yams, by saying: "One cap's the yam, boy yam" at the same time stretching his eyes and extending his hands to describe the size I must say, although he treated us very well during the passage, if he ever had any conscience, it had little to do in the trade with the natives of Horne Island.

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THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The buildings during the vacation will be extensively refitted With a complete apparatus, an abundant supply of musical instruments, a large and able Faculty, and unwearied exertions our patrons may be assured that every thing shall be done to sustain the stand which we have taken. In make the course of education as thorough in this as it is in our best male colleges.

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Parents and guardians are referred to the preachers of the Memphis Conference, to the Board of Trustees, to Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Rev. R. Abbey, of Yazoo City Rev. Bishop Paine, of Aberdeen, Rev. J. E. Cobb and R. Watson, of Memphis, for any information they may desire

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Chunnynuggee Female College.

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RICHARD H. POWELL
President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynuggee, Ala July 15 6m

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August 4, 18 3

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir My little son four years old has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten and every person the vaunted bitts pronounced him a dead child Hearing used your Cherry Pectoral in Baltimore in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis with entire success I was induced to try it on my little boy I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours commencing on the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better, and after three days use he was about and drank without pain

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Sharon, Miss., Aug 30, 1854 sep 16-1m

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Monsieur Jean Louis Hamelin, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French
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PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Thos. P. Brand, A. M. Principal

This institution is located in Summerfield Alabama—a healthy location, we believe, as there is in all the South It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty No one of the Professors or Teachers whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation

Heretofore all the departments have been under the supervision of Dr Mitchell—but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction Accordingly Dr Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many ladies as the circumstances may require

Time of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the coming session by some gentleman of established reputation

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters with those afforded by any Female College in the South

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts aided by Professor Tumblin, (and others if necessary) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute A new building for it is already under contract The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved, Scanty or ornate thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them

The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to spare nothing requisite to place it above every similar institution in the country

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper from motives of economy to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug5—6m29

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jno. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors Teachers and Officers

Its last past closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders There is but one session of nine and a half months

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building The female teachers also reside in the Seminary Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times A Steward, in the employment of the Principal of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness there they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order punctuality and economy. The hours of regular duties, study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among the inmates

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Globes, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than nine thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, One Guitars and one Harp

MUSIC—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country He is a superior vocalist a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is perfectly versed in the principles of harmony and has a real appreciation of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself

LOCATION—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit, are unsurpassed

PERMANENCY—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their supporting their education and the same is true of the Principal in and system of discipline, he will make the patronage of this Institution permanent

TERMS—[illegible] a course of teachers of [illegible] in this country a better experience [illegible] permanency and sympathy with its object [illegible] Thorough bass is pursued to [illegible] Where [illegible] the true importance to the [illegible] to the physical, intellectual and moral [illegible]

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful [illegible] of the scholarship and conduct of the pupils In an extensive correspondence and merits of scholars and parents are connected

The Principal feels it to be the most important duty to attend to the moral [illegible] of his pupils and to imbue their minds with proper religious principles

The [illegible] are spacious, the French and other modern languages are [illegible]

There are [illegible] in Orthography Reading and Writing, [illegible] attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on [illegible] and literature and [illegible] which they [illegible] are [illegible] monthly examined

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department by one of the ablest scholars in the country, a Professor of long experience, of the purest scholarship and the most unspotted character as a teacher. He will take charge of the Department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches and the study of the piano-study [illegible]

Visitors are not invited to be present except with [illegible] introduction to the Principal or patrons

All jewelry is prohibited [illegible] pin, breastpin

Young [illegible] Marion Money must be deposited or forwarded to us all necessary and proper purchases Let pupils be supplied from home as far as [illegible] clothing

Because of much [illegible] the use of pupils must be dispensed with the Principal

The Institute has every facility of places which pay the board and tuition of many young ladies in the entire west in the collegiate course [illegible] the languages [illegible] with a real and full [illegible] Department on the Piano and in the languages

Books, Stationery Stock [illegible] Drawing Painting and Fancy Work made [illegible] by the Principal The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use

For further particulars or catalogues apply to the Principal

Marion July 29 1854

Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases especially those of the Rectum Anus and Urinary organs such as Fistula in Ano, Piles, etc. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb

He may be seen and consulted in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, from the 1st of December to the 1st of May, and in New York City at No. 57 Irving Place from the 10th of May till the 20th of November of each year

[From Hall's Journal of Health, New York, September, 1854.]

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.—The card of this gentleman will be found below. Having known the Doctor for a number of years, and the singular success attending his peculiar practice in the diseases named in his card, it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that of the following, from one of the leading journals of Louisville, Ky

[From the Louisville Journal, May 30, 1854.]

Dr W. Bodenhamer a distinguished gentleman in his profession, from Louisville, Ky., has settled in our city, and has rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, office No. 57 Irving Place. Dr. B. is well known throughout the South and West for the successful and skillful treatment of diseases mentioned in his card. [N. Y. National Democrat, May 23 1854.

It seems from the notice above that Dr Bodenhamer has established himself in the city of New York. We can not commend him too strongly to the people of New York city and of all that section of country. He has devoted about fifteen years in Louisville and New Orleans, to the treatment of the diseases named in his card and we have always understood that, in the cure of these diseases, he is wholly without a r

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference. { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE WILBERFORCE FAMILY.

The family, and even the first generation of that pious, evangelical and philanthropic stock, have turned out singularly bad, in a religious way. "It is an affecting thing," says an English paper, "to find one son of the venerable WILBERFORCE after another, thus consummating his abandonment of those Scriptural views of Christianity which their honored father inculcated with so much force and earnestness in his writings, and illustrated, in life and death, by a holy example. Of the four brothers, William, the eldest, has disappeared from public life; and his wife, at least, has fallen into the toils of Rome. Henry is an ultra-montane Papist. Robert, the Archdeacon, appears to be in a transition state. Samuel, the Bishop, the most favored, occupies the unenviable position of being admired for his eloquence, and utterly distrusted as to his principles."

This is said on the occasion of the Archdeacon's resignation of his preferments. He has written a book on the Eucharist. But his last difficulty and insuperable was the Royal Supremacy—Queen or King the head of the Church. He desires to fall into a mere laymen.

The *London Watchman* sums up the Romish points of the book and gives the pith of that "sacramental system," for the sake of which the doctrine of justification by faith is cast aside, spiritual communion with Him who seeks to be worshipped in spirit and in truth discouraged, and the central doctrine of the Atonement is overshadowed and displaced by that of the Incarnation:

"But even what one might be disposed to admit in Archdeacon Wilberforce's scheme, is never marred by some singular abuse. All becomes confused when the separate materials have to be built into his system. When you get to the heart of this, it is like the stone in the nectarine, hard, indigestible, fit only to be cast away. After reading the opening chapters of his earlier work, all that is well and profoundly said of the "Incarnation," you find intended only to conduct you to the disappointing issue of "impanation." The Eucharist is an extension of the Incarnation;" that is his text and his conclusion. Our Lord's natural body is in heaven; but it is besides its one natural presence, numberless spiritual presences. The spiritual presence can be localized within the small dimensions of the wafer, whose substance it displaces, retaining its form, its sensible properties, and its bulk. Chewing the wafer you manducate the spiritual presence. Thus, by a mechanical process, is accomplished the organic union between the naturnl body of Christ and His mystic body the Church. But it is only a Priest who, by the words of consecration, as by a spell, can bring down the spiritual presence, and hide it under the species of the bread and wine. He alone can instrumentally convert the substance of matter into divine substance. Then, after this process, the Priest, travestying the one offering, presents the host as a true sacrifice to Deity. This is sacerdotalism. If such mystic powers and prerogatives were but believed to be possessed by a line of men officially descending from the Apostles, the submission of those who are considered as 'mere lay members' of the Church, must of course be complete.

"We can not parse to point out all the inconsistencies of this representation. A little reflection will show that the mechanical manduction of a spiritual presence is a contradiction in terms. The necessity appears to be throughout assumed of some physical contact; whereas, in natural bodies, actual contact of particles never occurs. Or, if only the union of organization is intended, such as exists between the vine-stem and the furthest branches, the head and its remotest members, this may be effected by an identity of the living principle, without local proximity. Further, the intervention of the elements, if considered as *media*, certainly facilitates nothing. Repeatedly, in that chapter of St. John's Gospel to which reference is so properly made on this mystery, is the act of faith identified with that of the reception of the true bread; so that it is plain no physical process or material vehicle can be necessary in order that the recipiente should become 'members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones.' Moreover, while dwelling upon the Humanity of our Lord, it appears to have been too little regarded that often in Scripture the *nexus* of the organic union is declared to be His indwelling Spirit, interfused throughout the whole mystic body. As for the conception of a divine presence latent beneath the species of the elements, this, which would be, most strictly speaking, a *metamorphosis* of our Lord's Humanity, is only a priestly theory which vainly urges faith to over-leap the evidence of sense, and appears, like all the rest of the speculation, a materialistic degradation of a spiritual verity."

ARREST OF MAZZINI.—The *Journal de Geneve* of the 9th ult. contains the following:

A letter from Berne, of the 7th, informs us that Mazzini has been arrested at Basle, where he had spent some days in the house of a patrician, to whom he described himself as an Italian Count greatly attached to Austria, and driven into Switzerland by the fear of the cholera. According to our correspondent, the police had discovered his residence and was preparing to apprehend him, when he absconded and left for Basle under a false name. The Government gave notice to the authorities of his arrival, and he was arrested on alighting from the diligence.

D. D.—DECLINED.

The *modesty* with which this honorary degree is in the habit of being declined, is well hit off by an exchange:

"It appears to us that two very important facts touching this matter have been entirely overlooked. One is, that the individuals who have seen fit to decline the honors to which we allude, and whose letters of declination have been blazoned forth by the press, have pursued the very course to make the most of the crumb that has fallen to them, and in the very act of signifying their non-acceptance to the faculty, take particular care to let all the world know that a diploma has been proffered them. In short, the only difference between their acceptance and non-acceptance is, whilst in the one case they would put away the parchment and be content with the formal announcement of the University that an honor has been conferred upon them, in the other, they hold it up with their own hands that all eyes may look upon it before it is returned, and take in the full measure of their GREATNESS. Whilst the truly deserving would regard it as a small matter, and rely rather upon their own intrinsic merits as, after all, the true index of their literary attainments, the would-be eccentric prefer to have a little noise about the matter, for fear that some body should not be apprised that they have become for the time, at least, a D. D.

"It is not enough with them simply to decline the honor in a private note, but a long letter, commenting upon errors into which colleges have fallen—their degeneracy and the worthlessness of degrees in consequence, must accompany their refusal to accept, and be furnished to the press, that the world may laugh at the folly of the institution, and admire their independence and originality. And the world does laugh, at least the 'groundlings,' who, failing to comprehend the true merits of the case, and being ever ready for a joke, make capital subjects upon which to palm off such humbuggeries as this.

"But does the abuse of a thing fairly argue against its use? The affirmative seems to have been assumed by these declining college honors, who allege that they have been conferred upon unworthy recipients, and therefore they are worthless. And this is the other fact to which we alluded in the outset.

"That some of our colleges have been far too lavish of their degrees, is, perhaps, true; but that is by no means a fatal error; it only serves to show that colleges like all other institutions, are defective in some particular, and can not, therefore, claim infallibility. But for any one, on that account, to decline an honor voluntarily conferred by an institution of learning, is, to say the least, the quintessence of affectation, and equally as ridiculous as it would be for a collegiate to refuse his degree of A. B. because there were some in his class who would receive the same honor with less merit.

"We hope, however, that good will result from this declinatory movement, and that colleges will be more particular hereafter not to honor those who are not only undeserving as persons of distinction, but also deficient in that characteristic of the gentleman which leads him to acknowledge even an unnecessary service with courtesy and kindness."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LOCAL PREACHERS' APPOINTMENTS.

The inefficiency of the Local Preachers in the bounds of the St. Helena Circuit, Mississippi Conference, as well as many other regions of the work, has been deeply lamented by many. To remedy this evil, has given rise to considerable thought on the part of our worthy Presiding Elder, Bro. J. LUSK and others. The subject was presented by the P. Elder to the first Quarterly Conference for the year 1854, holden for St. Helena Circuit, where a resolution was gotten up and passed by that body, that there should be a committee elected by the Quarterly Conference, consisting of three of its members—one of whom should be the preacher in charge of the circuit. This committee thus elected should have the power to point out the places where each local preacher should labor, and that every effective man should attend to at least three appointments in the month—thus leaving him only one Sabbath in each month to dispose of as he may think proper.

The committee has, no doubt, acted correctly toward the local preachers in the circuit in making out their appointments—have studied the convenience of each, and their adaptation to the work assigned them.

The Quarterly Conference of St. Helena Circuit, Miss. Con., would be one of the last to conflict with the Discipline of the Church, or make any innovations upon her usages; but as we could not see that any of these would be involved in adopting this measure, we thought we would try it at least for one year. Our last Quarterly Conference sat the 16th of September; at which time a report was read drawn up by the preacher in charge, Bro. SHARSHOUGH, and such was the favorable light in which the workings of this plan was viewed by the report, that the report was adopted by a vote of the conference unanimously.

It is believed that this plan will effect the equal distribution of the labor of the local preachers in the circuit better than any other that could be devised. If this plan is faithfully executed, there will be no chance for two, or three, or more of the local preachers to be at one place on the same Sabbath.

If this plan is carried out, the Gospel will be preached in many neighborhoods on the Sabbath that can not be reached by the traveling preachers on the circuit; and the great amount of good that might result to those neighborhoods, is incalculable.

A great many of the colored people of the circuit might be reached in this way that hardly ever get to hear preaching; and this is a matter of great importance in our estimation—their souls are equally precious with the white people in the sight of that God who declares that he is no respecter of persons. Our local preachers by being industrious, may become coworkers with the Itinerancy, and greatly sustain and encourage them; and in taking this course we are quite certain that they will enjoy much more of the comforts of religion in their own souls.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Louisville Conference.

Louisville District—JOHN F. SOUTH, P. E.

Brook street; F. A Morris.
Book Agent; Edward Stevenson.
Walnut street and Poplar Level; Charles H Parsons and Jos F Redford.
Schon Chapel; to be supplied.
Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society; E W Schon.
Eighth street; Learner B Davidson.
Shelby street; Albert H Redford.
Twelfth street; John R Hall.
Portland; Richard Tydings.
City Mission Circuit; D Welbourn and Aaron Moore.
Louisville German Mission; Charles F Quellmaly.
Center street African Church, connected with Eighth street charge; To be supplied.
Jackson street African Church, connected with Brook street charge; To be supplied.
Green street African Church, connected with Twelfth street charge; To be supplied.
Middletown Circuit; Geo W Smiley; Wm H Morrison, supernumerary.
Jeffersontown Circuit; Silas Lee.
Louisville Circuit; Henry C. McQuown.
Greenwood; Richard D Noall.

Bardstown District—JOS D BARNET, P E.

Bardstown; Thos Bottomley.
Bards'own Female Institute; Alexander A Morrison.
Lebanon; James S Wools and Samuel N Dickinson.
Westpoint; James C Petry.
Mt Washington and Shepherdsville; George W Crombaugh.
New Haven; Thos G Bosley.
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville; Hartwell T Burge and Benj F Wilson.
Campbellsville; David Morton.
Greensburg; Alexander McCown.
Big Spring; Schuyler L Murrell.
Brandenburg; To be supplied.

Hardinsburg District.

Hardinsburg; Artemas Brown.
Litchfield; John Randolph.
Hartford; Timothy C Frogge.
Owensboro; Robert R R Alexander.
Rough Creek Mission; Geo W Chambers.
Hawesville and Cloverport; Rebt G Gardiner.
Rumsey and Calhoun; Thomas M Perick and James W Taylor.
Yelvington; Dubartis F Dempsey.
Henderson Circuit; W W Cook.

Smithland District—L M TAYLOR, P E.

Smithland; James A Henderson.
Salem; Robt B McCown and Bryant Y Condiff.
Morganfield and Caseyville; R W Trimble.
Henderson Station; George H Hayes.
Madisonville; Abraham Quick.
Princeton; Joseph C Norman.
Eddyville; Wm Randolph.
Empire Iron Works; Henry C Stephens.
Caldwell Mission; David Moore.
Lafayette and Cadiz; Wm Neikirk and C Y Bogges.

Hopkinsville District—NATHANIEL H LEE, P E.

Hopkinsville and Garnettsburg; Jas H Owen.
Christian Mission, South; Abram Long.
Christian Mission, North; Wm Molloy.
Russellville; James E Carnes.
Elkton—Francis M English.
Todd; Benjamin R Hester.
Greenville, James Morris.
Bowling Green Circuit; Henry W Smith.
Logan; Thomas J Moore.
Franklin; A C Dewitt.
Rochester Mission; W W Mann.
Hopkinsville Circuit; M N Lasley.

Glasgow District—ROBERT FISK, P E.

Glasgow; Joseph S Scobes.
Woodsonvills; Alberry L Anderson.
Mammoth Cave; Joseph W Maxwell
Columbia; James R Dempsey.
Liberty Mission; To be supplied.
Wayus; Isaac W Emerson.
Albany; Jacob P Goodson.
Tompkinsville; Absalom Davis.
Scottsville; Wm B Edmunds.
Bowling Green Station; J W Cassy.
Cumberland Mission; To be supplied.

Wm H Anderson, transferred to St Louis Conference, that he may be President of St Charles College.

L W Walker and B F Alexander, transferred to Louisiana Conference.

William Holman and Samuel F Johnson, located.

Kentucky Conference.

Lexington District—JOHN G BRUCE, P E.

Lexington; Samuel L Adams.
Frankfort; John H Linn.
Versailles and Georgetown; John Miller.
Nicholasville; To be supplied.
Jessamine and Woodford; H J. Perry.
Winchester; Robert Hines.
Paris and North Middleton; F T Phillips.
Mount Sterling; John R Eads.
Oxford; Wm M Vise.
Liberty; Jedediah Foster.

Harrodsburg District—THOS N RALSTON, P E.

Harrodsburg; W D Trainer.
Danville; Daniel Stevenson.
Perryville; Hamilton P Johnson and W E Wilmot.
Lancaster; J F W Auld.
Richmond; Samuel L Robinson.
Madison; Jesse Bird.
Concord; W G Johns.
Crab Orchard; Jonathen Thomas.
Salvisa; J C C Thompson.
Maxville; Wm R Price.
Chaplin Mission; To be supplied.

Shelbyville District—J S BAYLESS, P E.

Shelbyville; W C Dandy.
Shelby Circuit; W C Atmore.
Simpsonville; Geo W Brush.
Taylorsville; Geo W Merritt.
Bloomfield; A F Scruggs.
Lagrange and Westport; H J Crouch.
Floydsburg; J R Hall
Newcastle; John F Vanpelt.
Bedford; S S Deering
Lockport; Thomas Hall.
Lawrenceburg; To be supplied; J Sandusky, supernumerary.
Franklin Springs; Preston Bond.
Agent for the Kentucky Conference Tract Society, W M Grubbs.

Covington District—W M C D ABBOTT, P E.

Covington; Scott street, J C Harrison; Sonle chapel; To be supplied.
Newport; W F T Spruill.
Alexandria; John L Scott.
Falmouth; D W Axline.
Millersburg; Samuel Veach.
Claibiana; John James.
Carlisle; W J Snively.
Carrollton; Joseph Hand.
Warsaw; Milton Piles.
Owenton and Eagle Mission; James E Nix.
Crittenden; Thomas Ruskin.
Burlington; T P C Shelman.
Cincinnati; To be supplied.
Editor Ladies' Companion and Sunday School Visitor; L D Huston.

Maysville District—J W CUNNINGHAM, P E.

Maysville; E P Buckner.
Germantown; R E Stilebottom.
Minerva; L G Hicks.
Sardis; To be supplied; T P Vanmeter, supernumerary.
Orangeburg; Carlisle Babbitt.
Lewis; E M Cole.
Flemingsburg; John C Hardy.
Poplar Plains; F T Johns; J B Ervan, supernumerary.
Sharpsburg and Bethel; H C Northcott.
Owingsville; J. C Minor.

West Liberty District—E JOHNSON, P E.

Pikeville; W T Benton.
Prestonsburg; W E Littleton.
Jackson Mission; D B Cooper.
West Liberty; To be supplied.
Irving; C T Hill.
Letcher and Perry Mission; To be supplied.
Highland Mission; To be supplied.

Barbourville District—J W RINEHART, P E.

Barbourville; L D Parker.
Manchester; To be supplied.
Somerset; W H Winter; A Minor, supernumerary.
London Mission; T J Godby.
Williamsburg Mission; John L Gragg.
Yellow Creek Mission; To be supplied.
Mount Pleasant Mission; To be supplied.
Mount Vernon Mission; To be supplied.
Transferred to Louisville Conference, George W Smiley.

The next Conference will meet at Danville, Kentucky.

Missouri Conference.

St. Charles District—N G BERRYMAN, P E.

St Charles circuit; George Fentem.
Warrenton cir; W McD Newland.
Flint Hill cir; George Smith.
Danville cir; H Brown.
Fulton cir; D C Blackwell.
Nashville cir; A P Linn.
Columbia station; J S Todd.
Mexico cir; D Penny, John W Pean.
Auburn cir; A E Sears, W B Hatton.
Louisiana station; R H Jordan.
Clarkesville and Paynesville sta; B S Ashby.

Fayette District—TYSON DINES, P E.

Fayette cir; James Peno.
Columbia cir; W H Saxton.
Glasgow sta; W M Rush.
Brunswick sta; W Perkins.
Keytesville cir; J W Ellis.
Yellow Creek cir; H H Hedgespeth.
Huntsville cir; R P Holt.
Paris cir; M L Eads.
Bloomington cir; T Hurst.
Lancaster mission; G H Newton.

Richmond District—E ROBINSON, P E.

Carrolton cir; J W Maddox, W Penn.
Richmond cir; W E Dockery, H A Davis.
Gallatin mis; D H Root.
Spring Hill; R Minshall.
Chillicothe; W F Bell, S C Littlepage.
Trenton mis; W F Ketron.
Milan mis; T D Clanton.
Hartford mis; J H Potter.
Linneus mis; W M Sutton.

Weston District—W G CAPLES, P E.

Weston sta; C I Vandeventer.
Platte City cir; J Devlin.
Liberty and Richfield cir; G W Rich.
Plattsburg cir; M R Jones, W Bradford.
St Joseph sta; B H Spencer.
St Joseph mis; J Tillery.
Weston cir; R C Hatton, S C C Davis.
Parkville sta; L Rush.
Weston High School; R G Lovieg.

Savannah District—B R BAXTER, P E.

Savannah cir; J B Calloway.
Oregon mis; W Shaw.
Linden mis; J D Turner.
Maryville cir; A Spencer.
Athens mis; Isaac Naylor, J Rice.
Maysville mis; W Warren.

Hannibal District—A MONROE, P E.

Hennibal sta; S W Cope.
Hydesburg cir; J M Green, W G Miller.
Palmyra sta; W A Mayhew.
Shelbyville cir; L Newnam.
Edina cir; L Baldwin.
Alexandria mis; W Penn, Sr.
Monticello cir; W Toole, T B Green.
Lagrange sta; H M Turner.
Canton and Tully sta; E K Miller.
Quincy sta; To be supplied.
W Patton, Agent for American Bible Society for North Missouri.
P M Pinokard and E M Marvin, Agents for Educational interests at Fayette and St Charles.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF A THUNDERBOLT.—The Peoria (Ill.) Republican, of the 25th ult., gives the following account of the terrific havoc made by a stroke of lightning in that town on the previous night:

Last night, a little after 12 o'clock, those of our citizens who had retired were startled from their slumbers by one of the most deafening peals of thunder that, we candidly believe, ever reverberated through the firmament. It was not particularly sharp, but was rather a collected roaring, as if a million pieces of artillery had been discharged at once; and the sound seemed in no direction or locality, but to fill all space, in fact, it seemed as if the entire universe united in the terrific utterance. The lightning which preceded the explosion, (strictly speaking, although it appeared to us in the same instant,) was as intensely vivid as it is possible to conceive. It must have been one of the most voluminous bolts of electricity that ever descended, for its effects were amazing and almost unprecedented. It seemed to burst in all its fury upon the residence of Capt. Morrison, on Third street, and left in its trace a sad record. The house was a story-and-a-half brick. The bolt first struck the east chimney, and passed down the same to a bar that passed through the building to secure the walls, where it forked, one of the forks ripping up the roof on the south side of the building, tearing apart the east wall, and running along the earth in the back yard to the privy; another fork passed down the dining room, shattering the ceiling, and finally took the same shoot as the other, running nearly parallel with it to the privy, where they met. A third fork passed into the second story, where it branched in two opposite directions—one branch streaking through the chambers, shattering into fragments a door which was closed, and passing out through the west side of the house, after which it ran over the ground in the adjoining yard in a singular manner; and the other branch passed down the stairs into the hall and out at the front door, tearing up the outside steps and coursing about the front yard and tearing up the earth in the same manner as the other forks did back of the house. At the foot of the steirs two sons of Capt. Morrison were lying in the hall, having chosen that place on account of the warmth of the night. The oldest of these received the whole force of the electric stream, and was rendered senseless and incapable of speech, only giving utterance to his sufferings in a few feeble groans. Instant efforts were made to restore him, but they were of no avail, and in half an hour life was extinct. The body, to all appearance, was not injured in the least, there not being even a fracture of the skin. This morning the face wore an expression as natural as life, and presented the appearance of calm slumber. The other brother was terribly lacerated, both thighs being furrowed vertically to the bone by a number of frightful gashes. The physician who is in attendance upon him has but little hopes of the sufferer's recovery.

Capt. Morrison was sitting in the dining-room at the time of the catastrophe, looking out of the south window, and he describes the impression produced upon him as similar to being struck upon the head with a brick. But in a moment he recovered from the shock, and discovering the room filled with dust and the wreck of the wall lying around him, he immediately proceeded to look after the safety of his family, who were uttering frightful shrieks from all parts of the house, when the sight of his two sons, one in the last agonies of death and the other weltering in blood, struck his stout heart with terror and completely unmanned him. His daughter, a young girl, narrowly escaped injury, although she was considerably shocked. She slept in the chamber, the door of which was shattered as above stated. She said that her first idea was that the house had been blown up with powder.

There were two other ladies sleeping in the house at the time, neither of whom was seriously injured.

The building presented this morning a frightful appearance, having been completely riddled from the roof to the cellar. The steps to the upper chambers, as well as those which led to the cellar, were thrown some ten inches from the walls and so shattered as to render them unsafe to use. One of the iron rods, used to fasten the carpet to the steps, was taken by the electricity and hurled up through the stairway with such force that it penetrated one of the rafters of the roof to such a depth as to require the weight of an ordinary sized man to pull it out. The atmosphere in the vicinity was strongly impregnated with sulphur, as if there had been an immense powder explosion.

In conclusion, we may safely say that this occurrence is one of the most wonderful and terrible phenomena of electricity on record.

THE UNAPPRECIATED DANGER.

The following is taken from a speech of ex-Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, when and where delivered we know not. We copy it as furnishing striking illustrations of a truth that cannot be too often impressed upon those who fancy that they "can drink, or can let it alone;" that the growth of the drunkard's appetite is imperceptible to himself, though painfully evident to his friends and associates. Were this truth more generally appreciated, fewer cases of hopeless intemperance would occur to challenge the public sympathy, or pity, or scorn. The path of safety is found in entire abstinence alone, and multitudes who have fancied that they could walk securely in the way left intact by drunkenness, have found, too late, that "wine is a mocker," which, at the last, biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Says Gov. Briggs:

"I recollect one member of Congress who was always rallying me about our Congressional Temperance Society.

"'Briggs,' he used to say, 'I am going to join your Temperance Society as soon as my demijohn is empty.' But just before it became empty, he always filled it. At one time, toward the close of the session, he said to me:

"'I am going to sign the pledge when I get home. I am in earnest,' continued he; 'my demijohn is nearly empty, and I am not going to fill it again.' He spoke with such an air of seriousness as I had not before observed, and it impressed me; and I asked him what it meant: what had changed his feelings.

"'Why,' said he, 'I had a short time since a visit from my brother, who stated to me a fact that more deeply impressed and affected me than any thing I recollect to have heard upon the subject in any temperance speech I have ever heard or read.

"'In my neighborhood is a gentleman of my acquaintance, well educated, who once had some property, but is now reduced—poor! He has a beautiful and lovely wife, a lady of cultivation and refinement, and a most charming daughter.

"'This gentleman had become decidedly intemperate in his habits, and had fully alarmed his friends in regard to him. At one time, when a number of his former associates were together, they counseled as to what could be done for him. 'Why don't you send your daughter away to a certain distinguished school?' which he named.

"'O, I cannot,' said he, 'it is out of the question. I am not able to bear the expense. Poor girl! I wish I could.'

"'Well,' said his friend, 'if you will sign the temperance pledge, I will be at all the expense of her attending school for one year.'

"'What does this mean?' said he. 'Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard?'

"'No matter,' said his friend, 'about that now; but I will do as I said.'

"'And I,' said another, 'will pay the rent of your farm a year, if you will sign the pledge.'

"'Well, those offers are certainly liberal—but what do they mean? Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard? What can it mean? But, gentlemen, in view of your liberality, I will make an offer. I will sign if you will.'

"This was a proposition they had not considered, and were not very well prepared to meet; but for his sake they would and did sign, and he with them.

"And now for the first time the truth poured into his mind, and he saw his condition, and sat down bathed in tears.

"'Now,' said he, 'gentlemen, you must go and communicate these facts to my wife—poor woman! I know she will be glad to hear of it, but I cannot tell her.'

"Two of them started for that purpose. The lady met them at the door, pale and trembling with emotion.

"'What,' she inquired, 'is the matter?—What has happened to my husband?'

"They bade her dismiss her fears, assuring her they had come to bring her tidings—but good tidings, such as she would be glad to hear.

"'Your husband has signed the temperance pledge; yes, signed it in good faith.'

"The joyous news nearly overcame her—she trembled with excitement—wept freely, and clasping her hands devotionally, she looked up to Heaven and thanked God for the happy change.

"'Now,' said she, 'I have a husband as he once was, in the days of our early love.'

"'But this was not what moved me,' said the gentleman. 'There was in the same vicinity another gentleman—a generous, noble soul—married young—married well, into a charming family and the dower of it. His wine-drinking habits had aroused the fears of his friends, and one day, when several of them were together, one said to another: 'Let us sign the pledge.' 'I will if you will,' said one to another, till all had agreed to it, and the thing was done.

"This gentleman thought it rather a small business, and felt a little sensitive about revealing to his wife what he had done. But on returning home, he said to her:

"'Mary, my dear, I have done what I fear will displease you.'

"'Well, what is it?'

"'Why, I have signed the temperance pledge.'

"'Have you?'

"'Yes, I have, certainly.'

"Watching his manner, as he replied, and reading in it sincerity, she entwined her arms around his neck, laid her head upon his bosom, and burst into tears. Her husband was affected deeply by this conduct of his wife, and said:

"'Mary, don't weep; I did not know it would afflict you so, or I would not have done it; I will go and take my name off immediately.'

"'Take your name off!' said she, 'no, no! let it be there. I shall now have no more solicitude in reference to your becoming a drunkard. I shall spend no more wakeful midnight hours. I shall no more steep my pillow in tears.'

"Now for the first time, the truth shone upon his mind, and he folded to his bosom his young and beautiful wife, and wept with her. Now, I can't stand these facts, and I am going to sign the pledge."

THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S LADY'S MAGAZINE

A great number of persons who know the celebrated Dr. H——, a Professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote:

One day that he had procured the bodies of two criminals, who had been hung, for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting-room at the moment the subjects were brought, he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment contiguous to his bedroom.

During the evening Dr. B—— wrote and read as usual previous to retiring to rest. The clock just struck one, and all the family slept soundly, when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking perhaps the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment or rather his horror, on discovering the sack which contained the bodies was torn asunder; and, on going nearer, he found that one of the bodies was missing.

The doors and windows had been fastened with the greatest care, and it appeared impossible that the body could have been stolen. The good doctor appeared rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without an uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, when to his horror and amazement he perceived the missing body sitting upright in a corner.

Poor Dr. H.—— at this unexpected apparition became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed upon him; which ever way he moved, those dreadful eyes still followed him.

The worthy doctor, more dead than alive, now began to beat a quick retreat, without, however, losing sight of the object of his terror; he retreated step by step, one hand holding the candle, the other extended in search of the door, which he at length gained; but there was no escape; the specter had risen and followed him, whose livid features, added to the lateness of the hour and the stillness of the night, seemed to conspire to deprive the poor doctor of the little courage he has left; his strength fails, the candle falls from his hand, and the terrible scene is now in complete darkness.

The good doctor has, however, gained his apartment, and thrown himself on his bed; but the fearful spectre has still followed him—it has caught him, and seizes hold of his feet with both hands. At this climax of terror the doctor loudly exclaimed, "Whoever you are leave me!" At this the specter let go his hold, and moaned feebly these words: "Pity good hangman! have pity on me!" The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained by little and little his composure. He explained to the criminal, who had so narrowly escaped death, who he was, and prepared to call up some of his family.

"Do you then wish to destroy me?" exclaimed the criminal. "If I am discovered, my adventure will become public, and I shall be brought to the scaffold a second time. In the name of humanity, save me from death!"

The good doctor then arose and procured a light; he muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial, testified a desire to know what crime had brought him to the scaffold.

He was a deserter.

The good doctor did not well know what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way, then, was to get him into the country; so having made him dress himself in some old clothes, which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left town early, accompanied by his *protege*, whom he represented as an assistant in a difficult case upon which he had been called in.

When they had got into the open country, the wretched orsature threw himself at the feet of his benefactor and liberator, to whom he swore eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor having relieved his wants by a small sum of money, the grateful creature left him with many blessings and prayers for his happiness.

About twelve years after this occurrence, Dr. B—— had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well-dressed man—one who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants of the city.

The merchant asked him politely if he was not Doctor B——, of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house; which invitation the worthy doctor accepted. On arriving at the merchants' house, he was shown into an elegant apartment where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner, which reception surprised him the more, coming from persons he had never before met.

After dinner the merchant having taken him into his counting-room, seized his hand, and having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him—

"Do you not recollect me?"

"No," said the doctor.

"Well, then, I remember you well, and your features will never be obliterated from my memory—for to you I owe my life! Do you not remember the poor deserter? On leaving you I went to Holland. Writing a good hand and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me a confidence of my employer and the affections of his daughter. When he retired from business, I succeeded him. Without your care, without your generous assistance, I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness. Generous man! consider henceforth my house, my fortune and myself as wholly yours.

The kind doctor was affected even to tears, and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expression of their feelings, which were soon shared by the merchant's interesting family who came to join them.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Florence, says:

Another notoriety here, is Byron's "Guiccioli," now married to a rich old Florentine Marquis, whose peacock-tread through the halls of fashion, with the beauty (of sixty) on his arm, denotes how proud he is of being husband of the poet's mistress, which honor, it would seem, is deemed enviable by the crowd of courtiers that surround the Marchioness, who, if not as fair as the Countess Guiccioli, still holds her own artistically; her blond ringlets being no whiter for her years, and who carries in her march a queenly consciousness of superiority among high women. Indeed, in coming to Florence she knew her sphere, and revolves gloriously in it. Many other lesser stars of fashion—fallen stars in their native spheres—find here also the most favorable positions; among them are several English "lights in their own right," i. e. without their lords. Truly Florence is a motherly hospital for suffering reputations, and it is wonderful how soon desperate cases come out whole again. A Florentine himself remarked the other day of a great lady who had lost caste even in another Italian city, "Why don't she come here? Florence would receive her with open arms, and put her in position again."

The Witch-Doctor of the Kaffirs.

A LIVING DEATH!

In various works describing savage life, and the barbarities attending it, which it has been our fortune to read in the course of the last few years, we have met with nothing more truly horrible than the following account of the Fetish-like cruelties practiced by the Kaffirs toward their own race and kindred. The details are given by Capt. King, of the British army, who took a prominent part in the late Kaffir war. After giving several instances of butchery toward such of the soldiers as were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands, Capt. King says:

"When a chief or a great man of a tribe is with sickness, the 'witch-doctor,' with forms and incantations, dooms some poor wretch to death, on pretence of his having bewitched the ailing man. His flocks and herds are forfeited to the chief, and his children left beggars and fatherless. One instance may suffice to give an idea of their savage ferocity, and spare the repetition of outrages on the poor settlers, or those unhappy enough to fall into their hands.

The son of a chief named Macomo having fallen sick, a "witch-doctor" was according to custom consulted, to ascertain the individual under whose evil influence he was suffering; and, as usual, a man of property was selected and condemned to forfeit his life for his alleged crime. To prevent his being told of his fate by his friends, a party of men left Macomo's kraal early in the morning to secure the recovery of the sick young chief by murdering one of his father's subjects. The day selected for the sacrifice appeared to have been a sort of gala day with the unconscious victim; he was in his kraal, and just slaughtered one of his cattle, and was merrily contemplating the convivialities of the day before him, over which he was about to preside. The arrival of a party of men from the "great place" gave him no other concern than as to what part of the animal he should offer them as his guests. In a moment, however, the ruthless party seized him in his kraal. When he found himself secured with a rheim around his neck, he calmly said: "It is my misfortune to be caught unarmed, or it should not be thus."

He was then ordered to produce the matter with which he had bewitched the son of the chief. He replied: "I have no bewitching matter; but destroy me quickly if my chief has consented to my death." His executioners said they must torture him until he produced it—to which he replied, "Save yourselves the trouble, for tortures as you will I cannot produce what I have not." He was then held down on the ground, and several men proceeded to pierce his body all over with long Kaffir needles. The miserable victim bore this with extraordinary resolution—his tormentors finally tiring, and complaining of the pain it gave their hands, and of the needles and skewers bending. During this time a fire had been kindled, in which large flat stones were placed to heat. The man was then directed to rise, and they pointed out to him the fire, telling him it was for his future torture, unless he produced the bewitching matter.

He answered: "I told you the truth, when I told you to save yourself the trouble. As for the hot stones, I can bear them, for I am innocent. I would pray to be strangled at once, but that you would say that I fear your torture." Here his wife, who had also been seized, was stripped perfectly naked, and cruelly beaten and ill-treated before his eyes. The victim was then led to the fire, where he was thrown on his back, stretched out with his arms and legs tied to strong pegs driven into the ground, and the stones, now red hot, were taken out of the fire and placed on his naked body on the groin, stomach and chest, supported by others on each side of him, also heated and pressed against his body. It is impossible to describe the awful effect of this barbarous process. The stones slipped off the scorched and broiling flesh, and being only kept in their places by the sticks of the fiendish executioners. Through all this the heroic fellow remained perfectly sensible, and when asked if he wished to be released to discover his hidden charm, said, "Release me."

They did so, fully expecting they had vanquished his resolution, when to the astonishment of all, he stood up a ghastly spectacle, broiled alive! his smoking flesh hanging in pieces from his body! and composedly asked his tormentors: "What do you wish me to do now?" They repeated their demand, but he resolutely asserted his innocence, and begged them to put him out of his misery; and as they were now getting tired of their labor, they made a running noose on the rheim around his neck, jerked him on the ground, and savagely dragged him about on the sharp stones; then placing their feet on the back of his neck, they drew the noose tight and strangled him. His mangled corpse was taken into his own hut, which was set on fire and burnt to ashes. His sufferings commenced at 10 A. M., and ended only at sunset!

SWEDENBORG ON THE SPIRITS.—In Bush's New Church Repository we find the following authoritative testimony from Swedenborg, as to the value of "Spiritual Communications." We hope that those who put faith in "manifestations," as being the veritable work of spirits, will listen to the very chiefest of mediums, as to the reliance to be placed upon their revelations:

"*That spirits relate things exceedingly fictitious, and lie.*—When spirits begin to speak with man; he must beware lest he believe them in any thing; for they say almost any thing; things are fabricated by them; and they lie; for if they were permitted to relate what heaven is, and how things are in heaven, they would tell so many lies, and indeed, with solemn affirmation, that man would be astonished: wherefore, when spirits were talking, I was not permitted to have faith in the things which they related. For they are extremely fond of fabricating; and whenever any subject of conversation is proposed they think they know it, and give their opinions in one way or another, altogether as if they knew; and if a man listens, and believes, they press on, and deceive and seduce in divers ways; for example, if they were permitted to tell about things to come, about things unknown in the universal heaven, about all things that whatsoever that man desires, (they would tell) all the things falsely, while from themselves; wherefore let men beware lest they believe them. On this account, the state of speaking with spirits on earth is most perilous, unless one is in true faith. They induce so strong a persuasion that it is the Lord himself who is speaking, and who commands, that man cannot but obey and believe them."

IMPURE LANGUAGE.—There are some habits which we can never entirely annihilate, after we have once formed them. The use of impure language is one of these habits. It may be subdued and slumber for years, till its existence is almost forgotten; and then in the delirium of fever, it may suddenly burst forth, to the astonishment of all who listen. Many a devoted Christian, in the delirium of a sick bed, has shocked his friends by the use of profane or obscene language, which could be explained only by the fact that his had been familiar with such language in early life. In reading the memoir of Dr. Grant, the missionary to the Nestorians, I was struck with a fact relating to his late illness. For seventeen days previous to his death, he was in a delirium, but, says his biographer: "Though speaking almost constantly on many topics, in three different languages, that is, English, Turkish and Syriac, he did not ut

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms, at the per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

YEAR OF CALAMITY.

The year of mercy and judgment. The past year will be signal in history for its disasters. Drouth, in the best agricultural districts, cutting off millions of produce. Fires in extensive forests; mountains in a blaze. Cholera sweeping from the sea-coast to the mountains. Yellow fever raging as never before. Disasters by railroads, and greater ones by rivers and by sea. Sailing vessels lost; steamers, fast and staunch, foundering mid-ocean, or in tempting view of shore; or burning in hopeless distance of rescue. Thousands of families: moaning and wailing fill all dwellings. Such events show us that God does not need wars, foes of steel and iron, nor ranks of invading hosts, and armed powers, like those that distress the other hemisphere, in order to reduce the proud to humility, or make His Sovereignty known.

Mr. James Wright, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and for the last fourteen years a citizen merchant of New Orleans, died, after a lingering illness, on Monday, 9th inst.

Bro. W. has, from his youth, been a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and, since our knowledge of him, an efficient steward. He has made liberal contributions for Church extension in this city. The superannuated and worn-out preachers' fund of this and adjoining Conferences, has been in the annual receipt of a $50 donation, by "Jeems of N. Y." He was the anonymous contributor.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

We doubt not the Yellow Fever visitations of the South and Southwest, will redound to the patronage of Southern Medical Institutions—especially that of Louisiana, here located. For the most part, it has found the physicians totally unprepared to meet it. Educated at the North, they had learned to treat such disease as there arise. This was a stranger. Not only this, but other southern diseases, it seems to us, can only be studied in southern latitudes. In the Charity Hospital, thousands are prescribed for every year. Every phase of disease is seen. The physician is formed for his work. He is introduced to it directly, and not at second hand. Practice is better than theory.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, visiting the city on business, will find in the advertising columns a valuable directory. T. H. Jackson & Co., excellent and accommodating Clothiers, have changed their sale rooms from 83 Canal to 82 Common street. We could well afford to say a good word for Mr. A. J. Tully, who has begun the *per cent.* career in which many have made fortunes, and made themselves influential men besides. He deserves, and we hope may have large success. Nothing will be lost in making purchases and dealing with Commission Merchants, by consulting the list of stores and offices.

School advertisements deserve to be consulted weekly by those having children to educate, or desiring situations as teachers.

Lady Huntingdon and her friends.—This book will pay its price and the time it takes to read it. We obtained a copy the other day of Mr. Packard, under Odd Fellows' Hall. He keeps it for sale. One is introduced to close and real acquaintance with such men as the two Wesleys, Whitefield, Romaine, Berridge, Venn and others. Lady H. had about her a rare society. Nobly she used her rank, by introducing such preachers to the world. Whitfield writes to her about 1756—"I am delighted to hear of the increase of your ladyship's spiritual roots."

The Rev. Wm. H. Benton, a clergyman of the Methodist Church, died near this city on Tuesday morning, the 3d inst., in the 63d year of his age. We have known Mr. Benton for many years, and can bear witness to the faithful, earnest, and devoted manner in which he discharged his duties. He was a sincere and single-minded Christian, who seemed to have but two objects in view: the salvation of his own soul, and of the souls of other men. He was advanced in life, which he had lived carelessly, when he became a Christian, when, like the Apostles, he abandoned his temporal business, then in a prosperous condition, and left all to follow Jesus; and we doubt not, that like the Apostles, he will receive "in the world to come, eternal life." [Ch. Herald.

A Gown in the Kirk.—What doth this mean? A correspondent of the *Columbus* (Ga.) *Enquirer*, Oct. 3, writing from Marietta, Ga., says:

"As this is the 'age progressive,' perhaps every thing seen should not be recorded; but I noticed one thing to-day that struck me as new, if not novel—and that was the Presbyterian clergyman clothed, during service, after the style of an Episcopalian minister, with black silk gown and white lace cravat appendages. As much as I dislike unnecessary innovations, especially in religious customs, I can see at present no very cogent reason why [illegible]ty in dress should not be [illegible]ly by clergymen, as prevailing [illegible] re followed by the congregation. But I can not discuss this subject here, I'll pass——down the Road."

ORPHANS' HOME.

We had the pleasure on Wednesday afternoon of meeting a number of Protestant friends at this Asylum, situate in Fourth District, New Orleans, and bounded by Magazine, Live Oak, 7th and 8th streets. The lady managers were heartily congratulated on their success; a few speeches were made; the children sang, and all partook of a well arranged collation.

It will be remembered that the Orphans of last year's epidemic were the beginning. This year has added more. Boys and girls, in separate departments, are received, so that the members of the same family need not grow up strangers. An excellent feature this, and the distribution is just such as long has been needed. It is one of the noblest charities in the State.

STATISTICS.

The Society commenced operations one year ago, by purchase of six lots and improvements, including a cottage and outhouses, for $7500.

They have since purchased six other lots for $4400, making 12 lots they now own, on which they owe $2550, and they have cash on hand to meet the same when due, $2300

They have built a large brick two story house, at cost of $8000, and made other improvements in additions and out-houses, amounting to $1400; for all which they have paid. Making the whole amount of outlays in properties and improvements (exclusive of furniture) $21,300; all which has been paid, except the amount of $2550, against which they have $2300 cash on hand

They have received during the year 165 children, and put out 30. Several were sick when received, and 35 have died during the year. They have now in care 101.

They employ one matron, one seamstress, four nurses, two washerwomen, one cook and a boy.

THE HARTFORD PLATFORM.

A. B. C. F. M.—AGAIN.

We can not but regard the late action of this Board with interest. In addition to the result laid before our readers last week, we now publish something of the process. Though of little consequence practically, it is consequential, nevertheless; for the Hartford action was a step in the progress of fanaticism, an apostacy from Old Testament and New Testament principles. If they are right, we are wrong. The report at home will be prejudicial; abroad, anti-American. The leagued influence of Northern freesoilism and British-ianity is palpable and triumphant. "Blue-stocking" ecclesiastics have achieved a victory on the old chosen ground of "blue-light" politicians.

The *Hartford platform* will enter, henceforth, into missionary nomenclature. By it will be designated those who refuse to have Churches in a place and among a people, unless they can have A. B. C. Schools also; who will not proclaim the Gospel of Christ, unless permitted to proclaim their own "notions." The fairest lands the sun shines upon may be left without a Christian ministry! Hundreds of thousands of precious souls for whom Christ died, may be abandoned to darkness and the shadow of death! What cares the Hartford platform—the Commission of the Christian Missionary is by it defined as exceeding broad. Going into all the world, he may take along his "notions" and peddle by the way. Knocking at the door of States, or Indian Councils, with his Bible, Spelling-book, Reader, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Connecticut clocks, he demands admittance in the name of the Lord. The Bible meets no difficulty. Its authority is undisputed; its ministers welcomed. But there is a difference of opinion about the others. Wherenpon our redoubtable Missionary "shakes off the dust of his feet."

This is a favorite text of the Hartford platform: as if any where in the Scriptures our Saviour or his Apostles, or early preachers, made an issue with the local authorities on slavery, which prevailed in their day and before their eyes in a severer type than in the Choctaw Nation or any Southern State. Much less did they ever "wipe off dust" as preachers, against city or country for such a cause.

But we come to the discussion. The Report and Resolutions came before the Board on the third day of its session, Sept. 14th. We quote from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:—

"The Rev. Dr. Dwight reported on missions to North American Indians, No. 1. He spoke of the recent laws of the Choctaw Council respecting their schools forbidding any teacher to be employed who holds or propagates abolition sentiments, and forbidding the teaching of slaves. This regulation leaves the missionary free to preach the Gospel and establish private schools; but how long they will be able to do so, we can not tell. The report condemned the acts of the Choctaw Nation, and approved the action of the Board refusing to conduct the boarding schools under the new regulations. Dr. Dwight accompanied his report with some explanatory remarks, in which he laid this action to the influence of white men. He animadverted upon this legislation as wicked, unjust and unchristian, and compared it to the injunction of the Jewish Sanhedrim, forbidding the Apostles to preach the Gospel.

"The Rev. Dr. Parker did not feel justified in presenting a minority report, but after the remarks of the chairman, he would state that while leaving the prudential committee free to act, he was opposed to endorsing their action at present. He did not approve of the animus of Dr. Treat's letter. He did not think this Board should array itself against the action of any legislative body. Though prohibited from teaching slaves to read—which was wrong the world over—they were still free to preach the Gospel to them—to carry forward the whole civilization of the Choctaw Nation.

"The Rev. Mr. Read, of Richmond, Va., thought that the principles of freedom in New England and elsewhere, allowed every people to say who shall teach their children. This Board is free to preach the Gospel to the Choctaws, and should not assume to dictate who should be their schoolmasters. Preach the Gospel, and get the schools if you can.

"Ex-Chancellor Walworth deplored the introduction of these resolutions and the discussion. Similar debates came near rending the Board in twain a few years since, and their revival is unhappy now. The Board was proceeding happily, and exerting a powerful influence for good. But if this discussion be continued, our work is done."

The lone voice from the South was heard with impetience, but forbearance, as the *Independent* informs us. Dr. Bacon "was gratified that the brother had been permitted to speak and vindicate his orthodoxy to his people." In the evening session, Dr. B. gave this Richmond brother what the Japanese call the "hariskari"—ripped him up:

"Dr. Bacon called attention to the fact that the board had had trouble from the employment of slaves by the missionaries in that nation. He saw no objection to this course by the missionaries, but others have had scruples—and hence, the board have suggested their declining such services. They found it necessary to use them—this law is aimed at such cases to prevent the missionaries from teaching the slaves they employ and their children to read and write. This is the historic interpretation of the law—he was willing the report should be so amended as to remove all inncouragies. He could not see how any man could object to the passage of this resolution—we are responsible for the action of the prudential committee—they have acted openly on this subject, for years past, and have been annually re-elected, and by that act this board has endorsed their proceedings—they must not disown them now—he would not compromise with slavery, would not be influenced by motives of expediency—he wished to see the right and *follow* it; and if others were not satisfied with our course, let them organize another channel for their contributions. We must look at our constituents, and not be guided by the views of objectors whose contributions fall far short of those of the Sandwich Islands. (Sensation.) We must be governed by the views of those who furnish our funds!

"The speaker here endeavored to explain the imputation he appeared to cast upon his Richmond brother, but to the minds of the whole audience the apology was worse than the insult—was much like putting Cayenne pepper into a mustard plaster.

"This discussion, he continued, would not interrupt our devotional feelings, but doing our duty is worship, and duty here is as important as it is to sing psalms and to pray.

"The Rev. Mr. Read felt an inward consciousness of innocence as to the imputations cast upon him which made him say to himself "Let him take his arrow back again." The apology was a worse injury than the original imputation. He was under no necessity of being endorsed here in order to bind his people to him. The importance of the South to this Board is rated by their contributions. What we give is given as freely as what is given by any part of the Church. The Choctaws are condemned for violating compacts, and yet here is an open recommendation for this Board to violate its compact with the Southern Churches. Though their interest be small, yet it is sacred. If not, then beware all small stockholders in monied corporations! How do you know that these laws are not agreeable to the Choctaw people? Are not the Council elected by the people? And here you propose to array this Board against the Legislative action of the nation. Why not do the same in Turkey and elsewhere? We are bound to believe that this people had good reason for their action.

"The Rev. Dr. Taylor thought a little candor and a little concession would restore harmony. He would wish the resolutions omitted, and then he thought all objection to the report would be obviated. He moved the striking out these resolutions, which was seconded.

"The Rev. Mr. Patton thought that would be like striking out the application to a sermon. The resolutions were necessary to the perfection of this report, and the report without them would not satisfy the Christian people and ministry of New England. This Board owes a duty to the country, which she should not hesitate to discharge.

"The Rev. Dr. Riddle thought that the position of the Board, when it met in Brooklyn was, that they would not sanction the views of Secretary Treat's letter. Now there is an effort under the opprobrium of objectionable legislation of the Choctaw nation, to procure the sanction of the Board to principles which they would not endorse at that time. This Board must not be influenced by temporary opinions and political agitations, or she may take positions she will repent of. He would vote for striking out the resolutions.

"The Rev. Dr. Starrtevant, of Illinois, showed reasons why the resolutions should not be stricken out. The Western Churches distrust the position of this Board respecting slavery. She should avow the ground on which she stands, and she must stand on the ground of these resolutions if she would retain the Western Churches. There is a higher principle than dollers and cents here. We had a practical exhibition of the principles of unity and love here this day. He should join no denominational Board, nor a free Board. He loved this Board and should always advocate this, but if driven from it by its indefinite attitude on slavery, should organize another conducted like this."

The President, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, seeing the end, made a last effort to stave off suggesting reference of the whole subject back to the prudential committee with confidence in their action.

This suggestion was acted upon. The resolution for striking out was withdrawn, and one referring the subject to the prudential committee brought forward.

"Dr. Pomroy considered it would be disastrous not to pass these resolutions.

"Dr. Lyman Beecher knew the West were watching the action of this Board, and if you do not pass these resolutions now, you will never have another chance.

"The Rev. Mr. Holbrook, of Chicago, thought the popularity of this Board at the West depended upon their defining their position in some way similar to the passage of these resolutions. He had come to secure this action."

The test vote to refer was taken at 11¼ P. M., and as we have reported, lost by 58 to 19.

A significant fact, while summing up influences and outside pressures, must not be omitted. An "Association in aid of Evangelical Missions in Western Asia and the East of Europe, especially those of the American Board," has been formed in England. Its officers are, Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, President; Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M. P., and Sir C. E. Eardly, Bart., Vice Presidents; Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird, M. P., Treasurer; and Rev. Cuthbert G. Young, Secretary; with a Committee of twenty-four members, J. W. Alexander, Esq., Chairman.

The Senior Secretary of the Board has had a meeting with the British Association in England. The alliance is noble forsooth, and promises fuads. Dr. Pomroy stated that "They are taking measures to interest the British public in our missions in Western Asia, and a subscription, that promises well, has been commenced." Earls and Lords and Barts. and M. Ps. do not contribute mites; and according to the principles laid down by Dr. Bacon—"We must be governed by the views of those who furnish our funds." An anti-slavery crusade and an anti-American position is, therefore, just the thing.

On this Hartford Platform the Northern Methodist Church can take her place as soon as she likes.

It behooves those who, in the language and spirit of St. Paul, feel themselves debtors to bond and free, and who in fulfilling their great commission, are willing to know nothing but Christ and him crucified, to gather up their strength in prayer and hope and faith. A great work is theirs. Already in the bounds of the Southern Methodist E. Church, there are six times more Christians—in church-membership—among the negroes of the Slave States, and ministered to by her missionaries, than the A. B. C. F. M. numbers in Africa, Greece, Syria, Judea, Armenia, Nestoria, Micronesia, China, and the Sandwich Islands and America, all put together. That fact is worth six Hartford platforms.

The end may be predicted. This Society, fallen from its high position, and circumscribed in its operations, will lean to and serve Britishianity more and more. Many valuable members—the conservatives—disgusted at the insulting intolerance characteristic of the majority, of which we have a sample in the favorite spokesman and champion, Dr. Bacon, toward a moderate Southerner, will withdraw. No more connection with slaveholding communities, either for labor or contributions. Rabid anti-Nebraskaites will accept it as a feeble revenge on that score. The temperate and patriotic will deplore it as hasty, hot, ill-advised and unscriptural. And in less time than has elapsed since the first famous Hartford platform was set up, the framers of this will be held in equal contempt, and their associates ashamed to own their work.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Advocate* writes from this Conference, whose session in Louisa, Ky., ended 16th ult.:—

"Bishop Early presided with a great deal of dignity, and did the business of the Conference with energy and dispatch. He succeeded most effectually in winning the hearts of the preachers and people. He preached three times with wonderful success; not only did he preach, but he exhorted and went out into the congregation and invited mourners to the altar. This was something new for a Bishop, at least to us. It had its effect. Numbers came forward; the altar was crowded, and the house was filled with the cries of penitents. We never witnessed such a scene at Conference, or any thing like it. Several were happily and powerfully converted to God. Such was the religious interest wakened up, that several of the preachers remained after Conference closed, and kept up the meeting. The preachers all caught new fire and took new courage. One thing which contributed greatly to this was, the "Conference Prayer Meetings," held every morning by the Bishop, before commencing the business of the day. Long will the people of Louisa bless the visit of the Bishop, and preachers of the Conference.

"The missionary anniversary was held on Monday night. Speeches were made by Bishop Early, Bros. Burwell, Spurlock and S. K. Vaught. The collection was the best ever taken up since the organization of our Conference.

"The missionary money reported from the circuits and stations was more than in any previous year.

"The Conference is also increasing in point of numbers. Five men were received into the traveling connection, on trial, this year: Elias Kendall, Richard E. Graves, G. S. McCutchen, William Downtain and William Y. Shaw."

The two Sons of Zebedee.—The "apostolic succession" shows a tendency to run in the blood. This must strengthen its claims greatly. Two brothers, Onderdonk, were bishops of the dioceses of New York and Pennsylvania. They were both unfortunate, and got deposed for immoralities. The successors of these two brothers are, also, brothers. The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks upon the recent election to the New York Episcopate of Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.:—

"For the last twenty years or more he has been pastor of the oldest Episcopal parish in Albany, where he is greatly esteemed and beloved. We believe he graduated at Union College in 1826, and is now over fifty years of age. His brother, Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D. LL.D., is Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Pennsylvania; and it is a remarkable coincidence, that the two important dioceses of New York and Pennsylvania should, for the second time, be placed under the Episcopal charge of brothers; formerly, the two bishops Onderdonk, and now the two bishops Potter."

Missionary Board.—The meeting of the Bishops and Missionary Board of the M. E. Church, South, for making appropriations for the coming year, was appointed for 30th September, at Louisville, Ky. We learn that Bishop Early, only, of the Bishops, was present. $132,000 were appropriated—same as last year.

LETTER FROM YORK.

BY A LADY.

[The following letter is by the hand and from the sentimental heart of a fair lady of this city, now on a bridal tour, visiting husband's relations, in England. It is a gem of freshness and beauty. Though not written to be published, it is published as written. We happened to hear it in a circle of friends, and following the editorial instinct, craved it for "copy." There are many Grace Greenwoods in the South, if they would only write. [Ed. N. O. Ch. Adv.

Ben Rhydding, Sept. 11th, 1854.

My dear Aunt M. and Uncle D.:

In my last I gave you my impressions of Bolton Abbey; and in this letter I must try to tell you, as far as *words* will do it, how I felt in York Minster. I had just sealed my letter to you on Thursday night, as the mail here closes on Friday, and Friday morning before I was up, Margaret came into my room to know if I would go with her and her husband John, to York, as it contained one of the finest Cathedrals in England.

Of course I jumped at the proposal; and in half an hour was dressed and riding with them down to the Lodge to take the coach. Upon the top of this we get on—it is quite common here for ladies to ride there—and had a fine view of the country for miles around us. The air was cool and bracing, but yet warm enough to be pleasant; and the novelty of being on top was so great to me, that I enjoyed it exceedingly. At the railroad station, as they call them here, we had a long flight of steps to go up—for all the tracks are laid upon viaducts or stone bridges over the towns and villages; and it gives one a very queer feeling to look up and see the cars running over your head.

(I am afraid you can not read my writing now; it is so dreadfully cold that I can scarcely guide my pen.)

A short ride brought us to the once-important city of old York. How strange and great a contrast it is to its namesake in America! I was all at one time-worn and ancient, so grotesque and novel in its buildings and streets, that I felt as in a dream. We passed by old houses with the upper story hanging far over the little, dark, narrow street, and drove several times through the old gates and towers, which were the mode of ingress and egress when the city was walled. Upon one of these "bars," as they are called in York, the heads of malefactors were hung, and it gave me a very curious sensation to be looking upon the very spot where gory heads swayed to and fro in the breeze. I should not like to live in the place at all, for my imagination would be continually calling up all these horrible associations.

It was to the Minster or Cathedral that our eyes were chiefly directed. How to give you any conception of its grand proportions I know not, nor how to convey to you some portions of the awe-struck feeling that filled my whole soul, as I entered with bowed head into the solemn old pile. It does not look as ancient as it is, for parts of the interior have been recently burnt and restored; and as it was originally built of a species of limestone, it has never got that dark, moldy, dirty look that nearly all buildings, even of recent date, have here.

On the very spot where the present church now stands, a cathedral was erected by one of the Saxon Kings in A. D. 627. In 1137, the present building was erected, and parts yet remain as they were then, especially the stained-glass windows and the stone screen before the choir.

Of the exquisite and softened beauty of this glass, I can give you no idea: there are no great patches of glaring colors, as with us, but such a mingling and harmony of shades, that at first you have no idea of any color, but only that the light is subdued and mellowed, and that your eyes are pleased by something you know not what. Upon a closer examination you find that each vast window is composed of millions of little pieces, some not larger than your finger, and none exceeding the size of your hand. All the glazing is done on the outside, and is not perceptible, even there, until you look very closely, as it is done with a kind of black putty that approaches nearly to the color of the glass.

They show you at one end of the church five windows, called the five sisters, from the patterns having been first embroidered in wool by five sisters, then painted from the embroidery, and then put in, in glass. This was done in the beginning of the 13th century, and still it remains. Another window at the east end of the church is said to be the largest and finest in all Europe, and is so immense that our church would pass through it, with steeple and all; and yet it seems small, so much grander are the proportions of the cathedral. The compartments are filled with scenes from Scripture History, and nearly all is represented in it.

The stone screen, or partition dividing the choir from the nave or people's division, is most wonderful: 200 years' work was spent upon it; nor do you wonder at it, when you see the myriads of minute faces, angels, musical instruments and gothic points and arches that are sculptured there most delicately in the hard stone.

In niches in this stone partition are statues of fifteen Kings, from William the Conquerer to Henry VI. Even upon their robes the delicate chiseling is wonderful—every little embroidered flower is faithfully copied, and you are lost in wonder and admiration of the patient endurance of toil that has produced this most curious screen. In the interior of the choir (about the center of the cathedral, and which is now used as a chapel for morning and evening prayers) may be seen the same carving as on the exterior, only that it is of oak without polish or oil.

Into this we went at 4 o'clock, after two hours patient wandering over the church, trying to comprehend its size. When the organ burst forth into a voluntary, and the sweet, soft voices of the children chimed in with it, and the whole harmonious sound went floating and filling the arches and aisles, I was overpowered and subdued, so that the tears filled my eyes again and again. I never felt before the insignificance of a human being as I did, excepting at Niagara. Something of the same yearning filled my soul in listening to the voice of the mighty waterfall, as impelled me now to join in, with all my being, in the solemnly sweet chanting. I wanted to fall upon my knees and weep, unnoticed and undisturbed, for hours.

One little boy near me had a voice that was so full and deep, yet so soft and flute-like, that it reminded me of a bird singing its morning hym of praise, or of an angel before the throne. I could only think of Heaven, and felt that I was indeed in the presence of my God. I was under the very shadow of His throne, and listening to the rapturous chanting of the heavenly host, and with closed eyes I sat breathless, lest some glimpses of the unearthly glory should burst upon my unhallowed sight. No language can describe my deep emotion. You must see and feel it for yourself, to know how strange and awful it is. I could not speak when all was over, and quietly stepped out to a corner that I might indulge in the tears that were overflowing my eyes. It did not seem to me that this was the workmanship of mortals like myself, but that it must have come, as it was, fresh from the hands of the Creator, just as our Niagara did. We looked like babes walking about, and those but a few paces, apparently, from us were but motes in the grand pile.

On all the pillars and projections, both inside and out, are the most demoniacal and yet grotesque figures I ever saw. Some of them are human bodies, stretching out the chest and arms with hideous, mocking, luring faces, and all have so fierce and terrifying an aspect, yet are so attractive from their very hideousness that I could not keep my eyes off of them, and every new one seemed even more horrible than the last; my brain was filled with them; and when we got back to the hotel, I was trembling and excited, so that I could not rest. I became a coward for the first time; and before going to sleep, had to look under the bed and toilet-table;—now don't laugh at me when I confess that I expected to see one of the stone-demons from the cathedral, with its most horrible face staring at me.

During the night the sweet chiming of the church bells every half hour soothed and composed me; otherwise I could not have slept.

We climbed up a long winding stone staircase to the top of the center towers, 213 feet high, and had an extensive view of the country for many miles around; but it scarcely repaid one for the excessive fatigue, as the land was all flat. So often is that stairway passed up and down that hollows are worn in each step. I was terrified, too, by the intense darkness of the ascent in many places; and when a ray of light did come in to us, it only revealed some heavily-chained, mysterious-looking door.

We were shown the little narrow space upon the leads where the monks used to walk in the olden time; and below, in a little gallery far above our heads in the nave, is the place where the poor nuns were only allowed to come, and from there got their only view of this world. It was very sad and gloomy to remember that aching hearts and disappointed hopes had been carried about, year after year, up and down those dreary steps and dark aisles by those who in other positions might have made a little heaven of sunshine and happiness about them.

Outside of the choir is the place where the dead have their resting place. Here are monuments to the archbishops from 1315 down to the present day, almost. One stone statue is now shown as the monument erected to the second son of Edward III, and brother to the Black Prince: it is now over 600 years old, and is much defaced by time.

I have only this half sheet more to put all I wish for this week; and it seems hard, for I have so very much to say. Don't imagine that I shall ever think America a wilderness; the more I see of this land, beautiful as it is, the more I pine for the wild freshness and freedom of my own. I am longing for a glimpse of our rivers and lakes, and for the shadows of our grand old forests.

As far as I have seen, there are no hotels as beautiful as the "St. Charles;" for comparison to it, they are village inns. Nor do I look with a prejudiced eye upon every thing here; I am as ready to admit its beauties as even the most bigoted Englishman can desire, but I can not forget my own glorious home, with its unrivaled sunsets and gorgeous sky. There is nothing left here for the imagination to do;—every thing is finished and complete; and I sometimes long for a little roughness, that I might amuse myself by seeing how it could best be polished. * * *

Your loving child, Kate.

A gentleman dined one day with a dull preacher. Dinner was scarcely over, before the gentleman fell asleep; but was awakened by the divine, and invited to go and hear him preach. "I beseech you, sir, excuse me, I can sleep very well where I am."

Missionary Reports.

To the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, *Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

WALTON MISSION—ALA. CON.

I herewith transmit for publication the report of the Walton Mission.

My dear Brother I feel delighted to communicate to you the state of this Mission. I received eleven appointments on the place: four of which was organized. I have now eighteen places for preaching, and have organized six classes this year, dropped none, expelled none, and received ninety-six on probation, thirty-five by letter, and thirty-two in full connection. I attend my appointments regularly every four weeks. I have not ascertained the precise number of converts, but can safely say between fifty and one hundred. There are very interesting meetings in many places, and increasing. I have in general large and attentive congregations; and the people appear to take more interest than could have been expected for this section of country, the country being thinly inhabited.

Brethren, I request an interest in your prayers for Walton Mission. I have enjoyed good health this year, and am well pleased with the country and people.

Sept. 27. James Paul, Jr.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS CIRCUIT—ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

As I am about to close my labors on this circuit, I wish to dot down a few items in relation to it. This is the third year I have labored on this circuit. The first year I was employed by the Elder, Rev. George Sheffield, as junior preacher; Rev. J. A. M'Cotcheon, P. C. Second year I was sent back as P. C. by bishop Capers; and this, the third year, I was again returned as P. C. by our efficient *pro tem.* bishop, Rev. G. Garrett. Rev. J. W. Cook was also put on this circuit this year as my associate.

With willing hearts and minds we set to work and filled our regular appointments punctually, holding class-meeting every time we preached, if not hindered by more pressing duties. Our conference collections were taken up early in the year, and we have made assessment all ready. We endeavored to work our field of brush and rubbish, and break up the fallow ground as we went; and even were dropped, and some expelled; others came and had their names erased from the class-books, saying they were not willing to keep the rules of our Church. Many disaffected Church members joined with the world and the doleful lamentation went up—"The ruin—the Church is ruined. Some were exceedingly mad against us, and threatened to bruise our poor, lean backs with the rod; but our God suffered them not to lay the weight of their finger upon us. Many of the good brethren and sisters stood by us in our troubles, and we humbled ourselves and prayed unto our Heavenly Father, and the victory was ours.

We commenced our protracted meetings in June; and have held six, from eight to ten days each. We have held four camp-meetings, and the results have been glorious—two hundred and forty-eight have professed religion, several the blessing of holiness, and the Church has been revived generally.

There are nine local preachers on this circuit; and they have come up to our help in the help of the Lord, in our contests with the enemy of souls—may the good Lord reward them according to their works. A more efficient corps of local ministers, we think, is not to be found on any circuit. Some of them will knock at the door of our next conference for work; and they will be found efficient workmen, let them go where they may.

There are five other young men on this circuit who think they are called to the ministry of the Word, and will fall into ranks as soon as they have sufficient education to qualify them for the work. I also received a letter a few days since from a young man who was converted at our first protracted meeting, and was transferred to another circuit, stating that he felt himself called of God to the ministry, and asking advice, etc. So you see the Lord is raising up laborers for his vineyard in these ends of the earth.

Our stewards have at heart the interest of their preachers; and judging from their zeal and efficiency last year in raising their quarterage collections, we confidently rely upon them this year also. Their hearts have not been warm toward us; and when we have been endeavoring to endure hardness as good soldiers, they have lightened our burdens, and lifted up our drooping hands. May our God bless them, their wives and their children, and bring them all into his eternal rest, is the prayer of one that loves them much.

Our missionary collections have been good, and I expect to carry up to conference at least one thousand dollars, as the free-will offerings of the good people on this circuit.

Bro. Cook expects to leave about the first of November for the State of Missouri, on a visit to his wife's relations. He has been found at his post in every conflict. The Lord go with him and his companion in their journey through life, is the prayer of their fellow laborer.

May the blessings of Heaven rest upon the good people of Columbus circuit: they have fed us, clothed us, and helped us by their prayers and counsel, to do our Master's work, and their kindness will be remembered by us through life.

S. H. Cox.

October 5, 1854.

JACKSON C. H., MISS.

A very interesting camp-meeting has just closed near Jackson C. H., in the bounds of the Ala. Conference. There were several conversions and seventeen accessions to the Church. Bro. Garrett, the Presiding Elder, labored very successfully during the meeting. There was a great deal of old-fashioned Methodist and camp-meeting joy. Bro. Garrett baptised fifteen children and four adults.

Do you suppose that *the* Bishop of the Church has administered this ordinance to a greater number in all his benevolent journeyings through the State during the year? If *the* Bishop of *the* Church intends rebaptising all who join the "Scots," he will have his hands full. More than seventy children have been baptised in the county of Hancock, Miss. Conference, this year, by a preacher of the Methodist "Scot."

Oct., 1854. L.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CORPUS CHRISTI—TEXAS.

Permit me through the Advocate to acknowledge, and render my thanks for the receipt of five dollars, which you forwarded to me on the 31st August, A. D. 1854, from some unknown friend in Arkansas, for the benefit of the Methodist Church in Corpus Christi, Texas. I have many friends in Arkansas, and some in Louisiana, who would no doubt assist me if they knew my embarrassments and labors, to build a house for the Lord, and plant the Gospel standard in the far Southwest. May the Lord abundantly bless the donor of that five dollars, and incline the hearts of many more to go and do likewise.

Sept. 23. H. S. LAFFERTY, Missionary.

ORION CIRCUIT—ALA. CON.

We have to say, while the Lord is blessing other portions of the land, we likewise have an occasion of much rejoicing, as He has also visited us with much mercy and grace.

We have just closed a meeting, long to be remembered, at Union Chapel. Some thirty-five were added to the Church. Bros. Loflen, Roper, Ozier, More, and Urqhart were all at their post—whose ministry was owned and blessed of God. We also have had interesting meetings at Cannon's Chapel and Rocky Mount. A happy spirit of interest pervades our circuit; and as we have other important appointments ahead of us, we anticipate still more glorious results. Peace and harmony once more pervade our host.

Oct. 5. J. B. RABB.

NOTE FROM "JOHN BUNYAN."

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 30th ult. I find a letter from the venerable LEWIS GARRETT, pointing out an error in my first sketch of the early Methodists of Mississippi. In my second sketch (if it has reached you) it will be seen that I had corrected the error myself. *Randal* Gibson was the pioneer I attempted to describe. *Tobias* Gibson I knew only by tradition. He died in 1804, which was several years before I was born.

Writing only from recollection, and without notes, I may hereafter fall into some anachronisms, and write down names erroneously. These I hope some friend, better informed, will correct; and I shall not regret the error, if it be the means of eliciting a communication of so much interest as that of Mr. GARRETT. I presume there is no other man living who could have given those interesting details of Tobias Gibson, and the devoted young men who followed him to the then wilderness of Mississippi. The memory and portfolio of the venerable gentleman must be full of these valuable reminiscences, the materials of history.

He mentions the names of CLOUN and BOWMAN. I can remember a minister by the name of Cloud, but he was an Episcopallan. He resided in Jefferson, and preached in Natchez. I have, likewise, the journal of a Mr. Bowman, who came from Tennessee to Mississippi in very early times; but my impression always has been, that he was a Presbyterian. I will, however, look it up, and transmit it to you.

Yours truly, JOHN BUNYAN.

Pearlington, Miss., Oct. 10.

DECREASE OF ROMISH PRIESTS IN IRELAND. According to the Rev. R. Bickersteth, there were, about six years ago, upward of 5,000 priests in Ireland. Last year, as appeared from a return, there were only 2,366.

OBITUARY.

At a called meeting of the Dialectical Society of LaGrango College, relative to the death of JOHN ROWLAND, who graduated with honor at this Institution in July last, and who died of Cholern near Vickeburg, on his return home, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Almighty God has seen fit to remove from earth our esteemed friend and former fellow member, JOHN ROWLAND, who was an agreeable and entertaining companion, a refined scholar, and a faithful and consistent Christian; but who—loaded with the honors of his Alma Mator, and returning to the bosom of his family to receive the approbation of his father, the smiles of his mother, and the caresses of his brothers and sisters—was stopped in his earthly career by the palsying hand of death;—therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow to the mysterious dispensation of Allwise Providence, and are deeply sensible that the country has lost one of its most promising citizens, the Church one of its brightest ornaments, and his parents a dutiful and affectionate son, we do sincerely mourn the death of one so young and promising.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the bereaved parents and relatives, and recommend to them, for consolation, Him who was his guide and support in life and comforter in death.

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem and respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and request our sister Society to unite with us in the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, to the Nashville and New Orleans Christian Advocates, and to the Tuscumbia papers for publication.

N. W. LEA,
J. S. MCELDERRY,
A. MENEFEE,
} Committee.

La Grange College, Sept. 27, 1854.

DIED—At her residence in St. Clair county, Ala., C. WHORTON, daughter of W. J. and N. Whetenaris.

The subject of this notice was born Nov. 7th, 1829; married to J. M. Whorton, Nov. 7th, 1844; with whom she lived ten years without giving or receiving an unkind word. She professed saving faith in Christ in 1846, and in 1850 joined the M. E. Church, of which she lived an acceptable member until called on the 22d August, 1854, from her labors on earth to her higher rest and refreshment in Heaven.

She affectionately exhorted her husband and friends to meet her in that better world where parting is not known. And after providing for the welfare of her daughter, Eunice, about eight years old (her only child,) she folded her arms and calmly awaited her call which released her from her sufferings, and introduced her to that rest that remains for all God's people.

In this mournful dispensation the husband has lost a wife in the strictest sense, the earth an inhabitant, but Heaven has gained an angel; the Church militant a member, but another accession is gained to the Church triumphant; for she left this witness—She lived right, and no fears are entertained that she died right. F. WALKER.

DIED—October 1st, 1854, at his residence in Harrison county, Miss., Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER, a local preacher in the Pascagoula Circuit, Ala. Conference.

Brother Alexander was born in Penalton county, South Carolina, February 7th, 1796, and was married to Rebecca King in the year 1820. He was a class leader and exhorter for many years in the Methodist Church; but feeling it to be his duty to call sinners to repentance, he received license to preach about 13 years ago, and continued to be a faithful servant in the vineyard of the Lord until death took him away from the walks of men to dwell with angels in the spirit-world. He has left behind him a large family, many brethren and friends to mourn his loss. Though his affliction was severe he murmured not. He said to his wife—"I have many ties of nature to bind me to earth, but I am willing that God's will should be done. All is well. There is nothing between me and my God."

I stood at his head, and saw him draw his last breath. Though he was speechless and in great misery for 36 hours before his death, yet I saw a pleasant gleam pass over his countenance a few minutes before he died.

"The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease;
And life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.
Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

JAMES L. SAMPEY.

Brickley, Miss., Oct. 4.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. BENJ. D. THOMPSON, died in Camden, Ala., on the 8th of September, 1854, aged 36 years.

In his death the community has been deprived of an energetic and enterprising citizen, and hence his loss is deeply felt. The Methodist Church, of which he has been a member from his youth, will find it no easy task to supply his place. He discharged with energy, the duties of Steward in the Church for several years past. He was also a member of the Financial Board of the Ala. Conference, in whose doings he felt a lively interest. His afflicted wife and seven children, more than all, mourn the sad bereavement.

We mourn not, however, as those who have no hope. During his illness, which lasted more than thirty days, he gave us the strongest assurance that the religion he professed in health was all-sustaining in sickness and death. We trust that his dying admonition to his family may prompt his children to be pious, that they may meet him in Heaven.

Camden, Ala., Oct. 4. W. K. NORTON.

Notices.

To Members of the Alabama Conference.

BRETHREN: It is due to all, and important to some of our body, to have it known that at the last meeting of the Trustees of the Centenary Institute a change was made relative to Beneficiaries. Two years since, when Dr. Mitchell took the entire charge of the Institution he agreed to receive and instruct all the children of Traveling Ministers sent there, upon condition of receiving the due proportion of the Educational Collection, thus making that collection *seem* to be taken up for *his* benefit, though it was really for the benefit of the Trustees charged with furnishing gratuitous instruction to this class. This plan was found to be attended with inconveniences, and at the late meeting it was rescinded; the Trustees agreeing to pay for all such pupils, both male and female, and receive the collection. Thus, all ground of delicacy and objection, which might exist in the former arrangement, has been removed; and the Trustees have assumed a responsibility, which makes it important that this collection be laid before all our congregations, and its bearing and importance explained. Will brethren bear this in mind, and not suffer the Board to become embarrassed in carrying out the wishes of the Conference.

September 26. J. HAMILTON.

To Preachers of Mississippi Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: The Mississippi Conference, as you are aware, will convene in Jackson, La., on the 8th day of November next.

Those Preachers who come by water will land at Bayou Sara, where they will find, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, private conveyances to bring them to Jackson, a distance of twelve miles, without charge.

Those who come by land will find arrangements made for keeping their horses during the Conference.

On arriving at Jackson, you will please call at Dr. JONES' Drug Store, from whence you will be conducted to your lodgings.

Oct. 4, 1854. A. T. M. FLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. It puts the New Orleans Advocate at the same rates with the family of Advocates, and cheap still.

Dr Pellman, who was confined 14 years in a mad house in England for the gross offence of pressing a claim against Queen Victoria's husband, has been at length set at liberty under a solemn promise to leave the country and never return. He went to Germany.

General Intelligence.

INTERMENTS.—The following are the returns of the number of interments in the several Cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 8 A. M., Sunday, Oct 8:

	Fever.	Other diseases.	Total
Protestant, Girod street	11	13	24
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	2	3
Cypress Grove No. 1	2	1	3
" " 2	29	18	47
Charity Hospital	81	17	98
St. Patrick's	26	18	44
Catholic No. 1	1	8	9
" " 2	4	15	19
St. Vincent de Paul	18	28	46
Lafayette, Fourth District	34	31	65
Total	207	151	358

The total number of interments during the previous week was 423, and of yellow fever deaths, 269.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns from this institution for the week ending on Saturday, the 7th, at 5, P. M:

Admissions	375	Discharged	288
Deaths	104	Deaths by yellow fever	82
Remaining under treatment			700

The following is the report for the month of September, 1854:

Admitted	1902	Discharged	1218
Of which of yellow fever	679	Died	641
Died of yellow fever			543

The gentlemanly clerk of the Hospital, Mr. Louis O'Hlard, has furnished us with the following interesting tableau, showing the increase and decrease of the yellow fever deaths for every five days from the 14th of July (first case) to the 7th of October:

July 14 to 18	1	Aug. 28 to Sept. 1	67
" 19 to 23	2	" 2 to 6	72
" 24 to 28	5	" 7 to 11	112
" 29 to Aug. 2	10	" 12 to 16	96
Aug. 3 to 7	12	" 17 to 21	118
" 8 to 12	25	" 22 to 26	101
" 13 to 17	34	" 27 to Oct. 1	56
" 18 to 22	65	Oct. 2 to 6	63
" 23 to 27	93		

From what we learned yesterday of the returns from the different Cemeteries for the past week, we are led to the conclusion that there will be a decrease of one-third on the last report.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT PRINCESS—*Loss of Life.*—The officers of the steamboat Frank Lyon, which arrived yesterday morning from Ashton, report the burning of the Princess, Captain Holmes, with the melancholy sacrifice of four lives, and the total destruction of a heavy cargo of cotton.

The Princess was on her way down from Vicksburg, with 3,300 bales of cotton on board, and had reached Fort Adams Sunday morning, when, as she was backing out from the landing a little after daylight, she was found to be on fire. All efforts to check the progress of the flames were unavailing, and she burnt to the water's edge, not a single bale, as far as we have yet learned, being saved.

Unhappily, we have to record the loss of the lives of four of those who were on board at the time. Two of them were lady passengers whose names we have not yet been able to ascertain; the others were two negroes.

Fortunately Capt. Holmes and the crew were all saved, and may be expected down on the Cora No. 2, during the day. On their arrival, we shall be able, we presume, to give fuller particulars of this sad catastrophe.

The officers of the Cora No. 2, arrived at this port last evening, have furnished the following additional particulars:

The steamer Princess took fire in the woodrack, directly below the clerk's office, at about 5 o'clock A. M., while backing out of Fort Adams Landing. She had on board 3039 bales of cotton. The steamer Cora left her burning all her upper works being destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly that every thing in the office, baggage, mails and valuable letters and moneys were lost, with the following persons, as far as could be ascertained:

Lost.—Mrs Wise and child, Miss Wilson, one boy, from St. Louis; Andy Thompson, Jr., pilot; George Barrett, first engineer; two negro women and about fifteen hands and negroes belonging to the boat.

Saved.—Jacob Wise and two children, Miss Wilson, C. M. Allen, Raulins, John Wagner and Dunbar.

The boat and cargo will nearly be a total lose. Most of the crew and officers came down on the steamer Cora No 2.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT WM. GASTON.—We learn from the Savannah Republican that on Tuesday evening last a fire broke out in the hold of the steamboat Wm. Gaston, then lying at one of the wharves, and that it could not be extinguished until the boat was scuttled and sunk. The Gaston was formerly employed in the Florida trade, but of late has been used as a towboat on the Savannah River. Mr. J. Cunningham, of Savannah, owner of the boat, sustains a loss of $10,000 by this occurrence, as he had no insurance on her.

LOSS OF THE MALTA.—The following are the particulars of the sinking of the steamboat Malta, in the Lower Ohio, and the attendant loss of life, a brief notice of which we published a few days since:

"The steamboat Malta, Capt. Frazer, from Louisville to Memphis, with about 250 passengers on board, struck a snag at the head of Hurricane Island, about fifty miles above Paducah, on the morning of the 29th ult., when she immediately sunk in about twelve feet water.

"Most of the cabin passengers rushed on the hurricane deck, while the deck passengers commenced jumping on a flatboat swinging at the time, and threatening to capsize. From information derived from one of the passengers, the number drowned must have been between thirty and fifty, all except two being deck passengers, among whom were several women and children. An old gentleman, called Baronet, from Indianapolis, who was on his way to White River, was drowned in attempting to jump on the flatboat. The name of the other cabin passenger was not known.

"About fifty of the passengers saved came down to Paducah on the Ruvea, the balance remaining on the William Thomas, which happened to be lying at the time near the scene of disaster, and rendered some service in landing those on the flatboat, by sending out a yawl. Some of the cabin passengers' baggage was lost, and all lives might have been saved had they stuck to the boat. About twenty of the passengers came to Cairo on the Emma Brown, when they got on board the Alock Scott."

The Louisville Courier, noticing the telegraphic report of the sinking of the Malta, says:

"The boat was on her way to Cairo and Memphis, from this port and Cincinnati, with a cargo of dry goods. She received considerable freight here, which was, we understand, covered by $20,000 insurance in the various local offices. A portion of this cargo was for Memphis, Hickman, and Osceola, Ark."

THE LATE JUDGE RUST.—It is with deep regret that we announce to-day the death of our esteemed friend and citizen, the Hon. Edwin Rust, who expired on Friday night, after a painful and lingering illness. [Mobile Register.

STEALING YANKEE THUNDER.—A "clipping" to the following effect accidentally crept into our paper a few days since, minus the due portion of light which we might have threw upon the subject:

"Telegraphic experiments were recently made at Portsmouth, England, with perfect success, at a mill-dam five hundred feet across, by which, with ae operating battery on one side, and the correspondieg dial on the other side, a telegraphic message was conveyed through the water without the aid of connecting wires. An electric wire from each side was submerged, terminating in a plate construoted for the purpose."

This paragraph is now going the rounds of the American press, but there is nothing new in the experiments made by some of John Bull's folks—it is an attempt to steal our thunder. Prof. Morse made the same experiments nine years ago with success, in communicating across the Susquehanna River, and has been for some time perfecting his discovery with the view of forming a telegraphic connection between the United States and Great Britain. [Baltimore Sun.

Pacific Trade.

It is only within a recent period—since the repeal of the British Navigation Laws—that the attention of American merchants and business men has been closely directed to the immense field open to competition and activity in the Pacific.

Previously, our merchant ships were accustomed to round the capes and do a profitable carrying trade between New York, China and Europe, and our whale ships to find a rich return for their voyages and ventures in the North Pacific; but whatever commodities of Western America, the Sandwich Islands or China, were to be transported either to Europe or this country, doubled Cape Horn as the only feasible route. The carrying trade was almost entirely in English hands—the China trade exclusively. A few years since, however, American vessels entered into competition—clipper ships were built, and the sway departed from Great Britain. Our tonnage in those waters soon equaled, if it did not excel, that of any other nation But still the course of trade was westward, and Cape Horn remained a point and sometimes a port.

The discovery of gold in California operated almost miraculously upon the commerce of the Pacific. The treasure there was discovered and dug out by Americans, and sought an American market. Its transportation around three-fourths of the globe seemed unnatural and unnecessary. Moreover, the immense emigration from this country thither could neither afford so long nor so costly a route. The old ideas of a transit across Panama were accordingly renewed and carried into effect. First came mule paths, then plank roads, and finally railroads Steamships were sent to run between Panama and San Francisco conjointly with others running from New York to Aspinwall. A new route to the Pacific was opened, and every day has proved it more and more feasible, expeditious and desirable. Cargoes can be transported from Canton to New York by the way of Panama with infinitely more rapidity than by Cape Horn—can, indeed, be sent to Liverpool by the same route in a less period than by any other. If a line of steamships were in operation from Canton to San Francisco, the navigation of the globe would be reduced from months to weeks as it already has been from years to months.

This is a view of the comparative time necessary to be employed in carrying off the commerce of the Pacific, and on it depends much that interests the people of this country as well as—more particularly—the people of this section. If the present immense trade of the Pacific can be more expeditiously and cheaply conveyed to its destination by an eastern than a western route, under all the existing disadvantages, how much more expeditiously could it be carried were there a railway leading from one ocean to the other and bringing the Atlantic and Pacific into connection! Time is money—it was the superior speed of our ships that took the tea trade from the English—what, therefore, would be the result to us, and to commerce in general, could the present time between China and Liverpool be reduced one-third? And it can. It is possible, in every sense of the word, for the American people to put themselves on the highway between Asia and Europe. A railroad from San Francisco to the Mississippi would accomplish all this.

The opening of Japan to our trade has strengthened the arguments hitherto urged in favor of such an enterprise. By so much as this event increases our business in the Pacific and our commerce along these far off shores, by just so much it increases the strength of the arguments in favor of a speedier means of communication with that portion of the republic that lies nearest to the Celestial Empire. As trade increases so will travel. If Europeans find they can more quickly reach Bombay and Canton *via* America than by any other route, they will be apt to adopt the most expeditious way. The greater current always draws in the less; and if once the tide of business is so changed as to flow towards the east rather than the west, it will suck in the commerce of all America bordering upon the Pacific, from Patagonia to Behring's Straits.

The immensity of this traffic may, perhaps, be imagined, but cannot be clearly stated, nor, consequently, the profits that will result from it. Enough is apparent, however, to satisfy every one that wealth and prosperity lie along its pathway, and that our own best interests are intimately connected with it. The Pacific Railroad is the means we look to for securing an end that daily grows more and more desirable and important, and whose value has been doubled by the opening of Japan. If this highway of travel can be led through New Orleans—as it more easily can than through any other great place—it would be of incalculable value to us. May not something be done to render it more certain and more speedy?

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clarke was on the 28th elected by a large majority of clergy and laity. This election was had to supply the vacancy caused by the decease of the lamented Bishop Henshaw, formerly of Baltimore.

Bishop Wainwright, during the past year, confirmed 1427 persons, delivered 248 addresses, preached 23 parochial sermons, ordained 25 deacons and 6 priests, and performed numerous other labors. During the whole twenty-two months of Bishop Wainwright's certificate, he confirmed 4127 persons, delivered 699 sermons and addresses, ordained 87 deacons, ordained 12 priests, consecrated 15 churches, and laid the corner stones of 12 churches.

The Diocese of New-York, P. E. Church, was, in 1838, divided, and formed into two, Eastern and Western. At that time, the whole number of clergymen in the State was 245. In 1841 there were in the Eastern Diocese, 200 clergymen, and at the present time there are 300 clergymen and 20,000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Council called by the Pope is not to discuss the immaculate conception of the Savior, but of the Virgin It is a doctrine of some powerful sects of the Catholic Church, and especially the Jesuits, that the mother of Christ was conceived without sin, but this has never received the sanction of the highest authority; and it is to discuss and settle this question that the council is called.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention in New York balloted for a Provisional Bishop on the 20th ult. On the first trial there were twenty-one candidates, the most prominent of them being Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., who received 52 clerical and 46 lay votes; Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., who received 31 and 35; Rev. H. Potter, D. D., who received 29 and 22; and Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D., who received 28 and 30. Number of clerical votes taken, 182; necessary to a choice, 78. On the second ballot there were 178 clerical and 162 lay votes taken. Dr. Vinton received 60 of the former and 59 of the latter; Dr. Haight, 37, 37; Dr. Potter, 34, 33; and Dr. Harris, 28, 31. The third ballot resulted as follows: Vinton, 69, 58; Potter, 52, 32, Haight, 36, 39; and Harris, 12, 10. Number necessary to a choice, 91 clerical, 77 lay. Those were the only ballotings had up to 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the New York evening papers went to press. A telegraphic dispatch announces that the Convention, after taking a recess until 7 o'clock, again assembled, and on the eighth ballot elected Rev. H. Potter, D. D., of Albany, he receiving 172 votes; and on motion of Dr. Vinton, his election was confirmed by acclamation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Verdict in Dr. Graham's Case.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The jury, in the case of Dr. Graham, after being out eight hours, have brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree."

Steamer Burned—Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Dispatches from Detroit state that the steamer Collins has been burnt on the Lake. She was full of passengers at the time, and twenty-three of them lost their lives.

Dr. Graham's Case.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Dr. Graham's counsel have moved for a delay of judgment, to allow their time to make up and file a bill of exceptions, and the Court has granted them twenty days for that purpose. The punishment for manslaughter in the second degree is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than four, nor more than seven years.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER UNION.

Steamer Arctic Sunk at Sea.

Awful Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The New York and Havre steam packet Union has arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ultimo. She brings the following heart-rending intelligence:

The Collins steamer Arctic, bound from Liverpool to New York, on the 27th ult., (one week out,) ran into a steam propeller, and, leaking very rapidly, soon began to sink, and extinguished the fires under the boilers. Five boats were launched with all expedition, and were filled with the crew and a few passengers, Captain Luce, the commander of the Arctic, and the mates remaining with the rest of the passengers and crew, and set about the construction of a raft, only one boat remaining with the ship Before the raft was thirty completed a sudden panic seized the passengers, who rushed into the boat and on the raft. In three minutes afterwards the Arctic went down. All in the boat were saved, but only one out of seventy-two that were on the raft escaped Among the last persons seen on the deck of the Arctic before she went down were E. K. Collins (principal owner and agent of the Collins line,) and his two children, Mr. Brown, (a relation of the principal partners of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co.,) and his family, the Duc de Grammond, (of the French Embassy at Washington,) and J. Cook, of Opelousas, Louisiana.

There were four hundred and thirty-one persons on board the Arctic at the time of the collision, and of these only thirty-one are known to have been saved. These thirty one were in the sixth boat, the last by the ship, and were picked up by the bark Huron, some time afterward. The passengers in the boat were subsequently transferred to the ship Stag, bound for New York. The fate of the five other boats is unknown. Most of those in the boat saved by the Huron belonged to the crew of the Arctic.

The propeller with which the Arctic came in collision was filled with passengers. She received much damage, but her fate is unknown.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th of September—one week later than the accounts brought by the Canada. Her accounts embrace the following commercial intelligence:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 30.—The demand for Cotton in this market has been rather animated since the departure of the Canada on the 23d inst., and the sales of the week embrace 54,000 bales, of which 2000 have been taken for speculation and 8000 for export, leaving fully 44,000 bales for the trade. Prices have been generally very firm, and a slight improvement has been realized for the lower qualities, though there is not sufficient change to require any alteration in the quotations. Milligan, Evans & Co. quote as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼d; Middling Orleans at 5¾d: Fair Uplands at 6, and Middling Uplands from 5 to 5 1-16d

Flour has been in good request at firm prices, and closes at 31s. 6d. for Western Canal and 34s. 6d. per bbl. for Ohio brands. Wheat has further advanced, and White is quoted at 10s. 11d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn has been in request and closes at 30s. per quarter for Yellow and White alike. [If this quotation is correct, Corn had advanced no less than 3s. per quarter during the week, the rate reported by the Canada being 30s per quarter. Wheat was quoted at 9 to 10s. by the Canada. *Eds.*] Lard is without change, and closes at 52s per cwt.

Money and Trade.

The Money market at London has been steady, and Consols are yet quoted at 95¼. Trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly improved during the week.

General News.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.—The latest advices from the Crimea state that the Russian army at Sebastopol, under Prince Menschikoff, had taken position at the river Alma, between Kayalon and Sebastopol, which must be crossed by the allied Army, and was preparing to contest their advance. A battle was probably fought on the 20th of September; and intelligence of the result was hourly expected at Vienna.

Yellow Fever in Charleston and Savannah

CHARLESTON, October 11.—The deaths from yellow fever in this city last week were fifty-three. The epidemic continues to subside in Savannah.

PASSENGERS BY THE ARCTIC.—From an extra of the Picayune, published yesterday, we take the following list of passengers of the ill-fated Arctic, as received by them per special telegraph:

Dupassem and friend, E Burch, F Henry, P Durant, lady and child, T J Jones, J G Smith, Miss Jane Minton, Miss Smith, W W Brown and lady, Miss Brown, Babcock and lady, Babcock, Jr, C T Mitchell, Dr Mayler, J H Cook, A Reach, E Sanford, C Ward, Mr Millaille, H P Pearson, H P Pearson, G F Allen and lady, Mr Brown and family, S P Williams and lady, Mr Delgat, D C McCracken, Mr Morris, Mr North, A Benedict and lady, C Fairbeath, J B Hoag, Mr Waterman, Miss Major, Friend and child, D Gammas and family, Mr Major and friend, Miss Brun, Mr Ravenscroft, S M Woodruff, W J Hennessy, W Bilmore, J Young, W Adams, Brady, Dunson and lady, Mrs Roper, Mrs Child and daughter, Miss Revell, Mr Robinson, H H Roon, H Reed, C Springer, Mr Eggers, E Huynet and family, Hurst and family, Bernett and lady, Mr Binda and friend, Mr Wallace, W Perkins and lady, W V Rathbone, Guimets and family, Mr Barnes, W Day and family, Mr Scherider, H Thomas, J Lindlay, Miss Munsley, C H Johnson, C Petrie and lady, S L Nookes, T Catchegood, C Pie, J Burrill, E Collier, Mr Woodruff and lady, Mr Collins, Mr Hollins, Hilger and friend, Mr Nigro, J Smith, E A Collier and daughter, H Jenkins and lady, Mr Wring, Capt D Pratt and lady, D Stewart, Miss Drew, J Holbrook, Mrs Perrin, C St John, H Moore, Mr McGlynn, J Smith, Miss Jones, Miss A Coates, Mr Schmidt, J Muirhead, W Barber, F P Grear, T Robson, J Thompson, Mrs Bryan, T Lademan, Mrs M Hodson and infant, Miss Ford, Sheldon, J Fryer, Pratt, Sheboorn, T S Cauer, Wimburne, Gunham, Miss Hays, H Arbuckle, W Doop D'Cannon, Jr, Mr Ferguson, Lemelle and family, Mr Hollbrown, E Gardner, Miss A Lewis, T Newman, Mr Douglas, H Madder, Mitchell and friend, J Smith, Mrs Bridge and friend, Bedford and friend, G Brown, Mr Meyer, Mr Cooke, H Christjoe and friend, G Doods, Pascoe and four friends, Wethery and friends, Mr Green and lady, W Nicholas, Mr Pass and friends, Mrs Edgecombe and child, Mr Frank, F Klune, Mr Cutman, P Bush and son, Mr Patterson, Mrs Craig, Mrs Benjamin.

A small note law, prohibiting the circulation of bank bills of other States of a less denomination than ten dollars, went into operation in Ohio on the 3d inst.

Louisiana Items.

The Vermilion Echo, of the 7th, learns that a strict quarantine is established at Opelousas, and that no one will be permitted to enter or remain in the town of Opelousas until ten days shall have elapsed since he was in Washington. The Echo further states that there is no sickness at Vermilionville.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of the 7th, notices the adjournment of the District Court held there. Ossmacht, convicted of shooting Mr. Bassa with intent to kill, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The Echo adds that the Grand Levee there is about being repaired under the direction of the Swamp land Commissioners of that District, and has the following notice of weather and crops:

"On Wednesday last we had an agreeable change in the weather. For the two weeks preceding, a great deal of rain had fallen, injuring the cotton crop very much. We are now in the enjoyment of fine, clear, cool weather, with a north wind. We notice that some of our sugar planters have already commenced cutting their cane, which is quite forward. We think that this latter crop will give a more than average yield in Pointe Coupee, this season.

About 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the building occupied by the post-office, and every thing belonging to the office was totally consumed. [Covington Adv., 7th.

BLACK VOMIT.—The Buras settlement, generally renowned for the salubrity of its climate, has been visited lately by the black vomit. The fell disease has been raging with fury among children, five or six cases having terminated fatally. This plague has made its appearance in the above named vicinity in its most malignant form. Several families have abandoned their houses and taken refuge in the vicinity of Pointe a la Hache, which continues to be as healthy as ever.

At the last news from Buras' settlement, the disease had lost a great deal of its intensity. [Plaquemine National, 8th.

Further from Texas.

We received our files of Texas papers yesterday morning, from which we make the following extracts:

It is reported in Western Texas that several hundred deserters from the Mexican army have crossed the Rio Grande, and are now scattering throughout different sections of Texas. The Texan recommends that some way be devised by which the names of the citizens can be registered in each county, after giving satisfactory testimonials that they are citizens, so there may be some way of distinguishing them.

Ed. T. J. Alexander, one of the proprietors of the Galveston Journal, died on the 7th.

The three Mexicans who killed Graham on the Medina, some weeks since, have been acquitted, says the Texan. They were tried before the District Court of Bexar county, Judge Devine presiding, Messrs. Tunstall and Wilcox appearing for the defence.

MESILLA VALLEY EXPEDITION.—We learn from Lieutenant Palfrey, stationed at this place, that Company A, of the 6th Infantry, had arrived from Fort Bolknap, and is expecting orders to proceed at once to San Antonio to meet Major Emory. This company is intended to accompany his expedition to the Mesilla Valley. It numbers twenty-five men. We hope that Major Emory will be provided with an adequate force to protect the commission in its very important labors. Major Emory must have been a passenger in the last steamship. His arrival at San Antonio is daily expected. We have every confidence in this gentleman, to accomplish successfully and promptly the objects of his commission. We have before given testimony of our high appreciation of his appointment. [Austin State Gazette.

CROPS.—The recent heavy wind and rain have injured the cotton crops in this country to such an extent, that our best farmers now are of opinion that not more than a third of an average crop will be raised this season. This great injury has resulted not only from the blowing out of that which had already opened, but also to the rot, which, in consequence of the long wet spell and cloudy weather, has seized upon the green and growing bolls.

Our corn crop has been tolerably good, yet in view of a heavy emigration this fall, and an increased demand, bolders are indifferent about selling. It is now worth seventy-five cents per bushel. [Central Texian.

The pecan crop on the Brazos River is represented to be very abundant this season. The Planter says of this nut, "last year there were scarcely any at all. It is very seldom that they are plenty here two years in succession. But in the Western portion of the State it is a crop which seldom fails."

The Nueces Valley of the 20th has the following items:

INDIANS NEAR FORT CLARK.—By the U. S. expressman, who rides between here and Fort Clark, we learn that not long since a party of Camanche Indians, having in their possession horses and mules to the number of about three hundred, passed within a few miles of the Fort, driving into the latter place detachments of the Tonquewa Indians, between whom and themselves there is a warfare. The Camanche party was represented as quite large and well armed The direction from which they came, and the number of horses in their possession, leads to the conclusion that the horses are those taken a short time since from the Aransas River; on account of which we gave in a previous number. Some six or seven days elapsing after the thefts on the Aransas, before this party passed Fort Clark, tends further to the supposition that they are the same; and the Aransas settlers may feel pretty well assured that their property is now beyond their reach, in the mountain retreats of the Camanches.

Mr. Robert Hord, who has just arrived from Brownsville, informs us that the revolution is still going on in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico; the particulars we have not time to give in this paper.

RANGERS.—We understand that an order has been received from the Secretary of War at the Adjutant General's Office in this place, relative to the requisition of Gen. Smith upon the Governor of Texas for Rangers. It appears that Gen. Smith has misconstrued the meaning and intention of the Secretary of War, who indicates that no law exists authorizing the calling out of the militia of any State, unless on account of an invasion from a foreign State, or the Indian tribes, and then not for any particular period. The censure that has been cast upon General Smith, from many portions of the State, will now be removed. Our impression is, that a new order will be issued before the organization of the Rangers called out under the present order will take effect.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.—A Mexican was arrested a few days since in Goliad, charged with attempting to entice a negro woman belonging to the place, to run away from her master. A trial of the fellow before a general court of the citizens, convened and organized for the especial purpose, revealed that he had fully persuaded the woman to run away, and made all preparations and set a time for their departure. He was found guilty, as charged, and sentenced to be whipped and branded. We learn the sentence was executed with much severity.

The Telegraph, of the 7th, says:

There were but four deaths in all from yellow fever on Wednesday and Thursday, and we have heard of none since, up to the hour of going to press. We heard of but one new case on Wednesday, and after diligent inquiry of physicians and others could hear of no cases on Thursday and Friday. There are now but a very few cases under treatment, and there is good reason to hope that fever has about run its course.

The Galveston Times, of the 4th, says:

The health of our city, we regret exceedingly to state, has not continued to improve as was hoped for some days since As will be seen from the sexton's report, published this morning, there has been an increase in the number of interments—11. Although this is but a slight increase, still it is sufficient to show that the fever has not left the city, and that it is not as healthy as was hoped for. We were informed by a physician that new cases had developed themselves yesterday.

Since the above was in type, we are happy to learn from the sexton that there was no interment yesterday.

Late from California.

The United States mail steamship Empire City, H. Windle, commanding, left New York on the 21, and arrived at Havana on the 9th. After landing mails and passengers, she left again the same day, with the California mails and passengers from the United States mail steamship Falcon, Capt. Gray, from Aspinwall. The United States mail steamship Crescent City, Capt. McGowan, left for New York, on the morning of the 9th inst. The Falcon was to leave with the California mails and passengers, hence per Crescent City, early the next morning for Aspinwall.

The Empire City brings one hundred and fifty-seven passengers, and a cargo of merchandise. She arrived at Pass a l'Outre last evening, and crossed the bar at 0 o'clock this morning.

By the arrival of the steamship Empire City we are in receipt of late and interesting news from Havana, Panama, California and Oregon.

California.

The miners are represented as doing well in every section of the State. The ravages caused by the recent conflagrations throughout the State have in a great measure been repaired. It is now well known that the wheat crop this year will be greatly in excess of the consumption, and it is expected that large quantities of flour will be exported. Eastern shippers will please bear this fact in mind.

The General Jesup, employed in transporting Government stores from the month of the Colorado to Fort Yuma, on her first trip up with freight taken from the General Patterson, about 15 miles below Ogden's Landing, one of the stay bolts in the boiler front, connecting with the firebox, gave way, which, by increasing the strain on the remaining six, carried them away also, allowing all the steam and water to escape. Mr. Jackson, Second Engineer, being in the immediate vicinity, inhaled the steam, and survived but a few hours The wheelsman, Mr Alleff, was also badly but not dangerously burnt. The boat and cargo are not insured.

Another swindle has recently been perpetrated on the city by which it has been mulcted in property valued at $200,000 or $300,000. Some astute individuals hunted up a debt of the city for the sum of $172, obtained a judgment, advertised that certain property of the city would be sold if the judgment was not satisfied, in an obscure corner of a morning paper, and on the 2d of August sold the

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 7th ult.]

Kansas Territory.

As the settlement of this Territory is occupying a large share of the public mind throughout the United States, we cannot better occupy our columns than in giving a brief outline of its geography, soil and productions. The boundaries, as given in the law organizing Kansas, are as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning."

The limits give an extent of about 210 miles from North to South, and about 680 miles from East to West, making an area of nearly 140,000 square miles. The Missouri River, for a distance of 150 miles, including its meanderings, forms the north-eastern boundary of the Territory; that is, constituting four or five miles above the mouth of the Big Nemaha and running with the Missouri River to a point near or perhaps at the mouth of the Kansas. The Kansas, from the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks, flows almost due East for 180 miles, and divides the Territory for that distance into two parts nearly equal. Almost all the tributaries of the Kansas flow into it from the North side, and their general course is from North and North-west to South and South-east. These tributaries are very numerous, the most important of which are the Grasshoppers, the Big Vermillion, Little Vermillion, Big Blue, Little Blue, the Republican and Solomon's Forks. Nine-tenths of the waters of the Kansas are received from its north side. The lands in the vicinity of these streams and their numerous branches, are well wooded with a heavy growth of oak, black walnut, hickory and other valuable timber. The soil of both prairie and timber is a miracle of fertility, being the rich, dark mould known as mulatto land. The waters of these streams are pure and clear, running over pebbly beds, and affording a constant and almost unlimited water power.

In the extreme northern part of the Territory there are some streams flowing into the Missouri, among which are Independence Creek, Wolf River, and a portion of the Big Nehama and all its tributaries from the south. These, too, are well timbered, and have a constant supply of water contributed by thousands of never failing springs. An easy access to the immense bodies of timber on the Missouri, will afford inestimable advantages in building up towns and cities, and opening farms in the portions of the Territory adjacent to that river. The soil of the entire northern half of the Territory for one hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri is of the very best quality, and as well supplied with timber as any prairie country of equal extent. For pure spring water it will rival any portion of the United States. This is the region of country that for some years past has excited the cupidity of the frontiersmen; and more recently that of the California emigrants. Its fame has gone abroad through every neighborhood in our broad land, as an almost fabulous paradise.

On the south side of the Kansas River, the Waukaruesa is the only tributary of note, the general course of which is nearly parallel with that stream. The dividing ridge between the waters of the Kansas and Arkansas, is very near the former. The Waukaruesa is well timbered and will afford some water power. Almost the whole of this region is drained by the minor tributaries of the Arkansas and Osage. These are small, remote from each other, destitute of timber, and frequently dry. Immediately below the mouth of Kansas, the eastern boundary line of the Territory leaves the Missouri river and runs due south. In the angle formed by this line and the Kansas is the Shawnees' permanent reservation of 200,000 acres, embracing all the good timber and choice lands for forty miles up that stream. The Osages, Kansas, and other Indian tribes, also have large reservations in the eastern portion of the Territory south of Kansas, which circumstance will retard for some time the settlement of that region. Along the north side of the Kansas the Wyandottes and Delawares have a reservation ten miles wide and extending forty miles up the stream. The soil in the south half of the Territory varies greatly in quality. A narrow strip of land on the Kansas and Waukaruesa is good and well covered with timber, while those on the tributaries of the Osage and Neosho are thin, gravelly, and badly timbered. The country suitable for cultivation south of the Kansas extends about one hundred miles from the eastern boundary, including the Shawnees' reservation.

All these facts, in connection with the great advantages the navigation of the Missouri for nine months in the year will give to the northern half of the Territory, will throw the great center of its business and population considerable north of Kansas River. The great military road, used by the Government, for the transportation of supplies to the posts in New Mexico, on the Arkansas, and Fort Riley on the Kansas, is on the north side of that stream and is said by those best acquainted with the different routes, to be forty miles shorter than any other. The Kansas River is navigable for a small class of boats far a month or more in the spring, but will not afford sufficient facilities of transportation for the country upon its banks.

The Government posts, and the Santa Fe, Utah, California and Oregon trains will offer an excellent market for the surplus grain and stock produced in the Territory for years to come. Besides these, the Indian tribes will be large consumers of the agricultural products of Kansas. Under the new treaties they will receive larger annuities than heretofore, and while these continue, labor with them is out of the question.

The soil on the Missouri, the Kansas, and its tributaries in the northern part of the Territory, for one hundred and fifty miles west, is admirably adapted to the growth of hemp, being the rich porous, "mulatto" mould. The peculiar nature of this soil makes it very desirable for farming. In very wet seasons the water sinks readily into its almost boundless depth, and leaves the surface dry enough for the plow in a short period after the heaviest fall of rain. For this reason, it washes very little, and the running water in its vicinity is clear. From its open then treasured up, it feeds the spriage that abound in a soil of this kind. From the same treasury is drawn the moisture that imparts life and verdure to cultivated crops, wild grass and vegetation of every kind, when those of other soils are burnt up by long drought. The same soil produces corn, wheat, oats, and the cultivated grasses in the highest perfection.

Our space forbids a further consideration of this subject in the present number; we shall continue it, however, in our future issues, until we have given our readers at a distance what information we possess or can acquire in regard to Kansas Territory.

INDIAN MOTHER'S AFFECTION.—The ensuing incident is related in the National Magazine, in its Editorial Jottings in the West:

A chief and his two wives were converted and wished to join the church. He was a truer man and had a warmer heart than was usual among his race. It was necessary that one of his wives should be put away; they themselves, as Christian converts, saw and considered the necessity, but the process of effecting the separation was heart-rending. The details of the process could not be determined in the wretched family, and the missionary was sent for. He found them in the deepest grief. One of the wives was young and beautiful, both in person and character; the other was aged and infirm, but equally esteemed for her virtues. It was settled that the latter should be retained; the other bowed her head and consented; it was right; it was the most merciful arrangement.

But a fearful struggle remained; the young wife was a mother; she had an only child, an infant. The chief loved it; it was, perhaps, to be the inheritor of his authority and his honors; he could not part with it. "Never," said the missionary, "did I witness a more affecting scene than now followed. No possible terms could be agreed upon between the contending affection of the two parents. The mother sat on the ground heart-broken; her tears dropping upon the child that lay in her arms; the chief stood off agonized and weeping, and the elder wife shrunk away from the scene." This missionary proposed at last, I think, that it should be decided by lot, and the child fell to the chief, but the mother clung to it. The missionary urged her to carry it to the arms of the chief, but she could not; her sobs were her only reply. He then directed the chief to take it, but the latter, overcome at the grief of its heart-broken mother, could not step forward to do so. What was to be done? The agreement was binding in Indian life the father was the only cure protector of the child; the mother's own future marriage and protection would be affected, too, by the result. It was a painful, a heart-rending case, but had no alternative. The missionary had to advance to the prostrate woman, and take the child himself. She reverenced his office; she believed the act necessary; and with irrepressible tears and sobs yielded the child; but no sooner had he taken it from her bosom, and placed it in the arms of the father, than the women leaped towards it, and with outstretched hands, struggle to regain it, crying frantically "Give me my child! Oh, give me my child. Do what you will with us, but give me my child!"

I saw the retained wife of the chief at the camp; she bears the highest Christian character, and her husband has; I understand, maintained his Christian integrity. The broken hearted mother has found a refuge in the grave.

Spain and the United States.

The following letter will give our readers some idea of the opinions entertained of us at the present time by one class of English letter-writers. It is, however, merely a harmless and amusingly ridiculous tirade of gasconade and abuse:

[From the correspondent of the London Times.]

MADRID, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

Home politics have of late caused the dangers to Cuba from American aggression to be almost lost sight of here, but Mr. Pierre Soulé's recent proceedings and departure have served as a reminder. I have reason to believe that the Spanish Government considers the affair of the Black Warrior as virtually settled. Mr. Soulé, indeed, admitted as much verbally, but on being asked to make a written and official communication on the subject, he postponed doing so, and went away leaving it undone. But there can be scarcely a reasonable doubt that the disagreeable affair has been settled between Senor Cueto and the American Government; and even if it had not been so, the recent removal of Gen. Pezuela from his post of Captain-General of the Island of Cuba would greatly facilitate its amicable adjustment.

No pretext existing, therefore, for open war, piratical expeditions, of the nature of that which so clumsily failed under Lopez, are known to be apprehended. With respect to such illegal and unjustifiable enterprises, I can inform you that the Espartero-O'Donnell Government is without uneasiness. It considers the Island in a state of perfect defence, and is quite tranquil as to the result of the attempts that may be made by the "Lone Star" association, or any other buccaneering band at whose preparations President Pierce may connive, or have connived. It knows the island to be well garrisoned, and believes the spirit of its inhabitants to be generally good. Of this latter point there can be few better judges than General O'Donnell, who so long commanded in Cuba. The troops at present there are upwards of 20,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and five or six batteries of artillery. The infantry are among the best in the Spanish army, and the whole force is composed of men inured to the climate. Of the 6000 infantry ordered to Cuba about three months ago, only 4000 went, owing to the events that have since occurred here. These 4000 were sent to Porto Rico, whence a like number were transferred to Cuba, that no part of the garrison of the larger island might risk being captured by the effects of the change of climate from taking the field if required. Besides the five or six batteries of field artillery, I mentioned some months back, when first the Black Warrior question arose, that in the course of last year a large number of Paixhans guns were sent out to strengthen the batteries of the island.

These, I am assured on excellent authority, are fully armed, and the fortifications in good repair. Then, by far the greater part, indeed, nearly the whole, of the Spanish naval forces are at present at Cuba. Without entering upon the question as to what chance this fleet would have against that of the United States, it is hardly permitted to doubt that it would be able to render an excellent account of any piratical force that the Filibustero party could get together (including even the much bragged of Grapeshot,) and with which it had the fortune to fall in.

There can be no doubt that, if the Americans succeeded in landing in Cuba, they would be joined by some of the inhabitants, but the best information I am able here to obtain induces me to disbelieve that the *some* would be many. There are about 60,000 Spaniards in the island, the majority of whom have gone thither with a view to acquiring fortunes, and with the intention of returning to Spain. It is clear that every consideration combines to induce these men to resist invaders, and that strong bodies of volunteers well acquainted with the country would turn out, determined to fight to the last in defense of their property and prospects. Among the white men born in the island, there are doubtless annexationists, and also malcontents, who, without being particularly anxious to become citizens of the United States, would like to be rid of Spanish rule. But I am assured that the number of those thus disposed are inconsiderable, and, moreover, the Spanish Creoles are a pacific, indolent race, deficient in energy and daring, and it is likely that the Americans would fion among them more well-wishers than active allies.

It is certainly hard upon Spain that she should be put to constant and heavy expense by the conduct of a Power that professes to be at peace with her. There must be something very faulty in the organization of the United States Government if it cannot enforce its laws and proclamations, and that too, when, as we are informed (and the refusal of the $10,000,000 to the President seems to confirm the truth of that information,) a large majority of the population of the States is opposed to the annexation of Cuba. If things be so arranged in the great American Republic that an unprincipled minority may set law, right, and the wishes of the remainder of the nation at defiance, and prosecute, by means differing in no way (excepting in the greater magnitude of the enterprise) from those employed by the daring pirates, the Blackbeards and Kidds, who formerly infested the Spanish main and lurked in West Indian creeks and inlets, if this be the case, the United States will become a public nuisance, and other nations will be compelled to combine to check her encroachments.

The inordinate self-conceit of the Americans seems to blind them to this. The rifle-shots from behind the cotton-bags of New Orleans, although they killed Packenham and repulsed his men, had, perhaps, for America's own sake, been better never fired. That affair, and some other trifling successes during the short war have largely contributed to inflate our brethren across the water with an exaggerated idea of their own importance and invincibility. What is now passing in Eastern and Northern Europe, might, one would think, make them reflect on the great changes that have occurred during the last forty years. The single word "steam" should suffice to remind them that the same fleets and armies which now check, and probably soon will humble the Colossus of the North, might with equal facility be transported across the Atlantic. It would be deeply to be deplored that such an expedition should ever become necessary; but it is impossible not to foresee the possibility that when the Eastern question is disposed of, there may be a Western question to settle.

Looking at things in a practical light, and putting aside the fictitious *prestige* which America owes, in great part to American boasting, what could the United States do to prevent a combined English and French fleet from steaming across the ocean, destroying or seizing her navy, and capturing and garrisoning some of her seaboard cities? Should not the possibility of such humiliation and damage suffice to deter the Americans from the course they are pursuing with respect to Cuba? The statistics I have given prove that nearly the whole of the Spanish navy, and at least one-fourth of the whole effective force of the Spanish army, are now required for the protection of Cuba, while the revenue drawn from the island by the mother country is enormously diminished by the expenses of warlike preparations, and trade is injured by a state of anxiety and doubtful security. If the holders of the repudiated Spanish Compons could prevail upon England and France to guarantee Cuba to its present rightful possessor, it would be their best chance of an early adjustment of claims which otherwise, I fear, must yet for a considerable time stand over.

THE EXPERT SMUGGLER.

A few years since, before the French had awakened to the importance of railway communication, the transit from Brussels (noted for its manufactures of lace, carpets and tapestry) to Paris was made by those cumbersome modes of conveyance yeleped diligences. In the year 18— I found myself located in the coupe of one of these vehicles, bound from the former to the latter city, with a middle-aged gentleman and quite a dashingly dressed lady, who might have seen some thirty winters, as my companions. We appeered alike strangers to each other, and the conversation was but slight for several miles. My own knowledge of their language, for they were both French, was but little, though I readily comprehended all that was said, but lacked the power of fluent response. A French woman's tongue, however, is rarely quiet, and soon it pleased Mademe to become communicative, which was the signal for a free interchange of sentiment, in which, it may well be supposed, I was not over boisterous. Encouraged, however, by the lady, for such she was in appearance and address, I did manage to reply to her many interrogatories respecting the United States. The gentlemen also indulged freely in his jokes, and we reached the frontier town, and were summoned to descend, and allow the French Custom-house officers to inspect our bags and baggage, ere we were aware of the distance we had traveled. I gave my arm to the lady, and walked into a room provided for passengers, and was returning to look after my own baggage, when the gentleman who had been with us came back, accompanied by an officer.

"Madame," said the officer, raising his hat, "has a little package of lace, I believe, which I will trouble her to deliver to me."

I must admit that my lady friend underwent a change of the sceasons most rapidly. "Monsieur," said she, "is mistaken. There is my card."

"I have proof," replied the officer, "that you have a package of valuable lace."

"What proof, sir?" inquired she, with a boldness which was assumed.

"The best in the world. Here is a gentleman who has seen it," and our friend of the coupe, who had stood in the background, was pointed out.

"Yes, Madame," said he, "my respect for the laws of my country obliges me to obey every requirement, and to render assistance to the proper officers in enforcing others, who are so forgetful of their duty, to do the same. Your traveling bag, you may remember, fell from your hand, and, while I stooped to pick it up, I discovered under your mantilla a package which I am sure contains laces. I know that you will—"

Madame here interrupted him with a perfect volley of abuse. She denounced him as no gentleman, and *fripon, coquin* and *coleur* were freely poured out. She concluded her essay on his rascality by throwing the package alluded to, and was about honoring him with a Dutch blessing, when he reminded her that were he to put the law rigorously in force, her personal liberty would be in danger.

The officer bowed, and went out with the informer, whom I concluded was a spy, and I attended to the inspection of my trunks, from which a loaded pistol was confiscated as not *en regle*. I then returned to the room, and there found Mademe, just recovering from that invariable relief to a wounded spirit, a good cry.

"Is it possible," said she, "that we have been traveling all the morning with a Government spy? Three thousand francs of lace gone, Dieu only knows where! What villain customs!"

I alluded to the necessity of such laws, and hinted, delicately as I could, at the impropriety; but political economy is not a subject in which the sex that dreams of laces are deeply versed. The diligence was again packed, and the conductor's horn summoned me to take our places.

The informer was in his place, apparently little troubled by the scene which he had caused. I looked at him, and wondered if his nation boasted of many such law-abiding citizens. I turned the question over in my own mind, whether I could possibly ever arrive at that pitch of patriotism which would induce me to make complaint of a lady who was indulging in such a natural freak of fancy. I freely admit that I set the informer down as a vile spy, and felt very much inclined to intimate that wolves in sheep's clothing were more plenty than they ought to be. If the officer had discovered the lace I should have bowed; but that a fellow-passenger, one to whom a lady had devoted many precious hours of conversation, should thus against her was a step beyond what I conceived politeness or necessity. Not a word was spoken for nearly three leagues. Madame sobbed and sighed. The spy hummed an air with perfect nonchalance, and I meditated. Three leagues more were passed in an equally quiet way, and I began to anticipate with pleasure our arrival at Valenciennes, where I was to pass a few days.

As we approached that city the spy broke the monotonous silence, by gruffly saying: "Madame, of what value were the lace taken from you?"

Madame deigned no reply, and the question was repeated. "Monsieur," she said, "the value of them is more than I can afford to lose. Dependent upon my own exertions for the support of my fatherless children, I am engaged in trade, and, though upon reflection I think I have done wrong, your conduct is most base. It was my first, it shall be my last offence."

"What value, Madame, would the laces have been to you, had you carried the package safely to Paris?"

"I wish to hold no conversation with a Government spy," she replied.

The gentleman smiled, and repeated his question.

"I gave in Brussels 5000 francs for them: in Paris I should have sold them for nearly 8000 francs," muttered Madame.

He quietly took out his pocket-book, and counted out ten bills of the Bank of France, of 1000 francs each. "There," said he, "is double the value. Take the money, for it is not tendered as a compliment, but as an equivalent for services rendered. Do not ask me to explain; and in return I merely ask your card."

The lady accepted the money, gave her card, and at Valenciennes I left them.

There was a stoguiarity about the proceeding which excited my curiosity, and on my arrival at Paris, three weeks afterward, I called upon Madame, who kept a very neat lace store in *Rue St. Honore*. As I entered she recognized me, and in her back-parlor, where her two daughters were busily engaged in giving the finishing touches to some articles of novelty, perused a letter which she had received but a few days previous:

PARIS, April, 18—.

MY DEAR MADAME: As your companion on a recent trip from Brussels to Paris I found myself obliged to turn informer—I say obliged, and I will show you why. I am largely engaged with a house in Paris in importing laces, and by a system of bribery I am sometimes enabled to pass large quantities duty free. On the occasion when I met with you, I had in my different valises, trunks, and on my person, laces valued in Brussels at 200,000 francs. I expected to meet at the frontier a Custom-house officer with whom I had an understanding; but, on arriving, I found he had been located in a different section of the country. As I stated at the time, I saw the package of lace in your possession, and the idea at once occurred to me that, by informing of you I might so obtain the confidence of the officers as to allow my own trunks to pass in without inspection. Finding my friend had been removed, I inquired for the officer is command, and to him I made the disclosure. I was right in my conclusions; for, when I began to open my own trunks, he at once assured me it was useless, and affixed his official seal to my 200,000 francs of laces. I made you restitution, and have now given you an explanation. My name and address I must still conceal, but I will sign myself

Your humble servant, A FRIEND.

I left the store, and noted the advantages down. [Boston Evening Gazette.

One of the citizens of Nashville was thus accosted by his landlord: "As every thing is on the rise, I feel it my duty to raise your rent." "Sir," said the tenant, "I feel truly grateful, for times are so hard, that it is really impossible to raise it myself."

DRY WIT.—Dr. Jasper Main, who lived in the reign of James I, of England, was celebrated as a scholar and a wit. He displayed through life a strong propensity for innocent raillery and practical jokes. Just before he expired, he told his servant, who was sadly addicted to intemperance, that he had bequeathed him "something that would make him drink." The servant, as soon as his master was dead, impatiently opened the legacy, expecting, of course, to find a heap of treasure; but alas! his disappointment was great in findieg nothing but a red herring!

DEATH OF AN EDITRESS.—Mrs. Ann Royal, the well known editress of the "Huntress," published in Washington city for many years, died on Sunday the 1st inst., at a very advanced age.

Cheap Dry Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies to his new and complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS—lately received and offered AT VERY LOW PRICES;

Among which will be found:

Cur'n Dam'k, and Turkey Red Oil P'n'ts;
French, Oil Colored, and Mer'mac Calicoes;
French and Geo'gian Merinoes;
Fine Welsh & otch Plaids;
Cotton Batting, and 7 cent Prints for Comforters;
Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown;
Rich P'nted Mousselins de Laines;
Plain and small figured do. for children;
Linen Cambric Handk'fs, plain and embroidered;
Embroidered Bands, Le'ngings and Edgings;
Ribbons, Belts, Laces, Trimmings, Gloves;
Swan's Down, and many other seasonable Goods.
ALSO:

110 dozen Jou'p's and Alexander's best Kid Gloves (slightly spotted) at $2 50 per dozen.

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Window Draperies at Cost.

We have a very large assortment of rich Silk and Wool and Worsted DAMASKS, of choice styles and quality.

As we shall decline keeping this description of goods after this year, we are induced to offer them at cost, to insure a ready sale for cash.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Floor Oil Cloths.

We have on hand a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of the best and ordinary qualities, from 3 to 24 feet wide, which we cut to suit any room or hall. We are enabled to offer to purchasers unusual advantages in quality and price.

Also, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, etc., etc.

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An Assortment Unequaled,

IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

Invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the best description, constantly on hand.

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TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS; UMBRELLAS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

☞ ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all articles of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Manufactured by the

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

to which the attention of dealers and others is respectfully requested. Dealers will be supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
apl5 64 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. H. O. OAKDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and, of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no need to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19. 29

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

REV. W. H. ELLISON, D. D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
MISS F. GERALDINE DATTLE, Primary Department.
MRS. EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	22 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 15 6m

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA AND

CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens C. H., S. C.
August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. Affecting the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1852.

DR. J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by

J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Sept. 2 3m Wholesale Agents.

Employment.

WE want an active and energetic AGENT in every unoccupied county in the United States and the Canadas, to sell

GOODRICH'S LAST GREAT WORK,
A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,
from the earliest period to the present time, or
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

In which the History of every Nation, ancient and modern, is separately given: By S. G. GOODRICH, Consul to Paris, author of "Peter Parley's Tales," etc. etc.

1223 royal octavo pages—700 illustrations and 70 Maps—Bound in Morocco.

80,000 Dollars worth already sold.

The work is not for sale in bookstores, but is sold only by Canvassing Agents, to whom the exclusive right of sale in their territory is given by the publishers.

For full particulars, address

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Oct. 0-3t Publishers, Auburn, N. Y.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Rev. P. J. ECKLES having resigned the Presidency of SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE, for the purpose of settling the estate of his father, recently deceased, the Board of Trustees wish to procure the services of some gentleman suitably qualified to take charge of said Institution.

The qualifications necessary are—ripe scholarship, unimpeachable character for morals and piety, and membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A married gentleman, whose lady could take charge as teacher and governess, would be preferred. The President, by the rules of the Institution, is authorized to employ his Assistants (subject to the approval of the Trustees). His family will have the privilege of residing in the College buildings; and the Teachers receive the entire tuition fees of the Institution—numbering from sixty to eighty—with a fair prospect, at present, of one hundred students. Additional buildings are now upon the eve of erection for the accommodation of the teachers and students.

Letters addressed to Rev. H. H. MONTGOMERY, and others, *Sharon, Madison county, Miss.*, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. B. The public are hereby assured that the exercises of the Institution will be opened, as usual, on the First Monday in October next, by competent persons temporarily employed until a regular engagement can be made.

Rev. H. H. MONTGOMERY,
" JACOB MATTHEWS,
" D. M. WIGGINS,
" J. H. STONE,
" JAMES S. RICHARD
" THOS. N. SCOTT,
Committee of Correspondence.

Sharon, Miss., Aug. 30, 1854. sep. 16-1m.

Carpeting! Carpeting!

We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. H. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
MONS. JULES BRADY, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
MRS. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
MISS EMILY E. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

REV. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN F. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THOS. C. BRADD, A. M., Principal.
——————, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages now presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Bunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

D. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug5—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. R. Armstrong, as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness in the duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active co-operation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.

There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.

MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violincello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principle of harmony, and is a rare master of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.

LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.

PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to fix the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.

TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.

Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.

The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.

The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.

There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.

Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.

The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches and the control of the main study hall. Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.

No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.

All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $235 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.

Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery material is furnished by the Principal. The cost of these articles varies with the advancement of the pupil. Every effort will be made to secure economy in their use.

For further particulars or catalogues, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 29 1854

Medical Card.

W. HORENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 38. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854. WHOLE NO. 194.

[From the Southern Presbyterian]

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ARGUMENT.

In his famous letter to the Missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. among the Choctaws, the Rev. S. B. Treat, Secretary of the Board, dogmatically pronounces upon the sinfulness of the "System of Slavery," and employs some very extraordinary arguments to sustain his decision. As we propose to criticise these arguments, we present them to our readers in his own words.

He thus sums up his arguments:—

"I have already said that we regard domestic slavery as at war with the rights of man, and opposed to the principles of the Gospel. We do not claim that Christ or his Apostles expressly condemned this system in the New Testament. But we do claim that they said and did much that, by fair implication, bears strongly against it; while on the other hand they said and did nothing that, by fair implication, gives it the least sanction. Suppose, for example, that brief but comprehensive injunction of our Saviour, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' to be carried out to its legitimate results. What would become of slavery? In all its essential features it would cease at once. Whatever might be the result as to the legal relation, its spirit would die. And then the Scriptures invest every man with privileges and responsibilities, which are utterly inconsistent with his remaining in a state of servitude. The slave can not receive the fruit of his toil according to the Divine arraagement. He can neither enjoy all the rights nor perform all the duties of a husband or parent, as set forth in the Bible. He can not develop his intellectual powers which, as seen in the light of revelation, are a treasure beyond price. Above all, he can not in most cases have that untrammeled access to God and his holy word, which is worth more to him, as a lost yet immortal and accountable being, than any thing else.

"It is not our design to go into any extended argument on this point; and still it may be well to make a passing allusion to the reference which is often drawn from the instruction in the New Testament, addressed to masters and servants. The question is—Do these injunctions concede or recognize the right of property in a human being? For it does seem to us, that every thing which is said to masters or servants, is consistent with the hypothesis, that the Apostles regarded the general relation as unnatural and sinful. Any one at the present day, who believes the system to be wrong, and labors, however diligently for its termination, may with perfect propriety use the same language. Besides, if these directions of which we are speaking, prove that slavery is right now, they prove that this institution as it then existed in the Roman empire, giving the master the power of life and death over, was also right; a proposition, we presume, that no one will undertake to defend."

To attempt the refutation of an argument, that concedes in the very second sentence the whole ground in dispute, appears to be a work of supererogation. Its endorsement by a large body of the learned and influential men of the North, is our only apology for its consideration. Mr. Treat, and the Board by their endorsement, "do not claim that Christ or his Apostles, expressly condemned this system." It is condemned only by implication. This then is their strong position. They infer—and upon that inference they charitably assign a large portion of the American Church over to a state of voluntary sin. If they are not expressly condemned, either by Christ or his Apostles, what right have they to go beyond the record, and condemn the sentiments of Christ? To our own Master we must stand or fall. It is a tremendous usurpation of the Divine prerogative for them to snatch the thunder-bolts of heaven, and hurl them at the heads of those who have not been condemned by the Judge. We regard such rash denunciations as bordering upon the most offensive sins which any creature can commit. This system of abolitionism, in its spirit, its language, and denunciations, is, then, far more sinful in the sight of God, than the system of slavery.

But why do they attempt to confine the argument to the New Testament Scriptures? Is not the Old Testament a part of Divine Revelation? Are not its teachings authoritative as those of the New? It is an ugly thing for professed Christians to ignore the Word of God. Does not that fact create a strong presumption that Mr. Treat and the Board knew that their whole proceedings were contrary to the Bible? The Old Testament is of equal authority with the New. It is that standard of Divine truth to which Christ always appealed, and to which he directed his hearers in their search after truth. We greet many things in the Old Testament as too knotty for "higher law" faith and practice; hence it must go by the board. It is decidedly too antiquated for our "fast age." If Mr. Treat, instead of Moses, had been the amanuensis of the Holy Ghost, he would have ventured to suggest a change in the language of the fourth and of the tenth commandments, so that they should not so plainly teach that we may lawfully have property in our fellow men. We fear he could not have mentioned the fact that Abraham, the Father of the Faithful, and the "Friend of God", was a slaveholder, had slaves bought with his money. If Mr. Treat had been then, as now, the Law-giver to the people of God, we should never perhaps have heard of such a law as this—Exo. xxi: 20th and 21st. "And if a man smite his servant or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished; for he is his money." Than this, no language can more clearly and explicitly teach the very thing condemned by Mr. Treat and the A. B. C. F. M. It is not only lawful to own slaves, and hold them as property, as "money." It surely very unbecoming in professed Christians to undertake the enactment of purer than those of the Bible. We would rather not do so. The Bible standard is high enough for us. We want no "higher law."

Again, if Mr. Treat had been called upon to decide who should eat the passover, as he has now attempted to say who ought to partake of the Lord's Supper, his sympathies would have been very unlike those of the divinely inspired Moses: Ex. xii: 44. "But every man servant that is bought for money, when thou hast circumcised him, then shall he eat thereof. v: 45. A Foreigner and a hired servant shall not eat thereof." Slaveholders may remain well satisfied, when thus sustained by Heaven's law-book, however much Mr. Trent and his coadjutors may condemn. But we hasten on to consider his great proof-text.

"Suppose," says Mr. T. "for example, that brief but comprehensive injunction of our Saviour, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them' to be carried out to its legitimate results. What would become of slavery? In its essential features it would cease at once." This argument proves too much, and of course is worthless; for example, if a man is rich, he should divide with his poor neighbor, because if he was poor and his naighbor rich, he would desire his neighbor to do so to him. Mr. Treat has entirely misunderstood the law he has quoted. He would cause our Saviour to teach that covetous desires are lawful, and should be satisfied. If I desire to have my neighbor's property without giving an equivalent, he is bound, according to Mr. T., to give it to me.

We will not stop to notice the slanderous misrepresentations of slavery. Every one conversant with our domestic relations, knows that those assertions have no other source than the heated imaginations of Abolitionists.

But the most monstrous and wicked position of the whole argument, is contained in the following words:

"But why did not the Apostles, directly and unequivocally, affirm the sinfulness of slavery? Why did they not insist upon the duty of emancipation? Simply because (if we may venture to give an opinion) they saw that such a course, in their circumstances, would not soonest and best extirpate authority in the dealings of God with his covenant people, and in the life of Christ."

This is neither more nor less than an assertion, that Christ and his Apostles for fear of man suppressed a part of the will of God. Oh! how unworthy, how blasphemous the intimation. Surely, Mr. Treat will one day repent that he ever made it, and the A. B. C. F. M., that they ever endorsed it. The vilest infidel never made an assertion more dishonoring to Christ. Professed Christians are in an awful condition, when they can consent to vilify the Saviour in order to sustain their rash judgments.

The amount of the whole argument is this: Christ and his Apostles did *not* condemn slavery, but they would have done so, if they had not been afraid of men. Can any other instance be cited in which they timidly kept back a part of the Divine Testimony? On the contrary, were they not remarkable for their bold and fearless condemnation of vice in every condition of society. Surely Paul exhibited no signs of fear when he stood before Festus Agrippa. The doctrines he taught every where exposed him to persecutions, sufferings and death; and greater evils could not have befallen him by the condemnation of slavery. But according to Mr. Treat, Paul "did not insist upon the duty of emancipation, because he saw that such a course in his circumstances would not soonest and best extirpate the evil." Well, slavery has continued from that day to this, and Mr. Treat thinks that Paul's method of getting rid of the evil is too slow, and therefore he will adopt the opposite plan—condemn slavery and insist upon emancipation. The result of the mad interference of himself and his abolition coadjutors, is simply to retard, if not totally counteract every effort for the amelioration of the condition of the slave. Such men are the slaves' worst enemies. Such emancipation as they desire, will only be effected by as large a waste of human life, and as large waste of property as the wars of Bonaparte cost Europe.

Mr. Treat says that the injunctions of the New Testament are "consistent with the hypothesis, that the Apostles regarded the general relation as unnatural and sinful." We will quote some things said and done by the Apostles, that our readers may judge for themselves. "Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart as unto Christ; not with eye-service as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart, with good will doing service as to the Lord and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord whether he be bond or free. And ye Masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing that your Master also is in heaven; neither is their respect of persons with him." Eph. vi: 5, 9. Similar language the Apostle addresses to the Colossians: chap. iii: 22, 25, and chap. iv: 1. In writing to Titus, he says "Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them in all things, not answering again; not purloining, but showing all good fidelity; that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things." Tit. chap. ii: 9, 10. In a like spirit, Paul sends back to Philemon, his fugitive slave Onesimus. How unlike the teachings and actions of the Apostles of Abolitionism. Paul was no teacher of "higher law:" was no advocate of "under-ground railroads." He was strictly honest, strictly just. The Apostle Peter wrote thus, "Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward. For this is thankworthy if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. For what glory is it, if when ye be buffeted for your faults ye shall take it patiently? But if when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God!" 1st Peter, chap. ii: 18, 19.

Now it seems to us that these injunctions of the Apostles are utterly irreconcilable with the idea, that they regarded slavery as sinful, and the slaveholder as a man-stealer. But what will decide the matter in the mind of every honest seeker after truth is, that these exhortations and injunctions for the regulation of these relations which are acknowledged to be lawful; with exhortations to parents and children. Here the Apostles ever given rules for the regulation of the conduct of men in any other sinful relation? If not, then the assumption that this relation is sinful is wholly gratuitous. Mr. Treat says our argument proves too much, for it would prove, that the institution as it then existed in the Roman empire, giving the master the power of life and death even, was also right. We say by no means. The Roman laws gave power to the parent over the life of his child—that does not prove the relation wrong. The Romans may have erred in placing such a power in the hands of the master, but self-interest in 999 cases in every 1000, would make it safer there than in the hands of an uninterested magistrate. But that law is not the institution, is not the relation of master and slave any more than some of our laws, enacted for our defense against foreign incendiaries. Besides, these very injunctions of the Apostles show that they were disposed to correct all the evils which had attached to slavery, just as they corrected all the evils which had attached to the relation of parents and children, and remove all suspicion that they would have failed to condemn the institution if it had been sinful.

But our remarks are already too extended, and we can not close them better than in the language of Paul to Timothy. "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren, but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing gain is godliness; from such withdraw thyself." 1st Tim., vi.: 1-5.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"EARLY MISSISSIPPI METHODISTS."

MR. EDITOR: When I wrote an article dated September 20th, which I mailed to you, I thought of writing more, but advanced age and infirmities forbid promises. I live a day at a time. In 1807 Elisha W. Bowman and Thomas Lastley crossed the Mississippi river in quest of souls. Bowman went to New Orleans, but the then state of things were so repulsive that he left and explored the swampy regions of Louisiana. In these detached and sparse settlements, Thomas Lastley toiled, swimming the bayous, and suffering in various forms, until his scant store of clothing was exhausted, and no means to replenish. I saw and conversed with these pioneers after their return to Tennessee. Their personal appearance, their thread-bare garments and worn state of their equippage, evinced that they had performed hard service, and that without the most distant prospect of worldly honor or emolument.

These devoted men were succeeded in 1808 by Jacob Young, P. E., Richard Browning, John Travis, Z. McMinn, James Axley and Anthony Houston. Washataw and Appelosas, in Louisiana, were added to the district. Here Axley labored, and here he raised a monument to his name by erecting a log meeting house, principally by his own hands, subsequently known as Axley's chapel.

These were the earliest Mississippi Methodists, as far as the preachers were concerned, up to 1808. The number of church members reported by Tobias Gibson in 1802, was 100 whites and 61 colored. These were scattered in small classes through the *then* limited settlements from Natchez to the Walnut Hills, now Vicksburg. The number had slowly and gradually increased in 1808 to 293 whites and 92 blacks. The obstructions to a rapid and large increase were at that period in south-western history, multiform and serious, and what was gained to the Church, was, by the divine blessing, effected by much personal sacrifice and indomitable perseverance. The Western Conference continued to supply preachers for this hard service; many of whose names, as well as their "deeds of noble doing," have passed into oblivion. In 1810 Miles Harper and Samuel Sellers came to Mississippi, and labored several years with some success. In 1811 or 1812, Thomas Griffin, Richmond Nolly, Drury Powel and Lewis Hobbs, were sent from the South Carolina Conference. Their journey through a savage wilderness, when the Creek Indians were hostile, was indeed full of hardships and peril. Thomas Griffin was destined to Washataw. In this solitary region and about Alexandria, then little better than a savage wilderness, he spent two years of extreme suffering, encountering the most serious obstacles, amidst the troubles of an existing war, until his clothing was exhausted, and he far from home, poor and penniless. On entering on his second year, himself and Richmond Nolly, in feeble health, crossed the Mississippi in January, and in the midst of storm—traveled through the swamp eased in steel—found no shelter them at night—parted in the morning to fill appointments in different directions. Poor Nolly, a feeble man, in attempting to swim a creek, became entangled in the brush—he and his horse parted; he was found lying by the side of the path dead. A faithful Indian took care of his horse, etc.

These were some of the things endured by early pioneer missionaries.

L. GARRETT.

Vernon, Miss., Oct. 9, 1854.

RELIGION IN THE SOUTH.

The *Am. Messenger*, published at Philadelphia, surveys the field and its means of Grace:—

"The population of the South and Southwest is nearly ten millions, (9,664,656,) of which 6 460,343 are white and free colored, and 3 204,313 are slaves. The number of buildings used for public worship is stated by the census at 17,924, affording accommodation for 5,546,434, or 300 persons each. Of the whole number of churches, 7,017 are Methodist Episcopal, 5,661 Baptist, 1,860 Presbyterian, 585 Protestant Episcopal, leaving 2,801 for all other sects. Of the 1,706 Congregational churches in the United States, only two are in the South—one in South Carolina and one in Georgia.

"These important statistics show that church accommodations are afforded in evangelical places of worship for about one-half the aggregate population, a large a proportion, perhaps, as in almost any other part of the world. But they are liable to deceive the reader, unless he bear in mind the fact that more than any where else the South is an agricultural region, and the population is dispersed over an immense territory, and that multitudes live at a wide distance from the place of worship. It should also be remembered, that in large districts of the South, almost universally indeed, out of the cities, and the comparatively few villages and towns, public services are held but once in two or four weeks, and even less frequently in many instances; so that the apparent adequacy of the means of Grace comes, on examination, to be unreal, as to hundreds of thousands of the population, if stated Sabbath services be the standard.

"One great fact respecting the field before us is worthy of consideration, as bearing on the feasibility of generally evangelizing the South; the preponderance of evangelical sentiment, and the freedom from fatal doctrinal errors. Organized error has but a feeble foothold there. With the exception of a few hundred 'anti-missionary,' churches, and about three hundred Roman-catholic churches, chiefly in the States ceded from France and Spain, the number of heretical bodies is very insignificant, and the masses are unprejudiced against the Gospel. Thus one of the greatest obstacles to the conversion of men, such as the prevalent superstition of the Irish Papists and the infidelity of German emigrants, and the various errors in religion of many parts of the country, do not seriously hinder evangelising movements there.

"Consequently there is almost unrestricted access to rich and poor, bond and free, for kind, single-hearted efforts to win souls to Christ."

DISCIPLINE AND RESTRAINT FOR THE YOUNG.

The eldest son of President Edwards, congratulating a friend on having a fine family of sons, said to him with much earnestness, "Remember, there is but one mode of family government. I have brought up and educated fourteen boys, two of whom I brought, or rather suffered to grow up, without the rod. One of the-s was my youngest brother; and the other Aaron Burr, my sister's only son," both of whom had lost their parents in their childhood; "and from both my observation and experience, I tell you, sir, 'male-pig-sugar government'—will never answer. Beware how you let the first act of disobedience in your little boys go unnoticed and, unless evidence of repentance be manifest, unpunished."

Of all the sermons I ever heard, long or short, this has been among the most useful, so far as this world is concerned. It is a solemn lesson, to be prayerfully pondered by all parents and guardians. The Bible lays down four great rules, involving the four great elements of the successful religious training of children—prayer, instruction, example, and restraint. And it is doubted if a solitary case can be found where all these have been united, where the child has not followed in the footsteps of the pious parent; while on the other hand, if but only one of the four has been neglected, it may have been the ruin of the child.

Remember, Christian parent, it is not enough to pray for, or even with your children, if you do not also instruct them; and it will be in vain to instruct them, if your own example contradicts your teaching; and in vain will be the prayer, the instruction, the example, if like Eli, when your children do wrong, you "restrain them not." But let all be found united; in all be found faithful to your duty; and you may trust in God that he will fulfil his promises, and that your children will grow up to serve Him, and to bless you for your fidelity to their highest interests.

[American Messenger.

THE METHODIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE at Concord, N. H., promises soon to become one of the largest, if not the largest school of the kind in the country. It contained, the last year, nearly ninety students, and the property of the institution amounts to $54,150 50.

Four of the members of the Missouri Legislature are "in a bad fix," being pledged to vote with the majority, and no party has a majority.

THE NEW BORN AND THE DEAD.

"Thou changest his countenance and sendest him away." Job observed this phenomenon before Lavater.

"Lavater, in his 'Phisiognemy,' makes the following curious remarks: "I have had occasion to observe some infants, immediately on their birth, and have found astonishing resemblance between their profile and that of their father. A few days after, this resemblance entirely disappeared; the influence of the air and food, and probably the change of posture, has altered the design of the face that you could have believed it a different individual. I have afterward seen two of these children die, the one at six weeks and the other at four years of age—and about twelve hours after their death, they completely recovered the profile which had struck me so much at their birth; only the profile of the dead child was, as might be expected, more strongly marked and more terse than that of the living. On the third day their resemblance began to disappear. I know a man of fifty years, and another of seventy, both of whom when alive, appeared to have an manner of resemblance to their children, and whose physiognomies belonged, if I may so express myself, to a class totally different. Two days after their death, the profile of one became perfectly conformed to that of his eldest son, and the image of the other father might be traced in the third of his sons. This likeness was quite so distinctly marked as that of the children, who, immediately after their death, brought to my recollection the physiognomy which they had at their birth."

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Western Virginia Conference.

Clarksburg District—WM BICKERS, P. E.
Clarksburg; S H Mullen, B F Sedgwick.
West Milford and Weston; To be supplied.
Buchanan; H S Willems.
Glenville; G D Werner.
Braxton; To be supplied.
Nicholas; Samuel Black.

Parkersburg District—SAMUEL KELLY, P. E.
Parkersburg; S K Vaught.
Little Kanawha; P H Hoffman.
Williamsport; R H Claughton.
Ravenswood; L G Woods.
Ripley; W H Harrison.
Point Pleasant; Wayne Kennedy.
Spring Creek; John Burford.
Mason mis.; Elias Kendall.

Greenbrier District—R. LANCASTER, P. E.
Charleston and Malden; Stanton Field.
Charleston cir; S A Rathburn.
Mouth of Sandy; Warrick Briscoe.
Summerville; R E Graves.
Fayette; J A West.
Greenbrier; Jacob Brillhart.
Raleigh; W Y Shaw.
Logan; G S McCutcheon.
Kanawha cir; J W Amiss.
Falls of Guandotte; J A Goff.

Guyandotte District—C M SULLIVAN, P. E.
Guyandotte and Marshall Academy; Shadrach Hargiss.
Barboursville; Walter Shearer.
Wayne; J H Wright.
Louisa; S T Mallory
Big Shady; Burwell Spurlock, sup.
Catlettsburg and Ashland; E C Thornton.
Greenupsburg; J F Medley.
North Liberty; A W Thompson.
Grayson; Wm Dountain
Salutsville; Jeremiah Farmer.
Tug Fork mis; Samuel Clark.
Pesoh Orchard; J T Johnson, sup.
W B McFarland; Agent for Marshall Academy and the Tract Society.

Orson Long transferred to the Kentucky Conference.

The next Conference to be held at Buffalo, Putnam county, Va.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION IN DEVONSHIRE. An instance of the intense feelings of superstition which pervades the ignorant among our rural population in the West of England occurred at Northlew last week. Some gipsies having encamped in the neighborhood, one of the female members of the tribe ascertained from the wife of a farm-laborer that she had a daughter in the last stage of consumption. The gipsy represented that the child had been "bewitched," and that she could rule the spell, which would effect a cure, for two sovereigns. The mother of the child cheerfully paid the money, but next day the wild gipsy returned it, saying it was not sufficient, but £20 more in gold would do it. The cottager's wife, in her native simplicity, went and borrowed £10 from a neighbor, and with another ten sovereigns which she had in the house, saved from her husband's earnings, added the £20 to the £2 already in the gipsy's hands. Soon as the money was paid, the affrighted woman was bound over to secrecy by the gipsy, who mumbled over a few disjointed texts of Scripture, and left, with the promise that the child would be cured on the following Friday, when no angel would appear and return the money. Since that time, however, it is needless to add, neither gipsy nor money have turned up, although the impoverished husband and the police have been daily on the look out for the gipsy impostor. On Sunday last, another specimen of deep-rooted superstition was presented within the porch of the western door at Exeter Cathedral. As the congregation were leaving the church, a decrepid old woman took up a position within the porch, bawling a begging petition, setting forth that she had been attacked by a paralytic seizure, and had been recommended by "the wise woman" to get a penny each from forty single men, on leaving the church, and her infirmity would, by this charm, be banished for ever.

LIFE AFTER FREEZING.—It is said that the scientific men of France are at present speculating on a recent instance of a young man brought to life after being frozen eleven months on the Alps. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke. The experiment was afterwards tried on a hare, frozen for the purpose, with complete success.

It has been the practice at the *hospice* of St. Bernard for the monks to keep the frozen bodies of unknown travelers for months, that they might be recognized, and in Norway, according to the recent work on that country, published in England by Prof. James D Forbes, the people, in some of the valleys, during the long, weary winters, keep the bodies of deceased persons in a frozen state till spring, when they are borne to the church for the last time; but this is the first instance on record of resuscitation after death was for some time apparent.

In some parts of this country it is quite common to transfer fish from the waters of one locality to those of another, when they are frozen so hard that they may be broken like a stick by bending. In this State the Otsego bass has been packed in straw and conveyed to a considerable distance, and, after being placed in cold water, gradually thawed to life again. Nearly all the fresh fish brought to our markets, and forwarded hence into the interior, are packed in ice. In this manner the Eastern people ship fish, meats, fruit, etc., to the East and West Indies, in their ice cargoes.

Some years ago, an entire mammoth was found on the northern coast of Russia, in an excellent state of preservation, to the very hide and hair, and after its discovery and displacement animals partook heartily of its flesh. The tusks were brought to St. Petersburg, where they are still to be seen.

The Bay of Samana.

In the north-eastern corner of the Island of St Domingo lies a large and beautiful bay, known as Samana. It exceeds twenty miles in width in some places, and runs up into the country at least fifty miles, between pleasant and fertile coasts, abounding in all tropical productions. With the possible exception of Havana, there is no harbor in all the West Indies so large, so commodious, and so accessible; capable of affording ships so much safety from storms and so many facilities for repairing and obtaining supplies. It looks out closely into the Atlantic, and is centrally situated with regard to the Windward and Leeward Islands.

For a number of years past our Government has desired to obtain this bay from the Government of St Domingo for the purpose of creating a naval station there. Every country, of any maritime importance whatever, has better harbors in the Gulf than our own, although there is no country to whom they are so valuable. The Spaniards have Havana, the English Kingston, and the French, not only those of their own islands, but the privilege of using ports belonging to other powers. We are confined to a poor and insufficient harbor at Pensacola, incapable of containing a squadron or even a single ship-of-the-line. In point of fact, the nation whose commerce in the Gulf exceeds that of all other nations combined, and whose interests are most intimately connected with what occurs there, has the least accommodation for her squadrons and the poorest defence for her mercantile marine. The deficiency can not be remedied by the opening of any new ports along our Southern sea shore, and we are driven to the alternative of leaving things as they now are, or of obtaining what we want from another power.

The latter plan has been chosen by a number of Administrations, and the bay of Samana selected as the most desirable of any for the purpose mentioned. Negotiations have been at different times opened with the Government of St. Domingo on the subject, and specific overtures made. A Mr. Green was dispatched thither, as special envoy, some years since, with instructions to do all that he could towards the furtherance of so desirable a result. Mr. Green's mission failed, however, as signally as those that had preceded it, and the whole affair passed from the public mind. Within a few days the old interest in the matter has been renewed by the statement that the President of the Spanish Republic of Dominion has ceded or leased the exclusive occupancy and use, for the term of one hundred years, of the Bay of Samana and adjacent lands, to the United States Government; that the President, Santana, is favorable to the wishes and movements of our Government, as securing to himself and his petty State the moral and physical protection of a powerful country, against his superior neighbor, Soulouque; that the frigate Columbia, on her recent cruise to San Domingo, brought out Gen Caxneau as American Chargo d'Affaires, and that every thing is going on swimmingly for our Government.

This statement is not official, nor is it so fully authorised by other authority as to be entirely reliable. There is a strong probability, nevertheless, that something has been accomplished that will enure to our advantage. Even such a cession as has been made to us by Japan, and asked for by us at Spezzia, would be highly important and valuable. Our fleets would have a sufficient harbor south of Norfolk; one from which they might with like facility overlook the Leeward and Windward Isles, sail for the Gulf, stretch away along the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, or turn their prows seaward.

It can not but be acknowledged that we are in want of a naval station in the West Indies, and that the Bay of Samana meets with and supplies that want. If it has been already secured, an important point has been gained. If it has not been, we trust that it soon may be; and shall certainly feel no regrets if we end, by honorable means, secure a yet nearer and more desirable station for our Home Squadron.

GREAT BABY SHOW.—*Cincinnati*, Oct 5.—The National Baby Show took place at Springfield to-day, and one hundred and twenty entries of babies were made. The first premium for the finest baby of two years old or under, was a tea-set with a waiver, valued at $350. The second premium for the next best baby, was a tea-set, valued at $200. The third premium was $200 for the finest child under one year of age. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group. The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Rommer, of Vienna, Ohio; the second, to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati; the third, to Mrs. Arthur, of Philadelphia; the fourth, to Mrs Henry Howe, of Cincinnati.

A letter was received from Fanny Fern and read, to the edification of all concerned.

Letters were also received from Mrs Swisshelm, Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Mott and Horace Greeley, Esq.

Mr. Greeley thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution in a country where able bodied men sold for five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars a piece.

Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been admitted to this exhibition, and had an equal chance with the whites.

Among the exhibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

A NEW PISTOL.—A new pistol, called the revolving hammer pistol, manufactured by the Robbins and Lawrence Company, of Windsor, Vermont, seems to be a very complete weapon. It has five barrels, which are loaded easily at the breech. A hammer revolves in the interior and strikes one of the caps at each pressure of the trigger. The barrels are stationary, which is an advantage over those that revolve. Another great advantage is that the works, being all in the interior of the weapon, offer no projections, and thus preclude all danger of accidental discharge. The powder and caps are so well protected that the pistol, it is said, might be discharged even when plunged in water. The barrels are grooved like those of the Sharps Rifle, and they carry a ball with extraordinary precision and force. The size of the weapon is such that it can conveniently be carried in the pocket.

The Missouri Democrat, published in St. Louis, strenuously opposes the introduction of slavery into the Territory of Kansas.

Apple-Fritters—A Romance.

Soyer, the great cook, has written a novel in which the art of the kitchen is set forth in a rather novel manner. The two heroines go among the poor and impart the receipts of the *chef*.

Although this book ought to be in every gentleman's kitchen; still, we do not think that M Soyer has made the most of his subject. Could he not, in his second edition, give us a few scenes something like the following?

It was a lovely night. The warm breezes floated by, laden with the perfume of flowers; sweet incense, rising up from Nature's kitchen! The moon shone brightly as a bird's eye, covering the earth with its chaste rays, until the landscape seemed silvered and pure as a wedding-cake.

"Let us walk in the garden," said *chere* Hortense, clasping dear Eloise to her heaving bosom.

In a few seconds the two noble and enthusiastic girls were 'neath the orchard trees.

"Do you perceive those apples?" remarked Hortense, scarcely able to repress her emotion.

"Why this grief?" sighed the gentle Eloise. Then turning her large, pale, gray eyes in the direction of the fruit, she added, in a disappointed tone: "They are baking-apples, if I mistake not."

"They are! they are!" cried *chere* Hortense, bursting into an agony of tears.

Poor girl! they reminded her of home.

Some moments elapsed before *chere* Hortense could resume her wonted calmness. At length, with an effort, she said: "Forgive me, dear Eloise. I was silly, very silly! but whenever I see an apple, I always think of *him*."

"You must, indeed, have loved!" sighed Eloise.

"Loved! ay, child, madly!" continued Hortense. "The day we parted, I remember, we had apple-fritters for dinner. He himself prepared the dainty for me. As he peeled and sliced cross-ways, a quarter of an inch thick, the rosy fruit before him, he breathed in my ear the first avowal of the love he felt for me. He then placed in a basin about two ounces of flour, a little salt, two tea-spoons full of oil, and the yolk of an egg, moistened by degrees with water, and all the time he kept stirring up the compound with a spoon. I thought I should have fainted, for my heart was breaking."

"Dear Hortense!" exclaimed Eloise. "Ah! how you must have suffered!"

"It is past now," sighed the brave girl. Then, resuming her story, she said: "When the whole formed a smooth consistency to the thickness of cream, he beat up the white of an egg till firm, mixing it with the batter. I could endure my agony no longer. 'Alexis!' I cried, 'beware how you trifle with me!'"

"Proceed! you interest me greatly," remarked Eloise. "What was his answer?"

Hortense, with an effort, continued: "When the mixture was hot, he put the apples in, one at a time, turning them over with a slice as they were doing. Suddenly he turned toward me, his face glowing with passion—"

"Nay, say not so!" interrupted the kind Eloise; "perhaps the heat of fire, and not passion, had flamed his cheeks."

"Heaven grant your words prove true!" sobbed the loving girl; "I shall never forget the expression of his eyes. 'Hortense,' he whispered, 'the apple-fritters are now cooked. Let us, perhaps for the last time, eat together.'"

For a few seconds Hortense was speechless from grief. Rising from the mossy bank, she gasped out: "Eloise, as you love, let us hurry home! I shall die if we remain here."

"And the fritters?" inquired the gentle Eloise.

"They were excellent," continued Hortense, in a solemn tone. "That evening he presented me with the receipt for making them, together with a lock of his hair, which, however, formed no part of the receipt. Two hours afterward he was on his way to London and the Reform Club. But to this day even the sight of an apple makes me tremble! Alas! such is the love of poor, fond woman!"

That night Eloise slept but little. She was thinking over the story of the "Apple-Fritters." [London Elegance.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE DISMAL SWAMP. Mr. Geo. Elliott, the aeronaut, recently made an ascension near the Magnolia Springs, in the neighborhood of the Dismal Swamp. It was his one hundred and fourth successful trip to the skies, and he declared that no former one had given him greater satisfaction. The weather was delightful, calm and clear; not a cloud decked the horizon; a gentle breeze gradually took him, as he ascended, to the west. Amid the cheers of his spectators, the roar of cannon and the sounds of music, he ascended seventeen thousand feet, having a view of the entire Dismal Swamp, though at no time was he invisible. Mr. Elliott says the scenery was the most picturesque ever witnessed. Lake Drummond, situated in the centre of the great swamp, presented a sublime and pleasing sight. He represented the swamp as one vast plain, interspersed with innumerable pools or lakes, whose surface presented a golden hue.

On the last trip of the Atlantic, Capt. West completed his two hundred and thirty-fifth voyage across the Atlantic.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—"As in the light of cultivated reason you look abroad, and see a wealth of beauty, a profusion of goodness in the work of Him who has strown flowers in the wilderness, and painted the bird, and enameled the insect, in the simplicity and universality of His laws, you can read this lesson. An uneducated man dreams not of the common sunlight, which now in its splendor floods the firmament and the landscape; he cannot comprehend how much of the loveliness of the world results from the composite character of light and from the reflecting propensities of most physical bodies. If, instead of red, yellow and blue, which the analysis of the prism and experiments of absorption have shown to be its constituents, it had been homogeneous, simple white, how changed would all have been! The growing corn, the ripe harvest, the blossom and the fruit, the fresh greenness of spring and autumn's robe of many colors, the hues of the violet, the lily, and the rose, the silvery foam of the rivulet, the emerald of the river, and the purple of the ocean, would have been alike unknown. The rainbow would have been but a pale streak in the sky, and dull vapors would have canopied the sun, instead of the glorious, which in the dyes of dawning brilliancy ushers his rising and going down. Nay, there would have been no distinction between the blood of the children, the flush of health, the paleness of decay, the hectic of disease, and the lividness of death. There would have been an unvaried, unmeaning shade over where we now see the changing and expressive countenances, the tinted earth and gorgeous firmament."

The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, under date of the 6th of September, says: The United States frigate Saranac, Captain Long, having on board Commodore Stringham, has gone to Constantinople again. The American missionaries and their friends there appear to see some necessity for the presence of a man of war in that quarter. The flag ship Cumberland, Captain Lawton, is now probably at Barcelona with a view to show the Spaniards that our flag is afloat in the Mediterranean. Lieutenant Creighton, of the Cumberland, (a son of the late Com'r,) has a brief leave of absence, having recently been married at our naval station, in Georgia, to a daughter of Commodore Stringham. The happy pair are passing the honeymoon at Florence, the c...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Health.—There is a hopeful feeling on this subject. Weather bracing. People returning. Business reviving. Notwithstanding, we noticed in one of the daily papers of Tuesday, the death of a man by yellow fever, who arrived five days before, direct from Liverpool. Such cases occur, while thousands of other strangers go exempt.

Thursday evening we visited the Charity Hospital. Number of patients, 694. Deaths by fever since our weekly summary, on another page, was made up as follows: Sunday 7, Monday 6, Tuesday 6, Wednesday 7, Thursday 9. Total number of deaths from all diseases, in that time, 44.

Dr. Choppin, the resident physician, informed us that on account of the late unfavorable weather—chilly nights and frequent north winds—the mortality had (slightly) increased beyond the proportion of admissions. The prevailing ailments of the sick now brought in are the autumnal ones—Intermittent fevers, dicentery, and catarrhs.

Bishop Early.—To reach the seat of Mississippi Conference in time and with certainty, Bishop Early left Louisville on the 5th instant, went to St. Louis via Chicago, and took boat for Grand Gulf, Miss., where he arrived 16th inst. His son, Dr. O. R. Early, resides at Rocky Springs, about 18 miles from Grand Gulf landing. The Bishop spent four days in St. Louis, in which we learn he discharged the various and good work that attaches to his office.

The fine boat, St. Nicholas, was necessarily a Sabbath on the river. Bishop E. preached in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Stratton, of Natchez, at night.

College Burned.—By telegraph we learn that the buildings of Howard College at Marion, Ala., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. The building, which was a tasteful piece of architecture, and commodious, was erected but a few years ago, at a heavy expense, by subscription, mostly among the members of the Baptist Church, under whose patronage the College was founded and has reached its present flourishing condition. The dispatch adds, that a few of the students were personally injured. It was one of the best educational institutions in the South; and we hope to see it rise speedily from its ashes, and resume its career of usefulness and prosperity.

Revivals.—The greatest work that is going on in the world is that of the conversion of sinners and the edification of saints. Sometimes this work proceeds slowly and silently under the stated ministry of the Word; at other times it is accomplished in a more extraordinary way: vast numbers being brought suddenly under the power of divine truth, and exhibiting in a striking manner the effects of divine grace.

Our columns, and those of our cotemporaries, show that God has not forgotten to be gracious. Times of refreshing are come upon many of the Churches. This is the best news we can give. This is the part of religious papers the angels read.

To Texas.—Who is not going to Texas? Preachers, Physicians, Planters and Politicians. The Schoolmaster, too, is going. Our friend and Brother, J. H. Smith, who has been engaged successfully the last dozen years in this city, teaching, calls to bid us good-bye. We hope he may meet the best luck in Texas.

Such is Heaven.—Rev. Dr. Tyng assisted in the dedication of an Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, not long ago, with the usual ceremonies. The address fell to him, happily. "He showed," says a reporter, "that the only real temple worthy of the attention of a Christian, is a converted heart, which is the temple of the Holy Ghost. Outward temples were merely erected for the accommodation of those who desire to assemble together for the purpose of worshipping God. That in all denominations God has his people. That the zealous Methodist, the orthodox Presbyterian, the Baptist, and the Episcopalian, were all alike the recipients of Heaven's favors. He concluded by reciting an anecdote of George Whitefield, who, when preaching in your Quaker city, stopped short, and looking up toward Heaven, cried out—'Gabriel, whom have you in Heaven? Any Episcopalians? No. Any Presbyterians? No. Any Methodists? No. Any Baptists? No. Well, then, whom have you there? We know no such names here. All that are here are redeemed souls out of every kindred, and nation, and tongue, and people.' Such is Heaven!"

Rev. Dr. Achilli has lately been engaged in a new translation of the New Testament, a copy of which, as soon as finished, he sent to Archbishop Hughes, but that dignitary refused to receive it, as will be seen by the following letter from his secretary:

To G Achilli, Esq: Sir—The Archbishop of New York begs me to return you the accompanying copy of your translation of the New Testament, and your letter. He begs me to add that, in this, he does not mean any offence.

Yours, etc.
M. J. O'Donnell, Private Secretary.

The Rev. D. D. Love and family, late of the Methodist Mission to South America, arrived at New York from Buenos Ayres, on the 9th, in the bark Hugh Birkhead.

Expensive Funerals.

"The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has commanded that no more than five carriages shall accompany any corpse to the church or cemetry; and the Catholics have, with few exceptions, shown a disposition to obey the order cheerfully."

The extent to which this item has been copied and commented on by the press, indicates the need of reform. It would save a large amount of money, at a time, too, when money is worth most to those footing the bills. The rivalry of ostentation is carried so far that often half the carriages in train are empty. Some are filled by strangers, who take this opportunity for a ride. We have met them, on the Shell road, smoking cigars, and even uproarious in their mirth.

Tuesday week an undertaker was buried from Magazine street, and one of the daily papers estimated that a hundred carriages were in procession.

Last summer Dr. B. was called in to see an Irishman sick of yellow fever. He prescribed, and told the relative and friend of the patient to get the prescription filled by an apothecary. "Faith, and who is to pay for it?" The Doctor thinking his gratuitous services sufficiently drawn upon, told him to pay for it himself—it was only four bits. He refused. Next day Dr. B. passed, and a funeral train was wiading from the door, with a dozen or more cabs and carriages—the hire of any one of which was four times the cost of the prescription!

Time of Holding Louisiana Conference Changed.

This fact, and the satisfactory reasons for it, can not better be laid before those concerned, than by laying before them the letter of Bishop Andrew announcing it:

Newton Co., Geo, Oct. 10, 1854.

My dear Brother.—As I expect, if God permit, to leave New Orleans for California early in February, and as it will be necessary for me to return home after the Alabama Conference, in order to settle all my temporal matters and arrange for my children for next year, I find it necessary to change the time for holding the Louisiana Conference. You will, therefore, please announce in the Advocate that that Conference will meet *one week later* than the time originally announced. Give a notice of this change a prominent place in your paper for several weeks, so that there may be no mistake. I trust that this change will trouble nobody, while to me it will be a great accommodation.

I see by the papers that the fearful scourge, yallow fever, has visited you again. Surely, the people of your devoted city have had enough from the hand of God to humble them; and yet, though awfully smitten, I fear they are not humbled. I hope God will preserve you and your devoted associates in the great work of preaching Christ in the midst of pestilence and death. May God bless you abundantly in soul and body, in basket and in store, in your family and in your labors both with tongue and pen.

Yours, very affectionately,
James O. Andrew.

Revival Among the Tractarians.

A Presbyterian exchange gives the facts below, under the head of Tractarian Revival. We think ours the better heading. A story is told of a man who won an elephant at raffle. After the first flush of exultation at such fine luck, the hard question arose—What should he do with him? The Tractarians, with Rev. Mr. Aitkin on their hands, are in this man's fix:—

"A singular state of things has arisen among the English Tractarians. A Rev. Mr. Aitkin, formerly a Wesleyan preacher, entered the Established Church, and united his interests with those of the High-church party. It seems, however, that something of the warmth of the Methodist survived the singular change, and in his pulpit addresses he exhibits so much fervor as to have created a movement among the "very dry bones." The Evangelicals know not how to interpret his movements, and stand in doubt of the goodness of the fruit which is appearing, while the Tractarians are in a complete quandary. We extract a single notice illustrative of the effect of his preaching, which must be regarded as singular in its connections with Puseyism.

"Last week bills were posted in Wednesbury, announcing that the Rev. R. Aitkin, incumbent of Pendeen (Cornwall), would preach on the following Sunday in St. James's Church. Accordingly, on Sunday, the reverend gentleman preached two powerful sermons on the subject of conversion to large congregations. On Monday evening he preached again, taking for his subject the conversation of our Lord with the woman of Samaria. His sermon occupied one hour and twenty minutes, and the preacher exerted himself to bring conviction home to his hearers. The congregation, which was large and respectable, was remarkably affected by the eloquent discourse of the preacher, and several gave utterance to their feelings. A deep impression seemed to be made on the whole congregation; and after the service, at half past nine o'clock, a meeting was held at the Parsonage, when the house was crowded. A most exciting scene, we are informed, was witnessed on the occasion—some were weeping, some were praying, and some were singing. The preacher was occupied speaking to some personally and affording consolation, assisted by the Rev. R. Twigg, the Rev. R. Boot, and the Rev. J. Winter. The meeting continued till nearly eleven o'clock, and a great impression was made upon many. Mr. Aitkin is staying at the Parsonage, and was to preach three times during the week, and twice again on Sunday. He preaches in the surplice, and is said to hold High-church principles. He formerly belonged to the Wesleyan body, and preached in their chapels, but for some years he has conformed to the Church. Mr. Aitkin has lately been at Leeds, preaching in St. Saviour's Church, and a great revival is said to be taking place in that town."

The power, the divine power of the doctrine of "Justification by Faith," is at the bottom of this movement. With all of Luther's consubstantiational errors, it bore the Reformation triumphantly up and through. Amid the formalities of Puseyism, this doctrine, clearly announced, is working its wonders as of old. It outs its way through every thing. There is no doubt Mr. Aitkin has been befogged among the Tractarians. The English papers are trying to locate him and account for the revival. Mr. Aitkin even consented to be patronised by the Bishop of Exeter. But he holds on to "Justification by Faith"—a full, present salvation, and the assurance of it by the Spirit: a leaven can not be smothered. Hear how he speaks in a pamphlet addressed to the clergy on "Scriptural Vitality:"

"There are some who freely admit the necessity of conversion, but then they allege that gradual conversions are the rule, and sudden conversions the exceptions. Now if there were any ground for this allegation, I would most gladly admit it, for it is comparatively of little consequence how conversions take place, provided only they do take place at all; but so satisfied am I that this is just the system of gradual amendment through the use of means, under a different name, which has brought our Church into her present most sad and unspiritual condition, and which has destroyed millions of souls, and is destroying more that I dare not admit it. There neither is, nor can there be, literally speaking, any such thing as gradual conversion. Admission into the state of justification is on act of God's free grace, and growth or progress has nothing to do with any right conception about it. In the first place, as far as I know, the Holy Scriptures give us no authority whatever for the supposition. The conversions which are there recorded are in every instance of the class which are called instantaneous. The parables of the lost sheep, the lost piece of silver, and the prodigal son; the cases of the publican—Zaccheus—the woman of Samaria—Mary Magdalene—the dying thief—the three thousand on the day of Pentecost—the lame man at the gate of the temple which is called beautiful—the Ethiopian eunuch—the centuries—St. Paul—Lydia—the men that used curious arts, and the Philippian jailor, are God's recorded illustrations of conversion work, and suddenness is the prominent feature in every illustration. There was, doubtless, then, in all the cases, a preparation, as there is now; but that does not affect the act of conversion, which is ever of the most marked character."

Sermon on Baptism.

A pamphlet of 40 pages just from the printer. This is the substance of a Sermon of Rev. J. Lusk, P. Eldor of Covington District, Mississippi Conference. The preface informs us that the publication is principally to correct numerous misrepresentations, and is believed to contain "every rough or objectionable word, or phrase or sentiment" uttered in the preaching. Some pretty "rough" things and some "objectionable" on the score of taste, if not of charity. If precedents on the other side were a sufficient plea, we are sorry to say they are not wanting. Mr. Lusk's apology for a controversial sermon is this:—

"Our opponents act with injustice toward us. If we maintain our usual silence on this subject, it is attributed to the conscious weakness of our cause, and is wielded as an argument against us; and if we defend our position by Scripture and common sense (as we do,) we incur their hostility, and are accused of destroying the quiet and tranquility of societies and communities. It is a well-known fact, that the Baptist pulpit in many portions of our land ceaselessly resounds with language similar to the following: "You must follow your Saviour into Jordan; "go into the liquid grave;" "you must be immersed," etc., etc.

The argument is a very able one. All the main points are made with force, and the style is popular. A running fight is kept up. After exhausting a full quiver, rocks are used, chunks, light-wood knots, whatever comes to hand, not excepting an occasional fling of mud.

This publication will administer a *quietus* to the jangling that provoked it. Concluding paragraph on the mode of baptism:

"I do not vouch for the reality of the following dream, but judging from the present times, it may be true. A person dreamed he went to Heaven and there met some from all the orthodox denominations but the Baptist. It was asked, "are there no Baptists here?" The reply was, yes, many; and the conductor said, come with me; and he took the dreamer away to one corner and raised a trap-door, when instantly there arose an almost deafening cry, from a multitude of voices, crying, "baptism, baptism," as fast as they could utter it; the door dropped and all was silence again. It was asked why they were kept down there? The answer was: "There would be no peace in Heaven if they were out, in consequence of their interminable cry of baptism!"

Take this answer to one of the objections to infant baptism:—

"*What good does it do?* Men are not to judge of divine injunctions or institutions by their utility or inutility, and then discard or adopt according to the conclusion formed on this ground. Adam could have objected to the prohibition against eating of the 'tree' on the same ground. Abraham could have brought the same objection against circumcision, but his obedient spirit would not, and his tender conscience dare not 'bring a railing accusation' against the requirements of Jehovah. The caviler against infant baptism, on the ground of its inutility, has the same right to assail his Maker for instituting the circumcision of infants, the initiatory rite into the Church of God in a former age of its existence. What a time the Lord and Abraham would have had in establishing circumcision if there had been only a *little* Baptist wisdom there!!"

New Orleans Academy of Sciences.—We have received from some unknown source a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. Also the proceedings of the said body from May, 1853, to May, 1854. We shall take occasion to refer to the Society and its proceedings at greater length on some future occasion.

Preaching, in its Relations to the Inward Frame.

These remarks are evidently from a writer who is a thinker. The writer's name we do not know. His is not a machine model. That Spirit which bloweth as it listeth, demands a large liberty for those dependent on His influences. The distinction between prophesying and teaching appears to us more easily stated in theory, than maintained in practice:

"A discourse is so much the better, the more it resembles an act of contrition, of submission, of prayer, of martyrdom. The preacher should regard himself as 'a channel for what ought to be conveyed by him into the heart of his hearers.' 'The ministry of the Word,' says Fenelon, 'is wholly founded on faith.' We must pray, we must purify our heart, we must expect every thing from Heaven, we must arm ourselves with the sword of the word of God, and not count upon any thing in ourselves; this is the essential preparation. In a word, our lips are naturally defiled; they must be purged, and purged by fire. In short, preaching, which is a divine mystery, is also a human action, and the best part of this action is inward, spiritual, anterior even to the act of composing the discourse. The discourse finishes the work which prayer should begin.

"To this general direction we unite a more particular one, which is expressed by St. Paul in these words: "Let him who has received the gift of prophesying exercise it according to the proportion of faith which he has received." (Rom. xii. 6,) which further signifies, according to the proportion of life which he has in him. It is true that he is obliged to preach on a fixed and prescribed day. If he does not always find himself in a frame for prophesying (that is to say, for speaking with that fullness of heart, and that force which will carry the hearers along with him,) he must confine himself to teaching: that is to say, treating a subject regularly. 'Whether we be beside ourselves, it is to God; or whether we be sober, it is for your cause.'—2 Cor. v. 13.

"The evil consists not in being in one state rather than another, but in not exercising our gift according to the measure of faith and of life with which we ourselves are exercised at a given moment, to wish to force our state—to think that a blessing may be connected with a deception; for there is a deception when our thought is surpassed by our word. We would always be very eloquent; we must content ourselves sometimes with being sober, humble, and feeble. A discourse cold and feeble, but honest, will often be more blessed than an eloquent discourse which transcends the inward frame."

History of Jesuits.

Niciloni's History of the Jesuits furnishes the following:—

"Take the Jesuit for what he ought or appears to be, and you commit the greatest of blunders. Draw the character of what the Jesuit seems to be in London, and you will not recognize your portrait in the Jesuit of Rome. The Jesuit is the man of circumstances. Despotic in Spain, constitutional in England, republican in Paraguay, bigot in Rome, Idolater in India, he shall assume and act out in his own person, with admirable flexibility, all those different features by which men are usually to be distinguished from each other. He will accompany the gay woman of the world to the theater, and will share in the excesses of the debauchee. With solemn countenance he will take his place by the side of the religious man at the church, and will revel in the tavern with the glutton or the sot. He dresses in all garbs, speaks all languages, knows all customs, is present every where, though no where recognized—and all this, it seems, (O, monstrous blasphemy!) for the greater glory of God—*ad majorem Dei gloriam.*"

A correspondent of the Picayune furnishes the following account of intrigue and outrage:—

"Mexico, as you are aware, has taken another back step in the progress of civilization and free principles, by establishing the order of the Jesuits. But recently a most heinous outrage occurred in Mexico. The widow of Don Peres Galves, now living in Mexico, it is said, has an immense estate of from ten to twenty millions of dollars, and the Jesuits are determined to get hold of it. The Pope's Nuncio, chief of the Jesuits, is in daily communication with her. She is old and can not live long.

"In order to carry out their diabolical project, a short time ago they seized her administrator, Don Martin Ruil, and put him in the lunatic asylum, and kept him until they determined what to do with him. They finally determined to send him out of the country, to some secure retreat among the order, and placed him in the charge of three ruffians, (their tools,) and sent him to Vera Cruz, not allowing him to talk to any one. On arriving at Vera Cruz he was recognized by an old acquaintance, with whom he forced a conversation. His friend immediately went to the Governor, made known the whole affair, and thus he got out of their terrible grasp. He has since attempted a correspondence with his friends in Mexico, but all his letters, it is said, have been intercepted. So much for Jesuitism and poor benighted Mexico."

A missionary, J. R., writing from Panama, N. G., says:—

"A large part of the convents and nunneries of the country are forsaken and in ruins; in this city there were nearly a dozen of them once, and a large part of the city, some say one-half, thus belonged to the church; most magnificent ruins of the city show where they once wielded absolute power; but now there is neither convent nor monk in the city, and but one nunnery, in which are three nuns—two of them very old. A few convents yet exist in other parts of the republic, but they are rapidly passing away, and their property goes to augment the school fund. The Jesuits are abhorred and excluded from the country—or if any remain, it is in disguise; they dare not show themselves. And what is true of this fell superstition in New Grenada, can not fail to become true of it in every land of its quondam principle, when the word of God shall have free course, run and be glorified!"

Jesuits in Chili.—We gave, a fortnight ago, the favorable vote in the Chilian Senate, on the admission of this order into the Republic. We now have dates from Valparaise, S. A., to the 1st ult., with this latter news:—

"The political movements of interest during the past two weeks have been few. The matter of the Jesuits, after the excitement at one time caused by it, has fallen back again into its former silence. The rejection in the house of the measure to authorize their return to Chili, and to endow them again with property, has laid the whole affair at rest. Since that, politics have returned to their former level, and are flowing in their usual quiet channel."

Opening of Centenary College.

Mr. Editor: Please announce to the public that Centenary College has opened with a full corps of instructors in all the departments, and more than one hundred and forty students up to this date. I make this announcement to correct unfounded reports, which prevent many students from coming. We have no quarantine here to prevent persons from coming in, only to stop dry goods packed in infected districts. The health of the town is good—no death of a white adult, that I can learn, since early in July.

Those who wish accommodations in the College, should speak quick, as we are fast filling up. B. M. Drake.

Jackson, La., Oct. 11, 1854.

Methodist Press.

The *Texas Advocate* republishes with approbation, as a good article and suggestive, that which appeared in our columns over the signature of A Cotton Planter. If the writer had revealed his name, additional strength and attention would have attached to his communication. His relations to the Church are close and kind, and his relations to society and the subject treated on, insure large and correct views. We invoke deliberate consideration for them.

Our excellent cotemporary dissents from our views as given on the reforms proposed to be adopted in the University of Alabama:—

"The advantages proposed in 'the open system' are, doubtless, much needed; at the same time many wise and experienced men are opposed to such changes in our Universities, on the ground that they are intended as the seats and the guardians of a high and thorough grade of education in our country; that the open system takes away the only guarantee of such a grade of education; that the partial courses desired can be very easily obtained elsewhere—in high schools, and in most of the colleges; and that Universities will no longer have that high and distinctive character and influence that they were designed to have, and ought to have, when the open system is adopted."

He inclines to the old plan as conservative, admitting that much can be said on both sides. The trustees (a quorum) held a meeting 25th ult., pursuant to adjournment, and adopted the open system for the University of Alabama.

Class Meeting.—The *Richmond Advocate* threws out some hints on this wise:—

"May we not have thought too much of the class-meeting system as an element and proof of piety. Of the principle involved—Christian conference one with another—too much cannot be thought. But of the mode of carrying it out, it is possible to give undue prominence. The principle is distinctly recognized in the Bible; of the mode of its performance we can find nothing. Has not our zeal for the mode been equal, or greater, we will not say for the principle, but than is justly due to its nature or its position? We have been very stringent in our rules and regulations for the meeting. It is true the object of the meeting—religious conference, has been at the bottom of this zeal, but we have not been very discriminating in our zeal. Now may not the present state of things be the result of a reaction in the Church consequent upon the belief that there is no scriptural warrant for the mode, and the conviction that it is not therefore essential to the maintenance of the Christian profession, or the growth and maturity of Christian character?"

The Editor of the *Memphis Advocate* (from whom just here we acknowledge an excellent sermon, lately published, on the "Old paths") takes up the issue and withstands Peter sharply:—

"But Dr. Lee distinguishes between 'the principle involved' in class-meeting and 'the mode of carrying it out.' The principle he admits to be in the Bible, but not the mode. Surely not. But what of this? Has not the Church full authority to prescribe the mode? If not, how shall we ever enforce the principle? The objector to class-meeting acknowledges the principle, but wishes to choose the mode; and until a mode is submitted to suit his fancy, he holds himself under no obligation to observe the principle. Now, as there may be a multitude of notions about the mode, if every one is permitted to neglect the principle until he is suited in the mode, the principle itself will be lost sight of, while we quarrel about the mode. This therefore, it is plain, must be left to the Church, in its proper legislative council to prescribe; and when determined, demands the acquiescence of all who have that Christian disposition which teaches us to submit meekly to those who have the rule over us. "If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing gain is godliness; from such withdraw thyself."

The Triad.—The *S. C. Advocate* editorializes capitally on the newspaper triad. "The three interested chiefly in the Newspaper are the Editor, the Subscriber, and the Contributor—these three *ought* always to be one in feeling and purpose."

May he bring this "ought to be" to be. Nothing in the biographical sketch of that patriarchal editor, Jeffries, so commended his transcendant ability in our eyes as this—that he kept his large corps of contributors in a good humor with themselves and a good understanding with each other. What is more, he did this while the *Edinburg Review* gained the highest reputation. Now that *was* greatness.

Our cotemporary gives good advice to the subscriber:

"As to the third, the subscriber, let him remember that he is but *one* of thousands—and if he is not satisfied, perhaps the thousands are. He is not selfish enough, we hope, to have them passed by for his sake. If this does not console him, let him reflect that if not edified this week he may next. * * * We will beg him to believe that the editor, who always pleases every body is a very insignificant fellow; that there is not enough of decided character in his paper to bring it up to the level of criticism."

But it is to the contributor he mainly keeps his face. The following glows with sympathetic truth. Among others, it settles this point—the absurdity of a writer's sending a cranky or a slashing article, and seeking to (slave) care not for it; but if thou mayest be free, choose it rather." "Care not for it!" Why? For what on earth should they care, in comparison with that which excluded them from the salvation offered in the Gospel? But this is not all. Slaves are not only denied by the Hosmerite theory all the blessings of "the life to come," but "of that which now is." Ministers have no right, we are told, to unite them in wedlock—"they might as well marry cattle." Thus is added to the other cruel conditions of slavery the necessity of living in perpetual concubinage. Verily, these "fits" are hopeless.

American Missionary Association.—The eighth annual meeting was held at Wesleyan Meriden, Conn., on the 27th and 28th of September, Hon. Wm. Jackson, President, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Underwood, of New Jersey.

The Treasurer presented his report for the year, showing the receipts of the Society to Oct. 11. from all sources nearly $48,000—an increase of more than 14 per cent. on the income of the previous year.

The secretary for the home department presented his report, showing that over $[illegible] 000 had been expended in aid of home missionaries. It has six foreign missionary stations and eighteen ordained missionaries in that field, of whom three are physicians. The mission among the Jamaica emancipated negroes seems to be its best, as these are connected with seven missionaries and eight churches.

The mission to the Copts in Egypt is about to sail. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mr. Murad, a native Syrian, will leave New York for their mission early in October.

In the Home missionary work, nearly all the missionaries engaged are in the West and Northwest. The number of applications from that region is steadily increasing. There have been four missionaries laboring in the slave States, in connection with four churches that refuse admission to slaveholders. They also itinerate extensively in different parts of Kentucky and North Carolina.

In one of the Resolutions passed they "We rejoice and express our thanks to Almighty God, in view of the action of the Americna Board, recently taken in Hartford, in freely discussing the subject of slavery, adopting the anti-slavery sentiments of Treat's letter of 1848, and in resolving to regard the recent enactments of the Church Nation relating to the instruction of and their children."

Executive Committee: Arthur Tappan, S. Jocelyn, C. B. Ray, Anthony Lane, [illegible] Ritter, Samuel E. Cornish, William [illegible] ting, J. O. Beaucott, Henry Belden, J. A. [illegible] New York; Josiah Brewer, Conn.; J. R. [illegible] Mass.

General Board of Missions.—The [illegible] teenth Annual Meeting of the "Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," met in Hartford, Conn., 3d inst. Bishops and members of the Board assembled in St. John's Church at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Presiding Bishop, Brownell, took the Chair; the meeting was opened with appropriate prayers by the Rt. Rev. Bishop [illegible]. The other Bishops present were Whittingham, Eastburn, Williamson and [illegible] gate. The three Bishops elect, viz: Rev. Lee, of Iowa, Rev. Dr. T. M. Clark, of Rhode Island, and Rev. Dr. Potter, of New York, were also present. A goodly number of the clerical and lay members of the Board were in attendance.

Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, read the Report of the Domestic Committee. This Report stated the receipts of the year to have been $38,404 15, which, with the balance from last year, made the amount of available funds for the year $40,643 94. Number of contributing churches, 620.

The Rev. S. D. Denison, Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee, read the report of the Foreign Committee. This report stated the receipts of the year ending the 15th of June last, to have been $60,881 08, and the receipts since that time to the present, $17,550 60.

The Board resolved to raise the salaries of the Missionaries in the Western [illegible]. Also that their annual meetings shall be more of a religious and devotional character.

We regret that while *twelve* Bishops of the Church made it convenient and thought necessary to be present, and assist in forming this Missionary Board, only *one* of the Bishops was at the meeting of our General Conference at Louisville, Ky., last month, where a much larger amount of money and work was to be laid off.

Choctawe Returned to Missionary.—The Jackson Mercury says that crowds of the Indians have been passing through that city for several days, returning from Arkansas. The Mercury surmises, that they will have to be removed again at Government expense.

Curing Fits.—Dr. Bond, of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, is vainly trying to straighten out the ultra-Abolition editors of *Zion's Herald* and the *Northern Christian Advocate*, who are destroying the peace and endangering the unity of the Church. They exchange long editorials. Mr. Wise, of *Zion's Herald*, says Dr. Bond reminds him of a certain medical man who was famous for curing fits. Called to a patient one day, he was asked, after due examination had been made, if he thought he could help the sick man. "Well," said he, "I hardly know what ails him, but I can throw him into a fit, and then I can cure him, I know, for I'm death on fits." "Now," continues Mr. Wise, "since our brother of the *Advocate* is "death on radicals," he loves to throw all his opponents into their ranks."

The venerable radical killer gives up these cases:

"Really, we wish the application of his wit was better deserved; but alas for us! we are neither death on "radicalism" nor "fits." On the former we tried all our skill in the cadenvor to cure Mr. Wise and his friends, the radico-abolitionists of the Seattle school, some years ago, but found many of the cases utterly incurable. We had, indeed, hopes of Mr. Wise. There were for a considerable time signs of convalescence; but there has been an awful relapse, and we abandon all hopes of him. For the cure of "fits" we never pretended any special skill; and if we had any, the late fits into which Mr. Hosmer and Wise have fallen, are so anomalous in their nature as to set all pathology and all experience at defiance. We knew of "no sweet oblivious antidote," no "remedy for minds diseased," which would avail any thing for the cure of the hallucinations which these "fits" produce. Among other vagaries, the patient thinks he has made extraordinary discoveries in theology. Not only are all slaveholders excluded from the benefits of the Gospel, "whatever be their character or circumstances," but all slaves too; and Paul, notwithstanding his having received the doctrines of the Gospel from our Lord himself, did not understand it, or he never could have exhorted the slaves of his day, "If thou art called, being a servant, (slave) care not for it; but if thou mayest be free, choose it rather." "Care not for it!" Why? For what on earth should they care, in comparison with that which excluded them from the salvation offered in the Gospel? But this is not all. Slaves are not only denied by the Hosmerite theory all the blessings of "the life to come," but "of that which now is." Ministers have no right, we are told, to unite them in wedlock—"they might as well marry cattle." Thus is added to the other cruel conditions of slavery the necessity of living in perpetual concubinage. Verily, these "fits" are hopeless.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Revival Intelligence.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Rev. O. R. BLUE writes, October 11th: "We have just closed very interesting meeting; 92 accessions to Church, besides a number added to other churches. The appearances were flattering a continued and powerful week, when the low fever panic brought the meeting to a close.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Rev. C. D. OLIVER writes, Oct. 5th: "We had a good meeting here, which lasted over two weeks. About twenty professed religion. Brother WELLS, of the Port Circuit, aided me. We are both very much exhausted from labors on this side of the river, where some 50 or 60 have joined the Saviour."

WARREN CT., MISS. * * * * I have nothing of special interest to communicate. My Circuit, however, is in good condition; moving steadily, though slowly, improving. There have been some accessions and conversions during the year; and at one place, there appears to be a general feeling on the subject of a deeper work of grace. May the good Lord hear prayer, and sanctify his people throughout soul, spirit and body.

Oct. 9, 1854. B. B. WHITTINGTON.

MACON CT., ALA. CON.—The Lord is still carrying his work on this Circuit. We have just closed our camp-meeting for the Circuit. Seventy-seven conversions and twenty-three added to the Church. The Church was abundantly blessed, and many labored earnestly for the conversion of sinners. We are grateful to visiting ministerial brethren for their untiring zeal. The next camp-meeting for that place will commence on Friday before the first Sunday in October, 1855.

Oct. 11. WM. VAUGHAN.

UNIONTOWN CT., ALA.—In answer to prayer, the Lord has graciously visited us at Hatchwoods, Uniontown Circuit, Ala. About thirty found Christ precious to their souls, among whom are several heads of families. Twenty-one joined the Church. We are much indebted to Brother J. E. NEWMAN, for his efficient services rendered during the meeting, and to Brother ISAAC TAYLOR. The children and sisters aided much by their prayers and singing, in which they did not grow weary, while the meeting lasted. This revival has helped the Church very much; many vows were made to hold family prayer, and live more devoted lives. May the Lord bless his people to keep their solemn pledges.

Oct. 6. D. M. HUDSON.

LAFOURCHE, LA.—We had four or five conversions at Tigerville; seven accessions to the Church, and the Church built up. Closed the meeting last night to reach my appointment at Donaldsonville next Sunday; the mourners at the altar much engaged. I pray God may speedily convert them. We had some interesting onses and clear conversions.

Oct. 13. L. A. REED.

NEW LEXINGTON CT., ALA.—Our fourth Quarterly Meeting passed off last Sabbath. Rev. T. G. KEOGEH, P. E., labored with us three days, with much success, and Brother WELLS, of Northport. God owned and much blessed the meeting. There were thirty accessions to the Church, and thirty-six professions. The meeting lasted five days. We had another at Pleasant Hill Church, and there forty-one accessions to the Church, and about thirty-six professed religion. There are some holy men and women on this Circuit, and some good local preachers of the pure grit. They work like men of God. To the name of the Lord be all the Glory.

Oct. 9, 1854. JULIUS N. GLOVER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WASHINGTON AND OPELOUSAS, LA.

INTERESTING MEETINGS IN BOTH—YELLOW FEVER—NO LICENSE—TRUE CATHOLICITY IN OPELOUSAS—ONLY ONE PROTESTANT CHURCH—ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. EDITOR: Press of business has prevented my giving to your readers soonor some interesting news of the moral and religious prosperity of this part of the country.

Several weeks ago, assisted by Dr. J. M. LANEY, I held a meeting at Washington, which lasted eight days, and resulted in eight accessions to the Church and about as many conversions. This, though not a large result, was wonderful for this place. Such a scene was never witnessed here before. The congregations were large and very attentive, which gave promise that other good results would follow.

Very soon after the close of this meeting it was rumored that the Yellow Fever had made its appearance in the town. This created quite a panic, and the unacclimated portion of the citizens made haste to betake themselves to some safe retreat. After a short absence, however, the alarm ceased, and the people generally returned, entertaining the hope that their town, so fearfully scourged last year, would this year escape the dreadful infection. But how vain are the hopes of earth! The pestilence is here, raging with almost the violence of last year, and would, doubtless, prove as destructive with the same material to prey upon. But, fortunately, almost all unacclimated persons have left the town; the stores are all closed; business of every kind has ceased, and those who remain are engaged in taking care of the sick. For the reason just mentioned, the result will be nothing like to distressing as last year. Eight or ten days have elapsed since it was fully ascertained that Yellow Fever was here. In that time about eight persons have died. There are now twelve or fourteen cases, most of which are hopeful, and very few left in the village liable to the disease; so we hope soon to see a return of the health and prosperity for which this town has been noted; for I must say, before quitting this subject, that until the scourge of last year, this was regarded as one of the most healthy towns in the State. I am glad to be able to state further, that it is generally believed the introduction of the fever this year can be traced to some peddlers from Galveston, who brought the infection, doubtless, in their goods. I mention this as an assurance that the yellow fever did not originate here. But enough of this; I have some better news.

Last Monday the demon, Alcohol, was dethroned; and our good citizens said he should have "no license" to sit in judgment on the interests and happiness of this community. He has proved a traitor to the happiness of all who have committed themselves to his judgment; as well as many who have been his unwilling victims: and for one year, at least, his decree of infamy to the drinker, and want and sorrow to wives and children, shall not be heard among us. This is a glorious triumph, which should call the blush of shame to the cheeks of many of the moral and order loving of neighboring towns and villages who have thought Washington morally and religiously irredeemable. She has led off in this instance, bearing in triumph the banner of moral reform, bidding her neighbors follow the noble example.

I must now leave Washington, for the purpose of communicating to your readers some still more interesting news of Opelousas. We closed a meeting at this place last Sunday night which had lasted about ten days, and resulted in thirty-one accessions to the Church, and about twenty-five conversions. The meeting was an exceedingly interesting one, and gained for Protestant Christianity in this part of the State a position which will enable it more successfully to battle with sin and error in all its various forms. Several persons of influence and commanding character, who had long been members of other branches of the Church, joined with us—gave their names and influence to the common cause so dear to every lover of virtue and religion. Denominational prejudices and predilections were sacrificed to the interests of Christianity. The Presbyterian Church has struggled for an existence here, while a few zealous Episcopalians have tried, with commendable perseverance, to sustain a Minister of their order. But in both instances the effort has proved unsuccessful; and the Methodist Church is now the only Protestant Church in Opelousas. Possessed of the true Christian spirit, these few Presbyterians and Episcopalians nobly showed their devotion to God and His Church by joining the Methodist Communion.

Protestantism now presents a solid front in Opelousas; and, with the new recruits and the enlivened zeal of the former membership, I trust the influence of the Church will be great and good.

There was much seriousness manifested in the large and attentive congregations in constant attendance; and I am persuaded that strong religious impressions were made upon many who now stand as props in the ranks of irreligion—many they soon give way to the power of truth, and throw the influence which God has given them in trust on the side of religion.

I can not close this notice without acknowledging our indebtedness to Rev. N. A. CRAVENS, of Franklin, for the zealous manner in which, for one week, he labored for the salvation of this people. His strong arguments and appeals were like nails driven in a sure place by the Master of assemblies, and will, I trust, result in the eternal salvation of many who had the pleasure of hearing him.

Yours truly, A. E. GOODWYN.

Oct. 7, 1854.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—At Rose Cottage, Terrebonne, La., on the 4th inst., by Rev. Lewis A. Reed, JOHN W. RICHARDSON, Esq., of the parish of St. Mary, and Miss MARY HIGHLAND, daughter of Joseph Howard, Esq., of Kent county, Maryland.

In Autauga county, Ala., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. J. Hamil, CHARLES S. G. DOSTER, Esq., and Miss CAROLINE E. SLATON; all of the aforesaid county.

At Jacksonville, Ala., on the 4th inst., by Rev. W. E. M. LINFIELD, Col. W. H. FORNEY and Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Mr. E. L. Woodward; all of Jacksonville.

OBITUARY:

DIED—Sept. 15th, 1854, Mrs. SARAH H. CLOWER, wife of B. R. Clower, in the 27th year of her age.

In 1846 she professed Religion and joined the M. E. Church, in which she remained an acceptable member until death.

THOS. RIGHT.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is a weekly report of the Charity Hospital, for the week ending on Saturday evening, the 14th instant:

Admissions	324	Discharges	241
Died	82	Died of yellow fever	70
Total remaining			700

INTERMENTS.—The following are the returns of the number of interments in the several Cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 A. M., Sunday, Oct 15

	Fever.	Other diseases.	Total.
Protestant, Girod street	4	12	16
Odd Fellows' Rest	0	3	3
Cypress Grove No. 1	2	5	7
" " 2	12	13	25
Charity Hospital	64	7	71
St. Patrick's	20	29	49
Cathedic No. 1	0	8	8
" " 2	1	16	17
St. Vincent de Paul	8	31	39
Hebrew, Fourth District	0	1	1
Lafayette, Fourth District	17	22	39
Total	134	138	272

As compared with the previous week, this shows a decrease of 16 on the total number and of 78 on the yellow fever cases.

FROM UTAH.—The mail from Salt Lake arrived at Independence on the 1st inst., bringing files of the Deseret News.

In the U. S. Court two Utah Indians were tried for murder, committed in Utah county on the 8th day of August, 1851, on the bodies of two Mormon lads were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 13th ult.

Affairs in Utah are prosperous. Mr Magraw heard that gold had been discovered on Sweet Water, and that quite a number of persons were prospecting on that river and its tributaries. Reports represented that success was good and prospects flattering.

There are few on the way across the plains about forty Mormon missionaries, under charge of Elder Taylor, destined for all quarters of the world. They travel in companies of about an equal number of returning Californians; and together with about twenty traders and explorers they make a party of about a hundred, probably the last considerable party that will come eastward this season.

The trading house on Deer Creek, about eighty miles west of Laramie, when passed, was almost entirely consumed, and the coral and other outbuildings were in flames, and every thing indicated that it was the work of hostile Indians. The inmates were understood to have left in consequence of the previous difficulties at Laramie.

Seventy-five miles west of Salt Creek, passed a party of fourteen Pawnees, supposed to be the same which attacked a party of Californians, wounding nine, a few nights previous, on that stream. From signs of blood on the ground of the attack, the supposition was that at least one Indian had been killed, and the party worted in the fight.

The company has been lifted to abandon its station, built at considerable expense, at Ash Hollow, on the North Platte, in consequence of a notification from the head chief of the Sioux nation, that if not abandoned, he would cut the throats of all found there after a given day. The employees of the company chose the alternative of going to Scott's Bluffs, 40 by miles further west.

Two days before arriving at Kearney, Indians supposed to be Sioux, stampeded twenty-two head of Government horses and mules, about an hour by one in the morning, and within half a mile of the fort. They were pursued by the soldiers, but with what success is not known.

The great Brigham Young came near losing his valuable life on the 21st ult. He had descended into his well for a bucket of water, when the curbing above gave way and he was buried under several feet of loose earth. The Saints collected in goodly numbers, and the resurrection of the unlucky prophet soon followed. He was more scared than hurt, to speak irreverently.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

MR. BURNS'S STATEMENT—LIST OF THE RESCUED.

We copy the following from the New York Herald, of the 11th inst.:

At a late hour last evening we received the heart-rending intelligence of the loss of the Collins steamer Arctic. Leaving more extended remarks upon the awful catastrophe for a future occasion, we hasten to introduce the account furnished us by Mr. George H. Burns, the express messenger of Adams & Co., who was on board, and fortunately escaped the terrible perils of the disaster.

STATEMENT OF MR. BURNS,

The steamship Arctic, with 226 passengers, exclusive of children, 150 employees, a valuable cargo, and heavy mail is lost. The details of the horrible disaster are as follows:

On Wednesday, Sept. 27, precisely at 12 o'clock M., in a dense fog, we came in contact with a bark-rigged iron propeller, with black hull, salmon colored bottom, lead colored pumps and boats, and black pipe. She was bound eastward and had all sail set, with a strong, fair wind. The speed of the Arctic at the time was about thirteen knots an hour. The shock to us appeared slight, but the damage to the other vessel was frightful. Capt. Luce instantly ordered the quarter-boats cleared away, and the chief mate, boatswain and three sailors went to her rail; before the other boats left the order was countermanded. The Arctic then described a circle twice round the wreck, during which I caught a glimpse of more than two hundred people clustered on her hurricane deck.

At this juncture it was ascertained that we had sustained injury, and the water was pouring in at our bows. When the first officer came alongside to report, the captain was unable to take him up, but headed N. N. W. in the hope of making land. Our position on the previous day, at 12 o'clock, was lat. 48 39, lon. 45 27. We had run about three hundred and ten miles from the place of observation until the moment of collision, and were supposed to be forty miles from Cape Race. The pumps were vigorously worked, and an anchor cloth thrown overboard; but, in spite of all exertion, the engines stopped, and the water extinguished the fires. Four of the five other life-boats, believed to have been well provisioned, containing the engineers, sailors, a few passengers, and all the officers except the captain and third mate, left the ship in an orderly manner. The majority of the passengers were working at the pumps—some tiring the signal guns, and others manning spars, under the direction of Capt. Luce and Mr. Dorian, the third mate, to form a raft.

In order to facilitate this latter work, the sixth and last boat was lowered. Dorian, one or two firemen, three of the other passengers saved and myself were busily engaged lashing water casks and settees to the main yard, two topgallant yards and several smaller spars—the captain, with a number of gentlemen, protecting the work by keeping back the crowd—when a panic seized all on board a rush was made, passengers and firemen precipitating themselves headlong over the bulwarks on to the raft, and in a moment our little boat was full and in imminent danger of being sunk. In this emergency, Dorian ordered the rope which held us to the steamer to be cut, and with our hands and axes we paddled from the ill-fated ship. The mate, who throughout preserved great presence of mind and labored with herculean energy, cried out—"For God's sake, captain, clear the raft, so that we can work. I won't desert the ship, while there's a timber above water."

But there was now a rush with the dead lights. In less than three minutes from the time he spoke the stern sunk; the bows went hurling over the tumbling heap of human beings; many were dashed forward against the pipe. I heard one wild yell (still ringing in my ears) and saw the Arctic and the struggling mass rapidly overwhelmed. Numbers yet clung to the rigging, and we instructed half; but, alas, we could render them no aid. Our own situation was no less precarious, and cruel as it seemed we were forced to abandon them to fate. Heaven forbid that I should ever witness such another scene. We, however, picked up two more men—and then with an overloaded boat, without oars, thole pins, food or drink, wanting with difficulty the fragments of the wreck and passing many dead females, prepared for a night upon the ocean. We secured a floating pumpkin and cabbage to guard against immediate starvation—but a spar to the bow of our boat to keep her head to the wind and sea, and thus drifted until day light; the night was cold and foggy, with a heavy swell, and in a stunned, drenched and half naked condition, we suffered terribly.

Without dwelling upon our miseries, alleviated much by the consciousness that we had endeavored to do our duty to our fellow-men, suffice it to say that at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th we espied a sail, and raised a handkerchief to attract attention. We were successful in making the rude sub-stitute for oars which we had constructed during the day by lashing planks to captain bars, with a view of attempting to gain land when the sea subsided, we pulled towards the ship. On our way we passed the remnant of the raft, with one man on it apparently alive.

The bark proved to be the Huron, of St Andrews, N. B., Capt A Wall, bound for Quebec. Our men safe on board, the noble-hearted Dorian, with some of the crew, returned to the raft and rescued the poor fellow who for twenty-six hours had clung to the spars. He state that after the steamer sunk he counted seventy-two men and four women on the raft, but at half-past 8 o'clock he was the only one alive. In the morning two bodies were beside him, much eaten by fishes, and at the time he saw one boat he was on the point of voluntarily dropping into the sea to end his agony. Coming from the raft Dorian encountered and examined the lifeless of the Arctic. It contained a bottle of water, some cheese and a lady's garment.

By the humane captain of the Huron, and Mr. Wellington Cameron, a son of the owner, we were received with great kindness, our wounds dressed, fire kindled, and food and clothing furnished in abundance. During the night of the 28th Capt. Wall hung out extra lights, fired rockets and kept a horn blowing, in hopes of calling in with the remainder of the boats. But his endeavors were fruitless. On the evening of the 29th, he spoke the ship Ionon, Capt. Story, bound for New York, by whom eighteen of our number were taken off, kindly welcomed and well treated. We have this moment reached New York by pilot-boat Christian Berg, No 16, to which we were transferred from the Lebanon, and to the crew of which we were under great obligations.

The fate of the propeller and our five boats is unknown. The fact that a boat left her which was capsized by our paddles augurs ill for her buoyant condition, though Capt. Wall, of the Huron, saw a singular-looking craft lie to the leeward, but was unable to tell whether she was a steamer or sailing vessel. He says she had a nondescript appearance, and may have been the wreck of the propeller. The following is a list of those saved in the sixth boat:

Taken to Quebec by the Huron.—James Abry, ship's cook; Luke McCarthy, Joseph Connolly, Richard Makan, Thos Conroy, James Connor, Christopher Gallagher, firemen; Thomas Wilson, assistant engineer; Robt Ryan, David Barry, Francis Miller, waiters.

Arrived at this port by the Lebanon—Edward Bryan, P Mahon, Thomas Garland, P Casey, P Tobin, D Carnaghan, firemen; John Connolly, engineer's steward; Thomas Stanson, officer's steward; J Carnahan, porter; M McLaughlin, boy; P McCabe, (picked off the raft) waiter; W. Nichols, Tuscora, Schlly Island; H Jenkins, Schlly Island; J Thompson, New Orleans; P E Orann, New York; G H J Thompson, New Orleans, passengers; F Dorian, New York, third officer.

Names of persons known to be in the ship's boats—The five boats which may have reached land or been picked up are known to have contained Mr Gurley, first officer; Mr Moore, New York; T White boatswain; Mr Balam, second officer; Mr Graham, fourth officer; Mr Moore, New York, passenger; Mr Rogers, chief engineer; Mr Brown, first assistant; Mr Walker, second assistant; Mr White, third assistant; H Connelly, S Moran, J Flanagan, P McCauley, firemen; Mr Dignard, Mr Kelly, Mr Thompson, engineers; and a young man named Robinson, under instructions in the engineer's department, besides sailors and quarter masters.

Among those whom I last saw on the quarter-deck, while fastening life preservers on the females, and who must have sunk with the ship or perished on the raft, was Captain Luce and son, Mrs E K Collins, Mr Brown and family, (connection of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool.) Mr. Thomas, importer of hosiery, New York; Mr. Adams, Brooklyn; Mr. Bowen, Cincinnati; Mr. Charles Springer, Cincinnati; James Muirhead, Jr., Petersburgh, Va; Mr. Hewett, Mrs Hewett and daughter, Petersburgh, Va; Mr Wood, New York; Mr Yaakl, Mr. Schmidt, Miss Murton, Falmouth, England; a nephew of Mr. Bloodgood, Hotel keeper, Philadelphia, residing in Albany; the Duke de Grammont, of the French Embassy; Second Steward, wife and child; Anate, a colored girl, and May, stewardess; Miss Jones, Mr. Peirie and lady, Stewart Hollin, Washington, D. C.; S. Cook, Opelousas, La; with many more whose names I do not know, but whose features are indelibly imprinted upon my memory.

A Mr. Comstock brother to the commander of the Baltic, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat while leaving inboard.

Government dispatches from France and England, entrusted to my care by Mr. Buchanan, I could not save.

The boat in which we escaped was one of Francis's patent metallic. No 727, from which her capacity can be ascertained and compared with the number rescued.

Respectfully, GEO. H. BURNS,
Adams & Co's Express, Philadelphia.

New York, October 10, 1854.

The New York papers received yesterday are filled with the particulars of this awful calamity. It was not certainly known what vessel had shared in the disaster, but we find in the Richmond Whig, of the 14th, the following dispatch:

BALTIMORE October 12—The French steamer Vesta has arrived at St. John's, N. B. Her bows are in a shattered condition. The effect of collision with the steamer Arctic. She picked up thirty-one persons, survivors of the wrecked Arctic.

It is reported that another boat load of forty persons, who were on board the Arctic at the time of the collision, have arrived at Warren, R. I.

Also, the following:

NEW YORK, October 12—Mr Collins has made a careful investigation of all the details that have come to hand relative to the loss of the steamer Arctic, and he believes that Capt Luce, with Mrs Collins and other lady passengers, left the Arctic in a boat before the vessel sunk. The third mate denies the statement that Mrs Collins fell into the sea. It is not known, as yet, whether those saved by the French steamer Vesta, lately arrived at St. John, are passengers or crew. C. F. Mitchell, of Charleston, S. C., is among those saved.

We copy from the New York Tribune the following account of the affair by Francis Durian, third officer of the Arctic, and Peter McCabe.

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANCIS DORIAN.

The first I heard was the cry, "Hard-a-starboard." I then understood that there was something wrong. I went on deck and found the vessels about seven yards apart. I stood watching the Arctic in the full expectation that she should yield to, her helm. The other vessel struck her abreast the cat-heads. Capt Luce gave orders to clear away the boats. Mr Chantle cleared away his boats and lowered them down before I thought there was any thing wrong with the ship. By the time we had all the boats ready, Capt. Luce gave orders to hoist them and allow no one to enter them. During this time the captain, carpenter and several of the passengers were outside, trying to stanch the leak inside and out. At the same time water casks were being filled, and every exertion was used to cause the vessel to raise forward; paid the starboard chain overboard to lighten her.

The Second Officer came on deck; I asked if he was making any exertion to stop those leaks; he replied, yes. I asked him what was the prospect. All the answer I got from him was to hurry up those pumps, that is the main pumps and those at the saloon gangway; I went along the deck and found two of the quartermasters standing by the port afterard quarter boats; I ordered them, by command of Capt. L., to take some provisions and the load it. While I stood all I saw the passengers and crew filling the port forward boat; I came along for the purpose of putting a stop to it, and found Capt. Luce in the boat passing ladies and children into the boat. Several gentlemen were also passed in. I think about 22 were in it. He gave the orders to lower away; I turned around and saw the after boat perfectly crowded. By the time I got off they were in the boat and had the bow fall partly down, and from the decks, and held on by the after-fall when she dipped astern and capsized—all out with the exception of three. With the assistance of Captain Luce, Captain Brans, one of the firemen and myself we got the quarter-master to go down and pass the painter up, and by hauling on it as the ship lurched, we succeeded in saving the boat, and hauled her up to the afterguards, the engine turning ahead slowly at the time. I took a turn of the painter round the after guard with the intention of keeping the boat there as a last resource.

Some passengers, part of the crew and firemen, precipitated themselves right into the boat—at least twenty. They cut the boat adrift and went away, that was the last of that boat I saw. There was one quarter-master in her. I walked all the guards on the upper deck, and the passengers proposed to me to form a raft of such materials as I could find on board, and wished me to take charge of the ship. I answered that Capt. Luce was on board such was his place as long as the ship was above water the was quite cool, but had lost a good of his command of speech. At the same time I found, with the exception of him, that I was the only officer on board. When I reported to Capt Luce that all connected with the sailing department had left, he gave a sort of despairing exclamation, and then, with his assistant, the passengers and myself proceeded to get our spars overboard to form a raft—main-yard, main-top-gallant yard, main-top-sail-yard and several smaller spars. While this was being done, the remaining engineers took the other boat, as I understood to endeavor to stop the leaks. I saw them in the distance when the ship went down. With the consent of Captain Luce we launched our remaining boat to form a raft. For the boat's protection we took the oars out, as that those aboard would not rush into and swamp her. Mr Burns, of Adams & Co's Express, Mr. Thompson, of New Orleans (Capt Brans, of New York city, Mr Jenkins of California, —— and one or two firemen, among whom was Thos Brannon, of the island of Scilly and myself labored diligently, till we got all secured, which at the time was floating within our reach. I urged on the boat to be taken along outside the raft, so as to secure every thing that was on the surface, such as water-casks sofa—etc.

By the time I had got the boat on the outside of the raft, a perfect mania seemed to seize all on board and a universal rush was made for the boat, so that no possible control or threat could stop it. The boat was perfectly crowded, and in order to save it from being swamped, I ordered the painter to be cut and shoved clear of the raft. When I went about half a boats length from the raft they were selling every thing afloat to endeavor to reach the boat. I ordered the people in the boat to make every effort to keep her from drifting off, at the same time I hailed Captain Luce, "for God sake" to take people from the raft, in order that I might go to work on it and fix every thing that was buoyant to it. To the best of my knowledge almost three minutes afterward the the Arctic sunked to rise down, stern foremost. The last I saw of Captain Luce, he was standing at the after part of the starboard gangway, back to the boat there were several persons jumping, some screaming, there is the Captain, but to the best of my knowledge he was nowhere to be seen when the ship went down.

According to the description I got of Mrs Collins and family, (as I did not know them personally,) I believe she was not in the boat that was fitted over. I made the remark to Mr. Burns that perhaps Mrs. C. had gone in some of the boats that had left the ship. He replied, the last thing he did on board was to fasten a life-preserver around Mrs. C.

I remained with Dorian till our arrival in the city. I entirely endorse the statement given by Mr. Burns in yesterday's Times.

The propeller was above water when last I saw her, with about two hundred persons crowded on the poop. The boat in which were the chief engineer and his assistants, was the only boat that knew the fate of the Arctic.

New York, Oct 11, 1854. FRANCIS DORIAN.

Mr. Dorian was on board the Lanark, of Liverpool, nine years and seven days ago, when he was picked up one hundred and fifty miles east of where he was picked up on the 27th ult.

Mr Dorian landed in New York without a cent in his pocket or a shirt to his back.

We had a long interview yesterday, at the Seamen's Retreat, on Staten Island, with the young man, Peter McCabe, who is the sole survivor out of seventy-six persons, who took refuge upon the raft which was carried from the spars of the Arctic. The case of this man is mentioned in the statement of George H. Burns, which we published in an extra edition of the Daily Times yesterday morning. McCabe clung to the raft for a period of twenty-six hours before he was relieved; and when finally discovered was so nearly exhausted that he was on the point of dropping into the sea to put an end to his sufferings. He was engaged on board the Arctic as waiter in the second cabin, and gives a very clear statement of the terrible events of the day.

McCabe is suffering from a severe wound in the left leg. His foot was caught by a cask while upon the raft, and so badly crushed that surgical aid became necessary. Upon his arrival at Quarantine on Tuesday night, he was duly cared for, and at an early hour yesterday morning was removed to the hospital wards in the Seamen's Retreat, near Vanderbilt Landing, where he now lies under medical care.

We give his statement in full, and nearly in his own words:

STATEMENT OF PETER M'CABE.

I was engaged on board the Arctic as a waiter in the second cabin. I am a native of Dublin; twenty-four years of age; have lived in Liverpool for the last seven or eight years, and shipped on board the Arctic on her last trip out from Liverpool. It was my first voyage across the Atlantic.

At the time of the collision, on the 27th of September, I was coming up out of the second cabin, bringing glasses for the table. We usually set the first table at 12 o'clock, and dinner was served in the second cabin from 12 to 1 o'clock. I had been engaged in laying the table. The collision occurred as I was ascending the stairs, and I think it was exactly at noon. The shock was very slight on board the Arctic when the vessels met; but it was sufficient to indicate that a serious accident had taken place. I immediately went upon deck, and the first thing I saw was a propeller heading along on the starboard side of the Arctic. After a few minutes had passed, the propeller again came round on the same side. I saw her twice, and at both times she passed on the starboard side of our ship. The second time she passed, I pulled in a man who was swimming in the wake of the propeller, and presently saw four more severed from the propeller under the paddle-wheels of the Arctic. They could not be rescued, and were never heard of afterwards. During all this time the fog was so thick that we could not see half the vessel's length from the bows of the Arctic.

As the propeller came in sight the second time, I saw that her decks were crowded with passengers. I did not observe any sailors among them, and the time was so short that it would have been impossible to distinguish any person through the fog. The first time the propeller appeared in sight, there was no sound of voices on board; but when she came into view again several persons were heard upon her decks shouting loudly. Several large holes were made by the propeller in the starboard bow of the Arctic, and the side of the ship was ripped open, so that the water came in freely. I observed the bed-plates of the engines. They began to come in the instant after the collision took place. In about an hour the water reached the boilers and extinguished the fires.

As nearly as I could ascertain, the Arctic cut the propeller down from the cut-water on the starboard side. I do not think, however, that the propeller sunk, for those craft are usually made with water-tight bulkheads so that they would float. At the time of the collision, I should think the Arctic was running at the rate of twelve or thirteen knots an hour, and the propeller was also going very rapidly. If the Arctic was running at thirteen knots, the other vessel must have been making fifteen knots, for the wind was in her favor, and all her sails were set, while we were running against a head wind.

When it was found that the Arctic was fast sinking, all hands went to work to cut the boats and construct a raft. Our passengers remained perfectly calm during the whole of the scene. Many of them had gone upon deck, while we were laying the tables in the cabins, but some remained below; all preserved excellent order, and assisted in the preparations for security. Both crew and passengers immediately manned the pumps, and continued to ply them vigorously until the water reached the second cabin, when further labor at the pumps became useless, and all hands desisted.

We then got axes, and went to work to cut down the two fore-yard-arms of the ship. One yard was launched at a time, and the two were fastened together in the water, for the purpose of forming a raft. After this was done, the firemen broke three or four water casks together, and it was hoped that when this work was completed, the casks could be floated off the deck, but unfortunately they capsized. The water was now on the main deck, and several persons were floating about on doors and beds. Two men were overturned under the water casks, but they afterwards got up, and I ran with them to the saloon deck. We had just reached there when the water came up to that deck also, and I was immediately covered by it. I seized hold of a door which had been taken down to save passengers, and went into the sea, where I left the door and got upon the raft, which had been partially constructed from the spars we took from the vessel.

A great many persons were trying to get on the raft. Some were clinging to it with one hand, and, although it was already crowded, others were striving to get a foothold. Among the number who were upon it, I saw four ladies. Their names I did not know. Altogether, there were seventy-six persons on the raft. It was hard work to secure ourselves to the raft, for it shifted rapidly and turned completely around for three or four times. All those who took refuge upon it were washed off or died by 8½ o'clock that evening, and I was left alone. At a few minutes before the last man went, I asked him the time. He told me, and died in five minutes afterwards.

All that night (Wednesday, 27th) I hung to the raft, and all the next day till 6 o'clock in the evening. Just at dusk on Thursday, 28th, I espied a sail in the offing, and commenced shouting as loudly as I could to secure attention. Happily, they saw me, and immediately bore down to my rescue. Had relief been delayed for a few minutes longer, I should not have been here to tell the tale. I was completely exhausted by 26 hours of exposure and hardship, and had lost all hope, so that I was on the point of relinquishing my grasp, and dropping into the sea. I had got my foot jammed between two casks, and was compelled to remain on my hands and knees. Mr Dorian, the third officer of the Arctic, was the one who came to my assistance, with a boat manned by the crew of the Huron, the vessel that I saw. On our way to the Huron, we passed the life-car of the Arctic, but I did not notice it particularly. On board the Huron I found 23 persons from the Arctic, who had been rescued, but it afterwards appeared, from the mail boat that was launched. I knew nothing of these people till I saw them on board the Huron.

All our treatment on board the Huron I desire to speak in the warmest terms. The sufferers were all received with the utmost kindness; dry clothes were furnished us, and every attention was paid to our comfort. The Huron was bound to Quebec. We remained on board of her a day and a night, and on Saturday were spoken by the bark Lebanon, bound to New York. It was deemed best that a portion of the Arctic's people should be transferred to this vessel, and eighteen of us were accordingly transferred. The remainder of the company went on to Quebec in the Huron. The reception we met on the Lebanon was as cordial as on the other vessel. We remained on board until Monday last, when we spoke the pilot-boat Christian Berg, one hundred and seventy miles from New York, and were all transferred to her. We reached Quarantine at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night.

Signed, PETER MCCABE.

Staten Island, Oct. 11, 1854.

THE DEAD.

The following is a list of persons whom the men with whom we have conversed know to have been drowned:

S Holland, assistant engineer; —— Johnson, waiter; Michael Mahan, waiter; J Davenport, waiter, —— Duncan, waiter; Mr Church, storekeeper; ——, second steward, with his wife and two children; ——, stewardess colored; ——, assistant stewardess; Robert Dow, John Kelt John Harland, P Riordan R Conner, P Nolan firemen; N Kelt Harland, P Riordan Brannon's mess boys A Wallnan, J Coyle, M Conner, M Boyle, P McMahan, P McEvoy, H Brian, J Duffy, M Flanagan, Redd Bell, J Fay, Jas Breville, coal passers; Frank ——, coal passer, a young man from the Seventh Ward, New York; Frederick —— an Englishman, who used to be fireman's messman on the Baltic, and had a wife living in Spring street, New York; all the saloon cooks, seven or eight in number.

The following named persons also appear by Mr. Burns's statement to have been drowned:

Capt Luce and son; Mrs E K Collins, son and daughter, W H Brown, a son of Jas Brown, of Brown Brothers, with his wife, child and nurse; G F Allen, son-in-law of James Brown, with Miss Maria Brown; H A Brady, connecticut-law, of New York; Wm Adams, of Brooklyn, New York, brother-in-law to Mr Brady; Edw Sandford, connecticut-law, of New York, late Clerk of the Assistant Aldermen; C O Springer, —— Brown, Cincinnati; J Muirhead, Petersburg, Va; Mr Hewitt and daughter, Fredericksburg, Va; Mr Thomas importer of hosiery, New York; H C Wood, N. York, Mr Yaakl, Mr Schmidt, Miss Morton, of Falmouth England; ——, Albany, nephew of Mr Bloodgood, Bloodgood's Hotel, Walnut street, Philadelphia; J Cook, Opelousas, La; Mr Duc de Gammont and servant, Mr Comstock, Miss Jones, Mr Peirie and lady.

It is, perhaps, barely possible that one or two mentioned in the preceding imperfect list of the dead may have been saved, but there is little hope. Stewart Holland, or Hollins, the assistant engineer, lost, was from Washington, D C. We are told that he stuck to his duty to the last, and made no effort to save himself. Two minutes before the ship sunk, he was seen to fire the starboard gun aft.

The colored stewardess, who was lost, behaved gallantly. She worked at the pumps in the passage aft to the last moments. The white stewardess sat in the cabin almost paralyzed with fear, and there awaited death, saying that "she might as well die there as any where else."

Messrs Brady and Adams, brothers in-law, had engaged passage by the Baltic, to leave Liverpool on the 4th of October, but unfortunately they changed their minds, took passage on the Arctic, and were lost.

Three of the rescued men brought to this port by the Lebanon, viz: John Connolly, engineers' steward; Thomas Stanton, officers' steward, and P McCabe, waiter, have been taken to the New York Hospital. Connolly is sick, and the two other men are both sick and wounded by being knocked against the raft.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VERY LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct 17.—The following are additional items of European news brought by the Baltic.

The news of the great battle on the River Alma was received at London only eight hours after the departure of the Europa on the 30th of September.

The Russian entrenchments there were stormed by the allied troops, with a loss on their side of 2800 killed and wounded. The Russian loss amounted to 6000.

Prince Napoleon is said to have conducted himself with great gallantry, and had three horses shot under him.

Dispatches by way of Vienna state that Menschikoff had surrendered the remaining vessels of the fleet lying in the harbor of Sebastopol. Six ships of this fleet had previously escaped from the port.

Dispatches from Constantinople report the arrival there of one French and three Russian Generals, all wounded, and the latter prisoners.

Exports of Grain Prohibited.

The St. Petersburg journals publish a decree of the Russian Government, prohibiting the exportation of grain from Russian ports to Austria.

Montenegro.

A difficulty had occurred between the Turks and the Montenegrene; but it was generally considered of a very trifling character, and would probably soon be arranged.

The Very Latest.

The latest accounts from Sebastopol, received at Liverpool on Wednesday before the departure of the Baltic, confirmed those previously received, but brought no additional particulars of the capture of the city.

England, France and the United States

EXPLANATIONS DEMANDED.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers state that a joint note from the Governments of England and France has been sent to the "Cabinet of the United States," requiring explanations from the latter with regard to the engagements entered into by the United States with Russia, and especially with respect to the nature and conditions of the arrangement under which the acquisition of Russian possessions in North America is said to have been made by the United States.

Spain.

Disturbances in the Burgos, Spain, are reported by dispatches from Madrid to have broken out, causing considerable uneasiness to the new Government.

Filibusters Disbanded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Col John Allen, represented as the commander of the Filibusters in this State, has published a card, in which he announces that the expedition is disbanded, owing to the want of funds for the prosecution of its objects. The number of Col. Allen's force is stated at fifteen hundred.

Further of the Arctic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Capt. Luce arrived in this city last night. He states that the boats which left the steamer were capable of carrying three hundred people with safety. Thirty more of the passengers are ascertained to have been picked up by a vessel bound for England, and have probably been carried by her to the port of her destination.

Ohio Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Returns of the election in Ohio have been received from 60 counties, showing a majority in these counties of 66,000 votes for the anti-Administration candidates. While's majority is estimated at 44,000.

Consul at St. Johns.

The American Consul at St. Johns, N. B., is greatly censured for not having sent out vessels to search for the survivors.

Loss of Diamonds.

Mr. Guinet, a French importer of jewelry, who was lost in the Arctic, had with him diamonds to the value of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Capt Luce very strongly censures the conduct of the firemen and crew of the Arctic, who seized

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHAS. MORGAN

The U. S. mail steamship Charles Morgan arrived at this port yesterday morning from Indianola via Galveston, bringing dates from the latter place to the 15th. The list of her passengers and consignees will be found in the ship news column. We have received most of our Texas exchanges, but they contain nothing of great importance or interest.

In the Galveston News of the 10th we find the following:

The hope expressed in our last, that we would soon be able to announce the disappearance of the yellow fever, has not yet been realized. On Saturday last a number of new cases were reported, chiefly among the crews of vessels lately arrived. We understand that there are about twenty yellow fever patients in the Hospital and some other boats have occurred, but these are very few cases in private practice.

We learn from Capt. Nichols, who came up on Sunday by the Louisiana, that in the late storm a Mr. Andrew's Point and Sabaria, the wind violent wind blew from N. W. This was on Monday night the 19th. The wind forced the water out of the bay in such an tremendous body that there was not room for it in the channel, and it flew from this cause that the water cut away Decrow's Point to such an extent. But what appears somewhat singular is, that at the very same time (Monday night) the wind at Sabaria, and 5 miles was blowing a gale from N. W., it was blowing a perfect hurricane at Matagorda from the N.E. At the same time the wind in this city was blowing from nearly west. Capt. Nichols confirms our previous accounts of the disasters at Matagorda. He learned that the planters residing there immediately went to their plantations for their negroes and commenced repairing and rebuilding, and were, no doubt, speedily able to provide themselves comfortable shelter from the worst of the buildings that had been totally or partially destroyed. The total number of deaths in the bay we do not yet learn certainly whether there were five or six persons killed in Matagorda. The county of Matagorda county are said to be nearly a total loss.

Capt. Haviland, of the steamer J. H. Bell just arrived at Galveston from Indianola, informs the News that he came out of Matagorda Bay by the pass channel, cut by the late storm. Where he found eleven feet water at high tide, the old channel having twelve feet at the same time. The cane on the Brazos, he says, there are better than was anticipated. Those planters who have commenced grinding say the yield will be fully as great as last year, though the quality is inferior. The cotton crop of Brazoria county proves to be pretty much the same, as we have previously been informed.

The News has also the following item: We have just received information of one of the most distressing calamities attending the late storm. Col. Thorpe, a planter in Matagorda, who was spending the summer on the Peninsula, in the neighborhood of Col. Ira R. Lewis, Capt. Hagely and others, was inundated by the water and compelled to leave his house with his family, consisting of his wife and two small children, together with a servant woman and her three children. In the attempt to escape Mrs. Thorpe lost her infant child that was taken from her arms by the violence of the wind. Her other child about eighteen months old was also lost, together with the three children of the servant woman. We have received none of the particulars of this distressing calamity.

The Times thus describes the recent weather in Galveston: Since our last issue, we have had almost incessant rain; and from present indications we can form no idea when we shall have clear, dry weather. It is, however, approaching the time of the year when the Northers may be reasonably expected; and, as they usually followed by frost, when they visit us so late in the season as this, we may look for a regular "nipper" with the reappearance of dry, settled weather.

The Civilian has a letter dated October 2, from a planter on Oyster Creek, confirming the accounts of the damages from the storm and subsequent rains in that vicinity. It says that the storm lasted three days, and the rain continued up to the 24, and literally destroyed the crops. It did not extend over fifty miles up the Brazos, but the crops on the Lower Brazos, Oyster Creek Bernard and Caney are almost entirely ruined. The overflow did not reach in this region, over one-tenth of a crop of either cotton or sugar will be secured. Great quantities of timber have also been destroyed; and scarcely an oak is left standing. The roads are impassable for wagons, and it is difficult to travel on horseback.

The Times learns by a letter that a son of Mr. Dike, of Cherokee county, aged about eight years, accidentally shot his brother through the head while playing with a pistol.

The Houston Telegraph of the 7th inst. informs us that the telegraph line is again in operation between that city and Shreveport. Difficulties on the Red River and New Orleans line—over which the Galveston and Red River Company have no control—only prevent the transmission of dispatches through to New Orleans.

For the seven days previous to October 11, there were ten deaths in Houston from yellow fever. On the week previous there were twenty-three deaths from the same disease. So says the Houston Star.

The Telegraph says that Mr Charles Merlin, formerly keeper of the Alabama House, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 6th inst. He had been on a spree several days before, and had a vial of black drops, from which he had taken a few drops to quiet his nerves on Thursday night. It was found in the morning that he had taken during the night the entire contents, which caused his death.

The destruction of the cotton crop in Fort Bend county has been distressingly great, as we learn from a communication addressed to the Houston Star. The writer says: "In a few days past I have seen nearly all the crops about here. I can assure you that one-third of an average yield is all that most expect, and many are convinced that they will not even make that. Judge H. (Buckley, we presume,) from 300 acres, will get 100 bales; Mr. Peabody, from 150, about 30; P. G. Secrist, from 5 to 6 bales. In truth, such destruction from storm and rain was never known about here."

The weather in San Antonio has been delightful, and the health good with the exception of considerable sickness among the Mexican portion of the population. The Western Texan states that a military court-martial will probably be held in San Antonio on the 20th, but does not say for what purpose.

We learn from the Ledger that a musician, belonging to Reynolds & Co.'s Circus, was attacked and roughly handled a few nights before by a party of men in a German lush-room, which, wishing to make good his retreat, he fell down a dentrify, broke a leg, and received many other bruises from the effects of which he died the following Tuesday.

The Austin Times mentions the occurrence of a duel(?) in Milam county, between Mr John Kaykendall and Mr. David Donnell, in which the former was fatally wounded by a shot from a gun in the hands of the latter. Also the death of a negroe after punishment by his owner, on the plantation of Mr. A. M. Davidson of that county; the affair, says the Times, "has created considerable excitement, and steps are being taken to ascertain the sanction of the law to the fullest extent."

STARR COUNTY.—We are sorry to learn of an encounter near Carrizo between the United States troops and Indians, in which, entirely owing to the inadequate force of the former, one corporal was so severely wounded that he died; two privates and four horses were also wounded. One Indian was killed, and three wounded. Capt. Hunter headed the command, finally dispersed the Indians, but it was a hard struggle. At last advices Capt. Hunter, and a few troops, were on the trail of the Indians. [State Gazette.

INDIANS NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.—A gentlemen brings intelligence that a party of three men had their horses stolen by Indians in the early part of last week, when encamped within thirty miles of Fredrickesburg, on the Austin road. He saw the Indian trail and came. It would be well for settlers to be on the look-out! There is nothing to prevent the Indians from making a foray upon the Colorado settlements. [Austin Times.

INDIANS AT FORT CHADBOURNE.—Capt. P. Calhoun, in command at Fort Chadbourne, has written a letter to Major Neighbors, from which the State Gazette makes the following extract: "We may now consider ourselves at war with the Indians. Last night one of the men of my command was wounded while bathing between 12 and 1 o'clock in the creek, a few hundred yards from the fort. He received eleven arrow wounds, one of the arrows remaining in him. Although so severely wounded he escaped, and was brought in by one of the married men living on the outskirts of the garrison, who heard the report. He still lives, but will probably die to-night. This is the second outrage committed within the last few days, and many of these not worth much, so that my hands are tied except so far as the post is concerned. Had I one hundred men more, I would carry the war into Africa." Major Neighbors suggests the propriety of sending one of the rangling companies to the aid of Capt. C. The Commanche. It is said there bring several thousand warriors in the field.

The recent victory of the Lipan Indians over the Comanches is said by the Austin Gazette to have led to numerous subsequent skirmishes; and that on one or two occasions as many as fifteen or twenty warriors were killed on both sides.

A U. S. soldier was killed at Belton, in Bell county, recently, with a rock thrown by a powerful man. The perpetrator of the outrage was arrested, but his escaped and is at large. The name of neither party was given in the Gazette, from which we condense the above statement.

The Texas Ranger, published at Washington, announces the presence of General Houston in that place. He was to address the people in several places upon the political topics of the day.

A man of the name of William Covin is advertised as a refugee from justice, in Harrison county. He is charged with the cold-blooded and cowardly murder of Richard Star. A man crippled and blind, and over seventy years of age. Covin is described as being about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 or 12 inches high, dark hair and black piercing eyes.

O'Day, a deserted soldier, who was confined in the jail of Bexar county upon the charge of horse-stealing in Tarrant county, has made his escape. The Herald says: "A vial of aquafortis was conveyed to him in the pipe with which he freed himself of a heavy chain by which he was confined to the floor, and over the jailer opened the door in the morning to hand in his breakfast, he rushed in him, and made his escape. Pursuit was made, but no trace had as yet been found of him."

Three men were shot in Camargo on the morning of the 4th ult.; one for desertion, one for the murder of his mother, and the other for various murders. So says a correspondent of the Rincon Valley

The Texas contains the following account of an outrage perpetrated upon an American citizen by the authorities of Mexico: Dr. J. D. Smith, a citizen of the United States, was purchased in Mexico, at great expense, 500 Mexican cranes, 150 mules, 27 jacks and 47 fine Mexican horses; the animals were procured a short distance beyond Saltillo. At Paris he obtained a pass, and under its direction he traveled to San Fernando, and there paid dearly on his drove of horses, mules, etc., amounting to $2000—and took a pass for Presidio. On the 15th of September he arrived at Presidio, and after he had traveled almost three leagues on the American side, he was overtaken by a company of Mexicans soldiers from Presidio, under orders of the Political chiefs of that place; his animals were all taken from him by force and driven back into Mexico, and the last he heard of them they were being sold by public authority. Dr. Smith immediately communicated to the proper Texas station, and presented his

soldiers; but when they arrived at the Rio Grande the persons were in Mexico. He laid a full statement of the facts before our Government officer at El Paso, and they have been forwarded to the Secretary of War.

FROM EL PASO.—The mail from Santa Fe, on the 1st of September, arrived at San Antonio on the 29th. The Indians with the exception of the Muscaleros occupy a warlike attitude. On the 21st ult., after leaving El Paso, and before reaching Howard's Springs, about fifty Indians came upon the mail party and fired several shots, killing one of their mules, but doing no other damage. Only two shots were returned. The party proceeded without any further interruption. El Paso is said to be improving, and business pretty good. The news from Santa Fe is no later than we have received here by way of Independence.

A SACRILEGIOUS SCAMP.—A gentlemanly looking individual obtained admission a few days ago to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis, and in passing through the chapel appeared to be overcome with feelings of devotion, and knelt before the altar as if in prayer. The Sister who attended him, not wishing to disturb his devotions, left him for a short time. On her return she found the scamp had gone, taking with him a quantity of jewelry from about the image of the Virgin over the altar. On the same day he stole a valuable gold watch from a priest in St. Patrick's Church.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The bark Hugh Birkhead, arrived at New York on the 9th with dates from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of August. The National Government has resorted to extreme measures to enforce the circulation of the new paper money, the tendency of which was to paralyse all commercial transactions. Exchange on the United States was now at 2½ per cent discount. Urquiza was so sick at the latest dates that he had sent for a confessor to receive the last rites of the church.

A PROPER CONVICTION AND A PROPER PUNISHMENT.—At the term of the Criminal Court for the county of Lenawee, State of Michigan, which closed on the 30th ult., Angustus Mc Donald was tried, convicted and sentenced for life, for placing obstructions on the line of the United States mail road, for the purpose, as was clearly shewn and admitted by him, of robbing the mails. This mail road, we suppose, was a railroad; if so, the punishment is a just and proper one, and we are pleased to see Courts recognizing the enormity of the offense, and treating it with the same severity they would visit upon a murder.

A CONGRESS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.—According to Mr. Gallardet, the correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a meeting is soon to take place either in France or at Baden Spa, between Messrs. Soulé, Buchanan and Mason, to confer upon the policy which the United States ought to pursue toward the European powers. Mr. Soulé was daily expected to arrive in Paris. Mr. Gallardet's information may be received with considerable doubt.

THE VERDICT IN THE GRAHAM CASE.—We have already published the fact that a verdict of manslaughter, in the second degree, was rendered in the case of Dr. Graham. We find the following statement in the New York Herald:

We understand that the Jurors at first stood three—five for a verdict of murder, four for manslaughter in the second degree, and two for manslaughter in the third degree; which resulted, as has been shown, in those for the former and latter penalties compelling to a verdict for the more mitigated crime—manslaughter in the second degree.

We understand from another source that the Jurors on first going out stood ten for conviction of murder, and one for manslaughter in the third degree, and for a long time they could arrive at no other result, when a compromise was proposed to give in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree; but that was objected to on the ground that the Judge in his charge told them he would not notice that degree of crime, intimating that the present offence did not come within its bearings, and the single Juror showed a determination not to be moved from his position But he finally gave in a little, and the present verdict was made up and rendered.

Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, was the scene of an intense excitement on the 7th inst., among the Americans and Germans, growing out of the brutal murder of a small child by a German, whose name we have not learned. The little boy, as we learn, called the German an "old Dutchman," whereupon the latter attacked the boy and killed him in the street. The murderer was promptly arrested, and threats had been made that the jail would be attacked that night by a mob, with the view of executing summary vengeance. The officers took measures to preserve the public peace.

On the day of the recent election in Cincinnati the Mayor issued a formal request to the keepers of bar-rooms to sell no liquer until the polls closed.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) papers contain applications to be made to the next Legislature of that State for thirty-three new banks, covering a capital of nearly fifteen million dollars.

It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railroad in the United States on the first day of January next. The longest railroad upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 781 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

The town of Alexandria, La., has desided against granting liquor licenses, by 16 majority.

ANOTHER CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.—Churches seem to have suffered in an extraordinary degree in the late high winds. We have already chronicled the destruction of several, and the Cedar Rapides (Iowa) Valley Times reports another. In the number dated Oct 5 it says: "A tremendous wind-storm visited our place, and among other depredations has blown down the Methodist Episcopal Church, a large and handsome new building just finished to the square and ready for the roofing."

ANOTHER CHARGE OF BEING CONCERNED IN THE SLAVE TRADE.—Bartholomew Blanc, a merchant, was arrested in New York on the 10th inst., on a charge of having fitted out the American bark Williamson for the slave trade. The Herald says: The bark sailed from this port in December, 1853, ostensibly for a market on the African coast and was sold at Cabinda on the west coast of Africa, on the 1st of May, 1854, by H. S. Maraliese Leopard as she was preparing to take on board a cargo of negroes for Cuba. The Merchants District Attorney, Mr. Joachimsen, required the accused to give bail in the sum of $20,000, which had not been given when the Commissioner left for the day.

The first Evangelical Church of the Upper Peninsular of Michigan was dedicated on the 17th ult. The new edifice was one of more than ordinary interest. The edifice was a Presbyterian one, and it is located at Sault St. Marie.

We regret to be under the necessity of stating that the sickness on the Coast, in this Parish, which has heretofore been confined almost entirely to the colored population, has made its appearance in several of the white families. It bears a very close similarity to the epidemic which prevailed last fall. In the town of Natchitoches we are still blessed with general good health. In fact, we believe that it is decidedly the healthiest portion of the Parish. [Natchitoches Chronicle, 7th inst.

A private letter from Russia describes General Gortschakoff as a highly educated man, well read in the literature of all countries, but at the same time an almost superannuated man, with not a spark of military fire, a general fit only for parade. Taskiewitch, it speaks of irreverently, as "an antiquated *souvenir*." After lamentuling the lack of able generals in the Russian army, the writer states that the best general the Russians have is Nicholas himself, and the second-best his son Constantine.

NEW MAIL CARRIER.—The Grenada (Miss.) Republican of the 7th inst thus accounts for the delay that occurs in the mail carrying up that way:

"An alligator measuring over ten feet in length was killed in the middle of the highway on Sunday morning last, near Mr Nason's. This gentleman was found nearly eight miles from the river in a high upland country. What his occupation was that took him to the piney woods it is hard to say, unless he was employed by Granny Campbell to carry the mail from Tuscahoma to Carrollton."

Louisiana Items.

We learn from the Thibodaux Minerva that on Tuesday the 10th inst. Mr. E Leonval, of that town, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Letters were found upon his person addressed to his mother and wife, accounting for the deed by stating that he had lost a sum of money at cards.

The editor of the Minerva says that many of the sugar-planters in that quarter have commenced rolling, but that he is unable to learn either the ylsid of the cane or the quality of the sugar.

Dr. Walter B. Young, a highly respected physician of Thibodaux, died on Wednesday the 10th inst.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 18th has the following:

We regret to learn that Mr. B. F. Glasscock, residing on Black River, in this parish, had both his hands caught in the machinery of his cotton gin, on Tuesday evening last, and one of them (his right hand) literally crushed to pieces. It is feered by his friends that amputation must be resorted to. The other hand is badly injured, but hopes are entertained that he will not lose the use of it.

All our exchanges both in Louisiana and Mississippi complain of great injury done to the cotton crop from the late heavy rains and winds. The cotton in this immediate neighborhood has also suffered to a considerable extent, by the rains and the dry rot.

The Alexandria Democrat of the 11th announces that there is no improvement in the health of that town. Up to that date about a hundred persons had been under treatment for a fever resembling yellow fever, though none had died. On the previous day a mone was reported to have the black vomit.

FROM FORT SMITH.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald of the 7th inst. has the following items:

Last week the prospect for a rise in the river was favorable, but a sudden change in the weather took place on Tuesday last, which gave the morninge the feeling of frost, or something very near it, without bringing rain or a rise in the river.

We are pleased to learn that a number of the intelligent Choctaws are in favor of accepting a territorial Government as proposed in Mr. Johnson's bill. The Choctaws will, in our opinion, be the first nation to accept of the liberal provisions of this bill, and become a part of the United States.

Emigrants appear to be traveling north and and south this year. We see emigrant wagons, loaded with women and children, going from the south to Kansas and Nebraska, and from the north to Texas. The larger portion, however, appear to be going north.

Several large droves of horses and mules from Missouri crossed the river this week going to Louisiana and Texas. The river can be forded at this place.

A Choctaw, by the name of Taylor, was murdered near the Sulphur Spring, about one mile from this place, on the night of the 28th of September. He was found on the morning of the 29th, near the road, with a large nut in the breast and one in the abdomen, besides several bruises about the head. The murderers are supposed to be two Choctaws.

LOSS OF THE E. K. COLLINS.—We have already published a paragraph announcing the loss of this steamboat with a great number of lives on Lake Michigen. We have obtained the following further particulars:

The E. K Collins left Detroit on the night of the 8th inst., with a large number of passengers from the Sault for Cleveland, and about midnight, when she was near Weiden, she took fire, and was soon completely in flames. The fire broke out on her lower deck, and such of her passengers and crew as escaped were unable to save any thing except the clothes they had on. Nearly all of them were compelled to jump overboard to escape the fire. But few would have been saved but for the fortunate arrival of the propeller Fintrey, Capt. Langley. All his boats were manned, and nearly every soul saved was through his exertions and instrumentality. Most of the passengers were asleep when the fire broke out, and of course there was great consternation on board when they became aware of the danger. Many plunged into the water.

A MYSTERY.—The Buffalo Democrat says that on the morning of the 25th inst., there was taken from the cistern trap in that city, a human hand out from the arm at the wrist. The hand wee small and delicate, evidently that of a women, and appeared to have been in the water for some time, as the flesh was much decomposed. The story of this hand to whom it ones belonged is of course a mystery, not to be cleared up, perhaps, till the day when all things shall be made plain.

A DEEP SPRING.—On Lake Prairie, Iowa, there is a spring, the bottom of which no plummet has ever yet sounded. It has a false bottom about three feet from the surface, through which, if a twenty foot pole be thrust, it will sink under the sand composing the crust-like layer, and in a moment after its disappearance, will bound up again on the surface. An Indian legend has it that on a quiet full-moon night, the Great Spirit led the wicked ones of a certain tribe thither, and when they saw the glorious beauty of the crystal water, they thought to bathe themselves in the moon-kissed fountain; and therefore plunged into the spring, but sunk to rise no more. Ever afterwards, runs the etory, the manes of these evil unfortunates have troubled the bottomless water, and to this day they agitate the deceptive bosom of the beautiful, though dangerous, spring.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of the 9th, says:

There are at present in port thirty-eight steamships, one hundred and sixty-eight ships, one hundred and eighteen barks, one hundred brigs, three hundred and eighty-three schooners, besides small craft engaged in various kinds of traffic probably number three hundred, the whole forming a fleet of upwards of eleven hundred vessels.

During the past two or three months an unusually large number of foreigners have returned to their homes in the old World. The number who have left this port for Germany, England and other parts of Europe, since the first of August, is estimated at six thousand, or between ten and fifteen per cent of the total amount of immigration during the same time.

RESURRECTION OF DISEASES.—On digging recently at a particular locality in London, for the purpose of making sewers, the same pit was disturbed which had been the place of interment from sufferers by the plague two hundred years ago. The mortality from cholera has been great in this particular locality. Such analogous cases are said to be on medical record; among others, one in which the small pox was communicated from opening the grave of a person who had died of it ten years previously.

Sir Bayle Roche was the droll of the Irish House of Commons—the Siththorp, but more amusing than his English counterpart. Indignant at receiving small bottles from his wine merchant, he took occasion to suggest to Parliament that, by law, "every quart bottle should hold a quart."

One of his invitations to an Irish nobleman was emusingly equivocal: "I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night."

"Does the razor go easy?" asked a barber of a victim who was writhing under a clumsy lustrument, whose oblef demenatretion "was a strong handle."

"Well," replied the poor fellow, "that depends upon what you call the operation. If you are skinning me it goes tolerably easy; but if you're shaving, it goes rather hard."

A very simple method of destroying ants is to put some sugar on a particular part of the floor, and then sprinkle some spirits of camphor upon the ants when they congregate, as they soon will, upon the sugar to enjoy a sweet repast. Camphor appears to be fatal to ants. [Scientific American.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

F. STRINGER & CO.,

35 CAMP STREET.

INVITE attention to their new supplies of *FALL and WINTER CLOTHING*.

Just received new styles of—

Black and col'd Cloth Frock COATS,
Fancy Cassimere Office and Business COATS,
Beaver and Ribber Cassimere Over COATS,
CLOAKS and TALMAS,
Fancy Cassimere PANTS,
Rich, Fancy Velvet and Silk VESTS,
Cashmere and Plush do.

SHIRTS—Linen and Bosom, with new style of Cuffs and Collars.

FURNISHING GOODS—Silk, Merino, Woolen and Cotton UNDERGARMENTS, Half HOSE, etc. Rich Silk SCARFS, CRAVATS, DEJOINVILLES, TIES, etc.

TRUNKS—Traveling TRUNKS of the best Philadelphia manufacture, CARPET BAGS, etc.

UMBRELLAS—Silk and Gingham.

New supplies received by every steamer throughout the season. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Stock.

New Orleans, Oct 21, 1854 4m

Cheap Dry Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies to his new and complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS—lately received and offered AT VERY LOW PRICES;

Among which will be found:

Curtain Damasks, and Turkey Red Oil Prints;
French, Bit Colored, and Merrimac Calicoes;
French and German Merinoes;
Fine Woolen Scotch Plaids;
Cotton Batting, and 7 eeot Prints for Comforters;
Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown;
Rich Printed Mousseline de Laines;
Plain and small figured do, for children;
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, plain and embroidered;
Embroidered Bands Insertings and Edgings;
Ribbons, Belts, Laces, Trimmings, Gloves;
Swan's Down, and many other seasonable Goods.

ALSO:

110 dozen Jouvin's and Alexander's best Kid Gloves (slightly spotted) at $2 50 per dozen.

F. ADAM, 162 Camp street.
oct14 4t In basement of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Window Draperies at Cost.

WE have a very large assortment of rich Silk and Wool and Worsted DAMASKS, of choice styles and quality.

As we shall decline keeping this description of goods after this year, we are induced to offer them at cost, to insure a ready sale for cash.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Floor Oil Cloths.

We have on hand a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of the best and ordinery qualities, from 8 to 24 feet wide, which we cut to suit any room or hall. We are enabled to offer to purchasers unusual advantages in quality and price.

Also, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, etc., etc.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

An Assortment Unequalled,

IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

Invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the best description, constantly on hand.

.... ALSO ....

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

UMBRELLAS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

☞ ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all articles of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Manufactured by the

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

to which the attention of dealers and others is respectfully requested. Dealers will be supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
apl6 84 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. O GARDINER and LADY, Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $1 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $15 per session. Use of Instrument $2. All other charges equally low.

One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19 29

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

REV. W. H ELLISON B.B., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss F GERALDINE BAYLIE, Primary Department.
Mrs EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	15 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The Presidency has been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, of the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his future ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynuggee, Ala., july 15 6m

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast grial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found, which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are to full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

It was in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would soon have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect.

J. D POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N J., July 21, 1852.

DR J C. AYER: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect. JOHN C WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by

J. C AYER, Chemist.
Lowell, Mass

Sold by all Druggists

Sept. 2 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

Employment.

WE want an active and energetic AGENT in every unoccupied county in the United States and the Canadas, to sell

GOODRICH'S LAST GREAT WORK,

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

from the earliest period to the present time, or

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

in which the History of every Nation, ancient and modern, is separately given: by S G GOODRICH, Consulto Paris, author of "Peter Parley's Tales," etc. etc.

1223 royal octavo pages—700 Illustrations and 70 Maps—Bound in Morocco

80,000 Dollars worth already sold.

The work is not for sale in Bookstores but is sold ONLY by Canvassing Agents, to whom the exclusive right of sale in their territory is given by the publishers.

For full particulars, address

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Oct. 6-3t Publishers, Auburn, N. Y.

Teachers Wanted.

THE REV. P. J. EUCLES having resigned the Presidency of SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE, for the purpose of settling the estate of his father, recently deceased, the Board of Trustees wish to procure the services of some gentleman suitably qualified to take charge of said Institution.

The qualifications necessary are—ripe scholarship, unimpeachable character for morals and piety, and membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A married gentleman, whose lady could take charge as teacher and governess, would be preferred. The President, by the rules of the Institution, is authorized to employ his Assistants (subject to the approval of the Trustees). His family will have the privilege of residing in the College buildings; and he teachers receive the entire tuition fees of the Institution—numbering from sixty to eighty—with a fair prospect, at present, of one hundred students. Additional buildings are now upon the eve of erection for the accommodation of the teachers and students.

Letters addressed to Rev. P. J. EUCLES, Sharon, Madison county, Miss., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. B The public are hereby assured that the exercises of the Institution will be opened as usual, on the First Monday in October next, by competent persons temporarily employed until a regular engagement can be made.

Rev. H. H. MONTGOMERY,
" JACOB MATTHEWS,
" D. M. WIGGINS,
" J. H STONE,
JAMES S PRICHARD,
THOS M SCOTT,
} Committee of Correspondence.

Sharon, Miss., Aug. 30, 1854 sep 16-1m

Carpeting! Carpeting!

We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY ..FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. B F LAMARRE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres
M. A STANLEY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Miss JULIA BRADY, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN R. BARNARD, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNLAP, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THOS. G. BEARD, A. M., Principal.
Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Br Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Bunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained to prepare to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.

THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.

It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.

Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges date from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.

The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active co-operation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.

The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus to the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.

In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. O. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV. NO. 39. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854. WHOLE NO. 193.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OBSERVATIONS

Upon "Pamphlets for the People, by a Presbyter of Mississippi," addressed to the Rev. J. H. INGRAM, of Mobile.

DEAR SIR: The meeting of the Presbyters of the Diocese of Mississippi, which was understood to have convened at Jackson, to determine upon the course to be adopted in relation to the Rev. R. ABBY's little book, acted wisely in selecting one of the youngest (by ordination) of their number to attempt a reply;—for the experienced among them know very well that any reply, to be even plausible, must be composed largely of utterly indefensible statements and reasonings, and if these should be attacked and exposed, the author and his friends could plead his juvenility. Bishop GREEN was far from being caught in that defile. And you, too, sir, acted wisely when you announced your ministerial minority. Still I can not see that this should entirely protect you; as I do not understand that the authority of that meeting was absolute, you might have declined the honor. And the judgment of the world will be, I think, that you were bound to wait until you had reached the age of ecclesiastical puberty before you gratified your desire for offspring, and subjected your brain to the bitterness of parturient pangs; for it often costs more to protect and sustain offspring, than to bring them into being. Whether, therefore, the meeting aforesaid fixed on the one deemed its ablest champion, or on the one they thought they could best afford to sacrifice, the result places you equally in the hands of a reviewer.

You set out by informing us in your preface, that "the high pretensions of the Methodists are not a little remarkable." But you entirely forgot to tell the world what these "pretensions" are that strike you as so remarkable. I know of none which ought to effect you thus, and yet I have known the Methodists and Methodism as long and as intimately as yourself, I presume. I half mistrust that you dare not state what you call "pretensions," and I will, therefore, do it for you. Methodism claims simply to be a Church of Christ—to be acting under a Divine commission—to be acting upon Divine principles—to have with it a Divine spirit—and to show Divine results. She is not of the number who "boast in another man's line of things made ready to her hands." And do any of these claims shock or surprise you? It may be a great piece of presumption in the eyes of Churchmen, for Methodists, or any other Church, to claim to belong to the household of faith; but if so, I see no way but that they must continue to suffer, for I think the cause of Christ and truth is onward.

A simple statement of these claims and their treatment by yourself and your brethren, will show how much justice there is in the deprecatory plea which you set up—that you act on the defensive! After your Bishop and his echoes have perambulated the State, giving out that yours was the only Church in it, trying to invade other folds and lead off proselytes, and unsettle the faith and minds of the pious, until your course has called forth an exposure of your claims, you cry out that you act on the defensive—you are the injured party! This is too late; the public understand you and your course too well to be misled by this.

You say further in your preface, that "the good it (Methodism) seems to do must stand on trial better." Ah, sir, I regret as much as you can, that many who "did run well" have been "hindered," (often by proselyters.) But you must know as well as I, that all Churches, whether large or small, are liable to have their Onderdenks, and Doanes, and Sawyers, etc., in them. It is a sad thing, but so it is. But allow me to suggest that your views in the case may have been formed from association with the most unstable and least pious portion of the children of Methodism—those who have allowed themselves to be flattered and coaxed away from the Church of their nativity, not content with a simple Gospel regime, have substituted for it a more showy but less nutritious diet.

In entering upon the matter of your letters I must, in the outset, correct a very great mistake into which you have fallen when you charge Mr. Abby with having "taken up the Roman spear and pierced his (Christ's) side." Amazing error! So far from this, he took the blade of truth and lanced an unsightly ulcer (succession) which has been produced upon the "body of Christ" by the bad usage of professed friends, and which was fast retarding its usefulness and sapping its constitution. With a good Gospel scion infixed vicious humors may be drawn off, and the health of the Church restored.

You dwell with much emphasis upon the (so styled) heavy charge which Mr. A. has brought against your Church, which, if sustained, would you say, rob that Church of its character and all claim to respect. If you identify the Church with these claims and pretensions at which Mr. A. levels his shaft, it will be very hard for you to prove that it is not a "practical falsehood." Mark these claims—the only Church of Christ in this country—(it was against that pretension that Mr. A.'s strictures are aimed, and if they do not involve you, why reply to them? They do involve Bishop Green)—alone authorized to preach God's word and administer the sacraments, etc. Now if these pretensions compared with results and characteristics do not exhibit that "practical,"—just state one. Yet we do not consign the authors to the greatest punishment God has in reserve for sinners, for we place much of this imposture to the score of paucity of information; and the moment they begin to write upon the points in dispute, they shew it. Mr. A. has not written to "destroy" a Church, but to rebuke imbecile ecclesiastical pretension, and he by no means admits that the Episcopal Church and Christ are so identified that to rebuke the one is to crucify the other. This is a specimen of that arrogant assumption which makes your Church so legitimate a mark for reprehension; and that he has done God's service in this rebuke, is believed by nineteen-twentieths of the praying men in Mississippi. To your prayer on page 9, that God would forgive what he has done (amiss,) I add my amen, and only wish you had included in the petition another—that God would give him grace or wisdom to strike another blow at arrogance, qually effective.

I regret, sir, that you are no better able to discriminate, or so blinded by Church attachment as to characterise Mr. A.'s book as marked by "bitterness and hostility." A simple statement of facts is "bitterness"—drawing the inevitable conclusion from those facts is "hostility!" What, then, is misstatement and distortion of facts? This, I fear, will be proved to have been done in your "pamphlet."

Your first attempt of any thing like argument, is found on page 11, where you endeavor to set forth the results that must ensue upon the success of Mr. A.'s arguments, viz: that neither the Methodists nor any other Church now in existence has any "valid ministry." In amplifying and applying this point, you introduce the case of the Campbellites, affirming that the Methodist Church rejects them "because they have no hereditary or transmitted ministry," and thus attempt to turn the argument upon Mr. A. Now I am sorry to have to step you unceremoniously, but I must do so by telling you that we repudiate that sect on no such ground. If you thus fail on simple questions of contemporary facts, what have we to anticipate when you attempt higher matters? We ignore this modern system because it has not the succession of apostolic faith, which, according to Ireius, Tertullian, Cyprien, Gregory Nazienzen and St. Ambrose (and you know, my dear sir, that we must stand by the Fathers,) and Bishops Lavington, Jewell, White of Ely, and Hall, and Stillingfleet, and a host of others (and, sir, we must not forsake the Bishops,) is the only true succession. Bishop Lavington said, in 1750, that the personal "succession" man had "dextrously preached the people (of England) into downright infidelity." I don't know what he thought about the "gates of Hell" when he said that, or how bedared thus take the "Roman spear" to the "body of Christ!" And good old Tertullian was very loose in his way of speaking on the personal succession, for he says, "to this form of trial (the test of sound doctrine) will appeal be made by those Churches henceforward daily established, which, though they have neither any of the Apostles or apostolical men for their founders, are, from this consanguinity of doctrine, to be esteemed not less apostolical than the former." A thousand pities, my dear sir, that Bishop Green or yourself had not been present to have reminded the good "Father" of the great truth—shown by the fact that "all the Eastern Churches have Bishops"—that there could be no Church without apostolical men for its ecclesiastical progenitors; or that his manuscripts had not come into your hands before they come to the public, for then you could have done with them as Churchmen did with the Ignatian Epistles, Hooker's "Polity," etc. You reason again, "if the bishop's consecrations are doubtful, and not to be proved legal and strictly canonical, those of the ministry whom they always ordained, are equally so. Therefore, if the Episcopacy has not transmitted unbroken the succession, the ministry receiving its orders from this doubtful source, could not communicate to our day the factual inheritance of valid orders." Now, in all this, and much more like it, upon the conclusiveness of which you evidently rely with the utmost confidence, you forget the fact that you reason from the prelatical standpoint and upon assumed Puseyite data. It requires a very bold, or a very ignorant man to affirm as you do, that bishops "always" ordained the ministry—meaning by that, as I suppose you must, that they alone had authority to do this. You must have calculated very largely upon the ignorance or lenity of your readers, for you make such a statement in the face of the whole current of past history. For the "Fathers" of the first five centuries—Catholic writers of nearly every century from the fifth to the fifteenth—the great reformers of the continent, and the fathers and founders of the English Church, all affirm that Presbyters have the power of ordination; and many of them affirm that they exercised it; and the English Church incorporated the provision for them to do so into her "Book of Orders." Hence ministerial orders of the present day do not depend upon the continuity of Episcopal consecrations. This is simply a Church fiction. Churchianity lives by them. Nor is this all; you must be aware that when and where Episcopal consecrations obtained, it did so by sufferance of the Presbytery, as a human arrangement: the proof on this point is overwhelming. The canons of the Church required that a man should first be ordained Deacon, and then Presbyter, before he could be set apart to the Episcopate; and a man of as abiding a faith as you have, in the canonical regularity of the early Church, will hardly doubt that in each case of Episcopal consecration, there had been the previous ordination to the order of the Presbytery. In this great probability we agree. Now, then, as we locate the source of ministerial authority, as it respects the *jure divino*, and, so far as conferring orders is concerned, in the order of Presbyters, our assurance that we have received valid orders by "factual" transmission, is as much greater than yours can be, as the probability that those filling the Episcopal office had been duly ordained Presbyters, is greater than the probability that they had all been duly ordained Bishops. And any thinking man acquainted with the history of the Church, must see that that difference is vast; for the mere office of the Presbyter has never been the object of such ambitious struggles, intrigues, and corruptions as has the office of Bishop, and so its transmissions has not been attended with such irregularity. A defective ordination to the Episcopate could by no means effect a previous ordination to the office of Presbyter; but by the canons of the Church (and we must stand by them,) a defective ordination to the order of the Eldership would vitiate both that and the subsequent consecration to the Episcopacy. Thus the transmitted validity of our orders is assailed only by the irregularities attendant upon a single consecration—that to the Eldership;—whereas yours is beset by those attendant upon two consecrations, and one, the object of simoniacal bargains, violence, intrigues, and every form of corrupt struggle! A radical defect in the second consecration ruins your hopes; but does not affect ours. It is on this claim alone that we assail it, and yet you exclaim, that if we succeed we shall ruin ourselves! This, I suppose, we are to understand as a specimen of Church logic. You must try again, my Brother. Until you reason better, we shall hardly consent to award to you the honors of a prophet, and therefore all your predictions as to the consequences of Mr. A.'s book, pass with us for nothing. Rome made the same outcry when the Reformers assailed her.

But a truce to reasoning or reliance upon such bases as these in support of ministerial prerogatives and authority. The minister, the Church, which can lay claims to no other or higher source of authority than that which must come from Rome, to no other qualifying unction than that which drips down through the meeses of simony, infidelity, blasphemy, licentiousness and festering corruption which marked the series of wretches who for ages claimed to dispense the mercies of Heaven in the office of Bishops, had better hasten to take out new parchments before called to his account. It is one of Rome's most audacious assumptions, that there must be no ministers of Christ but what she! or her offspring, sends forth! We claim for the Son of God—the Head of the Church—that He has neither surrendered nor waived his right to call forth into his vineyard whom He may be pleased to call, independent of all the Churches, and put upon such a higher honor than may be enjoyed by any others in the vineyard. He has done this again and again, and thereby put a rebuke upon prelatical arrogance that ought to have humbled it forever. For while they have been putting forth to the world the lie that there could be no authority or Divine sanction but through them, God has passed by the whole class, treating them with a most significant and awful silence, and poured his Spirit upon a Luther, a Calvin, a Knox, a Wesley, or a Bunyan, and ebook the moral world through them.

That feature in your pleadings which, by implication, denies Him this right and prerogative, is to me shocking for its impious tendency. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The uninstructed disciples acted upon your principle when they forbid the man to cast out Devils because he would not follow them! What a struggle is there among Churchmen to gather in the spurious fruit of these unauthorized labors!

Yours, etc., PRESBYTER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"THE JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, AGAIN."

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 7th inst., OBSERVER renews his attack on the JUDSON, but utterly fails to support his allegations by proof.

Your readers will remember that he charged me with having broken my "promise," to have my pupils attend Church as directed by their parents or guardians. He does not adduce a shadow of proof to sustain the charge. The "prevalent opinion" among the Methodists of Marion; the "recollections" of his letter-writer, or of other persons; the remarks of the two young ladies to the Methodist pastor—each and all have no bearing on the question of my fidelity to my engagements. This is the point under debate, and I hold Observer to it.

Observer wants to know what instructions parents and guardians have given me. Let him ask the parents and guardians themselves; I presume they will not hesitate to tell him—to mind his own business.

As to the "items" respecting "sectarianism," sectarian views are repudiated in all the teachings of the Judson, in whatever books found; they are never even mentioned, as all my Pedo-baptist Teachers will testify. The large number of Methodist and Presbyterian pupils I have always had; the number at this moment in the Judson—larger than ever before—is a sufficient reply to the charge of sectarianism.

In regard to "Jewett on Baptism," all copies of it, in the Judson, have always been kept under lock and key in the private Library of the Principal, "out of the sight or the reach of the pupils." No copies have been given or sold to any pupil, except to the graduates, on the eve of their leaving the Institute. To them it has been presented as a memento of affection; and had the Principal written any other book instead of this—a Dictionary or an Almanac, for example—his vanity would have prompted the same compliment at the final parting of teacher and pupil.

So far as I am concerned, this discussion stops here. With one hundred and ninety young ladies under my care, I have no time to waste in useless controversy. What course Observer may take, will appear in the sequel. He has charged me with abusing the confidence reposed in me by my patrons; with betraying a sacred trust, committed to my hands; with practicing intentional deception on the public; and, I submit to every candid reader, he has failed to prove these charges. Whether he will have the manliness, the honesty, to withdraw his false accusations; whether he will admit that he was mistaken, was misinformed, and will say he regrets uttering these slanderous aspersions, remains to be seen. M. P. JEWETT.

Marion, Ala., Oct. 14.

The following is from the *Richmond Advocate*, with a request that we copy it. DIXON LEWIS, the writer, is a Methodist Preacher—a full-blood Choctaw. Our readers have had an introduction to him before.

[EDS. N. O. C. ADV.

CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

HARTFORD, Sept. 15—"The Board of Missions.—After an excited debate, they adopted resolutions refusing to continue the connections with the Choctaw Schools under the present law forbidding instruction to slaves and excluding abolitionists."

Good-bye, then; we don't want any missionary who has such a contracted missionary spirit as to be unwilling to teach and preach to thousands of non-slaveholding Indians, constituting the Choctaw Nation, just because there are slaves in the Nation owned by descendants of white men. Let them go; I am not sorry that they are going to leave us, for if the Board has any care for our souls, they would not abandon us because of the slaves owned by our half-breed friends and worthy fellow citizens. I need not make any comment on the law referred to in their resolutions: it is enough that they show that they do not care so much for the Indians as they do for the slaves. Choctaw masters are well alive to the importance and necessity of their slaves being taught in things pertaining to their salvation, and freely allow them to enjoy such privileges. And certainly there are many noble young men and young women who have the enlarged and sanctified Christian spirit of St. Paul, as to be willing and ready to go and teach and preach to the Onesimuses, the slaves, and Philemons, the masters, in the Choctaw Nation. The Choctaw is the largest permanently settled and agricultural tribe of all Indians in the West. Their influence is strong over the neighboring tribes, and with them all on most friendly terms. And I believe sustaining Religion, education and good government among the Choctaws, will be the saver of life and salvation to our neighboring tribes; whose souls are as valuable as the Africans, and more noble in their traits of character—stronger natural minds, and capable of brilliancy under culture of Religion and Education. The Choctaw is the undoubted friend of the United States. His friendship for its citizens is made sacred to him by the blood of his fathers on every battle field since the day of the Revolution to the present, to say nothing of the richer blood which unites the Christian Choctawe to them. He readily adopts the Constitution, the laws, the customs, the manners, the language, the principles, and the Religion of the United States. He is not exceeded in his loyalty to the Government.

The Board of Missions of the New School Presbyterian Church; and it has a large number of devotedly pious and intelligent membership in the Nation. Will they be left without shepherds? What say the Southern Presbyterians? Brother Methodist, Sister Methodist, come, and come to live and die in the work of Choctaw christianization and civilization. We claim your efforts, your services, your means, your men, your women in our behalf. Pay "that thou owest:" whoever comes, let him and let her come to work for the salvation of both matters and slaves. I reckon Christ died for both of them. Who, like St. Paul, will write to the Choctaws—"prepare me also a lodging; for I trust that through your prayers I shall be given unto you: So mote it be." D. W. LEWIS.

Washington City, D. C., Sept. 18.

The Freewill Baptists have two out stations in India; all of which are in a hopeful condition. The receipts of their Society for Foreign Missionary purposes last year, amounted to $6 245 93, and their expenditures to only $4,630 23.

A FAIR HIT.—We copy the following from the Commonwealth: "An exchange paper publishes a story in which it is stated that a man who came very near drowning, had a wonderful recollection of every event which had occurred in his life. There are a few of our subscribers whom we would recommend to practice bathing in deep water."

REV. FRANCIS BAKER, formerly assistant clergyman in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, and subsequently converted to Catholicism, has become insane, and is now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum.

REV. T. P. HUNT.—We have heard many good things that have emanated from the keen wit of this Reverend Gentleman, but the last one threw us down entirely. A man recently passing Mr. Hunt, was accompanied by a small dog, and the little scoundrel took a sudden fancy to stick his teeth in the old gentleman's legs. This physical manifestation not proving satisfactory to the clerical victim, he determined to victimize the dog in turn, and drawing the big end of his cane, soon added another subject to the dog tombs. This began the dramatic tragic comedy:

Stranger: "Why did you kill my dog?"

Hunt: "Because he was going to bite me?"

Stranger: "Why didn't you use the small end of your stick? you could have frightened him and not killed him!"

Hunt (excited) "Why didn't your dog come at me *tail* first, then?"

THE FABIAN POLICY OF WAR.—It is said that the constitution of the only military company ever attempted to be organized in Nantucket began with the following article: "Article 1. In case of war this company shall immediately disband."

Sermons upon the subject of the loss of the steamer Arctic have been preached in many churches of the Northern cities.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

St. Louis Conference.

St. Louis District—WESLEY BROWNING, P. E.

St Louis, First Methodist Church; R AYer ing.
Centenary; To be supplied.
Sixteenth Street; J P Noland.
Wesley Chapel; J Whitaker.
Asbury; To be supplied.
Mound; H S Watts.
Christy Chapel and North St Louis Mission; W S Babcock.
Manchester circuit; D J Marquess.
Hillsboro cir; L D Myers.
Richwoods; A Hawkins.
St Louis; S A Headley.
D R McAnally; Editor St Louis Christian Advocate.
First Boatman's Church; J Penman.

Cape Girardeau District—J C BERRYMAN, P. E, and Sup'nt of Arcadia High School.

Cape Girardeau; J W Hawkins.
Ste Genevieve; Green Woods.
Potosi; M Arrington.
Fredericktown; E B Headley.
Charleston and Hopewell; J L McFarland.
New Madrid mission, to the people of color; J Thomas.

Boonville District—J MITCHELL, P. E.

Boonville station; W Wharton.
California; J M W Springer.
Bellair; J Gadby.
Georgetown; J H Wooldridge.
Warrensburg; J Bond.
Saline; N B Peterson.
Arrow Rock; J Dines.
John Monroe, Agent for Conference Trust Society, and member of the Belleir Quarterly Conference.

Lexington District—T T ASBURY, P. E.

Lexington sta; T M Finney.
Wellington; W M Leftwich.
Independence sta; J F Truslow.
Independence cir; J L Porter and J C Shackelford.
Columbus; R A Foster.
Westport; J T Perry.
Harrisville; S Colehurn.
Little Osage; To be supplied.
Independence Female Seminary; W H Lowle.
Westport High School; N Scarrott.
Dover cir; J R Bennett.

Warsaw District—D A LEEPER, P. E.

Warsaw; J O Woods.
Deepwater; James Commlag.
Osceola; J M Kelley.
Fremont—D M Profet.
Bolivar; A M Rader.
Buffalo; M E Paul.
Versailles; J M Procter.

Springfield District—W M PITTS, P. E.

Springfield sta; A H Powell.
Springfield cir; G M Winton.
Mt Vernon; J McGhee.
Cave Spring; A Williams, A McMillen.
Neosho; W S Woodward.
Cassville; Thos S Smith.
Ozark; To be supplied.
Hartsville; J Williams.
Forsythe; To be supplied.

Greenville District—JAMES R BURK, P. E.

Greenville cir; Wm Alexander.
Bloomfield cir; T H Smith.
Grand Prairie; To be supplied.
Decaphan; F V Glass.
Centreville mis; B S Nail.
Thomasville; C Rice.
Houston; J Copeland.

Jefferson City District—J K LACY, P. E.

Jefferson City sta; J Boyle.
Jefferson City cir; J C Thompson.
Linn; Thomas James.
Union; A R Anthony.
Steelville; B Gregory.
Salem mis; F O Smith.
Erie;
Tuscumbia mis; J D Reed.
W McPeterman, Agent for Central College.

Kansas Mission District—A MONROE, Sup'nt.

Fort Leavenworth Manual Labor School; J Johnson, Superintendent.
Shawnee mis; C Boles.
Wyandotte; D Doffemyre.
Kickapoo; N Shaler.
Warkaruska; L B Stefeler.
Leavenworth City; To be supplied.
Atchison; To be supplied.
One Hundred and Ten; To be supplied.
Marie de Seigne; H N Watts.
Fort Scott; To be supplied.
Counsel Grove; To be supplied.
B R Johnson, transferred to the Pacific Conference.
J M Kelley, transferred to Missouri Conference.

Tennessee Conference.

Nashville District—A L P GREEN, P. E.

Nashville; McKendree Church, A R Erwin.
" Andrew Charge, E Wadsworth.
" Spruce Street, C C Mayhew.
" Colored Charge, T N Lankford.
Edgefield; F S Petway; J B McFarrin, Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, and member of the Edgefield Quarterly Conference.
White's Creek; B F Ferrell.
Elysian Grove; L C Bryan; W R Warren, supernumerary.
Nashville German mis; Philip Barths.
Ed. Wadsworth; Nashville University.

Lebanon District—F E PITTS, P. E.

Lebanon sta; W C Johnson; John Kelly, sup; M M Henkle, Abbe Female Institute, and member of the Lebanon station Quart. Conference.
Lebanon cir; W Doss.
Shady Grove; J H Richey.
Union; J G Myers.
Mill Creek; W Brandle; J T W Davis.
Sumner; G W Winn; C V Meador.
Fountain Head; To be supplied.
Sycamore mis; J K Woodson.

Carthage District—J SHERRILL, P. E.

Gallatin sta; A F Lawrence.
Goose Creek; J Willis.
Lafayette; J W Tarrants.
Carthage; M E Johnston.
Smith's Fork; T Wainwright; one to be supplied; A H Reams, sup.
Cumberland; J W Timberlake; one to be supplied; J W Whitten, sup.
Short Mountain; J J Ellis.
Wartrace; D P Searcy.
Woodbury; Russel Eskew.

McMinnville District—A F DRISKILL, P. E.

Livingston; J N Allen.
Sparta sta; F M Hickman; W Jared, sup.
Sparta cir; W H Riggan.
McMinnville sta; J C Rutman.
Winchester sta; J G Rice.
Winchester cir; W P Nichols; J A Walker, supply.
Hickory Creek; R T McBride; J J Comer.
Bedford; D H Hooker.
White Plains mis; D J Harris.
Salem; J E White; E F Seuter.
James M Wright; Hanner High School, and member of the Hickory Creek Quart. Conf.
Garrett W Martin; Agent for Hanner High School, and member of the Hickory Creek Quar. Conference.

Murfreesboro District—A S ROOS, P. E.

Murfreesboro sta; W Mooney; A Overall, sup.
Rutherford colored mis; E Carr.
Stone's River; R C Hatton.
Stone's River colored mis; W M Shaw.
Middleton; C B Farris, W B Owen; S T B Marks, sup.
Shelbyville sta; S P Whitten; S S Moody, supply.
Lincoln; R M Haggard; one to be supplied.
Fayetteville sta; T J Neely.
Fayetteville cir; J W Cullum.
Rock Creek; J R McClure, J L Coleman; L Richardson, sup.
Cornersville sta; T H White; S Record, sup.
Marshall colored mis; G Green.
S D Baldwin; President of Soule Female College, and member of Murfreesboro Quart. Conf.
E C Slater; Agent of the American Bible Society, and member of Murfreesboro Quar. Conf.

Huntsville District—W D F SAUNDS, P. E.

Huntsville sta; T Maddin; J R Plummer, sup.
Huntsville colored mis; To be supplied.
Limestone; W R J Husbands.
Athens sta; I R Finley, and President Tenn. Conf. Institute; J W Allen, sup.
Vienna; G D Quinn.
Maysville sta; J R Barwell.
Madison; M Clark; E P Anderson, H P Turner, sup.
Marshall; J A Jones.
Bellefonte and Stevenson, J T Hartee
Limestone colored mis; W P Warren.
Madison colored mis; A W Smith.
Bellefonte cir; R A Wilson, W Large.
Camden mis; To be supplied.

Tuscumbia District—F P SCANDOS, P. E.

Tuscumbia sta; J A Ellis.
Chickasaw; F McWilliams; J Williams, sup.
Frankfort mis; J D Sheffield.
Russellville; J S Marks.
Franklin, H H White, F A Kimball.
Trinity; E A Stevenson.
Sommerville; Zachariah Parker.
Decatur sta; J D Barbee.
Franklin colored mis; A J H Foster.
H H Rivers; President of LaGrange College, and member of Franklin cir Quar Conf.

Pulaski District—W BURR, P. E.

Pulaski sta; Isaac Milner.
Richland; W G Hensley; W C Hedslip, N W Overall, sup.
Sheal; A Coke, J B Anderson.
Cypress; D H Marryman; One to be supplied.
Savannah; J F McCracken, M G Williams.
Prospect; A J Gilmore; G D Taylor, sup.
Waterloo; B A Simms.
Lynnville; D H Jones; S C Dicksou, sup.
Florence sta; W G Dorris.
Richland colored mis; W T Plummer.

Franklin District—J W HANNER, P. E.

Franklin sta; J Matthews.
Harpeth; N B Gabard.
Nashville cir; W P Hickman.
Spring Hill; H A Graves.
Chapel Hill; J McCurdy.
Columbia; A Mizell; J B Hamilton, sup.
Jared O Church; President of Tenn Conference Female College, and member of Columbia Quarterly Conference.
Duck River; M W Gray; W D Brown, W H Wilkes, sups.
Wesley; J B Stevenson.
R G Irvine; Agent for Spring Hill Male High School, and member of the Spring Hill circuit Quarterly Conference.

Mt. Pleasant District—W H BROWNING, P. E.

Mt Pleasant cir; J C Ray; D W Thompson, sup.
Swan; E M Baker.
Pleasant Grove; M P Brown; J S Williams, sup.
Centerville; C A Harwell.
Waverly; E J Garrett.
Dover; A Akin, J P Bloghara.
Hopewell; P L Henderson.
Linden; J H Campbell.
Wayne; G W Russell.

Clarksville District—J F HUGHES, P. E.

Clarksville sta; T W Randle; J B West, sup.
Clarksville cir; J G Gwinn.
Montgomery; A H Alsup.
Dickson; R L Fugan, J J Pitts; J Moore, sup.
Ashury; J M P Hickerson.
Red River; W J Cooley.
Cumberland Iron Works; H M Stevens.
Springfield; S D Ogburn.
Levi R Dennis, transferred to East Texas Conference.
S W Moore, E T Hart, and William Shepard, transferred to Memphis Conference.
D L Kennedy, transferred to Florida Conference.

Conference adjourned, with the benediction, to meet at Nashville, Tenn.; the time to be fixed by the Bishops at some future period.

The Vehmic Tribunals.

Although most minute researches have been made at different times respecting the terrible Vehmic or secret tribunals, which flourished in Germany in the middle ages, no records of their proceedings, nor any of the instruments which they employed in putting to death the victims whom they condemned, have yet been discovered. This has been ascribed to the fact that they were accustomed to hold their sittings in caves and in the midst of forests, or mountains, and they did not deem it prudent to have recourse to writing. The remains of one of these strange tribunals have at length, however, been discovered. M. de Meyenfisch, marshal of the court of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, fancied that he perceived in the wall of one of the galleries of a museum of rare and curious arms, the trace of a secret door covered with plaster. He caused the plaster, which was very thick, to be removed, and discovered a wooden door. The door was removed, and behind it was found one in iron, fastened with four enormous locks. With great difficulty the locks were opened, and a subterranean passage of a rapid descent, was seen. M. de Meyenfisch, accompanied by the employees of the museum, entered with torches, and after walking upwards of three hundred yards, found that the passage was entirely blocked up with rubbish. The rubbish was removed—there were not fewer than sixty-eight cart loads of it.

Then a vast saloon was open. On the walls at certain distances were wooden figures, clumsily executed, of the Holy Virgin and St. John the Baptist, together with a number of crucifixes. Between these objects were instruments of torture, such as heavy chains, pincers, iron rings, poignards, and a sort of cap in iron with sharp points, destined apparently to be put on the head. In the middle of the place was a large stone slab or table, and around it were ten stone seats. On the table was a hammer, five bolts in black wood, and a copper plate, at the bottom of which were in bas relief a crucifix, the Holy Virgin and St. John the Baptist. On the table also was the iron seat of the Saint Vehme. This seat it was which more than any thing else proved the purpose for which the cavern had been employed. The hammer was probably that with which the initiated were accustomed to strike three times on the doors of the persons whom they were charged to summon before the secret tribunal; the plate and the bolts were probably employed in voting—four votes being sufficient to cause a condemnation to death—the only punishment Saint Vehme was accustomed to inflict. It is on record that in the principality of Sigmaringen, the last Vehmic Court was held in 1417, under the presidency of Duke Ulric of Wurtemburg. Some time after, when the two Counts of Zollern, who had been cited before a secret tribunal, possessed themselves of the country, they abolished the secret jurisdiction, and caused the place in which it had been accustomed to hold its sittings to be fastened up. It is very likely that this place is that which has just been discovered. [Galignani's Messenger.

In front of a fine dwelling in Marlboro', Mass., there are six majestic elms, which the owner keeps insured against injury from lightning or fire, in the sum of *five hundred dollars.*

The Avaricious Merchant.

There was once a merchant named Filargiro, one of the most avaricious characters in the world—for, though he had realized a handsome property, all his thoughts were bent upon amassing more and more, his avarice still increasing with his increase of wealth. It happened that on returning one day from a sale of some of his goods, with a purse of four hundred gold crowns, while engaged in transacting other business, he was unlucky enough to lose the whole sum; nor was he aware of his loss until he reached home. Arriving there, he opened an immense chest, containing many thousand crowns, and on preparing to add the four hundred to the number, he was struck dumb with astonishment to find that they were gone. He uttered an exclamation of horror every time he put his hands into his pockets, till convinced at last that his loss was but too true, he ran off in great consternation along the path he had come, inquiring of the very dogs he met on his way, whether they had seen or seized upon his treasure. He was quite confounded when he reached the place where he had first received the money without obtaining the least tidings of it.

Almost overwhelmed with despair, he suddenly bethought him, as a last resource, to apply to the magistrate, entreating that a public crier might be instantly sent forth, and offering the sum of forty crowns for the recovery of his treasure. With great courtesy he acceded to the request, expressing himself at the same time concerned to witness the excessive affliction under which the unfortunate Filargiro seemed to labor. The reward was accordingly proclaimed, and the gold soon afterwards made its appearance in the hands of an old lady, who found it on her way home from church. Fearful lest her conscience should be loaded with such a weight of gold, though extremely poor, she would have been very greatly perplexed how to act, had she not luckily heard the crier announcing the reward of forty crowns, which she hoped she might receive with a safe conscience.

Observing her destitute appearance, the Judge very humanely inquired whether she had any means of procuring her subsistence, and whether she had no one to assist her. "I have nothing," she replied, "but what I gain by the work of my hands and the help of one daughter; we weave and spin, Signor, to earn as much as we want, living in the fear of the Lord the best way we are able. My daughter, to be sure, I should wish to see married before I die; but I have nothing to give her for her portion." The Judge, on hearing the poor woman's account of herself, highly praised her integrity, in thus restoring what she might so easily have reserved for herself, and for a marriage portion for her daughter; observing that it was an action of which he feared that few others, under the same temptation, would have been capable. He then summoned the merchant, informing him that his lost treasure was found, and requesting him at the same time to put into the woman's hands the stated reward.

The raptures of the miser were truly amusing when he beheld and seized upon the gold; but on hearing the demand for the stipulated sum, his countenance again fell, and he began to think how he could possibly withhold the promised reward. Having numbered the pieces once or twice exactly over, though he found them perfectly correct, he turned towards the old woman, saying: "There are four and thirty ducats short of the sum which I put into this bag." The old lady appeared extremely confused at this accusation, and exclaimed in a distressed tone to the magistrate, "Oh, sir, can that be possible? is it likely I should have stolen thirty-four ducats, when I had it in my power to possess myself of the whole? No, believe me: I swear, as I value my hope of heaven, that I have restored the exact sum which I found on my return from church; not a single farthing have I taken out."

But the miserly old wretch, continuing to affirm most solemnly that the ducats were in the same bag with the crowns, and that she must consider them as sufficient remuneration, the affair seemed to perplex the worthy judge not a little. Yet when he reflected that the old miser had only mentioned the four hundred crowns in the first instance, he began to suspect his design of imposing upon the poor woman, in order to save the paltry sum offered as a reward. He felt the utmost indignation at the discovery of this deceit, believing no punishment to be too severe for this despicable branch of faith. But checking his rising passion for a moment, he reflected that the most effectual punishment he could bestow upon the miser's attempt to impose upon the magistracy would be to make him fall into the very snare he had laid for another. With this view he addressed the merchant:

"And why did you not mention the full amount of your loss before proclaiming the reward?"

"I overlooked it; I quite forgot it," was the reply.

"But it seems somewhat strange that you, who appear so particular about trifles, should not have recollected the circumstance of the ducats. And as far as I can understand, you wish to recover what is not your own. I mean to say that this bag of gold never could have belonged to you at all, since the sum you first mentioned is not to be found in it." The Judge then turned towards the old woman, observing, "Since it is plain that the money is none of his, and you have had the good luck to find it, pray keep it; the whole is your own, should no owner appear who can prove his right to the property; therefore, give it as a wedding gift to your daughter. If it should happen that you meet another purse, containing the ducats as well as the crowns, belonging to the gentleman, I beg you will return it to him without demanding any reward."

The wretched merchant, finding that the Judge had truly penetrated his motives, and that there was not a chance of succeeding in his nefarious design, declared that he was quite willing to pay the reward he had promised, if she restored the remaining money, which was indisputably his own. But it was now too late; the Judge, turning towards him with an angry air, threatened to punish him for such a disgraceful attempt to defraud another of so large a sum, since from his own account it could not possibly be his:

"Get out of my presence, and beware how you exasperate me further! If this good woman should be fortunate enough to meet with the purse, with the exact amount you mention, she has promised to restore it to you untouched. This I think is enough."

Without venturing to answer a single word, the unhappy Filargiro was compelled to leave the place, unaccompanied by his new-recovered treasure, and filled with vexation at having refused to fulfil the conditions he had made. The poor old woman, on the other hand, went away overjoyed at her unexpected good fortune; and it need hardly be said that no claimant for the lost property ever appeared. Her daughter, after having long indulged in a vain attachment, had at length the pleasure of being united to the object of her choice, at the expense of the avaricious old merchant.

A lawyer at Poughkeepsie was applied to during his lifetime by an indigent neighbor for his opinion on a question of law in which the interests of the latter were materially involved. The lawyer gave his advice and charged the poor fellow three dollars for it.

"There is the money," said his client; "it is all I have in the world, and my family has been a long time without pork."

"Thank God!" replied the lawyer, "my wife never knew the want of pork since we were married."

"Nor never will," the countryman rejoined, "so long as she has such a great hog as you."

The lawyer was so well pleased with the smartness of his repartee that he forgave the poor fellow and returned him his money.

We believe all but the last part.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Members will take notice that it meets at Franklin, La., January 17th; Bishop ANDREW having changed it from the 10th. At the last (4th) Quarterly Conference, if not before, the lay members will be appointed for the Conference Committees. Every circuit and station should have its best man there. The financial and educational business will require large and liberal minds, devising liberal things. The missionary funds, the widows and orphans' collections, and others, we hope, will show a full figure.

PREACHERS AND CONFERENCES.—Providence permitting, the Editor will attend the Conferences patronising the paper, at their approaching sessions. He hopes to be made glad in a double way: meeting with brethren beloved, and meeting all the cash collected, clear and clean, from accounts sent out, with the addition of at least a thousand new subscribers.

DEDICATION.—The Selma (Ala.) Reporter, 17th inst., says: Last Sabbath the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Selma—a neat and elegant structure—was dedicated. The Rev. P. P. NEELY preached the Dedicatory Sermon.

HIGH CHURCHISM has broken out in a new quarter, if the following be true. We should hope, for the sake of the Baptists especially, that such a piece of folly has been falsely attributed to them.

"The Salina Baptist Association, (Mass.,) at its late meeting, with one or two dissenting voices,

"Resolved, That it is inconsistent for Baptists to recognize Pedo-baptist preachers as Gospel ministers (denying as we do the legality of their official acts,) by inviting them to occupy our pulpits, or preaching with them."

THE REFORMER.—This neat and readable exchange is published at Handsboro, Miss.; Edited by Rev. H. T. LEWIS, and devoted to morals, news, and *temperance*. It is a luxury to hear our friend Lewis fire off the big gun—bang—bang she goes—as one parish and county after another fully into the No-License ranks.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—It seems that all of the Theological Seminaries in connection with the Presbyterian Church, so far as heard from, have opened with an increased number of students over those present at the corresponding period last year. The Danville Seminary, Kentucky, has now thirty-five. Princeton, the second week, had one hundred and eight or ten. The Western Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., opened prosperously—there were thirty present the first week. New Albany, Indiana, has a class of sixteen in attendance. The Union Seminary of Prince Edward, Va., opened with a class of twenty-six, and expects others, which is a larger number than it has had for several years. The Seminary at Columbia, S. C., commenced its session Monday week, but we have not heard the number in attendance. The Southern Presbyterian speaks encouragingly of its prospects. There will, probably, be at least three hundred students in attendance on all these Seminaries this winter.

INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE ON SECTARIANISM.

An intelligent Christian, and an old man, remarked to us lately on the effect, *as seen in his lifetime*, of Bible Societies, and Bible distribution, and Bible reading. Sectarian feelings have been mollified, sensibly. Religious disputes are not marked, as a *general* thing, with the old acrimony. Christians disagree less and more kindly.

All this comes of a better understanding of the record itself—the Divine original. How often disputes arise and wax warm and end, with the discovery that both parties were wrong. Divisions of the same army have met in fogs or night, and mistaking each other's character, gone to fighting. Misconceptions are fruitful of broils. Ignorance, like a mischief-making whisperer, separateth chief friends.

Knowledge promotes tolerance in feeling and sobriety in judgment. A criminal Judge once said to us,—bantering him on his professional acquaintance with the worst side of humanity—"I find out that the worst of men are not so bad, and the best not so good, as they are taken to be."

Christians, well read in the Bible, and not taking its teachings at second hand, find others holding with themselves the great truths and differing on minor matters; and that there is something to be said on both sides. They become charitable without latitudinarianism.

Bishop BURNET said, touching preparation for the Ministry—"One capital error in men's preparing themselves for the sacred function, is, that they read divinity more in other books than in the Scriptures."

The opinion that access to the Bible, and every one studying the Bible for himself, leads to dissent and multiplying sects, is not sound in theory or true in fact. There were more sects before the Reformation than at any time since.

"THE ARTIC LOSS."

Such is the heading of the leading article in most of our exchanges of last week. The pulpits of the Sabbath before echoed the solemn warning—"In the midst of life we are in death." A gentleman occupying the office next door to ours, and whom we have often looked in upon, was among the lost—W. Perkins, Esq., brother of Judge Perkins, M. C.

A mercantile gentleman has made up the following careful estimates, read by H. W. Beecher from his pulpit:

"The full report of losses of vessels connected with American trade, embracing inland trade, exceeds 4000 in the last twelve months. The whole reported from every part of the world is over 10,000.

"Up to 1850 the average losses reported from every section reach 3000. The losses of the last twelve months exceed those of any three previous years.

"*Over fifty vessels in that time* have not been heard from.

"The losses paid by Marine Insurance Companies for the last year, in New York alone, exceed $12,000,000.

"The losses on land, *by fire and storms*, for the last twelve months are not less than $18,000,000—making not less, in all, than $30,000,000."

Captain LUCE, though not wanting in self-sacrifice and sympathy, it seems to us, was strangely deficient in the promptness and fertility of resource and power of command required by his position. We are, therefore, at a loss to understand the honors paid him. This affair is a disgrace to the American marine. It is enough to make us all ashamed of humanity. *Not one woman saved! Not one child!*

On Thursday, we had an interview, in our office, with one of the survivors, Mr. T——. He escaped, with the last, on Dorian's boat; was twenty-five hours exposed, but suffered not the want of food or drink, only cold. The suction caused by the sinking ship was not so great as is imagined. The time from collision to sinking was four hours; it seemed to him about half an hour! Knowing that he had been assailed by a thousand inquiries, our own were very few. But he made us feel his spirit. The impression of the hair-breadth escape and awful catastrophe seemed to rest on him still. In the remarks of the eloquent CHAPIN, we find the best expression: "The most expressive sign of a great sorrow is a deep silence. For the calamity that really smites upon the individual or the public heart, strikes below the surface of emotion, and smothers words. Hence the anxiety with which we look upon speechless affliction, and the welcome we give to tears. And hence, too, the reluctance with which we attempt to speak in the presence of a mighty woe. All language is inadequate, and seems garrulous; and, moreover, something within bids us be still, and wait till the darkest of the shadow passes over."

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.—Rev. R. J. HARP writes, 20th inst.: "Most of the yellow fever patients are convalescing. We have had about a dozen cases in town, and about the same number in the country. Only two cases in the town proved fatal, and five of those in the country. Dr. Davis died yesterday, and there will probably be another death to-day. There have been but one or two new cases for eight or ten days. I hope we may have no more.

"I was attacked on the 2d inst., and am just able to creep about. My friends once thought my case almost hopeless, but through a kind Providence and kind nursing I am now on my feet."

"A CONCEPTION OF HIS HEARERS."

A correspondent of the *Charleston Standard* writes of Dr. BAKER, an eminent preacher of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. B. is a revivalist, a Caughey among his brethren. He is holding protracted meetings in the upper Carolinian Districts.

We extract the following, principally for the sake of one suggestive sentence. It goes far to account, under God, for his success in saving souls:—

"I have heard more finished orators—men whom it was more pleasant to hear; but I have seldom heard an orator who made his hearers understand him better, or who gave them less room, or less occasion, in fact, to dodge the conclusions to which he came. He is composed, and thoroughly in earnest. He seems himself to follow the track along which he leads you, to be practising his own precepts, and few are inclined to oppose a rebellious spirit to his teachings.

"It is the distinctive feature of his preaching, that he speaks not to a conception of his hearers, but to his hearers. Men have no time or opportunity to hand his admonitions over to their neighbors. Each is made to feel that he is himself the object, and that then and there in view of the hopes of Heaven and the powers of hell, alone, and upon his own responsibility, he must accept them or reject them.

"This remarkable divine is still hale and hearty: he seems to have had a fine constitution and to have preserved it well; and though more than sixty years of age, for the last month, with but three exceptions, while traveling, he has preached three and four sermons a day, and each of them at least one hour long."

This advice has been given to young preachers, to overcome bashfulness before a congregation—"Conceive of your hearers as a bed of cabbage heads, and thus address them." Or this: "Elevate yourself in your imagination for the time being, far above the intelligence of any of your congregation." Or this: "Pick out the most ignorant looking, and address all as on that level."

Miserable nostrums, all. The first would be more likely to secure cabbage-headed sermons than conversions: the second promote self-conceit and disgust; and the third ignores the judicious bounty of the house-holder, bringing out things, new and old, from his treasure; or the various skill of the master workman, who rightly divides the Word of Truth.

No conception of the preacher's hearers can rise above the fact, in appealing to his sympathies and arousing and sustaining his utmost efforts. They are dying creatures, yet immortal: not at peace with God; plunged of sin; the Gospel the only remedy; God in Christ reconciling the world; salvation present; the mercy offered great and free, and the offer closing; after death the judgment! Such conception lodged in the head and heart of the most timid, to whom a dispensation of this Gospel had been committed, would cast out the fear of men's faces and exalt above the dread of their criticism. "The love of Christ constraineth us." "Knowing the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." These overwhelm all other conceptions, and overshadow all meaner fears.

Book Notices.

The following Books are laid on our table by the polite Publishers, through J. C. MORGAN, Bookseller and Stationer, adjoining the Post-office, where they are kept on sale. Morgan keeps a large assortment of the freshest publications of the day, and may be relied on for the ready obtaining or transmission of books, periodicals and papers:—

LIFE OF CHRYSOSTOM, BASED ON THE INVESTIGATIONS OF NEANDER, BÖHRINGER, AND OTHERS: By PEATHES. Translated from the German by A. HOVEY and D. B. FORD. Boston: J. P. Jewet & Co., 1854: 12mo., pp. 239.

JOHN was born in Antioch, A. D. 347. Grateful Christians called him *Chrysostom*, because of his golden words. He is represented in person as small, slender, and bald-headed. Though his homilies and speeches have passed through translators, the style retains, to a singular degree, its individuality and the words their gold. A few years before his birth, the Church had received "the fatal gift of Constantine." Christianity became popular. The corruption which hitherto had warred from without now became an organized power within it. Another complication of difficulties, new and perilous, was added to those moral and social ones already existing; and to meet which, men for the times were wanted and sent. In his "Hypatia, or new foes with old face," Kingsley has spoken of them to our mind: "The general intermixture of ideas, creeds and races, even the mere physical facilities for intercourse between the different parts of the Empire, helped to give the great Christian fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries a breadth of observation, a depth of thought, a large-hearted and large-minded patience and tolerance, such as we may boldly say the Church has ever since beheld but rarely, and the world never; at least, if we are to judge those great men by what they had, and not by what they had not, and to believe, as we are bound, that had they lived now and not then, they would have towered as far above the heads of this generation as they did above the heads of their own."

After twelve years of presbytership in his native city—where the disciples were first called Christians—his eloquence, and piety, and usefulness growing with equal pace, Chrysostom was translated to the second greatest city in the Roman Empire, then the capital, Constantinople, and ordained bishop, A. D. 398. Corruption was rolling in like a flood. His eloquence was faithfully used in lifting up a standard against it. He baptised the children of the Empress Eudoxia, and for rebuking *her* sins, he was, like another John, exiled, A. D. 404, and soon died of exposure and cruelties. On hearing the sentence: "Let the billows rise; the ship that carries Jesus does not sink. What need I fear? Is it death? Christ is my life. Is it banishment? The earth is the Lord's."

He is the author of that beautiful liturgical prayer, worth more than tomes of speculative theology:

"ALMIGHTY GOD, who dost promise that when two or three are gathered in Thy name, thou wilt grant their request. Fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of thy servants, as may be most expedient for them; granting us in this world knowledge of thy truth, and in the world to come life everlasting. AMEN."

In communing with this "father," if you call him so, one feels that he could hardly have lived so long ago. He is the liveliest link of all between the past and present, by spirit and themes, and thought and acts, identifying the Church of Christ. What practicalness in his wisdom! in his denunciations of contemporary iniquities—theator-going, horse-racing, gaming, extravagant dressing, circuses, and the various tricks of trade and shapes of crime, and all worldliness in the Church, one almost imagines he is hearing a modern "evangelical." So like itself is sin; so uniform is the position and voice of Christianity toward it.

Let us connect with this lively link the fourth and the nineteenth centuries. In another column read the call upon Christian masters to build plantation churches for their servants. They can do it, they ought to do it; the needs of their dependents call for it; consistency calls for it, and to their own Master they will be held to account. Imagine Chrysostom in his pulpit, A. D. 399, in Constantinople, near where the dome of St Sophia rises. Wealthy masters and landlords enjoy the luxury of a city residence, or have ridden to town to hear the gold-mouth preacher. There they sit, enjoying Gospel privileges; but those who till their lands—where are they? Hear Chrysostom (p. 94):

"Many of you own estates in the country, and do not trouble yourselves how Christianity is treated upon them. You are solicitous for the building of baths and barns, and for the increase of rents, but not for the souls of your dependents. If you find thorns and weeds in your field, you burn or root them up, in order to improve the land; but weeds in the heart or life of men, you suffer to grow undisturbed! Do you not fear the householder to whom *you* must render account? Ought not every landlord (planter) to build a church, install a teacher and cooperate with him? How can the peasant be expected to become a Christian, if he sees you, his Christian lord, so little anxious for the salvation of his soul? I entreat you, I admonish you, nay I prescribe it as a law, that no landlord be without a church. Tell me not, there is a church in the neighborhood, or it will cost too much, I have not sufficient property. Is the expense so great? * * * Look not at the fact of its bringing no gain to you; is it no gain to gather souls into the heavenly garner? Will you think only of the fruits and barns upon earth? Ah, such an one considers not how precious it is to win souls; but we *know* it. Let us begin this Spiritual work, but with earnestness and zeal, not as a subordinate matter."

He then describes the blessing which would accrue in manifold respects to the *owners*, beyond acquitting their consciences before God, from the Church and preacher. The laborers would become new men; "there would be fewer trespasses, affrays, thefts; and the poor, hitherto neglected people would enjoy Christian consolation in affliction, and be thankful for the treasure procured for them." Could a plea be framed, stronger and juster, for the Mississippi swamp?

It were needless to add a special commendation of this volume. Who studies Chrysostom's character and such of his writings and cotemporary history as completes the portrait, finds better things than the mere fossils of theology and emotions and frames of mind that he could wish to retain always.

SABBATH MORNING READINGS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT: By J. CUMMING. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co., 1854: 12mo., pp. 371.

Dr. CUMMING wields the pen of a ready writer. Thicle a running and eloquent comment on EXODUS; and before the year is out, another is promised on LEVITICUS. One that draws upon the boundless subjective resources of the "Minister of the Scotch National Church, Covent Garden, London," might make a book every month; and it would be readable. Fertility would not be exhausted, but stimulated thereby. And there is a grateful savor of devotion about his monthly fruit. But the objective reasonings and statements must be lacking in accuracy and breadth. The ground covered is consecrated by stupendous manifestations of Divine glory and thrilling adventure of the wanderers. He dips into slavery as it existed among the Jews, contrasted with the institution in the Southern States of America. The strong points are surrendered, without a summons, and a show of defense made behind secondary and tertiary ones. Enting this—a portion of the 21st chap.—the book is a delight; and we recommend it for any day in the week.

ORGANIC CHRISTIANITY: By L. A. SAWYER. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co., 1854: 12mo., pp. 455

The author puts us in possession of his intention—"to furnish a text book for the study of Ecclesiology and Church polity in Theological Seminaries." He assumes most radically the universal priesthood of believers, and would set aside Papacy, every form of Episcopacy and ruling Elders, for Congregationalism. A good deal of Church history has been brought together on this point, and made convenient for reference; and for this we chiefly value the volume. The peremptory tone of the discussion rather surprises us, in one pleading for the largest liberty. It smacks of exclusiveness. "The most expedient and scriptural polity for the Church is not a matter of opinion only." From this text Congregationalism is urged as a certainty of Divine prescription. We regard Congregationalism as the result of the infection or pressure of ultra-democracy upon Church government. Its New England developments afford unfortunate illustrations of inability to preserve wholesome discipline or doctrine. Those who wish a statement of its history, defense and polity, will find it here, as set forth by a terse and clear writer, and one who writes as with authority.

Through J. B. STEELE, Bookseller and Stationer, 60 Camp street, of whom they may be had, the following are furnished us. Steele's is a literary depot, excelled by none in the South for the wealth of its stock and variety of its assortment.

THE LOST HEIRESS: By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philapa., T. B. Peterson: 12mo., pp. 502.

The portrait of the authoress is good-looking enough. The papers speak of the present work as her *chef d'œuvre*. We read none of them. Opening the well-favored volume, we sampled at sight. Our eye fell on this refreshing sentence: "But Ellen withdrew her hand and covered up her face and wept. He waited patiently until she wiped her eyes and lifted up her face and replied:"

The same old vanity of vanities—all vanity. One begrudges this clear paper and type, when both are so scarce, to such waste.

THE BOOK AND ITS STORY: By L. N. R. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan, successors to A. Hart, 1854: 12mo., pp. 463.

Knowing the story of a man's life, be it ever so humble, increases our interest in him; especially if it be well told. So it is of a book, of any book, even of *the Book*. We have here an account of the Holy Bible while it was growing to the present full and perfect rule of faith and practice for mankind: Parchment and rolls, prophecies and Gospels and Epistles were added, increasing the wealth of the world by revelation in greater proportion than adding lands and continents by human discovery. The holy penmen heed their disasters. The Book grew. Toiling and accurate copyists pass before us; persecutions, hidings, burnings and sacrifice of THE BOOK. Printing is discovered. Translators work and revise. The Book is obtained. The frontispiece shows THE BOOK stationary in the crypt of old St. Paul, and one is reading aloud to promiscuous hearers. The British and Foreign Bible Society is formed in 1804; the American Bible Society in 1816. Now the Book runs and is glorified.

The Book and its story was meant for the young, but the old will read it, too. The translation of the Bible into various dialects and tongues, is so intimately related to the rise and progress of Missions, the world over, that we have incidentally much useful information of that sort. So, also, of the improvements and details of the printing art, and the progress of civilization. From officers of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and access to its archives, accurate and large statistics are furnished. The various and valuable contents are indexed. It is no disparagement to say that the story of THE BOOK enhances its interest. The dealings of Providence in its preservation and spread, put on it a value even beyond what is intrinsic. We heartily recommend this volume as a stimulant to the study of the Bible. The publishers have put forth a neat and substantial edition, first American from the eleventh London edition.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

SUCCINCT ACCOUNT.

The Editor "of the *Herald*," of Louisville, Ky., has heard a lecture by Dr. C. A. TAYLOR, returned Missionary of the M. E. Church, South. The summary is interesting, and, in some respects, new:—

"The lecture was taken up in a narrative of the rise, progress and present aspect of the rebellion. His statements fully corroborated those of the missionaries of other denominations, which have been so extensively published in the religious newspapers of this country. The Dr. indulges the most cheering anticipations of the good results which are to grow out of the insurrection. He stated some incidents in the life of Tae-ping-wang, the leader of the insurgents, which we had not heard before, together with a great many others that were already familiar to the reading public. In the year 1836, Tae-ping-wang was a candidate for examination for literary honors, preparatory to receiving a recommendation to the Emperor for an appointment to civil office. A Chinese convert to Christianity, Leang Afa, was at one time distributing some tracts in the city of Canton, where the candidates were assembled, and among others, handed Tae-ping-wang one, entitled "Good Words exhorting the Age." He received it and read it with avidity. He soon afterward sought further instructions, and was directed to the Rev. Mr. Roberts, a Baptist missionary at Canton, who received him into his family, and instructed him for the space of two months. Mr. R. found him remarkably studious, and enthusiastic; he claimed to have visions of the Saviour, and applied for baptism. This Mr. R. declined administering, until he was more enlightened. He left his house and went to the southern part of the Empire, and Mr. R. heard no more of him, until, since the rebellion broke out, he discovered that his old pupil was at the head of it. He then learned that Tae-ping-wang, after leaving him, engaged in teaching school, and distributing books and tracts among the people, and collected them together and addressed them on the absurdity of their idolatry. He made so many converts, that the civil authorities forbade him to teach the people any more, threw him into prison, and put two men to death for embracing his doctrines. This inflamed the minds of the people against the government, and two large tribes in the South, which had never submitted to the Tartar Dynasty, made proposals to him that they would embrace his religious tenets on condition that he and his followers would join them in resisting the Imperial officers in executing the laws. The Triad Society, which was numerous also, proposed to unite with them. They gathered up a large force, and took up arms against the imperialists, intending at first merely to resist the execution of the royal edicts, but after achieving one or two victories, and becoming conscious of their strength, their leader professed to have a vision, in which he was appointed, by God, to the work of exterminating idolatry, and expelling the Tartar Dynasty from the Empire, which had ruled over it for near two hundred years. They, therefore, after several months determined to press on toward the Capital. The British Embassy, having received several of their proclamations to the people announcing their designs, and hearing various representations of their feelings toward foreigners, and all the foreign residents being in great doubt as to the nature of the rebellion, determined to send a steamer to Nankin to ascertain for themselves the true state of the case. The steamer was fired into, forty miles below the city, but the officers placing on it, in large characters in Chinese, "We come to communicate, not to fight," they ceased firing and came on board. The officers and crew discovered among them eleven different tracts, bearing the signature of the leader, who had by this time proclaimed himself Emperor. These tracts contained the first twenty-seven chapters of Genesis, various forms of prayer, hymns, and the Ten Commandments, with an addition to the seventh, forbidding the use of opium on the penalty of death. Their leader, it appeared, had other parts of the Old Testament, from the various quotations which he had made from it, but had not the New Testament. He had taken Joshua as his model, and claimed that he was commissioned to exterminate the Tartars, as Joshua did the Canaanites. It was said he had his harem, and thirty-six wives, and plead Old Testament precedent for it. He was kind and lenient toward all but Tartars, whom he seemed bent on exterminating, or banishing from the Empire."

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW GOSPEL.

If another Gospel, or a new one, has not been preached by certain pulpits of the land, it sounds like it. The case may be only that of those old tunes, familiar from childhood, known to the unskillful and blessed of all, undergoing such *variations*, as no longer to be recognized. Under the name of Gospel, socialism has been sung, talked and preached, abolitionism, fugitivism, compromisism, Nebraskaism, and other isms, until many are anxious to know how the plain Gospel sounds. The positive effects are disastrous. We copy from the New York Observer:—

"A writer in the Presbyterian Advocate of September 13th, gives a list of the most highly favored Presbyteries, to each of which is annexed the number of settled preachers, and the average of additions on examination for each pastor and stated supply. He then gives a list of pastoral charges, in which the largest additions on examination have occurred. From the facts and figures set down, the following are some of the inferences:—

'1. The Southern portion of our Church has been peculiarly favored with revivals during the past year.

'2. Those Presbyteries in the Northern States which have made the largest additions to the number of their communicants, with few if any exceptions, are those which have been most free from the distracting influences of abolitionism and other similar exciting topics.

'3. Generally speaking, those Presbyteries which are most strongly tinctured with ultra abolition sentiments, have been least favored with divine influences. The Presbytery of Chillicothe, for instance, with an effective force of fifteen stated preachers, received to communion only sixty-seven persons, being an average of only four and a half to each minister. Several other examples might be produced if necessary."

HOWARD COLLEGE.—From the *Marion* (Ala.) *Commonwealth* we learn the particulars of the calamity that befel this Institution on the 15th inst.:—

"The conflagration occurred about midnight. When the fire was first discovered by the students, the passages and stairways of the building were impassable on account of the flames and smoke, and they were driven to attempt an escape by leaping hurriedly from the windows. One life has been lost, that of the college servant, who died on the following day of injuries received from the fire during his efforts to awake the students to a knowledge of their peril.

"Six students received injuries from burns and by leaping from the windows of the building, which for a time rendered their cases precarious; but they are now believed to be out of danger.

"One Professor, the Tutor, and ten students received injuries from the same causes, which, though serious, are such that they will speedily recover.

"The remaining seven students in the building were all slightly hurt; but are now able to resume their duties."

The citizens of Marion, with commendable yet characteristic promptitude, appointed a committee and raised funds for relieving the injured. The Trustees held a meeting and resolved to rebuild the College at once. The buildings for the accommodation of the College are not to cost less than $20,000; a very large proportion of which sum has already been subscribed by the citizens of Marion and vicinity.

MAGAZINES.—Mackenzie, in the new edition of Noctes Ambrosiane, says that Blackwood's Magazine has never had a circulation of more than 10,000, which yielded £750 per month, out of which are deducted the expenses of authorship, composition, advertising and paper. The net profit is probably £3,500 per annum. "As a contrast, and to show how much the American magazine readers outnumber the same class in the old country, let me state some of the statistics of the most popular periodicals in the world, Harper's Magazine, four years established. One of its distinguishing features is the beauty of its illustrations. These together with the letter press, are electrotyped thus securing a *fac simile* of the whole, no matter how extensive the number printed. The annual circulation is 130,000 a month, of which, within a week after Magazine day, about 120,000 are cleared away for all parts of the world. The monthly expenditure to authors and artists is $2,500—a large amount, but three-fourths of its contents are original. Taking an average of eight readers to each number, it would appear that Harper's Magazine supplies literary instruction and entertainment for 1,040,000 readers."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIBLE AGENCY IN ALABAMA.

MR. EDITOR: Please let me say through your paper to the friends of the Bible cause in Alabama, that owing to the affliction of my family, Rev. J. LYONS, Bible Agent for East Tennessee, and myself have changed fields during this Winter. I doubt not he will have the hearty cooperation of the members of the Alabama Conference. I know many of them personally, and have had the privilege of presenting the Bible cause in their Churches, and can say, a more noble class of brethren I have never known.

In consequence of the death of our beloved Pollock, a part of the State has not yet been visited, while a number of counties have been visited twice during the last two years, and several well supplied with the Word of God.

The American Bible Society looks to the salvation of the world by circulating the Holy Scriptures among all classes of society, and in all the languages of the earth.

Contributions made to this cause are certain to accomplish good; for the "Scriptures are able to make men wise unto salvation." God, in his merciful providence, has opened the way for the circulation of the Bible among the nations of the earth, and now the Church may do much toward the salvation of the world by giving the Bible to those who have it not. There is only about one Bible to every thirty inhabitants throughout the world. The prospect was never so good for the universal spread of the Gospel as now; and the Christian Church should say: "We are fully able to go up and possess the land."

Yours, J. ATKINS.

Missionary Reports.

GREENVILLE MISSION—MISS. CONF.

To the Rev. H. N. McTYEIRE, Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: To those interested, I say, that the Greenville Mission is grand on the increase in the good things of the Gospel of Christ. Though my health has been bad during the Summer, I often found my duty as well as I could; and I am thankful that the Spirit of the God of Missions has been with me in the preaching of the word. In our classes and prayer-meetings poor sinners, among the servants, have found peace and certain hope of immortality. In exhorting to the minister to hear them in a simple way, express gratitude to God for the forgiveness of sin, when they say: God has fogiven all my sins. I feel he is my saviour, and I will love him for it. I am to meet you in Heaven."

I am now closing my third year on this mission. Thank God, my labor has not been in vain. I have felt my heart interested in the salvation of the black people. I shall meet many of them in Heaven.

We have one very good Church, which will sent 200 white persons comfortably. The membership of whites, 15. The Christian friendship and hospitality of this people have enjoyed. I will long remember them with pleasure, with prayer to God for them that they may be saved.

I preach at seven plantations once in two weeks; but will leave a plain for a four weeks' circuit. There are: Of colored members, 270; children catechised, 200; added on probation, 110; expelled, 4; died, 6; children baptized, 50. I think I can say the work is in a good condition, progressing through God's grace. I sincerely pray that a man may be sent to them who will follow the work at heart.

My fourth Quarterly Meeting is just over. I could not attend on account of severe sickness. Our venerable P. E., Rev. JOHN WADSWORTH, who is abundant in labor for the Church of God, was also afflicted.

We are much indebted to our young brethren, Revs. Jones and Wadsworth, for their kind assistance.

I feel like saying more about Mississippi and their improvement in the Mississippi Conference, but must submit this duty to others more experienced in its operations. A suggestion may direct the mind of such persons to very important items.

It is a pity that our Mississippi Missions can not become as useful and interesting as those of the rice-fields in South Carolina and Georgia Conferences. We have large cotton planters here interested in missionary work. Many of them have well cultivated minds. Some are members of our Churches, while others are opposed to preaching to the colored people.

The Conference always sends young, experienced men to these missions. The missionary spirit is not spreading as it should. It does not take hold of the feelings of the people. Some do not care whether the missionary comes or not, and others wish he would stay away.

If more experienced men, say Elders, were sent to them, it would give character to the sessions; for our missions are not yet all right. The prejudice and indifference of the people must be removed.

Suppose the planters could be induced to build churches—comfortable churches between places, so that three or four might meet together. Could not all objection to this plan be removed? If adopted, would it not be better for master and family, overseer, servants, all meet and worship God together?

Then try sending two preachers to the small missions and enlarging upon the whole. It would be productive of more good and add to the general interest of the Church.

By a careful and close inquiry into these matters, can we not find out whether we can ever do done, or shall we remain as we are? Will "A Cotton Planter," or any other writer, withhold their pen or influence in the matter? Let the thing be fully set before the world.

Will the Methodists move themselves in this matter, and let us improve our Master for the cry comes up before us from thousands of colored people that never heard the glorious Gospel of Christ.

Oct. 12, 1854. JNO. B. BOWLES.

THE EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE, Bishop LY presiding, will be held at TYLER, [illegible]

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM DR. WINANS.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent, BUNYAN, would write well had he as accurate knowledge of the facts he professes to record. But, alas! in this somewhat important particular he is most lamentably deficient. In his two articles, published in your paper under dates of Sept. 9 and Oct. [illegible], are more inaccuracies than I remember to have seen within the same limits. It is not he of much importance to correct these inaccuracies, yet every reader prefers to understand the true state of facts in any narrative which he considers worthy of his attention. Being well informed in regard to matters concerned in most of these statements, and being, it may be, the only living man who can correct them, on personal knowledge in regard to them, it may not be improper that I should do it.

John Bunyan is in error in charging TOBIAS GIBSON. He never settled in the neighborhood of Natchez, nor in Claiborne or Warren county. He was an itinerant methodist preacher; never married; and died to the last of life, without a home. His error arose from confounding TOBIAS with RANDAL GIBSON; the latter of whom was a local preacher, and lived first near Natchez, then in the upper part of Jefferson, near the line of Claiborne, and finally in Warren county, where he died in a ripe age. With regard to him, John Bunyan's error when he represents him as the "father of the pioneer preachers in Mississippi," he was not a preacher, nor even a professor of Religion, when Tobias Gibson came to Mississippi; but he was a member of the Methodist Society formed in Mississippi not long after his accession to the Church

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became a preacher, and continued a useful one to near the close of life, when the infirmities of age disqualified him for ministerial labors. He is none too highly eulogized by John Bunyan.

The next error of this writer which I shall correct, regards the camp-meeting in Foster's settlement. His memory is strangely at fault concerning this meeting, as neither Tobias Gibson, Milee Harper, nor Thomas Griffin were there; and as I was not very recently from Indiana—it having been nearly five years since I came to Mississippi, when I first attended a camp-meeting in this neighborhood. I do not depend upon my memory in regard to these matters, but upon memoranda put down at the time, about which I can be under no mistake. To the ludicrous description of my personal appearance and dress at that time, I am certainly not disposed to make any objection. So many have written of me in the same way, that the description must, I suppose, be considered accurate; though about the coarse boots I think there must be a mistake, as I believe that before that time I had discontinued the use of boots, whether coarse or fine, altogether;—but this is a matter of no consequence. The encomiums with which this ludicrous description is compensated, I find it rather more difficult to digest. But it is too much to expect poor humanity to repudiate even undeserved praise; so I shall no farther indulge in egotism, which I know is seldom tolerable.

At the time of this camp-meeting, HARPER and GRIFFIN were not brothers-in-law, though they became so several years afterward; nor until after the year 1818, were they at all in the habit of "hunting in couples:" they were very seldom together. John Banyan's description of these two Ministers of the Gospel, renders it evident that he had contemplated them attentively and with discrimination. He, however, does not, as I think, represent Harper correctly when he ascribes to him a severe aspect and frequent frowns. My recollection of him, on the contrary, is, that his aspect was kindly, and that a smile was much more frequent with him than a frown. I was surprised that this writer had not received information of the death of Griffin, which took place two or three years since.

The next error I shall notice into which John Bunyan has fallen, is in regard to this "first Conference that ever assembled in Mississippi." It was not held, as he affirms, "at Washington," nor was Bishop McKendree presiding Bishop. The first Conference that assembled in Mississippi was holden in the house of William Foster, on the Pine Ridge; and the Bishop who presided on the occasion was ROBERT R. ROBERTS. It was not only the first Mississippi Conference, but I believe it was the first Conference in which Bishop Roberts presided. The territory occupied by the Conference then assembled, extended from Fort St. Stephens, in Alabama, to Quelquechoes, in Louisiana, and from New Orleans to the line between Mississippi and the Chahta Indians. The number of members of which the Conference was composed was, I believe, EIGHT. The Bishop, these members and at least one who did not belong to the body, ate and slept in Mr. Foster's hospitable mansion; and the Conference held its sittings in an upper room of the same. The public services of the Conference were performed in the Presbyterian Church of the neighborhood, except that on the Sabbath the Bishop preached under some trees near the Church. He was one of the most interesting preachers it has been my privilege to hear. This Conference assembled in 1816: Bishop McKendree over, I think, presided in a Conference held at Washington. John Bunyan must have heard him elsewhere, or on some other than a Conference occasion, or he must have mistaken some other Bishop—Enoch George, perhaps, for Bishop McKendree. GEORGE presided in a Conference held in Washington in 1819, and was a good, a very good preacher, and quite as likely to have preached such a sermon as that described, as Bishop McKendree.*

John Bunyan characterizes Judge A. COVINGTON very correctly, but the account he has given of the "singular incident," which he mentions as having "happened to the Judge," is exceedingly defective, and in some points inaccurate. I know not how often I have heard the matter from the Judge; for this matter was intimately connected with, and strikingly illustrative of a favorite hypothesis embraced by the Judge. The incident, as I have heard him relate it, was substantially as follows:

On the night on which his brother, General Covington, died in Canada, from a wound received in battle, the Judge was, in vision, transported to the scene of that catastrophe. He saw his brother, not standing before him, as John Bunyan states, but lying upon his death-bed in a house, which was clearly exhibited before him. He saw the wound which was letting forth his brother's life, and the position of that wound on his person. In the morning he wrote a statement of his vision, took it to his friend, Dr. Rawlings, in Washington, and placed it in his hands with this request—"Keep this until we shall see what will come of it." Some six weeks after a letter came to the Judge giving him an account of his brother's death, corresponding in every particular mentioned in both documents, with the statement he had placed in the hands of Dr. Rawlings. The Judge's hypothesis mentioned above was, that man consists of three parts: a body, a soul or animal life, and a spirit—that the functions of life could go on in the absence of the last of these—that the spirit could leave the body and soul, and, with the speed of thought, could traverse a continent; and that it could take account of any matter which had drawn it forth with as much accuracy as if the whole man were present. Thus, he supposed that his spirit or mind, which was much occupied with concern for his brother, went to Canada, entered the house where his brother lay, and saw his wound and its fatal result.

I fear I have taxed your paper and the patience of your readers too far, and I shall, therefore, conclude at once.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM WINANS.
Centerville, Amite co., Miss.,
Oct. 16, 1851.

*The matter of Randal and Tobias Gibson was corrected by our interesting correspondent, JOHN BUNYAN, in a note dated October 10th, and published in the Advocate Oct. 14th. As to the Bishop, he was not so certain afterward, and in a private note to us referred to a possible correction. We are glad, as he will be, that one so well posted up as Dr. W. should do it. The truth of history is never unimportant. The following is the private note attached to the communication published on the 7th inst.: EN.]

My Dear Sir: Since writing the within, it has become a matter of doubt with me whether it was Bishop McKendree or Bishop Roberts that I first saw. I am certain it was the first Conference held in Washington;—it must have been somewhere between 1821 and 1828. I can not fix the time. Perhaps you have some *data* for determining. If Bishop McKendree ever was in Mississippi, it is he that I am describing. If he was not, it must be Bishop Roberts. He was a tall man, of dark or sallow complexion, and wore his hair long. I have a perfect recollection afterward of Bishops George and Soule, but can not determine whether the first was Bishop McKendree or Bishop Roberts. If you can not decide it, let it stand, and if wrong, some one else may correct me. J. B.

Sept. 27.

PLANTATION CHURCHES.

The plan proposed below, for improving the missions among the colored people, has coincidence and corroboration, in the communication under MISSIONARY REPORTS. They proceed from different sections—the writers are unacquainted with each other. But they are well acquainted with the subject in hand. Much has been accomplished in this field. After congratulating the patrons upon it, he proceeds to encouragement and suggestion:

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

To those friends and brethren who have become discouraged, suffer me to offer you some reasons why you should not abandon this enterprise. Look around, and see how many reasons you have to thank God that those who gave you the privileges of the gospel, for many years, did not abandon it as a hopeless case, but continued, with all your indifference and disregard, still to urge upon you its sacred benefits and blessings. And as the constant dropping of water will wear away the stone, so has the long continued preachings of the gospel worn away all your carelessness, and you are now the happy subject of the saving grace of God Almighty: Then let your colored people still have the offer of salvation. And remember they do not enjoy the many helps that you have: they have no Bible to read, no good books to assist them in rightly understanding the Bible; they are entirely dependent upon hearing and memory for all they learn. There are many serious difficulties to overcome, many obstacles to remove, before the gospel can have free course, run and be glorified among this people. Suffer me to call your attention to some of these hindering causes.

First, there is an almost impenetrable cloud of ignorance that envelopes the great mass of the people of color. To dispel this is not the work of a day. Another difficulty, in the way of success, is the long interval between the time of preaching at the appointments. For weeks is the time we are compelled to adopt, under the present system of missionary operations; a time too long to be very profitable, even among educated, intelligent people; but when brought to bear upon the unlettered masses, on the plantations, is a mighty barrier, for they, above all others, need to have line upon line, and precept upon precept.

Another serious difficulty, in the way of success, is found in the unsuitable hour, in which we must sometimes meet this people for preaching, which is not unfrequently as late as nine o'clock on a week night, when they are weary, and soon most of them are asleep.

One more obstacle we will notice, and we shall have done with this part of the subject; it is the want of suitable houses of worship. Comparatively few have provided suitable places; the congregations are crowded together in small houses, or in places entirely unprepared. Negroes have their notions and prejudices concerning these things, and I am often forced to this conclusion, that they lose much of the benefit flowing to them in the service, from a want of a suitable, solemn reverence on the occasion.

These are some of the many hindering causes which operate against the success of the gospel in our mission fields among the people of color.

Brethren and friends, be not discouraged! all these difficulties may be overcome. And let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. The time between appointments may be reduced; their attention and reverence may be secured, and then you shall reap a glorious harvest—your own conscious peace of mind, and the present happiness and eternal salvation of your people. May the God of Heaven give you all grace to continue faithfully to discharge this sacred duty, till all your fondest hopes be fully realized.

Brethren and friends, present patrons, patrons who have temporarily abandoned this enterprise, and all who wish to embark in it, I invite your calm, serious consideration of the following plan, which, if adopted generally, will meet the wants, desires, and expectations of the patrons, preachers, and people. Wherever it is practicable, let as many as four or more planters, in each neighborhood unite, select a central point, and construct a substantial house of worship, for the accommodation of all their people. Let them meet on Sabbath, for worship, in the day time, under the orderly police of one or more of the overseers in the employ of the associated planters. Let the children, large enough for catechumens, be brought to the Church an hour before the adults meet for worship, when they may be catechised. Let the hour of service be fixed at 11 o'clock, A. M., in one community, and at 3 o'clock, P. M., in another, on the same Sabbath, and at the close of each hour's service each and all the people go quietly to their respective homes.

I am persuaded, in my own mind, that if this plan was generally carried out, it would not only obviate serious difficulties, but would remove every hindering cause lying in the way of successful operations among the people of color. I entreat all who feel interested in this sacred enterprise to exert themselves, and also all their influence to organize the missions in the bounds of this Conference, upon the plan above submitted. Adopt it, and you at once secure what is necessary to the present well being and perpetuity of every separate mission—a concert of action in each community. In short, you will effect a community of interest, the want of which is so sensibly and keenly felt by every missionary under the present disconnected system; for now we have to treat with every patron as a separate and distinct member, having no care but his individual interest. Adopt it, and you may reduce the intervals from four weeks to two, and thereby keep fresh in the minds of the people the chain of instruction from time to time. Do this, and reformation and great improvement will almost inevitably follow. Build the houses of worship suggested, and another point of vast importance is secured, the respect, love, and reverence for the house of God and its sacred services.

Adopt this plan, and your people will all meet on the Sabbath, when their bodies will be refreshed by rest and sleep, their minds more clear and open to receive knowledge. They will have more time to reflect and meditate upon what they hear.

It will in all probability cost you a little more, but is not the adoption of that plan, which will secure this early improvement, and great moral reformation among your people, worth the cost of experiment? Surely it is. It will, it must succeed. May it be adopted, and succeed beyond even my most sanguine expectations, is the prayer of a

Ala. Conference. MISSIONARY.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Providence, La., Oct. 19th, by Rev. Robert J. Harp, Mr. WILLIAM T. CURRIE and Miss ANN ELIZA HAUGHTON; both of Providence.

OBITUARY:

DIED—On 21st October, JOSEPH H. PALMER. He was a native of Virginia, but for several years an honorable and successful merchant of New Orleans. In the Methodist Church he was a pillar and an ornament. He died composed, happy. "Help Lord, for the godly man ceaseth." M.

Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November next, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be $2 per annum in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; at the end of the year, $3.

After a fair and full experiment of two years, it is ascertained that the paper can not be supported at $1 50 *per annum*. This will be to all our friends and patrons, and to every reasonable person, a sufficient cause for the change. In labor and material there has been a change to higher rates. The price of printing is now 25 per cent. higher in this city than it was a year ago.

This arrangement has the unanimous recommendation of the Publishing Committees. It puts the New Orleans Advocate at the same rates with the family of Advocates, and cheap still.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from Oct. 6th to Oct. 20th, inclusive.

A—R. Alexander, $5 50.
B—Mrs. S. Black, $1 50; W. R. Barnes, $2; O. R. Bluo, $5.
C—T. P. Crymes, $5.
E—J. J. Early, 10; L. Escanbraklo, $5; B. F. Edrington, $1 50.
F—C. Foster, $2; S. J. Fennor, $2.
G—Mrs. D. Gibbons, $1 50.
H—D. M. Hudson, $3; Mrs. M. P. Heath, $1 50; Mrs. L. Hince, $1 50; S. Hawes, $10; J. Hutches, $1 50.
J—J. M. Jenkins, $3.
K—A. P. King, $25; Mrs. W. R. Knox, $1 50.
L—W. E. M. Linfield, $2.
M—M. S. McIntyre, $2; Mrs. W. Matthews, $2.
N—W. K. Norton, $5.
O—C. D. Oliver, 50ots.
P—Mrs. N. Potts, $1 50; Mrs. S. Pipes, $1 50.
R—N. H. Rice, $1 50.
S—Mrs. S. Sale, $5; W. Sale, $1 50; J. C. Stricklin, $5; G. W. Stewart, $4 50.
V—G. T. Vicksrs, $15.
W—E. Ward, $2; W. Vaughan, $3.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is a weekly report of the Charity Hospital, for the week ending on Saturday evening, the 21st instant:

Admissions	350	Discharges	89
Died	256	Died of yellow fever	63
Total remaining			700

INTERMENTS.—The following are the returns of the number of interments in the several Cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 0 A. M., Sunday, Oct 22:

	Fever.	Other diseases.	Total.
Protestant. Olrod street	2	5	7
Cypress Grove No. 1	2	10	12
" " 2	8	14	22
Charity Hospital	64	20	84
St. Patrick's	11	21	40
Catholic No. 1	2	5	7
" " 2	9	10	19
St. Vincent de Paul	13	26	39
Lafayette, Fourth District	6	22	28
Total	108	139	247

A REVOLT AT THE PENITENTIARY.—In the Baton Rouge Evening Advocate of Monday last we find the following account of a desperate attempt on the part of a number of the prisoners to escape from the Penitentiary:

"At 10½ o'clock this morning, about twenty-five convicts attempted to escape by the middle gate of the Penitentiary while the wood waggons were being driven into the yard. Seven of the number succeeded in getting out of the gate, two of whom were shot in the legs. The remainder of those who endeavored to rush out of the gate upon hearing the shots fired from the outside, returned back; and all those who succeeded in getting out were returned in less than ten minutes from the time of their escape from the gate. The gate at which the attack was made is the one through which all the material, lumber, cotton, etc., for the use of the prison, is carried. The convicts engaged in the revolt are represented as the most dangerous men now confined in the prison; and the two men now shot were desperate men. Their names are Charles Smith, a Spaniard, and Jas. F. Bowman, an American."

Mr. Parker, who lives on the Blue Ridge, south of Arnold's Valley, (Va) accidentally shot his brother a few days ago. Mr. P. was fixing his rifle, which went off accidentally; the ball struck a hard post, glanced at almost right angles, and inflicted a mortal wound on his brother. Both were young men.

Our National Defenses.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged wisdom of Washington's declaration that a nation ought to prepare for war in time of peace, and notwithstanding the frequency with which competent officers have declared that the state of our defences is wholly disproportioned to the wants of the country and the needs of war, nothing has been done to remedy the evil.

The defences of a country are threefold—its fortifications, its navy and its army. Perhaps a fourth might be added—its militia. As regards the first, there is no one at all acquainted with the subject who will for a moment contend that our fortifications are sufficient either in number or character for the defence of our cities and coast. Boston and New York harbors are probably the only ones that could stand a two days' siege. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Charleston are most inadequately defended. San Francisco has no protection. New Orleans could be burned by war steamers without difficulty and Mobile destroyed without danger to her assailants. If a war were to arise to-day between this country and either England or France, every one of our great cities, excepting those we first named, might be captured and destroyed—our whole coast ravaged, villages plundered and property ruthlessly wasted. With such an immense extent of seaboard as we possess on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf it is doubtless impossible to erect as complete and impregnable fortifications as England has, but we certainly ought to defend our best harbors and more important cities to the extent of our means.

Next in importance to fortifications, for the defense of a maritime country like our own are the "wooden walls" of its navy. Perhaps we should not err in placing them first; for so long as we rule the sea we are beyond the reach of foreign assault. The question arises how are we prepared for war in this respect? Our commerce is superior to that of any other country, our interest on the sea accordingly greater, and our naval pride not less than that of other lands. The comparison is mortifying in the extreme. England has an enumerated navy of six hundred vessels. France possesses between four and five hundred, while the United States cannot claim sixty! Probably a hundred might be detracted from the British fleet as worn out and worthless, fit only for receiving, hospital and prison ships. A proportionate number must be taken from ours for the same reasons. We are left, therefore, a fleet of fifty vessels to encounter five hundred in case of war with England alone, or nine hundred in case of war with England and France. In point of fact, however, we are not so strong as this statement would make us. Of the fifty that are allowed, some, like the Pennsylvania, are unfit to go to sea; some, like the New Orleans, were never built; some, like the Vermont, have been allowed to rot on the stocks, and others, like the San Jacinto, Princeton and Powhattan, can not be trusted on a voyage from Norfolk to New York. Of the few that remain, by far the greater part are sloops, corvettes and brigs—excellent in their way and their class, but not collectively equal to one ship of the class of the Duke of Wellington or St. Jean d'Acre. We have no navy; only the nucleus and possibility of one; and yet the annual addition is not equal to the annual diminution and no steps are taken for an increase.

So far as the army of this country is concerned, we have none, and no organization for the collection of one in time sufficient to withstand a strong attack. If New York were invested next week—if an army of sixty thousand men were landed on Long Island, what means have we for defence? New York city could probably turn out fifty thousand fighting men, and any number more could be collected from the adjacent county. But they are raw and untrained—undrilled and undisciplined. In time they would doubtless be formidable, but the time is the very thing they could not get.

Neither fortifications, navies or armies can be effective without the munitions of war—cannon, muskets, swords, powder and ball. In all these we are as deficient as in other things. Many of the guns already mounted at our forts are rusted and worthless. They are all too small in their calibre and range and unfit to be opposed to the heavy artillery of foreign fleets. In case of war these things might be provided, but time would be required just when it was most precious and important.

A summing up of the foregoing facts shows conclusively that we are unarmed and defenseless; exposed to the attacks of any powerful enemy without the means of immediate resistance. In the event of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, it can not be doubted that our coasts would be ravaged, many cities burned, many defeats encountered, and great disgrace endured without cause. Our mercantile marine would be temporarily destroyed and commerce suspended. Ultimately, we should grow more formidable, and at the close of the war be our enemy's equal, for our dock-yards are crowded with the materials for ship building, and every necessary article is ready at hand in its rougher state. Two hundred vessels of the first class could be built, manned and sent to sea, properly equipped, in two years, but who would like to recount the losses, defeats and disgraces that had previously occurred? Who would like to write the history of that period?

The state of affairs which we so sincerely condemn is not owing to any national inability, but to a general apathy and unwarrantable self-confidence. Uncle Sam has a monetary scurvy. His pockets are overflowing with revenues that can not be spent. Would it not be well to expend this excess of cash in the building of vessels, the erection and completion of fortifications, the procurement of proper munitions of war, and a more practical and valuable organization of both the army and navy? When these things are accomplished, we shall feel a greater safety in case of war, and listen with more complacency to the boasting and bravadoes of our parade-day warriors.

Louisiana Items.

The physicians of Shreveport formally certified on the 10th inst. that there was but one case of yellow fever in the town.

The Attakapas (St. Martinsville) Gazette of the 21st, says:

"Mr. Nicholas Cormier, of our parish, has commenced grinding his crop of cane. We understand that the sugar is of a superior quality, and the yield is very good. The weather is cool and dry, and in a couple of weeks more all our sugar-mills will be in operation."

The Gazette has a letter from Franklin, parish of St. Mary, stating that the yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent in that town. We make the following extract:

"In all, there has been since the commencement, about 50 cases; 12 of whom have died up to the present time. This mortality is greater in proportion to the number attacked than is usual in New Orleans in private practice; but allowance must be made for the lack of experience on the part of those unacquainted with the proper mode of treating yellow fever."

QUARANTINE AT NATCHEZ.—The Natchez Courier of Tuesday last says: A few days and we presume our city authorities will abolish quarantine. As to the health of our city, there has not been a season in ten years with so little sickness of any description as the present. We do not know of any, and it is entirely too late to think of any fever. With the cool and bracing weather of October upon us, the quarantine can soon be dispensed with.

Details of Foreign News by the Baltic.

We publish below that portion of the Baltic's news which appears to be authentic, omitting the accounts of the fall of Sebastopol, which have since been contradicted by the Africa's advices. The dispatches below will give some idea of the manner in which this stupendous hoax originated. We give them as they appear in the English papers:

A dispatch from Omer Pasha to the Turkish Minister at Vienna is reported to state that Sebastopol is taken, with all its material and fleet. The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but preferred remaining prisoners of war. They surrendered on the 25th.

PARIS, October 3.—It is telegraphed from Bucharest, 29th inst. September, that a reinforced war was captured by the allied forces on the 25th. Details are wanting. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.

VIENNA, October 1.—The garrison of Sebastopol, to which a free retreat, after laying down their arms, was offered, preferred to remain as prisoners of war.

VIENNA, October 2.—The French Embassy and the Austrian government have received from Bucharest under date of 3 P. M., September 30, the following telegraphic dispatch:

Today, at noon, a Tartar arrived from Constantinople with dispatches from Omer Pacha; his Highness being at Silistria, the dispatches had to be forwarded to him at that place.

The Tartar announces the capture of Sebastopol—15,000 Russians were killed and wounded; 22,000 made prisoners; Fort Constantine was destroyed, and other forts, mounting 200 guns, taken.

Of the Russian fleet, (except of the line were sunk, and Prince Menschikoff had retired in the bottom of the bay with the remaining vessels, declaring that he would burn them if the attack continued.

The Allied Commanders had given him six hours to consider, inviting him at the same time to surrender for the sake of humanity.

A French General and three Russian Generals, all wounded, have arrived at Constantinople, which city was to be illuminated for ten days.

We expect to-morrow the official report of the above intelligence from Omer Pacha.

From the London Times of the 3d.

We have received the following, dated yesterday evening, from our correspondent in Vienna:

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* confirms the news already received with the sole difference that instead of 24,000 Russians being killed and wounded and 25,000 made prisoners, it says 18,000 Russians were killed and 22,000 made prisoners. Fort Constantine blew up, and other forts with 200 guns were taken.

The news is not astounding, that some slight doubt is still felt whether it can be true.

On the 19th hostilities recommenced between the Turks and Montenegrins. In this case the Turks were the assailants.

We have since received another dispatch from our correspondent at Vienna, who informs us that according to a Russian telegraphic message just received there, Sebastopol had fallen.

Private telegraphic dispatches received at Paris from Vienna confirm the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol and of great exploits there.

Mention is made of 18,000 Russians killed and wounded, of 22,000 Russians made prisoners, and eight Russian vessels of war blown up.

Prince Menschikoff is said to have threatened to burn the whole town unless terms were granted to him.

The *Moniteur* has not as yet confirmed the truth of these dispatches. The Three per Cents closed to-day at 70f. 35c., and the Four-and-a-half per Cents at 99f. 25c.

When this false intelligence was received it created the greatest excitement in Constantinople. France and England, and hummanged the people into the most noisy demonstrations of joy. It was ordered that the city of Constantinople should be illuminated for ten successive days. Marseilles was illuminated when the news was brought to that port. On reaching Boulogne the dispatch was conveyed at once to the Emperor, who was engaged in reviewing the troops. He hastily perused the cipher, then turned to his Generals and said quietly: "Sebastopol est pris!" The announcement was greeted with cheers, and was duly communicated by the Emperor to the army. He said: "This news was probable. I have now the happiness to announce it to you myself, and at the moment I speak I have little doubt that the flags of the allied armies are floating on the walls of Sebastopol."

At Liverpool, Manchester and other cities, the news was welcomed by the ringing of the church bells, and by the display of flags. At London, the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities, shortly before 10 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, September 30, proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory of Alma, and after, calling the people together by sound of trumpet, the Mayor delivered a flaming address upon the mighty achievements in the Crimea.

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA.

On September 13, the formidable squadron of the Allies came in sight of the spot selected for the landing of the main body of their army. All the ships were drawn up in line, and extended a point of three miles. Telescopes and telescopes were turned towards the beach, but not a hostile uniform was visible. The signal to commence the disembarkation was to be a gun from the Agamemnon, and every ship and boat's crew knew precisely the place they would have to occupy. No gun, however, was fired, but a brief conversation, by signal, took place between the admirals and generals, and towards 5 o'clock in the evening, boats put off from the Agamemnon to the steamers and transports, with the following order to the quartermaster-generals of the divisions:

ORDERS FOR SATURDAY.—*Wednesday Night*—The Light Division to be actually under way at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The 4th Division to sail at 2 A. M.

The 3d Division and the 5th Division to sail at 4 A. M.

Steer S. S. E. for eight miles. Rendezvous to be 15 degrees. Do not go nearer to the shore than eight fathoms.

According to these orders the ships of the various divisions proceeded to the locality indicated. The place is described as a low strip of beach and shingle, cast up by the violence of the surf, and forming a sort of causeway between the sea and a stagnant salt water lake—one of those remarkable deposits of brackish water so frequent along the shore of the Crimea. The lake is about a mile and a half broad, and when the fleet arrived was covered with wild fowl.

From the ships the invaders could see homesteads and villages lying peacefully in the rays of the autumn sun, and the inhabitants quietly pursuing their ordinary occupations. Hundreds of cattle covered the fields, and the farm houses were surrounded by the evidences of an abundant harvest, in the shape of stacks of grain. The inhabitants, in dress and aspect, bore a resemblance to the better class of Italian farmers.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, most of the fleet were in their assigned positions, and without any very great deviation from the prescribed order, the ships drew up in line parallel to the beach, and the French running close in shore below the cliffs of the plateau.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH.

A little after 7, a French boat containing fifteen or sixteen men pulled quietly to the beach, and landed her crew, who advanced a short distance and commenced digging a hole. Presently the anxious spectators from the ships saw a flag-staff raised, and the tri-color run up! Immediately the French Admiral fired a gun—boats dashed out from every one of the French ships, and in twenty-two minutes they had landed 6000 men. The French were thus the first to take possession of the Crimea. The instant the French had landed a regiment, a company was pushed on to reconnoitre, and skirmishers or pickets were sent on in front. As each regiment followed in column, its predecessor deployed, extended in front, and advanced in light marching order, on a wider spreading out like a fan over the plains. It was interesting to observe their progress, and to note the rapid manner in which they appropriated the soil. In one hour after the first detachment had landed, 9000 troops, of all arms, were on shore, and their advanced posts were faintly discernible between three and four miles from the beach. The French had in all 24,000.

LANDING OF THE BRITISH.

The British whose fate it seems to be to do every thing clumsily, although in the end effectually, proceeded much less skillfully in their debarkation, and nearly had General Sir George Brown captured before their eyes by a picket of Cossacks. The work of the day was under the immediate orders of Admiral Lyons, for Admiral Dundas, although present in his flagship took no part in the proceedings, it being probably considered by the Admiral in-Chief to attend to such small matters as landing cargo.

At 6 o'clock in the morning one black ball was run up to the mast-head of the Agamemnon, and a gun fired. This signal meant, "attend to the following order:" "Divisions of boats assemble round ships to disembark infantry and artillery." No enemy had hitherto appeared in sight, but now the figure of a mounted Russian officer, followed by a few thousands, was distinctly seen on the heights. The Russian was within eleven hundred yards, and through a glass his every motion could be watched. A letter says: "The Russian rode slowly along by the edge of the cliff, apparently using the number and disposition of the fleet, and taking notes with great calmness. In a memorandum book (in) wore a dark green frock coat, with a little silver lace, a cap of the same color, a sash round his waist, and long leather boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy, rough little steeds of his followers."

The rest of the disembarkation was effected without any incident worthy of notice. Each officer carried in his haversack 4½ pounds of salt meat and 4½ pounds of biscuit as his ration for three days. Besides this he carried his great coat, strapped round his body; a wooden keg for water; a small ration of spirits; a change or two of linen; a tooth-brush; and in most instances a Colt's revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers, and in addition a portion of the mess cooking apparatus, firelock and bayonet, cartouch box and fifty rounds of ball cartridge. Both officers and men were in capital spirits.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FAIRAY, September 15, 1854.

Few of us will ever forget last night. Seldom were 27,000 Englishmen more miserable. The beach was almost cleared. The troops had marched off to their several quarters, the Light Division about six miles in advance, the 1st Division two miles nearer the shore, the 2d Division on the cliffs and hills, and a part of the 3d Division on the slopes of the hill. No tents were seen on shore, partly because there had been no time to land them, partly because there was no certainty of our being able to find carriage for them. Toward night the sky looked very black and lowering; the wind rose and the rain fell. The showers increased in violence about midnight, and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through the blankets and greatcoats of the homeless and heedless soldiers. It was their first bivouac—a hard trial enough in all conscience, but worse than all their experiences of Bulgaria or Gallipoli, for there they had their tents and now they learned to value their canvas coverings at their true worth. Imagine all these old generals and young lords and noblemen exposed hour after hour to the violence of pitiless storms with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blankets or bitumenous water-proof sheets, which could not get dry bits of ground, and had to sleep, or try to sleep, in lithographs and sailor-corners—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and no prospect of breakfast—imagine this and add to it that the nice "change of linen" had become a wet abomination, which weighed the poor man's limbs down, and you will admit that this "seasoning" was of rather a violent character—particularly as it came after all the miseries of a dry ship sickness. Sir George Brown slept under a cart tilted over. The Duke had drawn eight planks of a cart and made a kind of shelter. Some similar contrivance. Sir De L. Evans was the only General whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service; it gave them a temporary supply of water, but then it put a One on all the question, even if the men could have scraped up wood enough to make it; the country is however, quite destitute of timber.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The following are the official dispatches as communicated to the English public:

FORFAR, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.—Sir: I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Constantinople, September 23, and forwarded by her Majesty's Consul General at Belgrade, under date September 25, at A. M., containing intelligence of the storming by the Allied forces of the entrenched camp of the Russian army on the heights of the Alma, on the afternoon of the 20th inst. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H. HAYWOOD.

Hd. Bloody, etc., etc., etc.

The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at 1 P. M., by the Allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past 3, with a loss on our side of about 1500 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat.

The Duke of Newcastle held his dinner, in publishing this telegraphic dispatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. No items none can be received before the 5th of October.

Every thing which is received by the Government will be published immediately.

War Department, Sept. 30 1854.

Wm. Brownrigg, Oct. 1, 1854—The Duke of Newcastle has this day received a telegraphic dispatch from General Lord Raglan, of which the following is a translation:

Copy of a telegraphic dispatch from General Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade, not dated, but evidently from the 21st September:

The Allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle of one hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers and two guns, have been taken by the English.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

DISPATCH TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The following (from the Moniteur) is the dispatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to the Government:

HEADQUARTERS, ALMA, Sept 20.—We encountered the enemy to-day on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes were strongly entrenched and covered by a powerful artillery. The Allied armies attacked those difficult positions with unparalleled vigor. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, and carried all before them! The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1400 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance. (Signed) ST. ARNAUD.

THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

We learn that the Russian artillery was arranged in three batteries, and that the Russian force was quite 50,000 men, including a fair proportion of cavalry. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock the Russian position was carried by the bayonet. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded personally. Three English steamers protected the passage at the Alma, from the sea. Gen. Thomasson (French) was shot in the side (ten. supposed fatally; and Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

THE BATTLE OF KALANTAI PLAINS—SECOND DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the Allies at the Alma, on the 21st, we infer that their (the Allies') success amounted to no more than driving the Russians from their position on the heights. At all events, Prince Menschikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 25th of September he gave battle to the advancing forces, on the plains of Kalantai, on the river Katcha. After a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours, the Russians were totally defeated, and pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol. Here they appear to have made a third stand, and to have again offered battle to the invaders.

Letter from an Officer of the Exploring Expedition.

The following is a letter from a gentleman on board one of the vessels of Com. Ringgold's exploring squadron, to his brother in New York, to whom we are indebted for a copy. It will be read with interest:

U. S. STEAMER JOHN HANCOCK,
Canton, July 20, 1854.

My last was dated Hong-Kong when and where we were preparing for sea, and in fact had received orders to take in six month's provisions. But lo! the orders were countermanded, and in three hours we were on our way to Whampoa, which is about ninety miles up the river. We arrived there in ten hours. As the Vincennes drew too much water to go any further up the river, Com. Ringgold hoisted his broad pennant on the Hancock, and we started in hail an hour on the remaining fifteen miles to Canton, and moored head and stern in front of the European factories, astern of the U. S. steamer Queen, and H. B. M. sloop or corvette Comus, of twenty guns. The rebels, or as the Canton people call them, the *Tief a mans*, are surrounding the city, and we are here to prevent, in case they take the place, a mob taking advantage of the confusion to attack the factories. So in addition to our own crew, we have chartered two junks and moored them alongside with sixty seamen and nineteen marines from the Vincennes.

We have a light field-piece stationed in the factories and a guard of marines every night. In the day time it is constant drill, and at night we are prepared for the boatswain's call: "All hands to quarters."

The merchants have sent on board for safe keeping about a million and a half of Mexican dollars, and there is a good deal more coming to-night (always at night.)

The day before yesterday the captain and second lieutenant, with forty men, went fifteen miles up the river to the scene of action, where the rebels are encamped, for the purpose of seeing for himself whether they were really so near the city. They took the Consul with them and two interpreters. When the boats came to the spot there was the two armies within half a mile of each other, in full view of our party, and the river crowded with mandarin boats or war junks, every one pulling from city to a hundred oars, and mounting from ten to twenty guns.

The captain did not get a chance of speaking with the rebel chiefs, for three or four of their men, through ignorance, rushed down to the water's edge and first their matchlocks at the gig, wounding the Consul in the cheek. Our fellows on the instant returned the fire, and killed three of them. Our boats then went down alongside the Manderin's boats and had a talk with one of them, then turned tail and came away.

Capt. Davis of the Porpoise was sent home, and Rolando of the Vincennes put in his place, and she stays about Hong-Kong chasing pirates. She took two or three.

The John P Kennedy has been condemned for the dry-rot, and will be sold, and the Fenimore Cooper came up here the other day to join us. We will have to stay here till Com Perry comes, and as he has no vessel in his squadron light enough to relieve us, it is very probable we may remain here a long time, which is rather an unpleasant look-out, as our crew are getting very unhealthy.

HONORS TO CAPT. LUCE.—The New York Board of Councilmen have voted a public reception to Capt. Luce, of the Arctic, and appropriated $500 to carry out the design. The citizens of Yonkers, the place where Capt. L. resides, have held a public meeting and passed highly complimentary resolutions.

We learn, says the New York Times of Thursday, that on Tuesday afternoon last Capt. Luce went from Yonkers to New Rochelle, and there had an interview with Mr. Collins. Their meeting was one of peculiarly touching interest. As late as Monday night, Mr. Collins entertained hopes that a portion of his family at least might be saved; but the perusal of the accounts of Tuesday, containing Capt. Luce's statement of the position of his family when the Arctic sank, left him hardly any ground to rest a hope upon, and his interview with Capt. Luce on Tuesday only confirmed his worst fears. Since then, we understand, Mr. Collins has become comparatively resigned to his severe affliction.

A r

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Song of the Mast.

Beneath the restless bright and keen,
And plunge it in the beating heart;
I wipe the tear from sorrow's eye,
And build the magic dome of art.
I weave the pall and dig the grave,
I give to merry music birth,
I scourge the poor, and through the pen
I speak to all the peopled earth.
I forge the fetter of the slave,
I bear the banner of the free,
I press the sacramental cup,
And rear the gloomy gallows tree.
I grasp the gold and starve the poor,
I build a church and pay for prayers;
'Twas I that crucified the Christ,
I slew the promised Man of cares,
I took the gold that Judas got,
And hung the traitor on a tree;
I find the cord about his neck,
And see his guilty spirit flee.
And in the senate-house of Rome,
'Twas I immortal Cæsar slew;
And thrice I bathed me in the gore
That Brutus' friendly dagger drew.
And many a pious saint since then
Fast to the burning stake I've tied;
And heaped the blazing fagots round,
And mocked them as in pain they've died.
But all the sinful deeds I've done,
Obedient to my master, Man,
I could not tell were I to sing
Until my judgment day began.

From the New York Herald.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.

VERY INTERESTING NEWS FROM DR. KANE'S EXPEDITION.

[From a private letter from an officer to a friend.]

SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION.
BOAT ANCHORAGE, Baffin's Bay, July 14, 1853.

My Dear ——: It is with pleasure I comply with your request, made upon leaving New York. After a passage which only abounded with the usual incidents of ocean life, we arrived upon the coast of Greenland June 27. The passage was a somewhat protracted one, owing to the universal head winds and calms we encountered; but by the wise foresight of the planners of the expedition, we left New York with plenty of time on our hands to guard against every contingency of delays, and to make the best of whatever accidental circumstance might arise to favor an early and safe passage to the scene of our labors.

The barrenness of "Greenland's icy mountains" has long held a place in my imagination, but I was unprepared for the absolute desolation which greeted us. Peak after peak rose abruptly from the very water's edge, and the interior seemed to be one continued waste of snow-capped summits. Not a single foot of level land or soil was to be seen, and the rocks told a mournful tale of sterility. Although water poured plentifully from the hills, even the usual surface vegetation which follows our streams at home seemed entirely wanting. Why it should have received the name of Greenland is a puzzle to me.

Such as it is, however, with its vernal cognomen, it was doubtless discovered and occupied by the early Icelanders and Norwegians, and when the suspended intercourse with the Old World gave rise to the fable of a "lost Greenland," its discovery was due to Frobisher or Cabot, those indomitable Arctic pioneers. To the efforts of a single man, Hans Egede, "the Greenland Apostle," as he is termed by the Lutheran church, the Greenland of the present century owes whatever it possesses of civilization and Christianity.

We made the coast near Godshalar, the scene of his early labors, and I write from a point nearly opposite that neatest and most flourishing of its settlements, Egedisminde, "the Nunnery of Egedi."

On the 29th, being becalmed off Fiskernaes, we dispatched a boat up the Fiord, to look out for the town; returning soon, with a pilot boat and crew from the Governor, we stood in, and were in a short time in sight of the first Greenland town I had yet seen. It was in keeping with the scenery around. In the midst of Esquimaux huts rose the only mansion, the residence of the Governor, a most kind-hearted old gentleman, full of Scandinavian hospitality and fond of his wife, his children, and his pipe. The courtesies of his humble mansion were cordially extended to us, and after breaking bread with his Excellency, we felt quite as much at home as on board our little brig, from the cramped quarters of which we were by no means sorry to be, for a short time, relieved.

The official letters brought by our commander from the Court of Denmark were anticipated by the cordial kind feeling of the authorities. Every care was extended to the expedition, and we departed with a goodly supply of codfish and an Esquimaux hunter, whose ryack and lines are expected by Dr. Kane to keep his dogs in food.

Sukkertoppen was our next port, a quiet little glen, shut in by rocks and looking its barren solitude. Here in a single hour we laid in reindeer furs, dog's harness and moccasins, filled our water casks and stood out to sea.

At both these places, while my comrades were busily engaged in hasty preparation for departure from port, I made the best use of time my in collecting botanical specimens. With botany box and gun I made two sallies at Fiskernaes and one at Sukkertoppen, into the deep mountain gorges, where the water, caused by the sun's genial rays, had melted the snow that trickled down the mountain sides, and at last found a resting place, around which grew a highly interesting and quite luxuriant flora. Upon the southern slopes I found the willows, as if determined to force a living out of the world, clinging apparently to the solid rock, and though stunted in growth, looking no less fresh than members of the same family growing in our own rich soil. The cuttkins of these plants were found to be of very deficient development. The same was also observed of the Anaromida Tetrigona, one of the characteristic heaths of this region. These circumstances seem to our commander to indicate a backward summer, while the meteorological returns obtained at Fiskernaes and Sichtoufels, show a winter of unusual mildness. The bugs, too, are not numerous, and he seems to expect we will meet no ice less until we reach Melville Bay.

Disco we longed to visit—a longing which the sight of its high mountains only increased—but the breeze, I suppose, did not justify us in losing an inch of ground, for we stood on to the northward in expectation of reaching the middle ice. But one thing more remains—an increase of dogs—for deficiency of which we are humbly thankful, as but for that we would not see the settlement of Proven.

PROVEN, July 30, 1853.

Proven is not unlike the settlements previously visited, except that, in being farther to the north, its inhabitants are proportionately more poor and wretched. It is, with one exception, the most northern of the Danish settlements on the threshold of the great barrier of Melville Bay. The scenery around presents the same barren picturesqueness characteristic of the Greenland coast. Here resides the royal inspector, a clever old Dane, possessing a small fortune, obtained through his office, an Esquimaux wife, and good beer. His one-story mansion, looking almost as old as the hills, presented a grand appearance beside the miserable huts of the natives. Built as they are of stones covered with sod or moss for winter, and seal skins for summer, they look more like the houses of burrowing animals than any thing human. Poor creatures! their only pasture-ground, the sea, affords them occasionally an inadequate supply of food, at which time their condition is truly deplorable.

It is the custom of the coast, brought from the fatherland, to set before the stranger the welcoming cup of coffee, after partaking which, like the salt of the Arabs, he may consider himself at home. This custom extends from the Governor's house to the native's hut; and good coffee do they make. At the inspector's, signal credit is due our good Esquimaux hostess for her skill in coffee making, and the natural ease with which she did the honors of the house.

We have here procured some fifteen or twenty Esquimaux dogs, but as the number is less than half a supply, we will be obliged to stop at Appemavik, twenty miles further to the northward. These dogs are a necessary part of an Esquimaux settlement, and seem to mingle with the natives in about equal numbers, and are on terms of the greatest familiarity, living, in many cases, in the same hut. One striking peculiarity I observed, was their huddling together, and, taking their pipes to the notes of a chosen leader, who occupies the center of the pack, the whole settlement, young and old, set up a chorus loud and shrill, that lasts about five minutes.

Leaving Proven and the civilized world at our backs, we will, in an hour, be pushing forward to the scene of our explorations. This is, as you are aware, Smith Sound. How far we will be able to penetrate with our vessel into this unknown region, will depend upon the point at which nature has thrown up her impenetrable ice barrier. Its waters have only yet been sighted by previous navigators of the region, and we have every reason to hope that we may be able to conduct our explorations into this unknown and mysterious quarter of our planet. Once arrived at the terminus of our voyage, winter quarters will be selected at a point protected to the northward and westward by some prominent headland, against the floating ice in the early spring. In this selection great experience and judgment are required, but in our commander's sagacity we have every confidence. Here we will be frozen in during the long nine winter months, during which period the search for Franklin will be made.

For this search the most active preparations are going on. Once at anchor, but few hours will expire before a boat and sleigh party will set out to continue that which could not be accomplished with the vessel. This party will consist of nine, all of which have, I believe, been selected, as all hands have volunteered; but the Doctor is not very communicative as to his intentions, and we are in ignorance as to who will be its fortunate members. They take with them one of the light India rubber boats constructed by Mr. Bennet, and dogs.

The great object of this expedition will be to pave the way for future operations in the spring. For this purpose they carry with them a stock of provisions, consisting of pemican, preserved meats, meat biscuit, &c., with a few luxuries, to be left at different points on the way. The boat, "The Forlorn Hope," for so she is called, is so constructed as to propel either on ice or water—on ice by eight men operating against wooden bars lashed athwart the boat, while the Doctor will lead off in advance to explore the track. The stern is covered with an India rubber cloth tent, to serve as a protection by night, and cooking apartment by day.

Having arrived at the termination of their journey, leaving the Forlorn Hope and provisions to the mercy of the wolverines and bears, they will return to the brig on foot, in the darkness of the polar night, guided by their compass and the stars.

This plan of operations, hitherto considered impracticable by the English, is entirely new, and originated with this expedition. By it there are many advantages gained. The men are more fresh and vigorous than in the spring, and the party that follows them at this time have not only the advantage of traveling over ground previously explored, but carry during their march but a comparatively small quantity of provisions; besides, there is a great saving of time. The boat is extremely light, compared with those used by Parry and others who have undertaken similar journeys. The most rigid economy with regard to space is preserved, and calculations are made with mathematical exactness as to the stowage of the different articles. Nothing will be taken that can possibly be dispensed with, and the cooking apparatus will be of the most simple kind. The whole is a modification of the North American Indian and Russian; while the complicated machinery for cooking with the little odds and ends used by the English is dispensed with, or greatly simplified. Quantity and not quality with regard to food, convenience and not comfort, with regard to space, are the points considered. Every two men carry a haversack between them, containing a simple change of clothing for each, to weigh not more than twenty pounds. Thus the Arctic traveler's wardrobe is ten pounds, including a pair of canvas boots, to be used in the homeward journey.

Pemican is almost the only food to be used, preserved meats and milks, etc., being looked upon simply as antiscorbutics and luxuries occasionally to be indulged in. Fats, such as may be procured from bears, birds, etc., together with a small quantity of lard taken with them, with a little spirits, to melt and light it, will serve as the only fuel both for heating and cooking purposes. The lamp used will be the simple copper dish, cork float and cotton wick of the Icelanders. A supply of teas and coffee, together with the different extracts prepared by Messrs. Alden & Borden, will be taken, as also a small quantity of the meat biscuit of Mr. Borden, and prepared milk of Mr. Ahbett. Our pemican is of very superior quality, having been made under the personal superintendence of Dr. Kane. In our sledge parties we will be served much like the boy whose variety consisted in, first, "mush and milk, thin milk and mush," pemican soup, fried pemican, pemican raw, and *vice versa*.

The one thing in these regions to be dreaded from such rigid adherence to animal diet, and that of one kind, is attacks of scurvy; but there is unquestionably more of it in many of our vessels than need be if proper hygeinic measures were taken. Thorough and regular ablutions, with moderate exercise, will no doubt do almost all that can be done to ward off its attacks; and when such a system has been made a regular branch of discipline, cases have been rare; at least such has been the experience of the recent exploring expeditions. In the sledge parties every man will be required to wash down with snow, and rub with a coarse towel, previous to turning into the snow hut for his nightly, or rather periodic, rest. "A cold comfort," truly; but experience has proven it to be a very necessary one.

Since leaving Fiskernaes, we have lived almost exclusively upon the products of the region, little animal food being used, but birds and fish. A species of codfish, which I believe to be the Gadus Moschus, is our almost constant food, and, although a most delicate morsel, it has so often shown itself on our table as to have become very unpopular. The eider, with several of the auk, one of the lorne, (uria bourichii,) the little auk, or "Greenland dove," (W. alle,) and the black guillemot, (W. gryllo,) and others, are becoming an every day dish, and are a most decided improvement over salt beef. Yesterday while on an excursion to a settlement twenty miles to the southward, for the purpose of procuring dogs, we stopped at a little island, and in a very few minutes procured several fine eiders and a large number of eggs. In a few hours we could have shot hundreds, if not thousands, and obtained as many eggs as would have laden our boat. A fire made upon the sand, from the fragments of a broken oar, soon roasted for us as rich a repast of ducks and eggs as ever mortal need wish. With snow water, and the other necessaries which our good steward had the precaution and kindness to put aboard our boat, we made toddy and tea, and enjoyed our feast, sincerely pitying you New Yorkers, who would envy us our ducks. In a short time, we will make it our business to lay in a large supply of the different birds that abound so plentifully, to serve as one of our principal articles of food and luxury during the winter. They will be shot and strung on strings, much after the manner of our good farmers in preparing apples, and dried. The bay abounds in gulls, and of these fine specimens have been shot. Our collection already numbers five species. The lestris or Arctic jagor, the skera of the Icelanders, is a beautiful bird. The stormy petrel followed us as high as latitude 67, and almost immediately afterwards the maulemoke of the whalers took its place. Our slow advance has enabled us to collect interesting facts as to the zones of the gulls and petrels.

At Breven we had the first opportunity of testing the beautiful daguerreotype apparatus sent out by Government. In the hands of our artist, Mr. Bousalt, a number of fine pictures have been taken, representing the geological and picturesque character of the country. The difficulties apprehended in the working of the chemicals have been happily, in a great measure, overcome, and Mr. B. confidently thinks he will be able to take pictures with a great degree of decency, even in the highest latitudes we may be able to reach. It promises fair to become a most valuable aid in enabling us to bring back such material as will make this little frequented portion of our globe more familiar to you. The glaciers will form an interesting series.

Thus far we get on happily and well—each one in every way seeming determined to do his best to further the one great object of the expedition, while every opportunity is embraced of making contributions to different departments of science. Our decks present quite an interesting and amusing appearance. One is busily engaged in sewing pemican bags, another ham sacks, another lining buffalo robes with India rubber cloth, to spread upon the ice and snow, etc., etc., while the carpenter is with great diligence at work on the "Forlorn Hope." Our net brings up many little curiosities out of the deep, while our guns now and then give us a bird for preparation.

All seem, as if by one accord, to recognize the necessity of harmony, and a good degree of the same spirit of hope and expectation that inspires our commander he has not failed to instill into those around him. The regulations of the ship enforce a rigid system of domestic discipline. Our only quarrelsome companions are our dogs, who keep up a continual snarling and snapping, and scarce a day passes that does not bear witness to the Doctor's heavy Arctic boots flying in the air, preceded by some unlucky puppy who may have been so unfortunate as to be too little disposed to show fair play. The Doctor being remarkably fond of their dogships, it is astonishing to see the gratitude and affection they hold for him; and he is almost always sure to excite their jealousies and raise a fight when he shows any favors.

The officers and men of our little party fare alike, and the products of our guns are shared equally. We look anxiously for the events in store for us; and if the restoration to a sympathizing world and devoted family of the man who, braving perils for the world's good in obedience to his country's commands, may be involved in obscurity, we hope, at least, with God's blessing, to bring back something which may set the world at rest with regard to his fate. Yours, very truly,

I. I. HAYES, M. D., of Chester county, Pa.,
Surgeon to the Expedition.

Mrs. Belcher on the Know-Nothings.

From certain indications, Mrs. Belcher is led to suspect that her liege lord has become a Know-Nothing. Having the characteristic infirmity of her sex, she assails him with a view of ascertaining what it's all about.

"So you thought you'd keep it from me, did you, Belcher? Just as if you could! Of course I haven't noticed any thing out of the way in your conduct lately."

"What do you mean?"

"O, it's all very well to ask what I mean? Didn't it ever strike you that it was for me to ask what you mean by your mysterious conduct?"

"I'm as much in the dark as ever."

"Of course you are. I supposed you would be. I hadn't the remotest idea you would pretend to be any thing else. But to proceed. You needn't think I haven't noticed your mysterious conversations with Squire Orray and Deacon Taft, and others—and how only the Monday afterwards, the Squire was elected representative by a large majority by the Know-Nothings. Of course you ain't a Know-Nothing yourself, Mr. Belcher? I don't like these underhand proceedings, for my part. If you want to do anything, why don't you do it openly? Now, Belcher, I want to know what it's all about. What are these Know-Nothings, and what are their principles, and what are they trying to do, and how many of them, and—"

"I know nothing about it."

"Know nothing! O yes, I supposed you'd say that. That's your motto. But you know you ain't in earnest now. Come tell me all about it."

"How can I, when I am just as ignorant as you are?"

"Mr. Belcher, this is a paltry evasion, and nobody knows it better than yourself. The simple fact is that you are not willing to tell what you know. It's as bad as a lie. But, perhaps, Belcher, you are afraid I will reveal the secret. You may rest quite easy on that point. People say that a woman can't keep a secret, but it's a great mistake, as you will find out, if you will only try me, Belcher. Mind I don't say any thing against the Know-Nothings. I have no doubt they are a very respectable party, and acting very properly end all that, but then I don't know. In fact, I've taken rather a liking to it, and I presume I should like their principles very much. So just let me know what they are, Belcher, that's a darling."

"I tell you again, that I don't know any thing about it, and I hope it will satisfy you."

"It doesn't satisfy me at all, Mr. Belcher, I see you distrust me. Pretty conduct in a husband to keep a secret from the wife of his bosom. But it's exactly like you, Belcher, and I needn't be surprised at it, not in the least. And as for these Know-Nothings, I'm very confident they're a miserable band of scapegraces, every one of them. A pretty set of principles they must have, when they're not fit for a wife to know."

"You were praising them just now, calling them respectable, and all that."

"You are a provoking man to pervert my language in that way. I didn't say they were. I only said they might be. But I'm very sure they're not now."

After a momentary pause, Mrs. Belcher resumed in a more conciliating tone: "I don't know but I've been too hard upon you, Belcher. Perhaps you've taken an oath not to reveal their secrets. But then, you know the Bible says a man and wife are one; so, of course, it wouldn't be telling to tell me. If you can't tell the whole, tell me a part, at any rate. Do they really put the right thumb to the end of the nose when they meet, as I read in the paper of the other day? Tell me, and I won't think so herd of you, Belcher. Laughing! You're a restless wretch, Belcher, to laugh at your poor wife, who never did a worse day's work than when she promised to become so."

Mrs. Belcher plunged into the depths of distress, from which her husband could only extricate her by some marvelous fictions respecting the Know-Nothings, which were manufactured to order. Mrs. Belcher dried up her tears, and listened with avidity. Henceforth, she invariably assumed an air of mysterious knowledge whenever the subject of Know-Nothings was broached. But, between you and me, friendly reader, she *knows nothing* about them to this day.

ART INTELLIGENCE.—At the late Mechanics' Fair in Portland, Maine, much attention was drawn to the works of a young painter named Tilton, who is now at Rome, perfecting himself in his adopted calling. A few years since young Tilton, as we learn from the State of Maine, came to Portland a mere boy, and engaged himself as a car painter in a manufactory, where his sketches, emblazoned on the panels, were pronounced remarkable for "force of expression and warmth of coloring." John Neal, the eccentric writer, and several other gentlemen, became interested in him, and by their persuasions he began his studies as an artist in a studio provided by Mr. Neal.

Tilton subsequently visited Italy, with funds obtained from the sale of his works, where he bids fair to attain celebrity. Competent judges abroad it is said, have been so impressed with his mastery of coloring, and in the blending of light and shade, as to compare his recent paintings with those of Claude Lorraine.

Crawford, the American sculptor, is busied in executing the order of Congress for a monument to be placed at the eastern extremity of the Capitol extension. The material is statuary marble. The design is announced as follows:

The central figure of the pediment represents America standing on a rock, against which the waves of the ocean are beating. She is attended by the eagle of the country; while the sun, rising at her feet, indicates the light which accompanies the march of liberty. In one hand she holds the rewards of civil and military merit—laurel and oak wreaths—her left hand is extended toward the pioneer, for whom she asks the protection of the Almighty. The pioneer is the athletic figure of a backwoodsman clearing the forest. The Indian race and its extinction is explained by the adjoining group of the Indian chief and family. The son of the chief is returning from the chase, with a collection of game slung on a spear over his shoulder. In the statue of the Indian chief, Mr. Crawford has endeavored to describe the despair and profound grief resulting from the conviction of the white men's triumph. The wife and infant of the chief complete this group of figures, while the grave, being emblematic of the extinction of the Indian race, fills up this portion.

The opposite half of the pediment is devoted to the effects of liberty and civilization. The first figure on the right of America represents its soldier. He is clothed in the ops tume of the Revolution, as being suggestive of the country's struggle for independence; his hand upon his sword indicates the readiness of the army to protect America from insult. By the soldier is placed a merchant, sitting on the emblems of trade; his right hand rests upon the globe, by which the extent of American commerce is symbolized. The anchor at his feet connects this figure with those of two boys advancing to devote themselves to the service of their country. The anchor is easily understood to be the emblem of hope; behind them sits the teacher instructing a youth. The mechanic completes the group. He rests upon the cog-wheel, without which machinery is useless. In his hands are the emblems of trade; and at his feet are sheaves of corn, expressive of fertility, activity and abundance, in contra distinction to the grave at the corresponding corner.

The New York Journal of Commerce calls the attention of the public to a counterfeit quarter of a dollar, which is the closest imitation in appearance of the genuine coin which ever fell under notice. It was taken at the Post-office, and paid into the Sub-Treasury, where it was detected by Mr. Edward H. Birdsall, the weigher and tester of coin. This counterfeit appears to be made of zinc, or other bright metal, is cast to resemble exactly the genuine coin, and is afterwards galvanized with pure silver. It is dated 1853, is about ten grains lighter than the genuine, and is very brittle. By the latter characteristic it may easily be detected, as it will readily break by a blow from the hammer. The specimen referred to was broken by Mr. Birdsall between his thumb and fingers. There are probably but few now in circulation, and receivers of money will do well to be on their guard against them.

A. J. WRIGHT & CO.
Cotton Factors,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 35 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Feb. 8

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to arrangements entered into previous to the decease of Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, no change of interest or style will take place in the firm of A. J. WRIGHT & CO., and the business will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned, who will attend to the settlement of all the liabilities.
Oct. 28 4t
A. J. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, DAVENPORT & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 120 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS.
Feb. 6

T. H. JACKSON & CO.
☞ FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, ☜
AND
GENTS FURNISHING STORE,
A well assorted Stock of all the latest Styles and Patterns, always on hand, at low and reasonable prices. We solicit a call from our friends. ☞ NO 82 COMMON STREET, 2 doors from Camp street, New Orleans. apply.

Cheap Dry Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies to his new and complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS—lately received and offered AT VERY LOW PRICES;

Among which will be found:
Curtain Damasks, and Turkey Red Oil Prints;
French, Oil Colored, and Merrimac Cellicoes;
French and German Merinoes;
Fine Woolen Scotch Plaids;
Cotton Batting, and 7 cent Prints for Comforters;
Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown;
Irish Printed Mousseline de Laines;
Plain and small figured do., for children;
Linen Cambrics, Irish, plain and embroidered;
Embroidered Bands, Insertings and Edgings;
Ribbons, Belts Laces, Trimmings, Gloves;
Swan's Down, and many other seasonable Goods.
ALSO:
116 dozen Jouvin's and Alexander's best Kid Gloves (slightly spotted) at $2 50 per dozen.
F. ADAM, 152 Camp street.
In basement of Odd Fellows' Hall.
oct14 4t

A. J. TULLY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Union street, NEW ORLEANS
Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, the purchase of Plantation Supplies, and the investment and remittance of Money. sept30 1y

An Assortment Unequaled,
IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.
A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the best description, constantly on hand.
.... ALSO ....
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS;
UMBRELLAS, Etc., Etc., Etc.
☞ ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all articles of
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
Manufactured by the
UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
to which the attention of dealers and others is respectfully requested. Dealers will be supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
apl8 64 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:
REV. V. H. ELLISON, D. D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss J. GERALDINE DATTLE, Primary Department.
Mrs. EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.
Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.
The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.
A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.
RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 15 6m

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans. L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in selling the best of it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours with respect,
JOHN C WHITLOCK

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Prepared and Sold by
J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
Sept. 2 3m
J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Wholesale Agents.

Carpeting! Carpeting!

We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.
J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Fall and Winter Clothing.
F. STRINGER & CO.,
35 CAMP STREET,
INVITE attention to their new supplies of *FALL and WINTER CLOTHING.*
Just received new styles of—
Black and col'd Cloth Frock COATS,
Fancy Cassimere Office and Business COATS,
Beaver and Rubber Cassimere Over COATS,
CLOAKS and TALMAS,
Fancy Cassimere PANTS,
Rich fig'd Velvet and Silk VESTS,
Cashmere and Plush do.
SHIRTS.—Linen and linen bosoms, with new style of Cuffs and Collars.
FURNISHING GOODS.—Silk, Merino, Woolen and Cotton UNDER GARMENTS, Half HOSE, etc. Rich Silk SCARFS, CRAVATS, DE JOINVILLES, TIES, etc.
TRUNKS.—Traveling TRUNKS of the best Philadelphia manufacture, CARPET BAGS, etc.
UMBRELLAS.—Silk and Gingham.
New supplies received by every steamer throughout the season. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Stock.
New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1854. 4m

Hardinsburg Female High School.
Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.
Conducted by Rev. R. G. GARDINER and LADY,
Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.
Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.
The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; his buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $4 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ornamental branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.
One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19 29

Alabama Centenary Institute.
THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.
FACULTY:—FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES DRAON, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. C. BRAGG, A. M., Principal.
Assistant.
This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—a healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. To one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.
Her-tofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.
One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.
The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.
The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.
The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.
The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.
B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.
N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.
The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

Marion Female Seminary,
MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.
THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.
It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.
Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.
The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.
The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.
In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.
There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.
The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.
MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principia of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.
LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.
PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.
TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.
Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and conduct of the pupil. In our system of merits and demerits scholarship and conduct are connected.
The Principal regards it as his most important duty to attend to the moral habits of his pupils and to imbuing their minds with proper religious principles.
The facilities for acquiring the French and other modern languages are superior.
There are daily exercises in Orthography, Reading and Writing. Great attention is bestowed on letter-writing and composition.
Lectures are delivered weekly to the junior and senior classes on various subjects of Science and Literature, on which they take notes and are subsequently examined.
The Principal will be assisted in the Collegiate department, the ensuing session, by a gentleman, a Professor of long experience, of the ripest scholarship, and the most superior qualifications as a teacher. He will take charge of the department of Mathematics and some of the higher English branches and the control of the main study hall.
Visitors are not received by boarders except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.
All jewelry is prohibited, except a plain breastpin.
No accounts will be opened in Marion. Money must be deposited or forwarded for all necessary and proper purposes. Let pupils be supplied from home as far as is practicable.
All sums of money for the use of pupils must be deposited with the Principal.
One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session in the collegiate course. $175 will embrace the languages. $235 will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the Piano, and in the languages.
Books, Stationery,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

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[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EARLY MISSISSIPPI METHODISTS."

JOHN LANE--MR. PARKER--DR. MOORE A MODEL TEACHER--SCHOOL-BOY RECOLLECTIONS -- STEPHEN STRONG -- JAMES R. MARSH -- ISAAC CALDWELL -- MISSISSIPPI PREACHING--INTEMPERANCE.

The first Conference at Washington brought many young ministers, who subsequently became eminent. Among them I recollect Winans, Harper, Griffin, Lane, Parker, Moore, Menifee, Drake, Burruss, McMahon, Kesaca, Hearn, Talley, Minter, Owen.

My recollections of William Winans will be given hereafter, in a separate sketch. Of William Harper and Thomas Griffin were referred to in my first number. John Lane was then a young man, of noble form, of serene and dignified manners, with a physiognomy beaming with light and benevolence. He had, eminently, the gift of pleasing. His appearance in the pulpit, his modest, yet dignified aspect, the placid and benign expression of his countenance, even before he uttered a word, disposed every body to listen kindly and anxiously. Boy as I then was, he never knew that I did not whisper to myself, "there's a good man; he will never deceive me." Such was the first impression made by John Lane, in the old Meeting House, in Washington, many many years ago, so long I can not fix the date; but the memory is indelible. His subsequent career has been a mission of usefulness; full of good works before the world, and a multitude of kindnesses, to the poor and the sorrow-stricken, "not seen of men." Having married into the wealthy and distinguished family of the Vick's, he became, many years ago, one of the proprietors of Vicksburg, and has filled various important and trusts, ably and faithfully. As Judge Vick he is almost as well known, as in his ministerial relations. He resides in Vicksburg, (I believe,) honored and beloved by thousands who have grown from youth to manhood under his ministry; by hundreds whom he has united in matrimony; and by more than the writer, who will never forget his early counsels, and unbroken friendship, steadfast through after periods of trial and vicissitude.

Mr. Parker, as well as I can remember, was then the stationed preachor in Washington. He was in the decline of life, not so much from years, as from a constitution early wrecked in the service of his Master. I think he was a Virginian, but came to Mississippi from Ohio. He was very much loved. Physically and intellectually, he resembled Bishop McKendree. The old citizens of Washington (if any of those days he yet living--will remember that he occupied a small cottage on the hill, afterwards known as Mrs. New-'s, and where that pious lady, in a delirium, produced by illness, terminated her own life. Mr. Parker died there. His widow, who was a sanctified Christian, returned to Cincinnati, where she had connections, and was living comfortably, a few years since.

Few preachers, of that Conference, made more lasting impression than the Rev. Dr. Moore. He was a native of either Georgia or Virginia, but came from Alabama to Liberty, Amite county, where he established an Academy, on an extensive scale, assisted by Stephen Strong and James R. Marsh. I was one of his pupils, and lived in his family. He was an excellent scholar, and, what is still better, a man of strong, practical common sense; not pedantic; not superficial; not visionary; but thorough, solid, simple, unaffected, substantial. He had the faculty of making every body understand him, and of ruling absolutely, without appearing to do so. You obeyed his will implicitly, and yet felt all the while that you were only consulting your own volition. This very rare faculty, of commanding others, without seeming to be despotic, Napoleon classed as the highest of all talents. Dr. Moore was fully endowed with it. Our greatest ambition was to please him. He was in ill health; his wife and family -and a blessed family it was--were sickly and consumptive; he was very poor; he had sixty scholars, of different habits and dispositions, to control, yet he was never peevish or austere; his reproof came as from a parent, and encouraged, not mortified; he was the companion of our sports; amused us with his anecdotes; reclaimed us by his mildness; soothed us with his prayers. As a preacher he was forcible, solemn and full of feeling. He died many years ago, literally worn out by exposure, in early life, on the Circuit. His first assistant, Mr. Strong, was nephew of Caleb Strong, a well-known Governor of Massachusetts. He was a first-rate mathematician, and afterwards went to the bar, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He died in Liberty, a number of years ago, and of his large class, consisting of the Stewarts, Bowmans, and Jelks, of Wilkinson, the McKnights, McKays, Ratcliffs, Haynes, Davis, Cains, Robinsons and others of Amite, the Perters, of Franklin, the Claibornes and Bryans, of Adams, the Dunns, of East Feliciana, and others, more than two-thirds are now in the grave! The few that survive—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*—a shattered band, tried by various fortunes, struck by many a tempest; should they see these sketches, will saddeu over the reminiscences of early years, without recognizing the hand that recalls them; so darkly does the mist of time loom up between us! When I last stood, a wayfarer, on the threshhold of that old schoolhouse, "I was a stranger, and felt that strange eyes were upon me;" but, at every step, some well-remembered object would arise and whisper, with silent eloquence, of the holy memories of the past. It is at such times that men may weep. To stand amid the scenes of early joys; to gaze upon the foot-worn path, and the remembered tree; to see the forms of the distant, the estranged, and the dead, trooping in melancholy procession across the glass of memory; to note how flower after flower has fallen from the tree of life, till nothing is left but the bare trunk, that scarce the thunderbolt can harm; and then, to look forward on the coming years, and view their dark and sullen tide, rolling heavily in, over the distant sands. Oh, there is something in this that touches the heart, and teaches the chastened spirit to kneel, weepingly down, at the shrine of memory, and of God.

The second assistant at this Seminary was James R. Marsh, professor of languages, who had recently graduated at the University of South Carolina. He was a young man of uncommon talents. He afterwards went to the bar, in Madison county, and became a leading member of the Legislature. I shall never forget a ludicrous incident, in which he was a party, and as it is a burlesque on dueling, and points out the dangers of intemperance, I will here relate it.

At the session of 1829-'30, Marsh and Isaac Caldwell, of Hinds county, were two of the most prominent members. They were hostile, personally, and belonged to adverse factions. One night, at a late hour, there was a furious knocking at my door. On opening it, Judge Caldwell came in, very much excited, and intoxicated.

"Why, Judge," said I, "what is the matter?"

"Get up," said he, "get up! don't ask questions! There's no time to be lost! Get up, and write my will!"

"Write your will! You must be crazy! Are you sick? Are you about to die?"

"I am," said he, with a groan; "get up, and write my will."

Startled by the solemnity and earnestness of his manner, I wrapped myself in a cloak, and proceeded to write down, in due form, what he dictated. He signed the instrument, and then proceeded to say: "My friend, get that witnessed, immediately. I have not twelve hours to live. This evening I was invited by Pink. Smith* to a social party in his room; that scoundrel, Jim. Marsh, obtruded himself, became insolent, I kicked him out of doors, and he will challenge me in the morning. I know nothing of pistols; he is a dead shot; a regular fire-eater. I'm a gone case: get that will witnessed!"

Leaving my room, on the pretext of procuring witnesses, I strolled towards Pearl River, for it was then just day-light, and I felt feverish and disturbed. To my surprise I saw Mr. Marsh there, pacing slowly backwards and forwards, with his head down, and arms folded, evidently in deep thought.

"Why, hello, Marsh," said I, "what are you doing here this time of day? Why so serious?"

"My friend," he gravely replied, "I have enough to make me serious. I shall be in my grave before night!"

"Come, come, old fellow," said I, "you are hypo'd! You were never in better health."

"It is not that," he said; "it is not that. Last evening, after a Champegne supper, with Brandon and Scott, I called at Smith's room. There I found that rascal Caldwell. He was smirking and impertinent, as usual, and I kicked him into the street. He will challenge me to-day. The villain is a Kentuckian. His rifle is good for a hundred yards. I shall certainly be killed!"

This was the last of the affair. Each of these gentlemen, when duly sober, had a dim recollection of kicking the other, and each was satisfied with his own prowess! It is sad to remember that both of them, brave and brilliant men, some years afterwards died violent deaths. Caldwell was shot in a rencounter in Clinton, and Marsh was dismembowled by a blow from a bowie-knife, in Carroll county. Ah! what evils Intemperance has inflicted in Mississippi! What families have been ruined! What homes made desolate! What grave yards filled! What a fearful schedule, should I write down my recollection of the lawyers, the physicians, the rising statesmen, the opulent planters, and even ministers, that have been victims to the fatal cup! Honor and gratitude for those who are stripping away the vine-leaves, and exposing the skeleton and the serpent that lurk beneath.

JOHN BUNYAN.

Pearlington, Miss., Oct. 30.

*The Hon. O Flokney Smith, then Senator from the County of Wilkinson, now Chief Justice of the State of Mississippi—a position that demands the union of great learning and exalted talent, with patient research, and spotless integrity—for all which he is distinguished.

A SHARP REBUKE.

The London *Times* gives the Pope's recently issued "Encyclical Letter" a terrible overhauling. His Holiness, in that singular document, intimated or seemed to intimate that the "wars," "pestilences" and "famines" with which the world is just now afflicted, were so many manifestations of Divine displeasure, because the world was departing from the Catholic faith.

The *Times*, with bitter irony, observes:

We are of opinion, before the Pope made up his mind to empty this peifful of clops upon all who disbelieve in his mission and set his authority at defiance, he might have been at the pains of taking an inventory of his own possessions and examining into their condition. According to our notion, the question of Rome or Canterbury had little enough to do with the quarrel between the Russians and the Turks—that is, between a Greek and a Mahomedan.

The earth, no doubt, is afflicted in consequence of this dispute, but most assuredly, if vengeance from above has been provoked by Propagandism against the Roman See, it is a most roundabout manner of punishing the transgression to slay some 100,000 Russian soldiers, who believe Papist and Protestant to be equally in error. This is the doctrine of vicarious chastisement with a witness. The Czar of all the Russians certainly cares as much for the Pope's authority—just as much—as the Sultan Abdul Mejid—that is to say not in the slightest degree. Again, with regard to the cholera, surely if the Divine wrath has been kindled at the falling off of belief in the Roman See, it does seem a little hard that the devout Lazzaroni, and the pious King Bomba should be so severely afflicted, while the Protestant countries of Europe have not suffered from the pestilence in an equal degree.

We content ourselves in thanking the Author of all Mercy that we have been so graciously dealt with; we do not, therefore, begin howling in triumph over the Pope and his followers, as though they were detected pick-pockets. If half a dozen Cardinals were to die of cholera, would that be a proof that the wrath of Heaven lay heavy upon mankind for not holding fast to the Roman See? With regard to the cholera, as in other matters, we must, with all humility, assert our own belief that certain general laws have been laid down for the government of the world, which are not lightly abandoned. Sin brings misery, it is true; but an Encyclical letter from Rome with more ample references to the benefits to be derived from ventillation, yellow soap and wholesome food, than to the remedial influences arising from meditation upon the Immaculate Conception, or frequent perusals of that very telling letter launched by St. John Chrysostom against the Anomaei, would be far better calculated to do good.

From the London Christian Observer.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.

To the Editor,—

SIR: I have thought that an extract from a periodical, called the "Catholic Layman," which is conducted with much ability and in an admirable spirit, ought not to be uninteresting to your readers. To no man is the language of our Lord more applicable than to the thorough-going Papist, who consents to be judged by the Douay Testament—"out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant."

S.

THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUS AND THE DOUAY BIBLE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Layman,—

"SIR.: As your correspondents appear to take an interest in the subject of the Index Expurgatorious, I think it right to give you an account of a pamphlet I met with some time ago, in which it was recommended to the Roman Catholic authorities to expurgate the Douay Testament. The author of the pamphlet (whom I believe to have been a Protestant) maintains that there is sufficient precedent for such a proceeding. See, for example, the expurgation of the Scripture references in Stephen's Bible (Index Exp. Vat. p. 41.) And as there are many passages in the Douay Testament which appear at first sight at variance with Roman Catholic teaching, he proposes that they should be altered or expunged. I forward some specimens of the proposed alterations, which appear conceived in the spirit of the good friar who said, that if he had been by St. Paul when he was writing, he would have recommended him to leave out some ugly sentences which smelt of the faggot.

"I am, sir, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

"1. Matt. xxii. 20.—'You err, not knowing the Scriptures,' read 'from your knowing the Scriptures.'

"John v. 39.—*Dele* (destroy) 'Search the Scriptures.'

"2 Tim. iii. 15.—*Dele* 'And because from thy infancy thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which can instruct thee to salvation, by the faith which is in Christ Jesus.'

"Acts xvii. 11, 12.—*Dele* 'Daily searching the Scriptures, whether these things were so,' because from this it would appear that what the Apostles preached was compared with the Scripture by those who heard them.

"Pet. iii. 16.—*Dele* 'Which the unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction,' because it would appear hence that the unlearned and unstable were in those days allowed to have the Scriptures in their hands.

11. Matt. xvi. 23.—*Dele* 'Jesus turned and said unto Peter, Get thee behind me, Satan: thou art a scandal unto me, for thou savourest not the things that are of God, but those that are of men.'

"Luke xxii. 24.—*Dele* 'There was also a strife among them which of them should seem to be greater.' For the Apostles must have known that St. Peter was the greatest.

"Acts viii. 14.—'The Apostles sent unto Samaria Peter and John,' read 'Peter was pleased to go unto Samaria, and took with him John.'

"Gal. ii 11.—'When Cephas was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed,' read 'wherein I was to be blamed.'

"1. 1 Tim. iv. 3.—*Dele* 'Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats.'

"Luke iv. 38.—'Simon's wife's mother,' read 'Simon's mother.'

"1 Tim. iii. 2, 4—'It behoveth a bishop to be blameless, the husband of one wife.' *Dele* 'the husband of one wife.' This sentence of St. Paul having been anathematized by the Council of Trent (Sess. xxiv. De Sac. Matr. Can. ix.)

"Ib. v. 12.—*Dele* 'Let the deacons be the husband of one wife.'

"Titus i. 5, 6.—'And should'st ordain priests in every city. If any be without crime, the husband of one wife.' *Dele* 'the husband of one wife.'

"IV. Jas. v. 16.—'Confess your sins one to another.' *Dele* 'one,' and read 'to another;' otherwise the text might be used to prove that priests should confess to the laity as well as the laity to the priests.

"V. Jas. v. 15.—*Dele* 'And the prayer of faith shall save the sick man, and the Lord shall raise him up.' For extreme unction, which is here meant, is never given but when it is hopeless that the sick man shall be raised up.

"Vi. 1 Cor. xiv.—*Omn. delend*, because what it declares concerning prayers in an unknown tongue, appears inconsistent with the performance of the mass in Latin.

"VII. Heb. ix. 26, 27, 28.—*Dele* 'once;' for it is certain, from the decree of the Council of Trent (Sess. xxii. De Sac. Misc. Can. i. iii.,) that Christ is offered many times every day.

"1 Peter iii. 18.—*Dele* 'once,' for the same reason.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION.

According to information occasionally received, it seems to be at least proper to furnish our private members with passages from our standard authors in regard to the distinction between justification and the state of entire sanctification. All of them may not have books at hand to decide their orthodoxy on this important subject.

Speaking of the errors of his early ministry, Mr. Wesley says: "During all that time I was utterly ignorant of the nature and condition of justification. Sometimes I confounded it with sanctification, (particularly when I was in Georgia.") Please notice that this "confounding" the two states of grace he ranks among the errors which he afterward saw and abandoned. Hear him describe the experience of one whom he knew: "From the very time of her justification, she saw the necessity of being wholly sanctified, and felt an unspeakable hunger and thirst after the full image of God; and in the year 1772 God answered her desire. The second change was wrought in as strong and distinct a manner as the first had been."

Speaking of another he says: "She had been clearly justified long before; but said the change she now experienced was extremely different from what she experienced then; as different as the noon-day light from that of day-break; that she now felt her soul all love and quite overwhelmed in God." "Another says she has enjoyed the love of God nine years, but felt as great a difference between that state and the state that she is now in, as if her soul was taken into heaven."

Referring to the anti-evangelical clergy of his day, he says: They speak of justification either as the same thing with sanctification, or as something consequent upon it. I believe justification to be wholly distinct from sanctification, and necessarily antecedent to it." This language cannot be misunderstood. Upon such points of vital interest, Wesley selected his terms with care. And we earnestly hope that those who claim to be teachers among us, will keep the distinction between the two states of grace as clear as he did, and attach the same importance to that distinction. Fletcher, Benson, Clarke, Watson and Hare, are equally careful to express that distinction, and to make it plain by arguments from Scripture. Cudworth, even, was tolerably clear upon this subject. But when the two states are confounded, sanctification, as a state, is virtually denied, and all concern for its progress in the Church must be thrown off in proportion to the influence of such a sentiment. Justification removes the guilt of sin—sanctification its pollution and stains. Justification (in its evangelical sense) destroys the power and control of sin; entire sanctification destroys the *inbeing* of sin, and sweeps from the heart those remains of unhallowed nature, of which the justified believer complains. How sad that the importance of such a work should be depreciated by even a solitary individual in the Christian Church!

One of the ministers in the Wesleyan connexion in Canada denied the distinction stated above, and for so doing was called to account before the last session of their conference. Upon acknowledging that he was partially convinced of error, and that he would not disturb the Church with it, he was placed upon trial for one year, and allowed to preach under a judicious superintendent. He was evidently an amiable man, and did not intend to do harm, constantly affirming that his sentiment, if erroneous, was an unimportant one. But the conference thought differently, as did also the membership on his circuit, who, I am happy to say, defended the truth; and the work of holiness continued to prosper among them.

SAINT PAUL AND THE GREEK POETS.

When certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks, encountered Saint Paul preaching the Christian religion at Athens, in the year of Christ, 53, some said, "What will this babbler say?" Others said, "He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods," and they brought him to Areopegus to talk with him on these matters. And then, standing on Mars Hill, it was that the eloquent "apostle of the Gentiles" delivered that remarkable discourse, the text of which was the inscription on one of the altars he saw in Athens. "To the unknown God." In the course thereof, he used these memorable words: "For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, for we are also his offspring."

Paul was thoroughly versed in all the literature of his time, and could reason and argue, and speak with authority, in the presence of the wisest and most learned. The words here quoted by him, as having been uttered by certain Greek poets, are to be found in the works of two of them. First, in those of the poet *Aratus*, who was born in Cicilia, and wrote some 270 years before the birth of Christ. The passage from which the Christian apostle quoted, has been Englished thus:

From Jove begin we. Who can touch the string,
And not harp praise to heaven's eternal king!
He animates the mart and crowded way,
The restless ocean and the sheltered bay.
Doth care perplex? Is lowering danger nigh!
We are his offspring, and to Jove we fly.

Another Greek poet, *Cleanthes*, who was a Stoic philosopher, and a disciple of Zeno—and who died some 240 years before Christ—wrote, among other things, a most beautiful hymn to Jupiter, six lines of which have been thus rendered into English:

Great Jove! most glorious of the immortal band!
Worshipped by many names; alone in might!
Author of all! Who's word is nature's law!
Hail! unto thee may mortals lift their voice,
For we thine offspring are. All things that creep
Are but the echo of the voice divine.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Holstein Conference.

Wytheville District—T. K. KATLETT, P. E.

Wytheville sta; F M Fanning.
Wytheville cir; B F White.
Newbern cir; W Witcher.
Pearisburg cir; W H Kelly.
Mechanicsburg cir; H Waugh.
Princeton cir. and Flat Top, Miss.; L W Crouch.
Hillsville cir; J S Edwards.
Grayson cir; J T Smith.
Marion cir; Carroll Long.
Jefferson cir; C Mitchell.

Abingdon District—G. W. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Abingdon sta; G Taylor.
Abingdon cir; J M McTeer.
Saltville cir; W K Foster.
Lebanon cir; A F Cox.
Estillville cir; J W Williamson.
Goss River cir; J W Belt.
Blountsville cir; W Ingle.
Jeffersonville cir; J M Grismond.
Sandy River, Miss; to be supplied.
Russell, Miss; to be supplied.
Emory & Henry College; E E Wiley, Pres.
James A Davis, Prof., J M Sharpe, Tutor, W W Neal, Agent.

Rogersville District—W M KERR, P. E.

Rogersville sta; R N Price.
Rogersville cir; C Campbell.
Kingsport cir; to be supplied.
Jonesville cir; D B Carter.
Tazewell sta; J D Baldwin.
Tazewell cir; R Weshburn.
Sneadville cir; J B McMahan.
Jacksboro' cir; R H Guthrie.
Rutledge cir; J Read.
Morristown cir; W C Graves.

Knoxville District—R. M. STEVENS, P. E.

Knoxville sta; Timothy Solline, W H Bates.
Knoxville cir; Andrew Gass, J P Gibson.
Dandridge cir; T Stringfield.
Sevierville cir; J H Green.
Little River cir; P H Reed.
Maryville cir; A M Goodykoontz.
Clinton cir; F Richardson.
Madisonville cir; J Boring.
Tellico, Miss; D P Hunt.

Cumberland District—R. M. HICKEY, P. E.

Kingston cir; S B Harwell.
Washington cir; S Phillips.
Hamilton's cir. and Walden's Ridge, Miss; Elijah Cauno.
Pikeville cir; O B Cullnham.
Jasper cir; J R Birchfield.
Spencer, Miss; J Spears.
Jamestown, Miss; to be supplied.
Montgomery, Miss; W Ballenger.
Huntsville, Miss; M P Swaim.

Athens District—T. K. MURRAY, P. E.

Athens sta; J H Bruner.
Athens cir; J G Swisher.
Cleveland cir; W C Daily, T J Pope.
Charleston cir; W H Keen.
Chattanooga sta; E C Wexler.
Harrison cir; P S Sutton.
Philadelphia cir; D Flemmieg.
Loudon sta; C Godby.
Decatur cir; to be supplied.
Benton cir., Occee; to be supplied.

Asheville District—R. W. PATTY, P. E.

Asheville sta; J M Carlisle.
Reem's Creek cir; J M Varnell.
Hendersonville cir; J C Hyden.
Catawba cir; J Reynolds.
Burnesville cir; J W Dickey.
Sulphur Springs cir; J R Long, M T Dula.
Waynesville cir; W F Parker.
Webster cir; R K Cain.
Cheowa, Miss; one to be supplied.
Franklin cir; J B Little.
Echota Indian, Miss; W Hicks.
Holston Conference Female College; E E Gillenwaters, Agent.

Jonesboro' District—J. HACKER, P. E.

Jonesboro' sta; J N S Huffaker.
Jonesboro' cir; Wm Milburn, J M Hall.
Rheatown cir; A G Worley.
Greenville sta; to be supplied.
Greenville cir; J D F Jennings.
St Clair cir; to be supplied.
Taylorsville cir; to be supplied.
Watauga, Miss; W W Smith.
Elizabethton cir; H West.
Newport cir; L D Waters.
David Sullins; Odd Fellows' Female College, Jonesborough, Tenn.
W H Rogers, Agent of the Tract Society of Holston Conference.
J Aikins, Agent for the American Bible Society.
J M Kelley, Agent for Strawberry Plains College.
Missionary to China; W G E Cunnyngham.
Superannuated Preachers; T Wilkerson, Geo. Ekin, R Grannaway, E F Sevier, C D Smith, H W Plokens, R A Giddens, G W Renfro, J. Cannyngham.

Conference holds its next session in Jonesborough, Tennessee.

EXPEDITION FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF HOSTILE INDIAN TRIBES.—The American public is yet unaware of the fact that an expedition is to be organized during the ensuing winter, the object of which is to wage a war of extermination against the Sioux Indians, and other hostile tribes who have been engaged in the late outrages on the plains. This force is to be concentrated upon Jefferson barracks early in the spring, so that active operations may commence without delay, as soon as the weather will permit. The force will consist of the Second regiment of infantry, three companies of the Second dragoons, and one section of the light battery, now stationed at Baton Rouge—the whole under command of Col. Sumner. This force will also be joined by all the men who can be spared from the garrisons of the forts which are scattered through that region, and there is a probability that at least two companies of mounted volunteers, composed of frontier men, will be added to the command. After they have accomplished their duties in that region, they will turn their attention to the Comanches, and will act in cooperation with the forces now stationed upon the frontiers of Texas. The object of this movement is not merely for the purpose of reducing the Indians to an observance of the stipulations of former treaties, but to exterminate all the warriors of tribes who have hitherto annoyed the emigrants, and to reduce the residue to complete obedience to the laws of the United States.

The late massacre near Fort Laramie has been the cause of such a vigorous movement upon the part of the authorities, and it is in consequence of this projected expedition that no step has yet been taken to punish the offenders. It is in this manner alone that the Government need ever expect to be rid of the trouble and expense of endeavoring to keep these barbarians in any thing approaching subjection; we say endeavoring, because the thing itself has never yet been done. It would be wise to increase the mounted volunteer force to seven or eight hundred men, organized in separate detachments of one hundred and fifty each, so disposed that the Indians might be attacked simultaneously at all points and hemmed in at once. The regular force now stationed at different points on the head waters of Nueces, and on the Rio Grande above El Paso, is thought sufficient to intercept the Camanches should they endeavor to escape into the northern territories of Mexico. The measures become more evidently necessary when we consider that the Pacific Railroad is to be built through the Camanche region, to do which, under existing circumstances, will be totally impossible. [New York Herald.

Secretary of the Baron Steuben.

THE TROUBLES OF A HOST.

In the year 1794 there was much excitement among the settlers of Onondaga county, on account of a threatened invasion from the Western Indians. The alarm was so great, and the immediate danger so apparent, that many prudent persons buried their most valuable effects. To such a height were the fears of the people excited, that it was confidently believed the settlements in the vicinity of Onondaga would be broken up. During this state of affairs, Gov. Clinton, about the middle of May, dispatched Gen. William North, Gen Stephen Van Rensselaer, Gen. David Van Horne and Baron Steuben, who had been recently appointed special commissioners by the Legislature of New York, to provide for the defense of the Western frontier, and to erect such fortifications as they should deem necessary for the public safety. Twelve thousand pounds had been appropriated by the Legislature to defray any expenses thus made. The commissioners repaired to "Salt Point," and with the advice of a "Committee of Safety," consisting of Messrs. De Witt, Van Vleck, Orman, Phares and Danforth, advised the erection of a block-house at that place. The militia of the county were called out, and reviewed by the commissioners, and active measures taken for the protection of the frontier.

On their return, the commissioners spent the night at the house of Mr. John A. Shaeffer, innkeeper in Manlius village. The guests were considerably fatigued with their journey, and the labors of their important trust, and retired early to rest. During the night there seemed to be an unusual stir about the house. As the hour of midnight approached it still increased, and before morning transpired one of those unpostponeable events incident to all societies, and increasing families. The Baron was greatly annoyed during the night, so that he scarcely slept a wink. The frequent shutting of doors, continued trampling of busy feet, and hushed sounds of female voices, which were greatly magnified by the Baron's nervousness and the importance of progressing events, kept his mind in a continual tumult.

The house was built of logs, only one story high, with two rooms below; the chamber being the whole size of the house, with only loose boards for a floor. This chamber was occupied by the distinguished guests of Mr. Shaeffer. The companions of the hero of this tale slept soundly, and were not at all disturbed by their dreams. It was not so with the Baron. He threw himself upon his bed of straw, seeking rest, yet finding none, continually wondering what on earth could excite such wonderful commotion below. He tossed about in nervous wakefulness, and finally worked himself into an almost uncontrolable passion, which could scarcely be restrained till morning. On the earliest approach of light the Baron rose, still in his rage, vowing vengeance on all below. He approached the redoubtable landlord in not the most agreeable humor, saying: "Your house is full of gossips and goblins, sir; I haven't slept a wink all the blessed night. You have a pack of dogs about you, noisy enough to deafen one. Sir, I repeat, your house is full of gossips and goblins. Sir, your house isn't fit to stable swine. Give us breakfast; let us be off as soon as possible, and we'll not soon trouble you again."

The Baron's rage was at its height. Mine host was perfectly dumfounded before his enraged and angry guest, and dared not so much as to lift his head, or even to hint at the cause of the disturbance during the night. The more considerate companions of the Baron heartily sympathized with him in his troubles, and were ready to excuse their host, but it only had the effect to add fuel to the flame, and increase his rage.

In the height of the storm which had already spent much of its fury, as if to afford relief and calm the rending elements, a woman cautiously and timorously approached the angry Baron, who was still breathing forth threatenings, bearing in her arms a little infant wrapped in swaddling-clothes, which had not yet witnessed the setting of a single sun, saying: "Here, Sir Baron, is the cause of all the trouble and noise last night." The gallant soldier instantly felt the impropriety of his conduct; his habitual good humor was instantly restored, and his accustomed gallantry prompted him at once handsomely to apologize, at the same time begging ten thousand pardons of those around him. He tendered his most hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs Shaeffer, and offered, as an atonement for the wrong he had done, to bestow his own name upon the new visitant, which offer was joyfully accepted, and forthwith the Baron drew a deed of gift for two hundred and fifty acres of land, from his domain in Oneida county, and after breakfasting with his friends, went on his way rejoicing.

There is often a singularity in the closing scenes of the lives of distinguished men. It may not be unworthy of remark here, that Frederick William Augustus, Baron de Steuben, once an aid-de-camp to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia; Quartermaster-General; Chevalier of the Order of Merit; Grand Marshal of the Court of Hohenzollen; Colonel in the Circle of Swabia; Knight of the Order of Fidelity; Commander-in-chief of the armies of the Prince of Baden; Major-General in the armies of the United States, and Inspector-General of the same—the fortunate soldier of fifty battles, an admirer of Freedom, the friend of Washington, the man of virtue, fidelity and honor—performed his last military service in reviewing a few score of unarmed, half-clad militia, and in selecting a site for a block-house, for the defense of the frontier of New York, in the county of Onondaga, at Salt Point, in 1794. The Baron died at his residence in Steuben, Oneida county, November, 1795. [Clark's Lights and Lines in Indian and Frontier Life

HYDROPHOBIA IN A HORSE.—A correspondent of the Mark-lane Express, dating from Whatstone, relates the following case:

"Six or seven weeks ago I had a valuable cart mare bitten by a strange dog. My man was in the chaff-house, and he was aroused by a sudden rearing, plunging and unusual noise; he immediately entered the stable, and thought he saw a small dog jump out of the manger and leave the stable; he thought this must have frightened the animal, as it was dark. I told him to bring it out to the light, when we observed three or four long scratches or incisions just deep enough to draw blood; an uneasy thought crossed my mind at the moment but it was soon forgotten, and it was only last week that I was pleasing myself that the mare was improving in condition. On Monday last she appeared to have a sore throat. I sent for the farrier, who administered some remedy, and ordered fomentation, which was very frequently applied. She appeared something better on Tuesday morning, but towards evening became worse, and eventually quite rabid—starting and shivering at the sound of water, and snapping at every thing within reach; and at last we found it necessary to kill her."

BREAD AND BUTTER.—We laughed some at hearing the following story from the lips of a friend a few days since—a friend, by the way, who always has a good story to tell.

Mr. Jordan was a bachelor, on the shady side of forty, and consequently was subject to the tender mercies of the boarding-house keepers. Circumstances—and circumstances have an old bachelor at their back generally, for he has no *dignity* to stoop his ends—had kept Mr. Jordan an inmate of Mrs. Wiggins' boarding-house for a long time, and Mrs. Wiggins was a lady of one idea, namely, economy. Her experiments in economical philosophy, and philosophical economy were, for the most part, brought to bear upon the stomachs of her boarders, as "victuals," is the principal item of expense in mediocre boarding-houses. Mr. Jordan had been startled by some of the aforesaid experiments, but he had borne with patience the present and certain evil "rather than fly to others that he knew not of," until one day, when butter was scarce and high, Mrs. Wiggles hit upon the economical plan of spreading with her own economical hands the butter upon the allowance of bread she doled out to her boarders—excusing herself for this interference in their affairs by stating in the blandest manner, that she assumed that task cheerfully, to save them trouble!

Mr Jordan came home to tea rather late on the first evening of this new dodge, sat down in presence of all the other boarders, and received a slice from Mrs Wiggins, who had gone through the ceremony of buttering it before his eyes. Mr. Jordan eyed the bread inquisitively, and began to turn it from side to side, and scrutinize it closely through his spectacles.

"What is the matter with your bread and butter?" demanded Mrs Wiggins.

"Nothing—nothing—nothing," replied Mr. Jordan, still turning the piece over, and persisting in his scrutiny.

"I'm positive, Mr. Jordan, that you do see something. Now I went," said Mrs Wiggins, her face becoming flushed with excitement, "I want my boarders to tell me right out when their victles doesn't suit! Now, Mr. Jordan, what is it?"

Mr. Jordan laid down the slice upon his plate, raised his spectacles to his forehead, and replied, with great deliberation:

"Mrs. Wiggins, there's nothing the matter with the bread, I assure you; but, Mrs. Wiggins," and here Mr. Jordan glanced mischievously down the vista of attentive faces, "I have lived in this world sight and forty years, and I find myself this evening such a simpleton that I can't tell for my life which side of my bread is buttered!" [Boston Museum.

MAKING FACES AT A WITNESS.—One of the smartest lawyers in one of the New England States has an unfortunate infirmity of the muscles of his countenance, and the convulsive movements or twitches of his ponderous eyebrows, nose, and the parts adjacent thereto, are almost frightful to persons unacquainted with the gentlemen, and with this peculiarity of his physiognomy, it happened on one occasion during a trial in which Squire H. was engaged, that a buxom matron was placed on the witness stand. The good lady was one of the class who are not afraid to look about them, and withal, understand the use of their tongues. Squire H. was observing her attentively while the junior counsel continued the examination. The lady proceeded, with great volubility, in her narration of what occurred in the house, in reference to something in dispute between the parties litigant.

At length she caught the eye of Squire H., and, reddening with anger, she stopped, but at the suggestion of the examining attorney proceeded. But she soon observed the legal gentleman's visage turned towards her again, and the eternal grimace of the unconscious lawyer upset her temper.

She stopped, looked furious at Squire H., gave her head a toss, fanned herself violently a minute and then proceeded with her testimony.

Again, on looking around at Squire H., she caught him at it, and her anger rose almost to the boiling point. She shook her fan at him, and looked as if "she would eat him up." His honor the judge at length requested her to go on with her narrative. The indignant witness drew herself up as stiff as a whalebone, and snapped out:

"Please your honor, I can't as long as that ugly man sits there a-making faces at me."

The gravity of the bench, bar, jury-box, and spectators' gallery, was all upset in a promiscuous heap, and every body but Squire H. thought it a capital joke—on the face of it.

ON ONE CONDITION.—Some years ago, when the Legislature of one of the Middle States were framing a constitution, the discussion of its various provisions was warm and obstinate. Many days had been spent in fiery debate, and the vote was at length about to be taken. Just at this moment a country member, who had been absent for some days previously, entered and took his seat. Another member, who was in favor of the amended constitution, went to him and endeavored to make a convert of him.

"You must vote for the constitution, by all means," said he.

"I'll think of it," said the country member.

"But you must make up your mind at once, man; for the vote is about to be taken."

The country member scratched his head and seemed puzzled:

"Come, why do you hesitate? Will you promise me to vote for the constitution? I am sure it will give general satisfaction."

"I'll vote for it on one condition," said the country member.

"What is that?"

"And on no other, by gracious!"

"But what condition is it?"

"Why, that they let it run by my farm."

TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—A florist, of many years experience, gives the following recipe for preserving bouquets for an unusual period, which may be useful to our lady readers: First, get the bouquet, which is not very easy to do just now, but when you get it, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water. Then put it into a vessel containing soap-suds, which will nutrify the roots, and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways, the stalks entering first, in water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out, and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water. Replace it in the soap-suds and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last longer in a very passable appearance; but the attention to the fair, but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or the last rose of summer will not be left faded alone, for all will perish.

SCOTT'S SENSIBILITY.—Sir Walter Scott could never eat the flesh of any creature he had known while it was alive. "I had once," said he, "a noble yoke of oxen, which, with the usual agricultural gratitude, we killed for the table; they sold it was the finest beef in the four counties; but I never could taste Cog and Rogey, whom I used to admire in the plow. Moreover, when I was an officer in the yeomanry, and used to dress my own charger, I formed an acquaintance with a flock of white turkeys, by feeding them a handful of oats now and then, when I came from the stable. I saw their numbers diminish with real pain, and never attempted to eat any of them without being sick; and yet I have as much of the rugged and tough about me as is necessary to carry me through all sorts of duty without much sentimental compunction."

A convict named Hamilton made his escape from the jail of Marion District, S. C., last week, and killed Mr. Gibson, the jailor, who attempted to arrest him.

Christian Advocate.

Terms [illegible] in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

APOLOGY.—The Advocate was delayed two days, in going to press, on account of the removal of the Printing Office. For the miserable quality of paper used this and two weeks back, we can say, it was the best to be had in the market. When the BOOK AGENTS get in stock, then we shall keep on hand a supply of good quality—thus avoiding these privations of the paper market.

NO LICENSE.

On the 7th inst. the vote will be taken, throughout the city, "License or No License." Shall groggeries and coffee houses, and cabarets and bar-rooms be closed or continued? We verily hope the city vote will abate these nuisances. It will not do to lose it once, but friends of temperance, order, health, and low taxes must try, try again. Let no citizen lose his vote. If you have not done, take time to exercise your discretion on this question. We suggest not how any shall vote. Go to the polls, look at the subject in the light of patriotism, of philanthropy, in the solemn light of eternity. Then vote.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

We are requested to say that a Sabbath School will be organized to-morrow, Nov. 5, in the "Union Ball Room," on Jackson street, between Jersey and Chippewa, Fourth District, at nine o'clock, A. M., and that the School will continue to meet regularly every Sabbath morning at the same place and hour.

The School is organized by order, and under the supervision of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

FELICITY STREET CHURCH.—This Church, Rev. L. Parker, pastor, has been the scene of protracted and interesting meetings for two weeks, the presiding Elder, Dr. Keener, and Rev. J. B. Walker assisting. The congregations are very large and serious: the word in the demonstration of the Spirit. It has been delivered with point and pungency to the consciences. Regardless of the fastidiousness and chronic complaints of city Churches and city folks, these brethren have gone to work on the principle that the forte and the duty of Methodism is to work out her own peculiarities. Some noise, therefore, and much power. We have heard that one or two nice people have been *offended*. (Acts 11, 12, 13.) We have also heard what is better, of about forty souls converted. The [illegible] have not got their consent, or the consent of their friends to mourn at the altar, are doubtless mourning in secret places. From night to night, a free gospel and present salvation continues to be offered there.

THE NEW BISHOPS.—The three new Bishops have passed their novitiates auspiciously. Of Bishop EARLY we have before given information. Bishop KAVANAUGH presided at the Missouri Conference. The St. Louis Advocate states that in this, his first Conference, he presided, and preached to the satisfaction of all.

The Holston Advocate says of Bishop PIERCE:—"We have never been better pleased with a presiding officer than we are with Bishop PIERCE. He gives universal satisfaction in the pulpit, in the chair, and in the social circle."

SOLOMON AND DR. ADAM CLARKE ON CALIFORNIA.—"As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place."—Prov. 27, 8.

"As a bird that wandereth from her nest, leaving her own brood, places of retreat, and feeding-ground behind, and going into strange countries, where she is exposed to every kind of danger; so is the man who leaves his family, connections and country, and goes into strange parts, to find employment, better his circumstances, make a fortune, etc. I have seen multitudes of such wanderers from their places come to great misery and wretchedness. God's general advice is, "Do good and dwell in the land; and verily thou shalt be fed."—Clark's Commentary, vol. 5, p. 778.

The Doctor talks as if he had lived in California for the last four years.

A CALIFORNIAN.

FORCE OF HABIT.—It is curious to observe how easily habits of thought constantly break out, and exhibit themselves in whatever he does or says. In one of our colleges it was customary for the professors to take turns in reading the chapel prayers. Once upon an occasion this duty fell upon the learned professor of chemistry, and the students were astonished to hear him introduce an illustration thus: "Then knowest, O Lord, that for obtaining lightning, silver is better than platinum, so in the mind, touched by Thy grace, oxide the most ready to receive the principles of oxidees!"

On another occasion the mathematical professor asked "Divine goodness to enable us to [illegible] its length, its breadth, its depth, and its [illegible] contents!"

A MAN, LITERAL.—A correspondent furnishes the editor of the New York Tribune with the following: An [illegible] years ago [illegible] to be appointed to [illegible] a great sensation in the price of coal and iron. He is an earnest [illegible] and [illegible] among the light of day. It will be obvious to [illegible] a price as will be within the means of [illegible] He called "Arthur's Washington Light." [illegible] the necessity of laying down gas piping [illegible] and can be carried without [illegible] [illegible] from room to room. The lamp is not [illegible] and [illegible] to the floor [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to the floor [illegible] [illegible] to all [illegible] evenings, instead of coal or other fuel.

METHODIST PRESS.

From the family of Advocates we blot out, after this week, the Holston. Our "great official," at Nashville, is a sort of Saturn, this being the second of the family it has devoured, and hard after another. The Editorial Correspondence, of this last number of the Holston, tells the story. Under date of October 14th, it is written:

"After prayer by brother Stringfield, on yesterday morning, Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D., Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, was introduced to the Conference. Having obtained permission from the Chair, he addressed the conference at some length upon the Book Concern established at Nashville. Commodious and suitable buildings, he said, had been purchased on good terms, that Nashville had subscribed twenty-two thousand dollars towards the purchase of the property. He next presented a memorial from the Tennessee Conference to the Holston; in which the proposition was submitted to our consideration, to merge the three Methodist papers, published in Tennessee, to wit: the Holston, Nashville and Memphis Advocates, into one, that is, the Nashville Christian Advocate; with the understanding, that in the event of their union, the subscription price is henceforth to be $1 50 per Annum, invariably in advance."

The memorial was laid on the table, and made the subject of discussion for afternoon session:

"The afternoon session was opened with prayer by brother Gass, after which the memorial from the Tennessee Conference was called up. Brother McFerrin spoke at considerable length in favor of merging the Holston into the Nashville Advocate—demonstrated that by an act of the late General Conference, the resolution of the same body to loan the H. C. Advocate $5,000 was virtually annuled, and that these funds, in the usual order of things, could never be available. He dwelt upon the influence of the proposed reduction in the subscription price of their paper, would have in curtailing our subscription lists. He argued that other States had but one Methodist paper, and why should Tennessee have more—that the facilities for transporting the mails are so great that the Nashville Advocate can be within the bounds of our conference within a few hours after it is published; and that the good of all concerned, demanded that our whole energies should be concentrated on the one paper. Brethren of our Conference followed in short speeches. Pending the discussion, it was moved and carried to adjourn, to meet again at 7 o'clock, P. M. At the appointed hour, Conference came together, and after prayer, by brother Goodykoontz, the debate was resumed. At nine o'clock it was closed; the Conference, on a second ballot, voting almost unanimously, to transfer the Holston Christian Advocate, with its entire assets and liabilities, to the Nashville Advocate."

ADVOCATICIDE.—This item in the proceedings of the Tennessee Conference, occurred on the 5th inst:

"The regular committees being appointed, and communications on various subjects having been read, Dr. Green presented a resolution on the subject of discontinuing the Holston and Memphis Advocates, and transferring their subscription lists to the Nashville Christian Advocate. This resolution contemplates memorialising the conferences concerned in those papers, in order to secure their co-operation."

Knowing that Dr. G. was an old and standing member of the publishing Committee of the Nashville Advocate, and that he and Dr. McFerrin were members of the Book Committee; and having observed, at the General Conference, and since, the Federalist policy prevailing in certain quarters, we regarded that item as significant. It seemed like "official notice" to our excellent cotemporaries to pin back their ears, grease themselves, and prepare to be swallowed.

One has submitted. What else could it do? The resolution of the General Conference to loan it aid, was "virtually annuled." How or when, we are not informed, but it was "demonstrated" to them. Then "he dwelt upon the influence, the proposed reduction of the subscription price of their (Nashville) paper would have in curtailing our (Holston) subscription list." Such skillful handling of power and patronage, brought about an emergence, which made merging "a virtue of necessity." It was a very Christian way of saying, "stand and deliver." The "entire assets and liabilities," with subscription books, were handed over "almost unanimously." While the Editors of other Church papers are thrown for support upon their subscription list, the Editor of the Nashville Advocate, by some special provision obtained of the General Conference, goes upon the Book Concern for his support. He and his paper are backed by all its capital. It is a very safe thing therefore, with such advantages and securities to over ride others and clear the field of them. If $1,50 will not secure a monopoly, then come down to $1. Though this might be a losing business, it matters not, as the Book Concern foots the bills, and the Advocates' printers get their pay, and its Editor his salary, sure. A strange time this, to reduce subscription price, when both religious and secular papers are yielding, all over the land, to the necessity of higher ones. Why did not the Nashville Advocate try it before the strong box of Stevenson & Owen was put at its back, the key hanging up in the sanctum? This subject might be enlarged upon, but with these hints we drop it. Here is an extract from the Memphis Advocate' views:

* * * * * * *

"The whole aspect of this attempt, now made to cut off the heads of our local Advocates, is too patent, to escape animadversion. The question arises in every honest mind, why is the attempt made now to destroy our beloved Memphis and Arkansas Advocate? What reasons now exist, which did not exist at Columbus, in May last! As for the Holston Advocate, we are not authorized to speak. Whether she may have an understanding about this matter, with the Nashville Book Committee, we know not; we only know that the last number we have seen of this excellent sheet, speaks in high anticipation of a continued and more improved existence. But we do know, that we came, in good faith, from Columbus, to conduct this paper, as best we could, for the next four years. We have never made, never will be so recreant to the Church, nor this section of the country, as to make overtures of amalgamation with any Advocate, least of all that at Nashville. If we should ever get unable to stand alone—which our present prosperity does not indicate—we shall prefer to unite with that at New Orleans, which is more favorable to us as to location and accessibility, and is conducted with a propriety, force and skill, far more worthy of its objects. We ask, then, why now is this Advocaticide contemplated? We are in no need of the union asked for? Is the Nashville Advocate? And are we to be thus coolly decapitated for the benefit of Nashville? But if, for the benefit of the Nashville Advocate, this is to be done, why was it not proposed at Columbus? That would have been a fair and honest way, though, even then, it might have been selfish enough to sicken common Christianity."

* * * * * * *

"Cut off the Memphis Advocate, and what then? Why the precedent is set, and the grasping ambition of Nashville may swallow up other Advocates, with the same authority. Cut off the Advocates, and the sentinels being out of the way, the depositories may be defeated in pursuance of the same unrighteous policy, instituted in defiance of the Discipline. The "enlarged discretion" which the Book Committee claimed in its recent manifesto, published by us without remark, some time since, as we were waiting developements—this enlarged discretion will be exorcised with a vengeance, truly, and intrigue now will secure that central power at Nashville to crush the Church, which no one dared attempt openly at Columbus. Is not this, then, the first sheaf of the harvest? Is not this but the first step in a policy which seeks to overthrow the whole system of loans and donations to Western papers, with the Western Depositories? We put the question pointedly to the Nashville Book Committee, is it not your wish to overthrow the whole scheme of depositories at St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and Galveston, as provided for in the eighth section?

"For the present, we have done. We have no idea that our Conference will do otherwise than spurn this resolution from their table, with disgust, should the Tennessee Conference be so lost to propriety as to pass it. They love this paper, and will sustain it."

MAILS.—The Richmond Advocate says our Advocate fails him lately and that it is "too great a favorite" in his office for that to be put up with. We bow—hat off. The Editor of the Charleston also misses the New Orleans semi-occasionally. If we should reply that the complaint is mutual—it would be truth. When we missed the Southern so long we began seriously to dread intelligence of the death, by yellow fever, of our good brother Myers. The last number, due several days since, is just to hand. Several numbers gone for good—or rather, they never came. This is a great depriviation to us. We never feel ready to make up "Methodist Press" unless the Richmond and Charleston are at hand. Let us petition the President.

[The following letter is from a lady of Mobile, Alabama, passing the fall and winter in the North under medical treatment. We must see, out of her southern eyes, to appreciate the *delicate proprieties* of a Woman's Rights Meeting. That the paper has not reached her, is owing to the same cause obtaining in many other cases—no notice of change was given.] ED.

OCTOBER 23, 1854.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

MR. EDITOR: You can not imagine the pleasure the Advocate gave me. It is the first I have seen in four months. I was thinking how to get the subscription to you, as one dollar and fifty cents could not go in a letter and was always so awkward. To my comfort I see you have changed the price to the convenient sum of two dollars. The Advocate is worth much more than that to me, so I send two little gold dollars.

A little excitement prevails here in consequence of the WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION being held in the quiet city of Philadelphia. Would you believe it? curiosity led me to attend one of their evening meetings. The house was crowded, so much so as to be oppressive. Among them were a great many Quakers. Their sentiments were decidedly abolition. Miss Lucy Stone remarked it was a shame to Pennsylvania for not permitting colored men to vote, and a shame to Philadelphia for not allowing the colored population to ride in the omnibuses; that things would never be rightly adjusted until Mrs. Lucretia Mott went to Congress.

Mrs. Gage, of Missouri, spoke over an hour. Miss Lucy about the same length. A great many ladies and gentlemen *stood* up throughout the meeting. I send you extracts from the papers that you may read for yourself.

An invitation from the Female Medical College was read by Mrs. Cutler, asking the Convention to attend the lectures at the College:—

"Mrs. C. took occasion to remark and speak complimentary of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania as being the first city and State not only in the Union, but in the world, to establish such an institution. There were four Colleges in Ohio that admitted females as graduates, but the Philadelphia institution is the only one exclusively devoted to females.

Mrs. Ann Preston, a professor in the Female Medical College, spoke upon the expediency and necessity for the medical education of females, and the thriving prospects of the institution, and the growing desire among females to enter the medical profession.

Henry Grew said he was an advocate of rights of woman as far as was consistent with Divine Revelation. It does not pertain to either man or woman to define the sphere in which they should act, that belongs to the Infinite. He could not therefore accord with all that is claimed by the advocates of woman's rights of a perfect equality. He quoted from Genesis, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee," to show that by the revealed will of God perfect equality was not accorded to woman.

He also quoted other passages from the Testament to show that home was the proper sphere of woman, and that subjection to the husband was a pre-requisite. In objection to the right claimed of occupying chairs in College or the pulpit, he quoted—"Let your women keep silent in the churches, for they are not permitted to speak," to show that this claim was not consistent with the commands of Holy Writ. A number of similar quotations of the same tenor. Woman was told to go forth in the labors of the Gospel, and he bid her to continue in her labors, but not to soar too high, else she must not object to his clipping her wings, that she may come back to her proper position in accordance with the Divine will. He hoped he would not be misunderstood. He accorded with all the efforts for the amelioration of the wrongs of humanity, governed only by the revelations of Divine Providence. As for the propriety of women becoming legislators and rulers, he could not see how this would accord with Holy Writ, but he was open to conviction, and individually would as leave be governed by a woman as a man.

Mrs. Cutler responded in a most eloquent address, controverting the arguments of the reverend father in Israel, for whom she professed the utmost respect and esteem. She took the creation as recorded in Genesis, as the basis of her argument, contending that God never gave the sovereignty of the earth to man, until after Eve was created, and then it was given to both equally, and it was not until death had entered the world through their joint transgression that Eve was put under subjection to Adam. The consequence of that sin, that woman should bring forth children in sorrow, and man was condemned to labor all the days of his life for the sustenance of himself and progeny. The coming of Christ, she argued, restored all things to their original position, and the perfect equality between the sexes was restored.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison made a long speech in reply to Mr. Grew's argument upon the scriptural authority for the inequality of the sexes. He said, as regards the majority of the Convention it was a matter of but little importance to the quotations made, as they had gone over the ground and they placed their cause upon the decree of Nature. They had long known that man and woman are equal in sight of God, and that they were bound by the same tie of life, and have no taste for the discussion of the dry texts. But the mass of the people believe that the Bible comes from God, and that if the book decrees it, that settles the question, though they would be converts to Woman's Rights were it not for the Bible diffinelty. But why go to the Bible to settle the question, when we have by the Declaration of Independence ignored that book? That declaration of the equality and inalienability of the rights of man included the whole human race.

Miss Lucy Stone continued the debate upon the Scriptural quotations brought forward in the afternoon session of the Convention, by Henry Grew, as authority for woman being subject unto her husband. She discarded the idea of being governed by the precepts of St. Paul, which were only designed for local adaptation, and were totally unfit for this age of progress. Suppose, she said, our forefathers had been governed by the text, "Fear God, and honor the King," would not the Declaration of Independence have been left unwritten, and the present Republic now a Province of Great Britain. For her part she said, if every page of Holy Writ, from Genesis to Revelations, had written upon them "wives be subject to your husbands," she would discard them for the golden rule of Confucius, "do unto others as thou wouldst others should do unto thee." There were several expressions of disapprobation from the audience at this avowal, but her remarks were generally listened to with the utmost attention, and frequently elicited applause."

I retired while Mrs. (Presidentess) Rose was holding forth. Enough—of those brazen hearts as well as faces. I was pleased to see that they were hissed as well as applauded."

M. E. C.

THE REVIVALIST CAST OUT.

The Mourners' Bench and Anxious Seat had but a short run among the English Tractarians. It was too good to last. "There was the promise of a fine work"—as a Methodist preacher (O. S.) would have said. These things show that Wesleyans acted right, and as they were bound to do, when a century ago they organized a separate Church from the establishment. No revival can be prosecuted within it. And if they do these things in the green tree, what were the scenes under the dry—the days of fox-hunting and card-playing and dram-drinking clergy? The London *Record* says:

"As we have anticipated in former articles, the High-church party, have cast out poor Mr. Aitken! The Vicar of Leeds, in a semi-episcopal letter addressed to a Church warden, ignores his whole proceedings, denies that any extensive or permanent effects have been produced by his preaching, and warns his youngor clergy from having any thing to do with this erratic and enthusiastic teacher! Mr. Knott, the Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Leeds, we are assured by the Vicar of Leeds, has for some time been persuaded of the 'unreality of the proceedings at the Church;' and in this state of mind he has been carried away by the more positive doctrines of Mr. Aitken; but the Vicar senior has hopes of the Vicar junior, 'as a man of education and piety,' and hints, 'he may soon regain his equilibrium.' All this denotes certain disturbance in the machinery in the out-and-out Tractarian Church of St. Saviour's, and discovers fear on the mind of the *via-media* Dr. Hook, that Mr. Aitken's preaching of justification by faith, conversion and assurance may further disturb the sound and sober Churchmen at Leeds. The doings of Mr. Aitken have actually become 'revolting' to the Vicar, who, if we mistake not, did himself most strongly recommend and vigorously press the services of this same Mr. Aitken upon a certain conference of gentlemen held not a hundred years ago in London!

"I need scarcely remark in addition," he says, "that meetings for extempore and declamatory prayer, designed to excite the passions of the hearers, rather than to seek humbly the grace of God, are very revolting to those who have been trained in the sober ways of the Church of England."

In a foot-note to his letter, Dr. Hook thus sums up the results of Mr. Aitken's labors in Leeds:

"P. S.—Out of more than fifty clergymen in Leeds, I only know of one who sympathizes with Mr. Aitken. Two or three of the younger clergy, anxious to make experiments for the improvement of their districts, were at first carried away by the impetuosity of his declamation; but they soon changed their opinion of his teaching, when they found that instead of converting the wicked to Christianity, the tendency was to pervert the pious to fanaticism. The clergy of St. Saviour's consist of Mr. Knott and one curate, and the curate is known to be opposed to Mr. Aitken. If other clergy have assisted there, they have intruded themselves, and have no license from the Bishop."

RESISTANCE TO TAXATION.—The corporation of Norfolk having passed an ordinance imposing a special tax upon each resident lawyer, physician, and dentist and an additional tax of one and a half per centum upon the income derived from the practice of their profession, they have held a meeting and resolved to resist its payment as unjust and unconstitutional. Counsel is to be employed to test its legality.

Revival Intelligence.

ASBURY CAMP-MEETING.

This meeting was held on the Mount Zion Circuit, Alabama Conference; it commenced on Friday night, October 13, and closed on Thursday morning the 19th. The site of the camp-ground is very singular and quite picturesque; it is situated in a valley surrounded on three sides by an almost perpendicular hill, which rises to near one hundred feet above the tents: there is another lofty hill in front of the other side, which gives it the appearance of being completely surrounded. The access to the camp-ground is on each side of that hill. The shelter, which is about sixty feet long, stands on a shelf of ground, considerably elevated above the tents, which seems to have been laid off by nature for the purpose, it being a gradual slope from the foot of the hill, causing the seats to rise gradually one above another from the stand to the uttermost seat. The stand for preaching was large enough to hold eight or ten persons.

There were but six board tents, which were placed with the end towards the shelter, with a narrow pass between; they were arranged at the lowest part of the valley, on the margin of a branch running from the spring, which was quite convenient; and elevated rather above the level of the tents. In addition to the board tents, there were some eight or ten families camped at their wagons, having tents of cloth, etc. The preachers' tent was a small house about fifteen feet square, made of pine logs split in two and covered with boards; we had two bedsteads, and the floor covered with straw furnished room for two beds more; there was no shutter to the door, but a quilt supplied the place. This was the first meeting ever held there, and the friends of the meeting had got it up with much toil and through many discouragements; but nothing could dampen their zeal, they were determined to have a camp-meeting.

The first service was held on Friday night, a sermon being preached by brother Grace, the preacher in charge of Pikeville Mission; we had a lively meeting among the professors of religion the first night; on Saturday, after the eleven o'clock sermon, two penitents came to the altar; at night we had a fine meeting, several mourners at the altar: on Sabbath there was a large congregation, after the sermon at eleven o'clock, the sacrament of the Lords' Supper was administered to a large number of communicants. In the afternoon, brother Bromley, a local preacher, delivered a missionary discourse, and the congregation raised upwards of fifty dollars for missions; Sunday night there were five conversions. The meeting was interesting on Monday; at the close of the day the praying people retired to the grove for prayer, and soon the woods were resounding with the praises of God; for about an hour they continued in the grove, and then came in procession to the stand, singing and rejoicing, the males from one side and the females from the other; when they met in the altar, there was a general burst of shouting and praising God, mingled with the songs of the assembly. It was soon manifest that it would be unadvisable to attempt to preach under the circumstances, we, therefore, called upon the mourners and they crowded the altar on both sides, and the work went on until a late hour; about seven were converted, and some professed perfect love.

The next evening the same thing took place, a powerful work breaking out in the prayer meetings in the woods, especially among the females; many of whom were so overpowered that they had to be assisted to the stand, when they met there the excitement was even more intense than the evening before, and we had no preaching but a continual shouting, exhorting and singing the praise of God.

On Wednesday the meeting was delightful, the preachers preached with power, and at the close of the day the congregation again retired to the woods for prayer, and God met them there. They came in, at the signal for preaching, shouting and rejoicing; it was again found impracticable to preach, and the mourners were called up, without preaching; we had a glorious work; about ten were converted last night, and the excitement continued till midnight.

On Thursday morning we met at the stand for the closing services at eight o'clock; I read a portion of scripture and we sung and prayed, after which I made some remarks and opened the door of the Church, one joined. I then proposed that all the converts of the meeting who felt like giving me a pledge to meet me in heaven should come forward and give me their hand; a large number of interesting young persons then came forward: this produced quite a sensation among the congregation, and many rejoiced. I then requested all who had professed to obtain perfect love at that meeting, and all that had even professed that blessing and felt the evidence that they now enjoyed it should come forward: quite a number came forward, about twenty-five or thirty I suppose. After which I proposed that all who felt like meeting me in heaven, should come forward and give me their hand: all the Christians then came forward, and truly we had a glorious time: it was a parting blessing indeed; I was completely surrounded with happy Christians, male and female, old and young, rejoicing in hope of eternal life. The results of the meeting were thirty-one conversions, thirty-one accessions, and ten professed to obtain the blessing of perfect love. Glory be to God for the results of the Asbury camp-meeting.

The Mount Zion Circuit is in charge of George W. Brown, who has labored successfully among his people—he has had about one hundred conversions, and has raised about eighty dollars for missions.

We have had many revivals on my district, and the missionary collections will be good.

GEORGE SHAEFFER.

ASHVILLE CT., ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Lord has been with us and we have had refreshing times. Our camp-meeting at Enon began on Friday the 7th, and closed on Thursday following. Religious exercises were protracted until Sunday night—the result was forty-eight accessions to the Church of God. May God continue to work until all shall be brought to acknowledge that "Christ is Lord to the Glory of God the Father."

Oct. 21, 1854. F. WALKER, P. C.

MACON, MISS.—Just closed the Noxubee camp-meeting. A most interesting and profitable occasion. About twenty-five conversions and as many accessions. Made a speech on Sabbath afternoon for the Advocate. Hope it was successful. Had your good friend bro. Connerly, of the Pickens Ct. with us—he who has obtained SIXTY-THREE subscribers for the New Orleans Advocate, during the present year!! All honor to him for his zeal and success! If all your agents would go and do likewise, what a noble New Orleans paper we could have. His example convicts *me* for doing no more than I have and incites me to new efforts.

Oct. 15, 1854. T. H. FOSTER.

P. S.—I reopen this to state that we have just closed a most interesting meeting in Macon. The Church was very much revived and refreshed. The work was confined chiefly to the most influential and substantial class of our citizens; men who will do the Church excellent service, in time to come. I have rarely attended a meeting whose results promise so much permanent and extensive benefit in the future. Within a few weeks past we have had about twenty accessions. Though the number seems small, yet in their character and influence the Church has received an accession of strength, such as is rarely found in the same number of new members. Surely God is with us and to him be all the glory.

T. H. F.

RED RIVER CT., LA.—We have had one of the most interesting camp-meetings in my circuit I ever attended. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and cry of yellow fever, our meeting was well attended by ministers and people. The word was with power—a power that made sinners tremble—mourners found comfort and the Christians rejoiced and the Church built up. Forty-seven conversions with several accessions. To God be all the glory.

Oct. 18, 1854. W. A. MANLY.

Book Notices.

The polite publishers have furnished our table with the following issues of their press, through H. D. MCGINNIS, 36 Camp street. Mr. MCGINNIS has them on sale, and is receiving weekly additions to his assortment For Theological and School Books, his establishment is equalled by none in the city. His store is immediately below the Advocate office.

MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED CHARACTERS: By ALF. DE LAMARTINE; 2 vols. New York. 1854; Harper & Brothers.

Lamartine's theory of history seems to be that though a world-drama is being acted, the *supe* are many, the *characters* few. Seizing upon these few, and vividly portraying them wherever found, he gives the reader an exhibition of the human race in action, and fixes upon the mind the great events connecting themselves, by cause and effect, by historic association, with those characters. This is any thing but tedious to the reader, and impresses, by its abruptness. The style varies, and the scene is shifted from one quarter of the globe to another. Nelson precedes Heloise, and she Christopher Columbus. Cicero and Cromwell, Homer and Fenelon, pass before us, in lively portriature, by no alphabetical or chronological rule: but by this rule, that a small number of well-selected characters is sufficient to bring all known time in review. These volumne are relishable, and their philosophy more than plausible.

A PRACTICAL AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC: By G. B. DOCHARTY, L. L. D., Professor of Mathematics in New York Free Academy; 1854; Harper & Brothers.

We suppose the salient feature is the Commercial. The answers, in each example, are arranged in tabular form at the end of the volume, which the teacher may seal up or cut out, as he pleases. This will meet the views of those who hate keys, and cyphering made easy.

THE EMIGRANTS; AN ALLEGORY: By Rev. W. COCHRAN, A. M., Auburn, N. Y.; 1854; 12mo, p. 191. W. J. Moses.

By mail the publisher furnishes me this. The leading idea is, that the influence exerted by emigrants, flocking to the American shores, over their countrymen and kindred behind, to induce them to follow, is like that of Christians to gain the wicked over to piety. The execution is sustained with some pleasing novelty, and a kind spirit, very kind—especially to the Methodists.

SOUTHERN METHODIST QUARTERLY.—This is the completing number of Volume VIII. Dr. DOCGETT, before his next four years' term expires, will, by the generous co-operation of the Book Agents, put it along side of the best, in all respects. Let the preachers also co-operate, as they ought, in getting it a circulation. Arrangements have been made not only for enriching its pages with the ablest contributors, but adorning its frontispiece with engravings of distinguished men.

The contents of the October number are marked with variety and ability. Dr. SIMMONS has a capital article on "Tom Paine's Theological Works," elicited by their recent re-publication: also JOSEPHUS, on "Judaism Unveiled." We widely differ from the judgment passed at No. 5 of the "Notices of Recent Publications."

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The Editorial sets forth the aspect of Infidelity prevailing in Christendom, the infidelity of the times, and the way to meet it. Its earliest aspect was that of skepticism, as seen in Spinoza and Lord Herbert: metaphysical doubt—good acuto, but respectful; above the level of the common mind, and little felt. Next, intellectual opposition, and contempt of the biblical claims of Christianity. Hobbes, Bolingbroke, Hume and Gibbon represent this period. Subsequently, another aspect is put on—practical and undisguised hostility: the other class of weapons used, satire, ridicule, blasphemy. Voltaire, Rousseau, Tom Paine are examples. In this country, Jefferson was under the influence of the French Encyclopedists; and Franklin even, was tainted. The fact that this form of infidelity had its exemplification in the French Revolution, with its defeat. The world revolted from it. Reaction took place, and infidelity changed its tactics. It is now another thing in appearance, but the same in its evil heart of unbelief. The difference is notable, and should be recognized. Our modern infidelity is full of sentimentalism. It sympathises with progress and freedom, and affects horror at the demorulizntione. It is highly esthetic. Its moral sentimentalism lies its main force. Tears it has, if pressed; and abundance of fine speech about love, and our Heavenly Parent, and Jesus; enough to deceive the "elect" themselves, if not wary. The spirit of the Gospel is eulogised; its dogma rejected. The morality of Christianity is spoken well of; its ecclesiasticism, without which it vanishes into thin air, is denounced. German rationalists and Westminster Reviewers abroad, Theodore Parker, *et id omne genus* in this country, are the types.

The defence called for, must be mainly *moral*. Plain and earnest preaching, pure and active lives, spirituality restored, and aggressive work, demonstratively; these are the weapons used against an Infidelity, which is more in the heart than head, more a sentiment than an opinion. Learning has something still to do for Christianity, in developing biblical criticism, and reconciling ethnological and geological science, and affording illustration and analogies in natural theology; but the agencies now in demand open a wider field for individual usefulness. The great standards on Christian evidences have been prepared. On that ground, the battle has been fought and won. The works of Butler, Paley, Fabor, McKnight, Lardner, Leland, Bishop Warburton, Chalmers, and others, can never be superseded, any more than they can be overthrown. Every one should have access to this armory when needful, but especially let him arm himself with the mind that was in Christ. The victory is certain, as its triumphs will be glorious.

PUTNAM, for November: No Engraving this number. MCGINNIS, 36 Camp street, who furnishes it to our table, says it does not sell, and the present supply is the last he shall order.

HARPER, for November—goes off like hot cakes. See Advertisement of Contents. We must be excused for quoting this one from the Editor' Drawer:—A clerical nut-cracker, indulging his penchant, to the oblivion of great, obvious and saving truths *is* an abomination, and ought to be made a bull:

There was once an itinerant preacher in "West Tennessee," who, possessing considerable natural eloquence, had gradually become possessed of the idea that he was also an extraordinary biblical scholar. Under this delusion, he would very frequently, at the close of his sermons, ask any member of his congregation who might have a "knotty text" to unravel, to announce it, and he would explain it at once, however much it might have troubled "learned and tinguished divines." On one occasion, in a large audience, he was particularly pressing for some one to propound a text, but no one presuming to do so, he was about to sit down without any opportunity of showing "his learning," when a chap "back by the door" announced that he had a Bible matter of great "concern," which he desired to be enlightened upon. The preacher, quite animatedly, professed his willingness and ability, and the congregation was in great excitement. "What I want to know," said the antagonist, "is, whether Job's turkey was a hen or a gobbler?" The "expounder" looked confused, and the congregation tittered, as the questioner capped the climax by exclaiming, in a loud voice, "I fotched him down on the first question!" From that time forward the practice of asking for "difficult passages" was abandoned.

LIFE'S LESSON: A TALE, 1854: New York. 12mo., pp. 398. Harper & Bros.

Yes a tale! And our real life a tale that is told. This is told charmingly and with not a few excellent moral points. Dr. Olin once pshawed at the phrase religious novel—might as well, he said, talk of religious groggeries. The characters here are drawn with freshness. The writer, whose name is not given, has depth, strength and tenderness.

A pioneer preacher stands out distinctly, ministering his holy office under the trees shadowing a Western forte—among his

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bearers ere soldiers, Indians, forte attaches and the here and heroines of the tels. Every one who knew him will recognize MAFFIT as the leading figure in a protracted meeting described. We have not met a critique more just. The temptations of Washington City and the fall looks like "an o'r true tale." Hundreds have been its counterparts. There intemperance winds its folds about the noble hero and crushes him. The closing chapter introduces the reader, without a ticket, into a pretty good love feast; and there among the "experiences" we recognize in the chastened widow--our heroine--a first-rate Methodist!

HARPER'S GAZETTEER: Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are received, bringing it down to MAN. Ten completes it at fifty cents each. It must supersede all others, not only for its recency but for its fullness and accuracy.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED--On Thursday, 19th of October, by Rev. E. Heern, Rev. WM. K. NORTON, of the Alabama Conference, and Miss MARTHA L. MASON, of Camden, Alabama.

OBITUARY:

DIED.--In Franklin, La., the 15th Oct., of yellow fever, Miss MARY COCKLE, in her 16th year.

God has removed one of the loveliest lambs of our fold to her bright home in Heaven.

Mary, daughter of Ellen C. Wheldee, was from early childhood piously inclined. She did not, however, unite with the Church until she was in her thirteenth year. She was in December two years before she was satisfied as to a change of heart. Last April, during the gracious revival season in Franklin, while at the altar of prayer, she received the blessing of pardon and the witness of her acceptance with God. She was a bright exemplification of Christian humility and filial love. She was highly gifted and cultivated for one of her tender years, and consequently found great employment and amusement with her books and flowers at home, (of which she was passionately fond,) which best suited her disposition. Evidences of her taste and industry remain, to remind those who knew her well, and especially her bereaved parents, that one of Earth's loveliest flowers has been taken away. She was an only child, and the stroke has fallen heavily upon the home circle. God grant that the parents may have grace to improve as well as to bear this sad affliction!

On Sunday morning, the 15th, she sent for the writer, to administer to her The Lord's Supper. We found her and her mother in a heavenly state of mind. In that solemn hour we broke the bread and gave the cup to the stricken mother and her dying child, in presence of her dear father, for the last time on earth. But oh! the triumph of her faith! With affectionately exhorted her father to unite with the Church, to serve God, and to meet her in Heaven, declaring that not a cloud or doubt obscured her sky! At midnight's solemn hour she closed her eyes on earth! aged fifteen years and six days.

"Ye stricken ones, forget your grief—
Your lovely child has God to Heaven,
Where parting words are heard no more,
And Love's bright link is never riven!

She is a flower in paradise—
A jewel on her Saviour's brow!
Your loss is her eternal gain:
Weep not—she is an angel now!"

HAN PARTEE.

DIED, of yellow fever, at the residence of her son, M. P. Blue, in Mongomery, Ala., on the 20th Oct., Mrs. ELIZA POWERS, consort of Neil Blue, in the 59th year of her age. She was a native of Robeson county, N. C., and removed, with her husband, to this city in 1819, where, with the exception of four years spent in Texas, she continued to reside till her death. A devoted husband, eight children, and numerous friends, are left to deplore her loss and imitate her Christian example. She died as she had lived for nearly thirty years, a firm, consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DIED--In the 25th year of her age, of chronic diarrhœa, at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 19th of Oct., 1854, Mrs. LOUISA MARIA, wife of John W. CRARY. She joined the Church at fourteen. A few days before she left New Orleans, for her mother's residence in Jackson, Miss., (she died on the way,) The Lord's Supper was administered, at her special request. Only herself and the minister communing. In the onp and the bread Jesus manifested himself to her, in such a blessing as she had seldom or never experienced.

M.

At the Fourth Quarterly Conference, for the Red River and Ouachita District, Louisiana Annual Conference, held at Springville Camp Ground, Sept. 23d, 1854, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it hath pleased the Great Head of the Church, to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother, Rev. JAMES H. SHERMAN, who died on the 30th of August last, therefore be it resolved,

1st. That in his death this Conference has lost a valuable and useful member, and the Church a promising preacher.

2d. That while we lament his sudden, (and to human appearance,) untimely death, we rejoice in the happy assurance, that he has gone from the evils to come.

3d. That the members of this Conference tender their warmest sympathies to his bereaved family and friends.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of the deceased, and also to the N. O. Christian Advocate for publication.

Signed—B. E. DAVIS, W. A. MANLY, DANIEL BROWN, } Committee.
B. W. BAIRN,
Secretary Quarterly Conference.

DIED--On the 7th of September last, after a pilgrimage of nearly fifty-two years, JANE G. HOOE, wife of James Hood, Sr.

I became acquainted with this excellent woman in the beginning of the present year. She had long been in the communion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. At my first appointment, in her neighborhood, she was admitted, by letter, a member of the M. E. Church, South.

In her life and conversation, Sister Hood illustrated, most impressively, the excellency of the Gospel. With her, Religion was a living, active principle, displaying its beautiful characteristics, as well at the hearth-stone as in the assemblies of the Saints, as clearly amid the duties of her household, as in the relaxations of social intercourse. Every where her light shone brightly. Every where she maintained the consistency of an humble and devoted disciple of her much loved Lord. She possessed a warm, but gentle spirit. Her soul seemed ever to be trusting and rejoicing in God, her Saviour. Thus she lived. Such a life, must needs secure a peaceful death. Just before her departure, she sung the first stanza of the beautiful hymn of Watt's

"When I can read my title clear,
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes."

Here her strength failed her, and soon she fell asleep in Jesus.

Pickens Circuit, J. M. JENNINGS.
Oct. 17th, 1854.

MISS ANN ELIZA THREDGILL was born 31st March, 1838, in N. Carolina, Anson county; joined the M. E. Church in 1847, and lived an humble, consistent Christian; and though called upon, in the morning of life, to pass through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, she feared no evil. She was sick but a short time. She left a bright evidence that she was going to rest. When her mother told her she could not give her up; "Why not, mother; you should be willing to let me go to Heaven." And then calling her little brothers, she told them to meet her in Heaven. She then begged her Uncle, who was her physician, to meet her in Heaven, and raising her arms caught him around the neck, and said, when I get to Heaven I shall see all my friends, and O! how happy I will be. And then turning to her father, said, you must meet me in Heaven. And the last words she said, were "Jesus, my all, to Heaven is gone." If I were to state all the words that fell from her lips, it would make the notice too long. This young and interesting lady died in midsummer, the time was not given, in Marengo county, Ala., at her father's residence, Samuel Threadgill.

J. WES. LANEY.

[The S. C. Advocate will please copy.]

Departed this life, August 7th, 1854, at half-past eight o'clock, P. M., at her father's residence, in Carroll county, Miss., APPHIA ADELAIDE GEREN.

The deceased was born on the 25th of Sept., 1831, in the State of North Carolina, and removed with her parents to Mississippi in 1835; was converted and joined the Church in the fall of 1848, at a camp-meeting, at Bluff Spring, and has ever since lived a consistent Christian.

Her health had been delicate from a child, and in her last attack she was confined to her bed twenty long weeks, suffering the most excruciating pains, but there never was a murmur escaped her lips. Sometimes, after a paroxysm of extreme suffering, when she would be comparatively easy her friends would attempt to sympathize with her, but her answer invariably was, "It is all right or the Lord would not permit it."

She seemed to have a presentiment of her death even before her last sickness, and would speak of dying as though she knew how near she was to death, and from her first attack she expressed the belief that she would not recover. I visited her several times during her sickness, and always found her resigned to the will of God. She would rather depart and be with Christ, but *willing to suffer all the will of the Lord.*

She directed her friends how to dispose of all her things, and gave the most minute directions about her burial. She expressed a desire that I should preach her funeral sermon, selected the text (Rev. 7th chap. 14th verse) herself, exhorted her brothers and sisters to meet her in heaven, and begged her aged parents not to grieve for her: she was only going to glory before to await their arrival. Conscious that she had performed her last duty on earth, she had one request to make of her Heavenly Father, which was that she might die rational and easy, and she desired us to pray that it might be granted; the Lord in mercy granted her the desired blessing.

The morning she died her mind had been wandering, but as death approached her reason returned, and in a sweet but low tone of voice she said, *Glory, Glory, Glory,* and breathed her last without a departing struggle or groan.

Death seems to love a shining mark, nor did he miss his object in the now sainted ADELAIDE: raised in the lap of wealth and luxury, almost idolized by a large family, of whom she was the youngest, amiable, intelligent, accomplished and deeply pious, she was every thing devoted friends could wish; not an enemy in the world; known only to be loved. Nor should we repine. Too pure for earth she is transplanted to a more congenial clime to bloom in immortal youth.

Her funeral sermon was preached over her remains in her father's house to a large audience of sorrowing relatives and friends, who followed her to her last resting place, where Jesus

"Looks down and watches all her dust,
'Till he shall bid it rise."

JAMES WALTON.

JULIA A., daughter of John D. and Dorothy King, was born in Hinds county, Miss., 1833. About four years ago she was brought to repentance at Pearl River camp-ground. She testified to all her friends that God for Christ's sake had pardoned all her sins. In her example, she said to all, she had been with Jesus. Who that hath known her, but that loves her? How loved while living, how lamented now dead!

We copy a few lines which she wrote a few days before her illness: "For several days previous to the last five, I have felt a depression of spirits. Felt as though my faith was flagging--growing weak—but since I have been buoyed up by conversation and advice from kind friends. To-day I have felt happier than I have in a long time. I have been more cheerful, patient and forbearing. Oh that I had more faith—more religion, then I could withstand all temptations."

The week before taken sick she went with us to a protracted meeting. She was very happy. From her loved Sabbath School she went home sick. Ah me, how much she suffered! Kind friends did what they could to help and soothe. Midnight watchers sat around her bed of affliction until it became the bed of death!

She said, to her sister, "Angelite, prepare and meet me in heaven. Treat our aged parents well. I had anticipated some pleasure in this life; but if I die I shall go straight to heaven, and there are pleasures for evermore. Praise the Lord—praise the Lord, oh my soul."

As she lived a life of love, so she died a death of peace. At two hours past midnight, on the 25th of September, her pure spirit went from earth to the bosom of God in Heaven.

GEORGE W. STEWART.

DIED--Very suddenly in Linden, Alabama, on the 17th of October, WINFIELD SAVAGE, aged three years six month and fifteen days, the son of P. A. and Emily Savage. As we stood by the open grave of the lovely child, among the dead, we remembered that five others of the same family had already been buried, so that almost a family of children are in heaven. What thoughts mingle on an occasion like this! The sad home: the darkness of the grave: the undisturbed solemnity of the tomb: the disconsolate hearts of father and mother, and the tearful eye of children still surviving, throws over the occasion that which is sad. O how it broake the heart to see those roses droop and die that God has animated with intelligence as well as loveliness. Yet let us look at life and death in another light. After being separated for many long, long years—the embrace of parents and children—to die no more--all come up in the experience of the Christian, when he deposits in the cemetry the loved ones to sleep till resurrection morn.

The grave is a sad place, but how bright will be the resurrection! Let the parents enjoy the hope of the Christian while they live, that they may glory in Jesus and the resurrection when they die.

How sweet it is to think
That while we sojourn here,
In the embraces of our God
Our children are secure.

J. W. LANEY.

General Intelligence.

Louisiana Items.

We learn from the Bayou Sarn Ledger of the 28th inst. an affray occurred a few days ago at Barker's Settlement, between Mr. Wm Ratliff and a Mr. Wilson, in which the latter was shot dead. The difficulty was in relation to a negro.

The Opelousas Courier of the 28th ult., states that an awful murder had been committed near Bayou Constableau, St. Landry Parish, on or about the 10th of October,

The body of a man unnamed Maxwell Zenoe, alias Max Laplante, was found floating in the Bayou with his throat cut, and an incised wound in the right breast. Suspicion had attached to a man named Joseph Escoubles, and one Mrs Antoine and her daughter Eleonore, and they had been arrested.

The following is extracted from a letter to the Courier, from a French correspondent, who went from the Parish of Lafayette:

Most all the planters in this parish are picking up their cotton; for never such fine weather has been seen for long; the cotton is of the finest quality; the cotton worms have been seen on several plantations.

I was positively informed the other day, that the contract for the construction of that part of the Opelousas Railroad lying between Washington and Brashwick's Bay, was taken by Mr. Bakers of St Mary and Mr. Cade of Lafayette. It appears that after several propositions from both sides, after conference, communications and deliberations, these gentlemen have taken the so desired contract. I am very glad for the country.

YELLOW FEVER IN FRANKLIN.—The Franklin Banner says that it is a difficult matter to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion respecting the sickness with which Franklin has been visited for the last two three weeks. Nobody now doubts, says the same paper that the yellow fever is among us, for its symptoms are too apparent.

The Banner gives the following list of those who have died since the appearance of the fever in said town: Smith, son of Capt. Cheney Johnson; Ell, son of Solomon Levy; Harriet, daughter, of Solomon Levy; Peyton R. Pane, Mrs. Green, Miss Eliza Fraser, Miss Cockle, Edward J. Benson, Mrs. Castignle, Neville Castagnle, Donbelser; Porter, son of Dr Lyman; a German.

George S. Houghton, of East Baton Rouge, convicted of keeping a gaming house, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, to suffer four months imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction, and to give sureties in $200 not to violate the statute of 1843, chapter 318, for three years to come.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.—The following, from the Montreal Herald of the 21st, is all that was known in regard to the matter at that time in Montreal. It is but little more satisfactory than that we have already received by telegraph, but we publish it as a matter to which extraordinary interest attaches:

In our extra of yesterday evening, we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin and of his crew and their ship had been discovered.

We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's House at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a dispatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae.

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters, by express, to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River settlement.

After his by noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death, after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way South to the Great Fish River of Back, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food for their unfortunate companions.

The information, although not derived from the Esquimaux, who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band who obtained the details who were, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in possession articles of European manufacture, which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are seven silver spoons, forks, etc., on one of which is engraved sir John Franklin, K. C. B., while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.

An abstract of the report of the English Emigration Commissioners shows that the average emigration from Great Britain for the last seven years has been 303,083 annually, or 2,121,231; while for the previous thirty-two years it amounted to only 1,072,224. There has been a decrease in emigration to this country during the past two years, but there has been an increase in that to the British North American provinces, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the price of passage to the latter is at all times somewhat less than to the former. The emigrants to the provinces usually at first make their way to the United States, especially those of the laboring class, which of course is by far the most numerous; but many of them retrace their steps and eventually become permanent settlers in Canada, the upper province generally having the preference over the lower on account of the large admixture of native Canadian French in the latter, and for other reasons of a more substantial nature. The report also gives the ascertained amount of money remitted from North America to Great Britain by emigrants. From 1848 to 1853 these remittances reached the enormous sum of £3,710,000, or nearly $20,000,000; and this is only the amount sent through the principal banking and mercantile houses, leaving entirely out of its account the equally enormous sum transmitted by private channels.

THE HONEST DESERTER.—Frederick of Prussia, visiting one night some outposts of his camp, saw a soldier passing the sentry. His Majesty stopped him, and asked him where he was going. "To be candid, sire," said the soldier, "your Majesty has been so unfortunate in your enterprises, that I have concluded to desert." "Indeed," said the King, "stay here eight days longer, and if in that time fortune does not smile upon us, I will desert with you."

New Orleans Mails.

The interests of a great city are many and complicated, acting and acted upon by a thousand remote causes, of which some may be anticipated and provided against, while others lie beyond all foresight. Of those common and regular matters which can be properly regulated by proper care and suitable arrangements, it is to be doubted whether any one is more beneficial, if duly attended to, or more universally annoying, when overlooked, than the mail service. In years past, when a city's trade was almost entirely confined within its own limits, and commerce had just begun to exist; when post-coaches were for railroads, and express riders, in the place of telegraph lines, regularity of communication was as little thought of as rapidity. But now, when trade has extended itself in every direction, and the business of one place is dependant upon that of a thousand others; when the timely news of a moment may ensure a fortune, and its deprivation lose one; when the ocean is ploughed by steamships, and distant places are joined to one another by railways, it is in every respect important that the communication should be open and regular.

It was for the furtherance of this very end, and not with a view to increased revenues, that Government originally took charge of Post-offices and post transportation. It entered into a tacit contract with the public to convey to and from different places, with regularity and dispatch, all specified mail matters upon the payment of specified prices. This contract has never yet been fully lived up to. There have been failures in every respect and under every Administration, to a greater or less degree. Under no Administration, however, have the affairs of the Post-office Department been so wretchedly mismanaged as under the present. There were always reasons and excuses for irregularity heretofore, on account of the length of the service and the impediments to be contended against. The length of the post routes has been increased, to be sure, under each succeeding Administration, but the facilities for transportation have increased in more than a commensurate ratio. Communication between New York and San Francisco is now easier than it was twenty years ago between New York and Cincinnati, and mails *can* go, to-day, carried between New York and New Orleans with the same regularity as between Boston and Baltimore. There is a continuous line of railroad from New York to Montgomery, and a regular steamboat line between Mobile and this city. Six days are amply sufficient for any number of mail bags to go through.

The peculiar necessity of a regular mail conveyance to this city need not be dwelt on at length. New Orleans is the largest exporting city on this continent. Its trade is peculiarly foreign and its interests are affected, one way or another, by every steamship arrival at New York. Our merchants are in constant correspondence with the merchants of Liverpool, Havre and New York. Their purchases and sales and shipments depend upon the advices they receive. In fact no city is more in need of regular and punctual mail carriage than our own. In the face of all this it has to be recorded that no city in the country is so little cared for by the Post-office Department and so badly served. For weeks at a time no mail arrives according to the schedule, and at periods there are three, four and six back mails due. The telegraph affords an uncertain and less reliable equivalent. Its advantages are more confined and less complete, and, very frequently, it is out of order.

The blame for such a state of things certainly lies somewhere, and one has traced to no other quarter than that of the Post-office Department. Occasional irregularities, arising from unforeseen and inevitable causes--the bursting of an engine, an avalanche or a freshet--though exceedingly annoying, are excusable. We can find no such mitigating circumstances in the present case. We have not had a New York mail as soon as due for the past ten days, and from the statement made by Mr. Caldwell, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, do not see any reason to suppose we shall have one from beyond Charleston for the ensuing week.

It seems that in 1851 the Company contracted to carry the Great Northern and Southern Mail to and from Charleston and Augusta, their contract containing the following clause:

"It is hereby stipulated and agreed by the said contractors and their securities, that the Postmaster General may increase the service or change the schedule, by allowing a pro rata increase of compensation within the restriction imposed by law for the additional service required. But the contractors may, in case of increased service or change of schedule, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if they prefer it to the change; also, the Postmaster General may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay for the amount dispensed with."

Under this contract the mail was transported until the early part of the present year, when the route of the mail was changed. A change of service thus became necessary on the route, and there was an agreement between the Company and an agent of the Post-office Department as to the compensation, which proved satisfactory.

In June last, difficulties began to grow up between the Company and the Department, from a demand of the Department that the road should change their day service into night service. This led to a conference between the President of the Railroad and the Post-master General, in which the latter was informed that the proposed change would entail on the Company an additional expenditure of $52,000 per annum; but that if they were paid $300 per mile, the "same rate paid to the companies between Washington and Wilmington," they would perform the proposed service. In this change of time the Company has steadily refused to acquiesce.

Unwilling on their part to comply with the demand for a change of schedule, without what they assert, to be a fair equivalent in the way of increased compensation; and unable to obtain this from the Department, the Company gave notice of their intention to discontinue the transportation of the mails under a clause to that effect in their original contract; and afterwards resolved upon the extreme measure of refusing themselves to carry the mail after the 1st inst., or of even permitting it to be carried on their cars after that date.

Thus it is that the interests of our city are subjected to the folly and ill-judged economy of an incompetent official. Can no remedy be found? [Crescent.

The Columbus (Miss.) Democrat of a late date states that the gin house belonging to Mrs. Swoop, of that place, was recently burnt, with twenty-five bales of cotton and seven negro fellows, and the eighth negro so badly burnt that he was not expected to live; caused by the dropping of the lantern in the lint room when packing cotton.

Very ingeniously contrived counterfeit quarter eagles are in circulation in New York. They are said to be made from a genuine New Orleans Mint die, stole some years since, and bear "O" under the talons of the eagle. John Terry, Assayer, at New York, has analyzed the coin, and finds that it is made of a casting of pure gold, filled with silver, and probably platina, to increase the weight. The weight is 66 5-10 grains, which is only four lights and the casting of gold weighs 30 1-10 grains. It is therefore worth $1 17 in gold, and 8 cents in silver, or 4 25-10 raw material, besides the labor of making. The maker and vendor could not, therefore, realize more than $1 each, which would seem too small a profit, except that the counterfeit is so well done that there is but little risk of detection.

The Montreal Herald of the 22d contains the following letter from Dr. Rae, which will be found extremely interesting, and confirms the full particulars of the information obtained by him in relation to the fate of Sir John Franklin's party. Dr. Rae has been engaged in expeditions of discovery in the Arctic regions since 1840, principally with a view of obtaining information upon this subject:

We are indebted to Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory, for the privilege of first publishing to the world the at length ascertained fate of the noble, but ill-starred Sir John Franklin and his gallant company. Alas! that that fate should have been so sad, and that the problem which has so long occupied the thoughts and engaged the energies of the great navigator's countless friends and admirers in Europe and America, should be solved by so painful, so distressing a narrative as is contained in the following letter, which was forwarded from York Factory, *via* Red River. Our own hopes of Sir John Franklin's restoration to the world had long ceased; but who could have been prepared for the fearful reality--a miserable and lingering death, from literal starvation--possibly, as Dr. Rae conjectures, worse than starvation--on the frozen and desolate shores of the Arctic Ocean. But we will not detain the reader by any reflections of ours, from the perusal of Dr. Rae's intensely interesting narrative. York Factory is situated at the mouth of Hayes River, in Hudson's Bay, in about 56 N. lat.

DR. RAE'S LETTER TO SIR GEORGE SIMPSON.

YORK FACTORY, August 4, 1854.

My Dear Sir George—Your several letters, public and private, of dates 16th June and 1st December, 1853, and 13th and 16th June, 1854, were handed me on the 28th ult., on my reaching Churchill, and I was rejoiced to learn that your health had benefited so much by your visit to the North.

Let me now allude to the expedition's affairs. I arrived here on the 31st ult., with my small party, in excellent health, but I am sorry to say without having effected our object. At the above time, information has been obtained and articles purchased from the natives which place the fate of a portion if not all, the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's miserable party beyond a doubt—a fate the most deplorable—death from starvation, after having had recourse to cannibalism as a means of prolonging life.

I reached my old quarters at Repulse Bay, on the 15th of August, and preparations were immediately commenced for wintering. On the 1st September I exchanged to the main pack ice, the stock of provisions we had on hand, (not more than three months' rations,) and the prospects we had of getting more, etc., etc., pointing out all the danger and difficulty of our position. All readily volunteered to remain, and our exertions to collect food and fuel went on with unabated energy. By the end of September, 109 deer, 1 musk ox, 52 brace of ptarmigan and 1 seal had been shot, and the nets produced 100 salmon.

Of the larger animals eleven outmigrated, 45 deer and the musk ox were shot by myself; 40 deer by Mistegun (the hunter); 44 by one of the men, 9 by Gullybunk, and 16 by the other four men. The migration of the deer terminated about the middle of October, and 25 more animals were added to the stock.

On the 25th of October, the snow being sufficiently hard to commence building, we were happy to exchange our cold tents for the more comfortable shelter of the snow-house. The winter was very severe, but the temperature is not considered much warmer now as in his winter quarters of 1846-47. Up to the 12th of January we had set nets under the ice in the lakes; the nets were taken up on that date, as they procured nothing.

On the 31st of March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Felly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party (at least forty persons) had perished for want of food about ten or twelve days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:

In the spring four winters past (spring 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging boats with them by Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kelokt-ak by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native tongue intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date in the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey (say thirty-five to forty miles) to the north-west of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux Out-koo-hi-ca-lik, as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir Geo. Back.) Some of the bodies had been buried (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double-barreled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground, by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barreled,) etc., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of three different articles with the Esquimaux, and, together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the crests and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. & Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Felly Bay—which is a bay, in spite of Sir H. Beaufort's opinion to the contrary—I crossed sixty miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Hart r of Sir. James Ross, and I could have got within thirty or forty miles of Bellot Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding further, as I could not complete the work.

Never in any former Arctic journeys had I met with such an accumulation of obstacles. Fogs, storms, rough ice and deep snow we had to fight against. On one occasion we were four and a half days unable to get a glimpse of the sun, or even to make out his position in the heavens. This, on a level coast, where the compass was of little or no use, was perplexing in the extreme.

The weather was much finer on our return journey than when outward bound, and our loads being lighter, our day's marches were nearly double the distance, and we arrived at Repulse Bay on the 26th of May, without accident, except in one instance, in which one of the party lost a toe from frost bite.

The commencement of spring was very fine, but June and July were colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th of August.

Our progress along the coast as far as Cape Fullerton was much impeded by ice; but on getting to the southward of the cape we had clear water, and saw no ice afterwards.

The conduct of the men, I am happy to say, was, generally speaking, good; and we had not a single case of sickness all the time of our absence.

Being anxious to send this to Red River by the first boats, I write in haste and, briefly, but shall have the pleasure of sending a more detailed account by some further opportunity.

With the utmost respect, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

JOHN RAE.

List enclosed in Dr. Rae's Letter:

How Russia First Got the Crimea.

Chamber's Repository contains an account which will be interesting at the present time, of the means by which Russia became possessed of the portion of territory which the English and French forces are now trying to wrest from her. It forms part of a biographical sketch of the famous

"——duyaroff or anglic, Suwarrow,
Who loved blood as an alderman loves marrow."

Catherine had huddled up a peace with the Sultan in 1774, partly on account of the Pugatchiev danger, and partly because of the insulting tone of the British Cabinet; but no sooner was England involved in a war with the United States of America, and France preparing to strike in with the revolted colonists than the Empress, true to the traditional policy of St Petersburg, forthwith commenced, while yet the ink was wet with which she had subscribed a covenant of "perpetual peace" with Turkey, active provocations for a renewal of the war by offensive demonstrations in the Crimea, on the Kuban northward of the Caucasian-Cordillera, and on the shores of the Black Sea. In 1776, Suwarrow, fully possessed of the designs of the Czarina, left St. Petersburgh for Cherson, the most southern point of the Russian frontier toward Turkey; and without even a decent pretence for hostilities, at once attacked Dulut Ghiray, Khan of the Crimea; drove him off to seek such redress as Constantinople might afford, and set Schaim Ghirny, a kinsman of the deposed Khan, and the supple tool of Russia, in his stead. Gen. Suwarrow next proceeded to erect forts on the Kuban, and provoke hostilities with the "banditti of Circassia," but with such ill fortune that he abandoned the task to Major-General Kayser, and busied himself with "the delicate mission," a much easier one at all events, than a guerilla warfare with the Tcherkessi, of removing some 20,000 Armenian families from the Crimea to the districts of Catherinerlof, in Russia, where they would be more manageable than in their own country. Nearly a third of these unfortunates perished by the way of fatigue and privation, and hundreds threw themselves, in despair, under the hoofs of the Cossacks's horses, as their elders, in obedience to Suwerrow's orders, pricked them on with their spears, as if goading cattle to market or to pasture.

The Sublime Porte loudly remonstrated against these proceedings of the Russian general, and even went so far as to parade a numerous fleet on the Black Sea, but the deplorable war with America and her European allies, precluding the minister of Lord North from affording the Sultan more than "moral" help, the Capudan Pacha returned with his fleet to Constantinople, after receiving a contemptuous note from Suwarrow, in reply to his demand for an "explanation" of the Russian doings in the Crimea and the appearance of "Russian corsairs" in the Black Sea, to the effect that the legitimate khan of the Tartars, Schaim Ghiray, had been pleased to call in the aid of his august ally, the Empress of all the Russias, which had enabled him to dispense with the assistance of the Sultan: and that with regard to the scandalous epithet of "corsairs" applied by Capudan Pacha to her Imperial Majesty's ships, that was a grave offence which must be answered for hereafter. The Sultan was at length induced to acknowledge Schaim Ghirey as the rightful khan; and that point gained, comparative tranquility prevailed till 1782, when the Tartar tragi-comic farce was played out. Large bodies of Russian troops having been quietly drawn together, and judiciously posted, the Prince Potemkin issued a proclamation setting forth that Schaim Ghiray had solemnly abdicated his khanship entirely of his own free will, in favor of the Empress of Russia, to whom therefore Nogay Tartars were bound, and required immediately to swear allegiance. To facilitate the due performance of this solemnity—at which Suwarrow and his soldiers were of course to assist—a grand feast was provided in the open air for the Nogey chiefs and their dependents; where, after they had devoured 100 oxen and 800 sheep, with 35,000 pints of sage-brandy, the oath was administered to them collectively; and Suwarrow immediately dispatched a special courier to inform Prince Potemkin of the completion of that "act of faith and homage," by the misdoubted Tartars.

Doubts, however, were not long in suggesting themselves to the mind of Gen Suwarrow as to the degree of binding force which an oath, however solemn in itself, or impressively administered, could be expected to have upon the consciences of men who, when grieved in discover, were entirely destitute of religious reverence;" the result of which was an understanding between him and the Prince Potemkin, that all the tribes of Nogay Tartars should be gradually removed to the wilds of Ural, and that in the meanwhile there should be as opportunity offered, as quietly as possible, and under plausible pretexts, disarmed. This scheme went on prosperously for some time: but at last a large body of Nogays, on their way to the Ural steppes, suddenly refused to remove farther in that direction, overpowered and broke away from the escort, and fled for shelter to the southwest bank of the Kuban, in the plains of Caucasia. Suwarrow pursued them thither, with the determination of taking signal vengeance upon the "oath-breaking infidels"—a promise which he thoroughly redeemed. By daybreak on the morning of September 11, 1783, a large encampment of Nogays was discovered—whether the precise delinquents he was in quest of, the general did not stop to inquire—and presently the Russian squadrons burst upon the surprised and defenceless tribe, and "the massacre," we read, "continued till noon," till, in fact, there were none left to slay, all, men, women and children, having been destroyed by Suwarrow's express orders, "they being Godless heathens, who did not respect their oaths!" This terrible example, if we may believe the Russian historians, produced the desired effect; and the enforced migration of the Nogays encountered no further opposition. Catherine soon afterward sent the successful General the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of St. Wolodimir, "as a public testimony of our approbation of the zeal and activity you have displayed in our service, and particularly in the commission you have borne under the direction of our General, Prince Potemkin, for the re-union of the various nations of the Russian Empire." Suwarrow returned to St. Petersburg in 1785, having thoroughly "pacified" the Nogay Tartars, one of whose chiefs, Mursa Bey—a great eater, who drank pure sage brandy with his meals, and was always carried by his servants to bed—the Russian General regarded with great attachment and esteem, and took leave of with many expressions of affectionate regret.

A FRESH WATER SEA SERPENT.—In the Dunkirk Journal we find the following account of a monster recently seen in the waters of Lake Erie: A movement in the waters of our bay one day last week created quite an excitement for the time being among those who witnessed it. We are told by an eye-witness that a monster of serpentine form, from thirty to forty feet in length was distinctly seen to move about in the water with an agility equal to that of the most expert of the finny tribe. We are also told that several of our fishermen have long been impressed with the idea, from actual observation of the existence of some imaginary monster in the waters of the lake. On one occasion, at a distance of only about ten rods, his snakeship was seen exhibiting a length of over fifty feet, and a body of more than a foot through. They represent the unknown as capable of great rapidity of movement under water, having on more than one occasion suddenly disappeared, and in almost incredibly short time risen to the surface of the water from a quarter to half a mile distant. We understand Barnum, has been consulted, and offers a reward of ten dollars a foot in length over ten feet for its capture, dead or alive.

PRICES ADVANCED.—The proprietors of the Chicago newspapers held a meeting last week, and advanced their advertising rates twenty per cent. Their rates are now ten dollar per square for the first insertion

The printers in Mobile have raised the price of composition from forty to forty-five cents per thousand

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Saturday Morning, November 4, 1854.

We have yet but little animation in our general market to report, the supplies of Western Produce during the past week being still very limited, owing to the continued low stage of the upper rivers. The demand for Cotton falls considerably short of the receipts, and the stock of that staple is accumulating, notwithstanding the recent decline in freights. Prices too have slightly fallen off although the last accounts from Europe were more favorable. Sugar has been in pretty good demand, at steady prices. In Molasses, a larger business has been done, but at still lower rates. Flour has improved, and Corn, of which the receipts have been trifling, has largely advanced. Provisions have generally been dull. The Pacific's accounts, embracing dates from Liverpool to the 18th of October, were received at noon on Monday. They reported that the demand for Cotton had been good since the departure of the Niagara, and the sales of the three days embraced 32,000 bales. The market had been firm, and in some of the transactions a slight advance in prices had been realized. The market for Breadstuffs had been excited, and, most descriptions higher. Flour had advanced 3c per bbl, and Wheat 6@9d ₩ 70 ℔ since the preceding Friday. Provisions were unchanged in prices. The weather had been bleak and unfavorable.

The Money market at London had been stringent, and Consols had declined 94¼@94. Trade in the manufacturing districts had slightly improved.

The Pacific brought advices of the failure of Messrs. Perris & Wright, and five other houses in Dublin. It was believed, however, that these suspensions would be temporary in most of the cases.

The accounts by the Arabia, which are three days later than those by the Pacific, will be found in our telegraphic columns.

COTTON—The Cotton market opened on Saturday last with a rather quiet appearance, and the transactions of the day were limited to about 2500 bales. On Monday, however, with some concessions on the part of factors, and with the Pacific's advices in the evening papers buyers came forward pretty freely and took 6500 bales, prices for the lower and middling qualities being easier. The demand was fair on Tuesday, and on that day and the following together about 7000 bales were sold without any further change of moment in the rates. Thursday's sales embraced some 3000 bales, at irregular prices, but yesterday the demand was unusually active, and about 10,000 bales were taken, making an aggregate for the entire week of 29,000 bales, the market closing at the range of our quotations as follow:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.			
Inferior	6 @6¾	Middling Fair	8¾ @—
Ordinary	7¼@8	Fair	10¾ @—
Middling	8¼@8¾	Good Fair	—

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Foreign News by the Washington.

The principal feature of the Washington's news, as also of the later accounts by the Niagara and Pacific, have been already received here by telegraph. We publish the full particulars of the battle of the Alma, as given by correspondents of the London Times. The accounts will be found highly interesting:

BATTLE OF THE ALMA, Sept. 20.

Last night orders were given by Lord Raglan that the provisions and extra boats at Old Fort, now that all were aboard or must be sent on board the ships of the fleet. Our advance had been determined upon, and it was understood that the Russian light cavalry had been sweeping the country of all cattle up to a short distance of our lines and carrying them off to the north. Accordingly, at 5 o'clock, the morning dawn the signal was given by the rocket, and all the 30,000 sleeping on the late active day. The boats from the ships lying the south to receive the water. The commissariat officers struggled in vain with the very deficient means at their disposal to meet the enormous requirements of an army of 30,000 men for the transport of baggage, ammunition and food, and I notice which to an unpractised eye would seem one of utter confusion, began and continued for several hours to proceed only by the readiness and order of the regiments as they paraded previous to marching.

The French in advance on our right, were up bellimet, and the whole force of the allied armies, extending for miles along the heights and ravines with the lights of the ships, was anticipated the coming fight. Marshal St. Arnaud, the commander-in-chief, Prince Napoleon, commanding the first division, Canrobert, Forey, and Prince Napoleon. Our order of march was about four miles to the right of their left wing, and as many behind them. The right of the allied forces was covered by the fleet, which notwithstanding were the shoals and reefs, darkening the shallow waters with the columns of smoke ready to shell the enemy should they threaten to attack our right, and commanding the land for nearly, two miles from the shore.

It was 6 o'clock in the morning ere the whole of our army was prepared for marching. The day was warm, and the movement was delayed by the wretched transport system for the baggage—an evil which will, I fear, be severely felt in every protracted operation. Every thing and absolutely indispensable was sent on board ship. The naval officers and the sailors worked indefatigably, and cleared the beach as fast as the men deposited the baggage and tents there. At last the men fell in, and the march of the campaign began. The country between the position we occupied and the sea was undulating, partly destitute of tree or shrub, and consisted of wide plains, marked at intervals of two or three miles with hollows, and long irregular ridges of hills running down towards the sea at right angles to the beach. It is but little cultivated, except in the patches of land around the scattered villages built in the higher recesses of the valleys. Hares were started in abundance, and afforded great sport to the men. Grander they bolted, and several were thereby knocked over by the shot of the fleet. All cattle and sheep, of course, had been driven off by the Cossacks. The soil is hard and elastic, and was in excellent order for artillery.

Before we had an hour's fair start three or four miles, during which Lord Raglan, accompanied by a very large staff, headed by Marshal St. Arnaud, Generals Bosquet, Forey, and a number of French officers, rode along the front of the columns, which, as they passed, took up from the ground, rushed forward, and column after column rent the air with those thundering English cheers. It was a good omen. As the Marshal passed the 55th regiment, he exclaimed "English, I hope you will fight well to-day!"

"Oui!" returned a voice from the ranks; "sare you know we will."

The troops presented a splendid appearance. The effect of these grand masses of soldiery descending the hills, rank after rank, with the sun flashing over forests of glittering steel, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Onward the torrent of warriors, wave after wave, huge stately billows of armed men, while the rumble of the artillery and tramp of the cavalry accompanied their progress. At last, the smoke of the burning villages and farm houses announced that the enemy were in sight, and shortly after the glitter of the bayonets and helmets of the dense masses of infantry could be seen right and left of the white walls of the houses blackened with smoke, the flames ascending through the roofs of deserted habitations, and the ruined outlines of deserted homes. Many such were fell out and were carried to the rear. It was a painful sight—a sad contrast to the magnificent appearance of the army in front, to behold litter after litter conveying to the rear the poor sufferers who had dropped from thirst and fatigue.

Presently, from the top of a hill, a wide plain was visible, beyond which rose ridge darkened here and there by clumps which the practiced eye recognized as cavalry. It was our first view of the enemy. On the left of the plain, up in a flame kindled by the lurid sweep of two ridges, lay a large village in flames; right before us was a road with Turkish cavalry, mounted Cossacks, Russian Pachs, moved slowly by the road-side; and in front came the division of the French Imperial Guard.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

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THE ITINERANT'S TOMB.

me to the place where the lone pilgrim lay,
ld pensively stood by his tomb;
ee in a low whisper, I heard something say,
ow sweetly he sleeps here alone.

e tempest may howl, and the loud thunders roar,
ful darkening storms may arise,
e calm are his feelings at rest in his soul,
the tears are all wiped from his eyes.

e cause of his Master constrained him from home;
He bade his companion farewell;
blessed his dear children, who now for him mourn
in far distant regions they dwell.

wandered an exile and stranger from home,
fo kindred or relative nigh;
met the contagion, and sunk to the tomb,
His soul flew to mansions on high.

ell his companion and children, most dear,
To weep not for him, now he's gone;
e same hand that led him through scenes most severe
Has kindly assisted him home.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

was, in its inception and design a benevolent institution—and it has justly denominated, "a noble charity." nerated Francis Asbury, who well ed the character of "a benefactor of od," was, no doubt, the father of pro- of this institution—by his efficient and ng agency—the co-operation of his and excellent conductor John Dick- and the contributions of the traveling ers, "the printing and book business" to be in successful operation as early year 1790. I believe, that the first e of bound Ministers is the only re- history of these events.

e we learn, that John Dickens was ted "book steward in Philadelphia in in 1790 "superintendent of the print- and book business"—and this appoint- was made by Mr. Asbury, and repeated year to year, until the death of Mr. ns in the year 1798. "He superinten- he book business of the Methodist So- sending out many thousand volumes, every State in the Union, on experi- al and practical religion." To facili- this benevolent enterprise, and to relieve pressing wants of men who were no lon- ble to render effective service—Mr. ry appointed sundry supernannuated bers, as "traveling book stewards," the great mission of itinerant Metho- —that spreading Scripture holiness, was d by the circulation of religious books, profits arising from which, affording some f to the instrument employed, or worn- n this work.

far from the book concern being "the ture of the general Conference"—it is en of, in the memoir of John Dickens, es book business of the Methodist Socie- —and it may more properly be said to e creature of Francis Asbury and John ens—seeder their economical superintee- e, it soon became, not only a self-sus- ing institution, but yielded nett profits— ch "the traveling preachers, in general ference assembled," in the year 1796, ired that "the profits arising from the e of books, should thereafter be devoted to relief of distressed traveling, supernum- y and wornout preachers, their wives, ows and orphans." This is the first ac- nt we have of a General Conference ing the direction of the book concern— having settled by law the purposes to ch the produce of the concern should be propriated, they, by resolutions, committed management of its affairs to the Philadel- n Conference. That Conference, which but once in the year, appointed a com- ee, or board of directors, consisting of t traveling Ministers, of which Ezikiel per was chairman, who were "to meet a quarter, or oftener if necessary." , and not the general Conference, was n l "board of directors"—and in this way "the printing and book business" con- ted. Its purposes were twofold, viz: the read of religious knowledge, or Scripture ness, and "the relief of distressed trave- and wornout preachers, &c." who were bored instruments employed in great work; therefore "a noble charity." And ther the produce or nett profits was much little, the principle was the same. And e fundamental law prescribed by the dors," and uniformity in usage, has been the e for well nigh sixty years.

multaneously with the "book fund," re existed a "fund for superannuated chers, widows and orphans of pren- rs." These funds were created and re- nished by "contributions"—the latter be- e absorbed in the former, being kindred itutions. It was then felt, that "a sacred gation rested upon the Church," to pro- e means to relieve or alleviate the suffer- of wornout preachers, widows and hans.

The same spirit of christian philanthropy, h the untiring efforts of the benevolent ary, created about the same time, "the ctered fund," the produce of which, was redly dedicated to the same benevolent d charitable purposes.

lin. Editor: I could dilate on these resting subjects, but I forbear. I have ught to view historical facts, known to few of the present generation—facts ch should be kept in remembrance—facts olving principles and rights which should soundly regarded through all time—facts h which I have been more or less familiar sixty years and which are sustained by orded evidence in my possession.

Vernon, Miss., Oct. 1854. L. GARRETT.

do not hastily conclude that your undertaking is acceptable to God, because he allows to proceed without interruption for a e. He suffered the builders of Babel to ceed far, before he confounded and dis- ted them.

WHO CAN STAND BEFORE ENVY.

BY W. S. PLUMER, D. D.

"What makes the man of envy what he is
Is worth in others—vileness in himself;
A lust of praise with undeserving deeds,
And conscious poverty of soul."

One of the most obvious remarks respecting envy is its universality. The Scripture saith not in vain that the spirit which is in us lusteth to envy. All nations afford very striking examples. In families how hard it is to repress the risings of this wicked spirit. An infant is born. It necessarily, to some extent, takes the place, and engrosses the attentions, which formerly belonged to another, next older. How much care and address are necessary to prevent the little one from becoming the object of envy to the very one that ought to rejoice in its birth and being. Among adults this sin has fearful sway. It is a master passion.

Nor does it ever tire. Lord Bacon well says it has no holidays. It is like the malice of fallen angels. It always rages. From the day that Cain found his brother's works accepted and his own rejected, his heart was malignantly set against him. At times it is hypocritical, and pretends friendship. But in this there is oftentimes deeper malice, and always more meanness, than in undisguised hatred.

It is very violent. It is the rottenness of the bones. "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who shall stand before envy?" It hath a most vehement flame. It disregards ties of blood, as in Cain towards Abel; and public usefulness, unparalleled meekness, and heavenly wisdom, as in the Jews towards Christ. Its breath is always murderous. It tends directly, constantly, vehemently, towards bloodshedding and all maledictions. It has no pity, no relentings. To it all restraints are irksome. It is full of deadly venom.

Yet it sometimes pretends to do good things. It sometimes gives alms. It has even preached the gospel. Phil. i: 15. It does not like to be outdone. It is as self-righteous and boastful as it is malicious. It readily adopts forms and pompous vanities in religion. It abounds in will-worship, as did Cain. He spent as much time and property in worshipping God as did Abel. But it was all in a way of his own invention. He brought the fruits of the earth and offered them to God. This Adam might have done in innocency. But Cain rejected the only religion which befitted him—the religion of a sinner. He refused bloody sacrifices and penitential confessions. If God would accept those offering he might have them. But no sin offerings would Cain present. He was too proud for that.

There is no way of effectually curing this evil principle of our nature but by the abounding grace of God. Love, begotten in the soul by the Holy Ghost, casteth out this unclean spirit. "Charity envieth not."

What a mercy it is that God controls the strong passions of men. When he takes off his hand, and lets loose their powerful violence, earth soon becomes like the bottomless pit. It is always so in a long seige, in a wasting famine, in the prevalence of dreadful maladies. It is often so in neighbourhoods which become excited, man against man, and family against family. Wickedness rages till wrath and malice want a name. But in mercy God commonly controls men's hearts. He restrains them. He holds them like chained lions. Blessed be his holy name. We cannot be too thankful if allowed to live quiet and peaceable lives. Peace is God's blessing. To dwell safely in the midst of the envious is a rich inheritance.

We cannot be too free from vain-glory, from pride, from all boasting. With the lowly is wisdom. Our humility must be genuine; then our behavior will be modest and kind, and if men rage against us they will the sooner appear to be in the wrong. An acute servant in an old university, said he always knew which disputant was worsted by his loss of temper, although he was ignorant of the Latin in which they held their discussions. It has long been noticed that he who does a wrong is much harder to be reconciled than he who suffers wrong.

But envy and all malice greatly torment those in whom they reign. Lord Clarendon says: "If envy, like anger, did not burn itself in its own fire, and consume and destroy those persons it possesses, before it can destroy those it wishes worst to, it would set the whole world on fire, and leave the most excellent persons the most miserable." What a mercy that in all cases wickedness is followed by misery.

Let good men be jealous of their own hearts. It is generally admitted that drunkards, liars and unchaste persons will come short of heaven. The envious are in no less peril of perdition. Gal. v: 21.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSION.—The Daily Evening Register, of Philadelphia, suspended publication yesterday. Cause, the ruinously high price of paper. We are much mistaken in our conjectures if more don't follow suit shortly.—*Exchange.*

The cost of newspaper publishing has increased full twenty-five per cent. in less than two years. And unless by some method white paper is reduced in price, and that, too, soon, many of the journals now published must go down. It has long been true that newspaper publishing was among the least remunerative of occupations; and the truth has of late obtained a startling significance. We must have a cheap article of white paper, or newspapers will be reduced in number full one-half. *N. Y. Baptist Register.*

God loves you too well to give you unnecessary pain; not a pain can he dispense with, if God is faithful to his character and word.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THOUGHTS ON A RAINY DAY.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday was a rainy Sunday here, which gave all who desired it the privilege of staying at home, without having their ears tingled with the *clangum* of bells; for it really rained so hard that no bells were rung. I confess this was not disagreeable to myself, as I had a bad cold, was about out of sermons, and had a sick wife, who could not have gone with me to the House of Prayer. On the whole, it was a day of comfort and profit to my soul; as 'tis said,

"The clouds we so much dread,
Are big with mercy, and will break
In blessings o'er our head."

1. It gave me some sympathy with those who are generally termed "dry weather Christians." Not having tried it before for many months, I was really not aware how much a person may enjoy home on Sunday. Nevertheless the enjoyment of such persons must be greatly marred when the "morning cloud passeth away," and they are left high and dry at home, while the current of Church-going people has swept by them, and left them "alone in their glory." Then the hearty greeting of the Pastor. "A fine day" is but poorly returned with the restricted reply, "Yes, after so dark a morning."

2. This gave an opportunity of conversing with two of my local brethren, who are thinking of placing themselves in the ranks of the itinerancy, at the opening of the next campaign. Falling in with these brethren at the hour for Church, we withdrew to "an upper room," and there communed together of the things of God. One of these has his mind fully made up, and has obtained his certificate. Although a little turned of forty, he seems to feel as if he were just entering life, and goes forth with ardor and alacrity. He is settling his business, getting his outfit, and "forsaking what he hath" of this world, to follow the Lord. And even now by anticipation, he enjoys these rich feasts of love and joy, which belong chiefly to those who bear the vessels of the Lord. Long he thought the influence of example, in his own community would be as effectual as the direct preaching of the word to the world at large; but although highly respected here for his piety, he finds at last, that a prophet is not honored in his own country; and in as much as his owe people, can not themselves, unworthy of eternal life, he is going to the Gentiles. That he will be eminently useful, in his new way of life, there is no doubt with any who know him.

As the other has not yet fully made up his mind, I shall not say more of him at present, than that we would be proud to have him in our connection, if circumstances will allow him to fulfill his desires.

3. As the year is drawing to a close, I had, on yesterday, a good opportunity to reflect upon the history of the past 12 months, and thus to treasure up the wisdom of experience. One can not thus review the past, without feeling, for the whole, much for which to be humble. Ah! with what high hopes the itinerant received his appointment last Conference, and left for his new field! Eye report confirmed him in the opinion that a great and effectual door would be opened for him, and that many would hear him as an angel from Heaven.

Arriving, he finds, perhaps, all that had been told him true, but that he had greatly exaggerated it by his own fancy. Here were difficulties, too, he had not dreamed of. A few drizzly days, and dribbling sermons, damped the curiosity of his people, and reduced his exalted notions of himself and them, to a mere matter of fact Methodist preacher, and common, indifferent congregation. Then came the tug of war. And after hard fighting, he finally got his men into ranks, and with the sound of a trumpet, and the shoutings of the Captains, finally succeeded in making a charge upon the enemy, and after a partial success, it was concluded that the campaign for this year was ended, and that the weary hosts had now best be led back to their accustomed winter-quarters.

But the pious heart will also find, at the end of the year, much for which to be grateful. Through what untold snares and dangers has his soul been led, what amazing grace has been required to enable him to discharge all his duties, how often have his feeble efforts to do good succeeded far better than he expected or desired; how many kindnesses has he received from the people; how many immediate blessings from God. "Child of Heaven canst thou rejoice?" The writer can humbly say of himself, this year, as Bishop Hedding said upon his death-bed, "the goodness of God to me, has been incomprehensible. Amidst many and deep afflictions, it has pleased Him to give a deeper experience of his love, and to make me raise here some feeble memorial to commemorate his grace."

As the time for Conference draws nigh, the Preacher will probably feel, in some respects, serving for his change, and in others, glad of it, but as a general thing, the latter will predominate. In the first place, he is sorry to leave so many who have, by their kindness and love, made a place in his heart, and sorry, too, that he has no more time to finish his work. But on the other hand, he feels as if most that he can do for this people is done; or at least his successor will probably be more useful than he would be; that himself, shall again be thrown into a new field, with a larger stock of experience, more grace and better hopes; and that God who has sent him forth weeping and bearing precious seed, will finally bring him home rejoicing, and bringing his sheaves with him. TIMOTHY.

Alulouf, Oct. 20, 1854.

Controversies upon doctrinal points generally disturb the mind, weaken faith, waste, love, and puff up, or depress the spirits: be sure you are called to it, before you engage in it.

A FEW OF THE BEAUTIES OF ROMANISM.

The *religious* and *humanity* of Romanism are marvellous. Some of its beauties, as set forth by its own organs, will be found below. Read and see how you like them:—

For our own part, we take this opportunity of explaining our hearty delight at the suppression of the Protestant chapel in Rome. This may be thought intolerant, but when, we ask, did we ever profess to be tolerant of Protestantism, or to favor the doctrine that Protestantism ought to be tolerated? On the contrary, we hate Protestantism—we detest it with our whole heart and soul, and we pray our aversion to it may never decrease. We hold it meet that in the Eternal City no worship repugnant to God should be tolerated, and we are sincerely glad the enemies of the truth are no longer allowed to meet together in the capital of the Christian world. *Pittsburg Catholic Visitor*, 1848.

No good government can exist without religion; and there can be no religion without an Inquisition, which is wisely designed for the promotion and protection of the true faith.—*Boston Pilot.*

You ask if he (the Pope) were lord in the land and you were in a minority, if not in numbers, yet in power, what would we do to you? That, we say, would entirely depend upon circumstances. If it would benefit the cause of Catholicism, he would tolerate you, if expedient, he would imprison you, banish you, fine you, possibly he might even hang you—but, be assured of one thing; he would never tolerate you for the sake of the "glorious principles" of civil and religious liberty.—*Rambler.*

Protestantism of every form has not, and never can have any rights, where Catholicity is triumphant.—*Brownson's Quarterly Review.*

Let us dare to assert the truth in the face of the lying world, and instead of pleading for our Church at the bar of the State, summon the State itself to plead at the bar of the Church, its divinely constituted judge.—*Ibid.*

I never think of publishing anything in regard to the Church, without submitting my articles to the Bishop for inspection, approval, and endorsement.—*Ibid.*

I declare my most unequivocal submission to the Head of the Church, and to the hierarchy in its different orders. If the bishops make a declaration on this bill, I never would be heard speaking against it, but would submit at once, unequivocally, to that decision. They have only to decide, and they also close my mouth; they have only to determine and I obey. I wish it to be understood that such is the duty of the Catholics.—*Daniel O'Connell*, 1843.

Heresy and unbelief are crimes; and in Christian countries, as in Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholics, and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the law of the land, they are punished as other crimes.—*R. C. Archbishop of St. Louis.*

A heretic, examined and convicted by the Church, used to be delivered over to the secular power and punished with death. Nothing has ever appeared to us more necessary. More than 100,000 persons perished in consequence of the heresy of Wickliffe; a still greater number for that of John Huss; and it would not be possible to calculate the bloodshed caused by Luther; and it is not yet over.—*Paris Univers.*

As for myself, what I regret, I frankly own, is, that they did not burn John Huss sooner, and that they did likewise burn Luther; this happened because there was not found some prince sufficiently politic to stir up a crusade against the Protestants.—*Paris Univers.*

The absurd and erroneous doctrines or ravings in defence of liberty of conscience, is a most pestilential error—a pest, of all others, most to be dreaded in a State.—*Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius IX., Aug. 15, 1852.*

Protestantism of every kind, Catholicity inserts in her catalogue of moral sins; she endures it when and where she must; but she hates it, and directs all her energies to effect its destruction.—*St. Louis Shepherd of the Valley.*

You should do all in your power to carry out the intentions of His Holiness the Pope. Where you have the electoral franchise, give your votes to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle.—*Daniel O'Connell*, 1843.

CHURCH DIFFICULTIES.

Spending a night in a certain neighborhood of A——, we inquired of our host, a fair Christian man, how the Church got on, for we had passed a neglected frame Chapel at the cross roads.

"Oh, poorly," said he, "poorly enough."

"Why, what's to pay? You are in a thick settlement, intelligent people; able to keep up congregation and support the Gospel."

"Just so," sighed he, "but one troublesome man has broken up the Society, and keeps it broke up. It was an unlucky day for the Church when he moved here: there has been no peace since. Yet he is a person of good parts, too, and has an interesting family. Before he came here he had troubles in the same way."

We suggested that perhaps the troublesome man's peculiarities were not consulted; indulge him a little. May be he wants to lead.

"Oh, as to that, we've tried him in the lead, and every way. He is not satisfied with leading, but turns round and butts the wheel horses."

We gave it up. Our host was a farmer, and the illustration cut like an argument. David had a few of this sort in his mind when he wrote the 120th Psalm.

"Some persons," says an exchange, "seem to act upon the principle that the Church is to be militant, in a different sense from that of waging a warfare against the enemies of Christ and of the souls of men. They would make individual bodies of professing Christians so many warriors, engaged in strife, not with a common foe, but with each other. In the language of the apostle, they "bite and devour one another." Some, unhappily, have a peculiar aptness for engendering strife. Let them be surrounded with ever so peaceful a brotherhood, they can some how or other bring out a bone of contention; let them remove their membership into over so many congregations, their trail may be traced by the noise and dust of war."

REVOLUTIONARY SERMON.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

The following interesting document was recently found among the papers of Major John Shoolmyer, a deceased parishioner of the Revolution. It is a discourse delivered on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, by Rev. Jacob Trouté, to a large portion of the American soldiers, in presence of Gen. Washington, Gen. Wayne, and other officers of the army.

Soldiers and Countrymen!—We have met this evening perhaps for the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, peril of the fight, and the dismay of the retreat, alike; we have endured the cold and hunger, the contumely of the eternal foe, and contempt of the foreign oppressor. We have sat night after night by the camp-fire, we have together heard the roll of the reveille which called us to duty, or the beat of the tattoo which gave the signal for the hardy sleep of the soldier, with the earth for his bed and the knapsack for his pillow.

And now, soldiers and brethren, we have met in this peaceful valley on the eve of battle, in the sunlight that to-morrow morn will glimmer on scenes of blood. We have met amid the whitening tents of our encampment; in the time of terror and gloom have gathered together, God grant that it may not be for the last time! It is a solemn moment. Brethren, does not the solemn voice of nature seem to echo the sympathies of the hour? The flag of our country droops heavily from yonder staff; the breeze has died away along the green plain of Chadd's Ford; the plain that spreads before us glitters in the sunlight; the heights of Brandywine arise, gloomy and grand, beyond the waters of yonder stream; all nature holds a pause of solemn silence on the eve of the uproar and bloodshed strife of to-morrow.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword"

And have they not taken the sword?

Let the desolate plain, the blood-sodden valley, the burned farm-houses, blackening in the sun, the sacked village and the ravaged town, answer; let the whitened bones of the butchered farmer, strewn along the fields of his homestead, answer; let the starving mother, with the babe clinging to the withered breast that can afford no sustenance, let her answer—with the death-rattle mingling with the murmuring tones that marked the last struggle of her life; let the mother and the babe answer.

It was but a day past, and our land slept in the quiet of peace. War was not here. Fraud and woe and want dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods arose the blue smoke of the settler's cabin, and golden fields of corn looked from amid the waste of the wilderness, and the glad music of human voices awoke the silence of the forest.

Now, God of mercy, behold the change! Under the shadow of a pretext, under the sanctity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign hirelings slay our people. They throng our towns; they darken our plains, and now they encompass our ports on the lonely plain of Chadd's Ford.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword"

Brethren, think me not unworthy of belief when I tell you that the doom of the British is sealed. Think me not vain when I tell you that, beyond the cloud that now encloses us I see, gathering thick and fast, the darker cloud and thicker storm of Divine retribution!

They may conquer us to-morrow. Might and wrong may prevail, and we may be driven from the field, but the hour of God's own vengeance will come!

Ay, if in the vast solitudes of eternal space there throbs the holeg of an awful God, quick to avenge and sure to punish guilt, thee the man George Brunswick, called king, will feel in his brain and heart the vengeance of the eternal Jehovah! A blight will light upon his life—a withered brain and an accursed intellect; a blight will be upon his children, and on his people. Great God, how dread the punishment! A crowded populace, peopling the dense towns where the man of money thrives, while the laborer starves; want striding among the people in all forms of terror; an ignorant and God-defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions; a proud and merciless nobility adding wrong to wrong, and heaping insult upon robbery and fraud; royalty corrupt to the very heart, and aristocracy rotten to the core; crime and want linked hand in hand, and tempting man to deeds of woe and death; these are a part of the doom and retributive that shall come upon the English throne and the English people.

Soldiers, I look around upon your familiar faces with a stronge interest! To-morrow morning we go forth to the battle—for need I tell you that your unworthy minister will march with you invoking God's aid in the fight?—we will march forth to battle! Need I exhort you to fight the good fight—to fight for your homesteads, for your wives and children?

My friends, I might urge you to fight by the galling memories of British wrong. Wait! I might tell you of your father, butchered in the sileace of the night, on the plains of Trenton; I might picture his gray hairs dabbled in blood. I might ring his death shriek in your ears; Shelmire, I might tell you of a butchered mother and sister outraged, the lonely farm-house, the night assault, the roof in flames, the shouts of the troops as they dispatched their victims, the cries for mercy, and pleadings of innocence for pity. I might paint this all again in the vivid colors of the terrible reality, if I thought courage needed such wild excitement.

But I know you are strong in the might of the Lord. You will march forth to battle on the morrow with light hearts and determined spirit, though the solemn duty—the duty of avenging the dead—may rest heavy on your souls.

And in the hour of battle, when all around is darkness, lit by the lurid cannon glare and the piercing musket flash, when the wounded strew the ground, and the dead litter your path, then remember, soldiers, that God is with you. The eternal God fights for you; he rides on the battle cloud; he sweeps onward with the march of the hurricane charge.

God, the awful and infinite, fights for you, and you will triumph.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword"

You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong or ravage. You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives, for your little ones. You have taken the sword for truth, justice, and right, and to you the promise is, be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that men hold dear, in blasphemy of God—they shall perish by the sword.

And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us will fall in the battle of to-morrow, God rest the souls of the fallen! Many of us may live to tell the story of the light to-morrow, and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal eve.

Solemn twilight advances over the valley the woods on the opposite heights fling their long shadows over the green of the meadow! around us are the tents of the continental host, the suppressed bustle of camp, the hurried tramp of the sublisters, and far among the tents, the stillness and awe that mark the eve of battle.

Wait! we meet again, may the shadows of twilight be thus over the peaceful land! God in Heaven grant it! Let us pray.

Interesting Letter from Lieut. Maury.

[Correspondence of the Va. Sept 20, 18 4

My Dear Son—Former letters have kept you posted up as to the movements of the family since the regular summer breaking up at the Observatory. Though we abandoned that stately place the first day of August, we were doomed to discover that it was not soon enough, for I have had to weather out two spells of sickness, and all the children except the boy, have been down with ague and fever—or other disease, the seeds of which grew in the Observatory dwelling, and were soon in our systems before we abandoned the place for the summer. Those marshes are a great drawback. They prevent us from doing as much as in a healthy place, we would, and they people the Observatory until either for a residence or for study it is a place not to be envied. It is a pity that we could not build an institution as this has grown to be should be suffered to remain in such an unhealthy situation.

It is too soon for the family to return there at present, and while we are hearing up here, waiting for "Jack Frost" to come and drive away the pestilence for me I have determined to write to you a series of letters touching affairs of the Old Dominion. It is your native State and the place where your father and your father's father were born, and the green hearth the ashes of my grandfather and of his father lie buried. You are therefore, my children Virginians; and having a few days of leisure, I shall devote portions of each to conversing with you (fatherly and) as to the future. I hope by these letters to excite in your young minds even a stronger interest than that which I know you already feel for the dear old State.

So before we proceed further together, you must get the map and follow me in all I say concerning geographical positions. If you have one, you will find it a great help in reading me, for in tracing out my routes, ask Mr Hasbrouck—whose hospitalities are unbounded, and elegant hospitalities I wish I could enjoy with you to help you out. I went to school to him, you know, in Tennessee, and therefore know how excellent he is at explanation. He is one of one best geographical experts I ever knew.

First, then, let us take a map of the United States—a globe will be better—without any internal improvements? any turnpikes, canals or railroads, winter, marked on upon it. For I want to show you what nature has done for Virginia, then we will take another map, with all the railways and canals upon it, to see what man has done.

With this, and such other information as I shall give you from authentic sources, we shall be able to understand the true situation and present condition of the Old Dominion. We shall see how far she has been eclipsed in the commercial race; how far she has been left behind by sister States in the development of resources; and then we shall be able, understandingly, to discuss the great question which is now engaging the attention of her sons, viz: the true policy of the State with regard to her internal improvements. Perhaps we shall be able to satisfactorily conceive how, if you and I were the people and State of Virginia) we could recover for her at least a portion of her lost commercial advantages.

With a common terrestial globe before you, elevate the North pole, bring Vera Cruz under the brazen meridian and put your finger on Norfolk,—you now have a clear view of its geographical relations seaward. As to the natural advantages of position, depth of water, and accessibility of land and sea, Norfolk has no competitor among the seaport towns of the Atlantic.

Midway the Atlantic coast line of the United States Norfolk is the most convenient (because the most central) point where the produce of the interior may be collected, and whence it may be distributed North and South, right and left, among the markets of the seaboard.

It situate is delightful. It is exactly of that happy mid-is temperate where the frosts of the North bite not, and where the pestilence of the South wakes not. Its harbor is commodious, and as safe as safe can be. It is never blocked up with ice, and as to the egress and ingress between it and the sea, it possesses all the facilities that the mariner himself could desire. It has the double advantage of an out-ward and inner harbor. The inner harbor is as smooth as any mill pond, in it vessels lie with the most perfect security, where every natural facility imaginable is afforded for lading and unlading. Being ready for sea, the outward bound trader dropping down from this sunny anchoring and approaching the sea, finds a storm raging from outside. The outer harbor then affords shelter until the fury of the gale be spent, when the white winged messenger trips her anchor, trims to the breeze, and goes forth rejoicing on her way to the haven where she would be.

Moreover, the prevailing winds in the parallel of Norfolk are westerly winds, which are fair for coasting, and for going seaward in any direction. A little to the South of that parallel you find the North East trader which are fair winds for the inward bound Norfolk vessel.

Then there is the Gulf stream; that mighty river in the ocean, upon the verge of which Norfolk stands. It flows by with a current, which, without the help of sweeps, sails or steam, will carry the European bound vessel out of Norfolk at the rate of nearly one hundred miles a day, directly on her course.

Then at the side of this, and consider to it, are eddies which favor the same vessel on her return to Norfolk. These favor her along, and shorten her voyage by many a long mile.

Next to complete the survey seaward, cast your eye down to the great Amazonian water-sheet of South America. That river drains a district of country twice as large as the whole Mississippi valley. The volume of water discharged by the Amazon into the sea exceeds, by six fold, that which the Mississippi empties into the Gulf; and it opens a highway for commerce and navigation from the sea to the foot of it's snow-capped mountains that rise up on the chain of the Andes, and touch the clouds under the Equator. This country is to be the *emporium* of the world. It's climate is that of an eternal Spring. Its soil is the most prolific on the face of the earth, and its minerals the richest and the rarest, and the most abundant that ever adorned the person, or administered to the convenience of man.

But you have read your uncle Lewis Herndon's Exploration of the Amazon—you have studied with me the physical geography of the country drained by it, and you understand how. And why the winds are constant and fair both ways for vessels trading between that river and Norfolk.

Now, take a string, and with your finger hold of one end of it in the mouth of the Amazon, then, with the distance thence to Norfolk as a radius sweep on the globe an arc of a circle from Florida to Newfoundland, and you will be surprised to find that the Atlantic coast is very nearly a perfect arc of a circle, of which the mouth of the Amazon is the centre, and Norfolk the middle.

Such are the natural advantages of Norfolk seaward. Let us look ashore and consider them landward. You will better appreciate these by studying them in contrast. Therefore, we will compare them with the natural inland advantages of New York.

A bay or harbor which is conveniently accessible to the sea, is surpassed in other natural advantages for a commercial city, in proportion to the fertility and extent of the back country that is tributary to it. Thus we say that when the Valley of the Amazon is fully peopled up, the largest city the world ever saw will be at its mouth. Social affairs, political relations or the requirements of trade, may modify this calculation, and place the commercial emporium of Amazonia at some other point, but not that indicated by nature. But you will recollect we are considering at present *only* the natural advantages of New York and Norfolk; their artificial advantages we will consider at another time.

The back country that is naturally tributary to the city of New York, is confined to the counties that are drained by the Hudson or washed by the waters of the Sound. And if there were no such things as internal improvements, no way in the interior by which produce and merchandize could be transported from one water shed to another, the people for whom New York would export and import would be those who live in the valley of the Hudson, or who inhabit the shores of Long Island Sound. These would be all.

Now contrast the fertility and extent of this country with the back country that is tributary to Norfolk. Both shores of the Chesapeake Bay are tributary to it; and this magnificent sheet of water is the natural receptacle, about the drainage and surplus produce of the valley of the James River, the York, the Rappahannock, the Potomac and the Susquehanna, and, with a perfect net work of creeks and rivers that indent their shores. The back country therefore, which, without portage, is naturally tributary to Norfolk, not only surpasses that which is tributary to New York, in mildness of climate, in fertility of soil and variety of production, but also in geographical extent, by many square leagues; the proportion being as three to one in favor of the Virginia port.

But there are such things as natural portages, by which commerce, even in a rude state, may pass from one river valley to another on its way to the sea. Now let us see what portions of country are as near to New York what to Norfolk, assuming that if these natural portages be equally improved, all that country which they will bring nearer to Norfolk will be tributary to Norfolk, and all that they may bring nearer to New York, will, to like manner, be tributary to New York.

Then let us divide and lay off this back country, turn to the globe once more; stretch a string upon it from Norfolk to New York and make a dot half way between them. Now seek a point on the South shore of Lake Erie, that is equi-distant from New York and Norfolk; draw a line from the dot to this point, and there you will have a dividing line of distances between the two places, every point along which will be just as far from the one places as the other. Transfer this line to the map—to which you will be presently referred—and you will find that it runs through Delaware and cuts Lake Erie near Cleveland, Ohio.

Now, as you are on the banks of the Hudson, all the country that is on your side of this line is nearer to New York, and all on my side of it is nearer to Norfolk. Thus you will perceive that Chicago, Ill. and St. Louis, Mo., are actually nearer to Norfolk than they are to New York, even by an air line.

I come now to prove that as between New York and Norfolk the natural advantages here are greatly in favor of the latter. The most direct way to the sea through either of [illegible] from most of the lake country, and from [illegible] valley, is through Virginia. The natural advantages there in relation to the sea or to the back country are superior beyond comparison to those of New York.

I have here before me a letter written by your great-grandfather from his parsonage under the Blue Ridge of Virginia, to a friend in England, in 1756.

France and England were then at war about their North American possessions, and the old gentleman reasoned the prediction, and offered proof amounting to more than probability" that he of the two contending monarchs who at the end of the dispute should remain master of the Ohio and the Lakes, *would become lord of North America.* The acquisition of this territory would also, he added, be his (own private opinion, make either Hudson's river a New York or Potomac in Virginia, the grand emporium of this country and of Europe.

At that time the Missouri river was a myth. Cox, who had ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony had reported in his Cordera the existence of such a river. This Cox had been the proprietor of a charter granted by Charles I to Sir Robert Heath constituting him lord proprietor of all the lands and waters of the Mississippi. A party was organized in Virginia to explore the Missouri and a friend and neighbor of our ancestor was appointed to conduct it.

The day seeing old gentleman then goes on in this remarkable letter to advocate the advantages of a thoroughfare across this continent in the "south seas," as the Pacific Ocean was then called. He points out two routes, one from the waters of the Chesapeake to those of the Ohio, the other from the Hudson to the Lakes, thence to the Ohio, and so down into the Mississippi and the Missouri. And then by a process of reasoning that is perfectly philosophical and most logical, he points out theoretically the existence of the Columbia river, as clearly as Le Verrier did that of the planet Neptune before the telescope discovered it. In this reasoning, it was held that the tributaries of the Mississippi on the right bank approached probably as far to the West as those on this side do the East—that the head waters of the Missouri were probably separated from the Pacific by a chain of mountains, answering to that which separates the waters of the Atlantic;—that to the West of this theoretical chain of mountains—now known as the Rocky Mountains—another river would be found taking its rise and pouring its waters into that "boundless sea," as he styled the Pacific ocean—as our rivers Allegheny rivers do into the Atlantic—that the head streams of this river—now known as the Columbia—would be found to insinuate with those of the Missouri as to leave but a short portage between them, and thus a great thoroughfare to the Indies and across this continent might be established.

The old philosopher then goes into a most glowing description of the beauties of this country, he shows her future to be the most dazzling, but stops with the picture to discuss the annual flood rolling and bright enough for the Buddhist Heaven. Whether Norfolk or New York should bear off the palm, and become the great commercial emporium of the country was to depend upon which of the two should be the first to establish a commercial thoroughfare with the Mississippi valley.

I advise you to read this letter. It is very interesting. It is from the pen of James Maury to a friend in England, and you will find it at page 286, of the little work called "Memoirs of a Huguenot Family, written by our cousin Ann Maury Hasbrouck has it in his library. Mr Jefferson went to school to him, and I believe Mr Madison also; though of this I am not sure. It may be that we have here discovered the fountain where young Jefferson first imbibed the ideas which finally expanded into the expedition of Lewis & Clarke.

The prediction of our far seeing ancestor, is now in the east of the day "in Red feet." New York opened the Erie Canal; she was the first to establish a commercial highway to the lake country. This induced other States to put in other thoroughfares between the Mississippi Valley and the Lakes; and thus New York got hold of the commercial sceptre.

Your affectionate father,
(Signed) M. F. MAURY.

Master Richard L. Maury,
Care of Wm. C. Hasbrouck, Esq., Newburg, N. Y.

THE WORLD TO COME.—The following were the meditations of the celebrated John Foster on the death of his wife. They will seem to many as a transcript of their own thoughts under similar bereavements:

Can it be—how is it—what is it—that we are now not inhabitants of the same world—that each has to think of the other as in a perfectly different economy of existence? Whither is she gone—in what manner does she consciously realize to herself the astonishing change—how does she look at herself as no longer inhabiting a mortal tabernacle—in what manner does she recollect her state as only a few weeks since—in what manner does she think, and feel, and act, and communicate with other spiritual beings—what manner of vision has she of God and the Saviour of the world—how does she review and estimate the course of discipline through which she had been prepared for the happy state where she finds herself—in what manner does she look back on *death*, which she has so recently passed through—and does she plainly understand the nature of a phenomenon so awfully mysterious to the view of mortals? How does she remember and feel respecting us, respecting me? Is she associated with the spirits of her departed son and our two children who died in infancy? Does she indulge with delight a confident anticipation that we shall, after a while, be added to her society? If she should think of it us (with respect to some of us) many years, possibly before such an event, does that appear a long time in prospect, or has she begun to account of duration according to the great laws of eternity? Earnest imaginings and questionings like these arise without end; and still, still, there is no answer, no revelation. The mind comes again and again up close to the thick black veil; but there is no perforation, no glimpse. She that loved me, and I trust loves me still, will not, can not, must not answer me. I can only imagine her to say, "Come and see; serve our God so that you shall come and share, at no distant time."

STEWART HOLLAND, THE HERO OF THE ARCTIC.—Mr. Dorlen, the third officer of the steamship Arctic, has written a letter to Mr. Isaac Holland, of Washington, in relation to his son, Stewart Holland, who so heroically met death on that ill-fated steamer. After describing the scene of confusion and terror among the passengers, Mr. Dorlen says:

In the midst of this scene, Stewart came running up to me; his words were: "Dorlan, my powder is out; I want more; give me the key." "Never mind the key," I replied, "take an axe and break open the door." He snatched one close beside me, and down into the ship's hold he dived, and I went over the ship's side to my raft. Half an hour later, when busy at the raft, a voice hailed me, and, on looking up, I again saw Stewart, when he hurriedly asked: "Dorlan, have you a compass in your boat?" "No," I replied; and off he went. He knew that any chance I had would be shared with him; and I have often thought how strange it is that that young man should, for a moment, quit his gun to inquire after my safety, and never for a moment think of his own. But such was Stewart Holland. I recollect distinctly his appearance as he hailed me from the deck. The right side of his face was black with powder, and two large spots on the left side. When he spoke his countenance seemed to me to be lighted up with something like a quiet smile.

THE LOST EXPEDITION.—The English Book of Heraldry, it is said, describes the crest of Sir John Franklin as precisely like that described by Dr. Rae, and another crest

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING.

QUININE IN YELLOW FEVER.

The *New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette*, for November, is upon our table. Dr Cropper, Surgeon of the Hospital, is the principal Editor, and his good taste and professional learning, appear to fine advantage in its pages. The subject treated, and the experiments reported, are eminently local, and, as such, useful in guiding Southern practice.

A report is submitted, of the Physico-Medical Society, of this city, in session September 30. We have never been so disheartened, as in reading it, at the guess work of Doctors. If they do not quit, reporting these discussions of the Physico-Medical Society of the allopathics, the homeopathics will condemn them out of their own mouths, and the confidence of all patients be destroyed. We suggest, for the credit of the profession, that the meetings be continued, but the *publications* discontinued.

Dr. Hunt, in a strain of magniloquence, discourses on this wise:

"Previous to 1839, the usual practice of physicians was to give quinine during the periods of remission, as they were considered in yellow fever; and by some practitioners this medicine was continued until quininism, or intoxication by quinine, was produced. But, sir, in 1839, as appears in Harrison's essay on yellow fever, I proved by experiments —yes, Mr. President, in more than sixty cases of convalescence in the Charity Hospital, that quinine in large doses, from twenty to sixty grains, produces for a short time a slight stimulating effect, and a few hours after, a sedative impression that endures.

"Such, sir, was the manner in which I tested the physiological action of quinine. Having tested and established the sedative effects of quinine in large doses in health, I then administered the remedy in yellow fever, in disease."

* * * * * * *

"It is a source of gratification to me, Mr. President, to state, that during the present epidemic, the practice I have indicated has been pursued in the Charity Hospital, in the Touro Infirmary, and by a very large majority of the members of this society, and with the most extraordinary success. In the Charity Hospital, I shall be prepared to show, hereafter, that there has not been a loss of one in fifteen of the persons admitted six hours after their attack."

Dr. Hunt states that in the Touro Infirmary, the loss has not been one in twenty, and quinine gets the credit.

Satisfactory, so far; but Dr. Moss, whom we set down as equally good authority, on the other side, addresses the President:

"Dr. Moss said he was opposed to the views expressed by Dr. Hunt, in relation to the administration of sulph. quinine in yellow fever; that he thought quinine exercised no curative influence whatever over yellow fever; that when administered in small quantity it might do no harm, but certainly did no good, and when given in large doses, with the view of arresting the disease, (the so called abortive treatment,) he had found it to fail; that it complicated the case, and was very often absolutely pernicious; that all the good effects, said by its advocates to follow the use of quinine, would as certainly ensue if the quinine had not been administered, provided the same care had been observed in the administration of the remedies, such as laxatives, diaphoretics, antacids, local blood-letting, pediluvia, etc., and the general management, such as careful watching and good nursing.

"That quinine had been a prominent remedy before the medical community of New-Orleans for fifteen years, a sufficiently long period, if the remedy really possessed any decidedly curative influence over the disease, to have established its merits and superiority over all other modes of treatment, beyond question. There are many physicians in the city of NewOrleans quite as scientific, skillful and capable of administering any remedy as correctly and judiciously as the advocates of sulph. quinine, who have tried it fairly, and failed to find the good results following its use, which have been claimed for it by those who make it the strong feature of their treatment of yellow fever."

Dr. Moss went farther, and claimed as many *cures* for the anti-quinines as the others.

"Dr. Bein also said, that he had used the sulphate of quinine largely, both in private and hospital practice, and the good results invariably obtained from its administration early in the disease, had led him to depend upon that therapeutic agent as the sheet anchor in the treatment of yellow fever."

Dr. Meux stated to the society, that in his practice this summer he had treated, successfully, thirty cases of yellow fever, and that in no case did he use a single grain of quinine.

Dr. Hart confounded the confusion by his contribution to medical science:

Let me add my experience. Every individual here must know what success a thousand methods introduced and carried out in the Charity Hospital have acquired during the time. Persons, non-professional, were invited to test their methods, and must I declare it? they proved equally as successful as the regular practitioner. Again, gentlemen, we are told the condition of a yellow fever subject after the administration of quinine is so much changed for the better, that every one's experience could be a guarantee for its administration. Who among you, gentlemen, could have failed to observe, as one of the sequences of yellow fever invasion, and that a lapse of twelve or fifteen hours determines the very same phenomena—a soft skin with gentle diaphoresis, a round and full pulse, the patient cheerful, and declaring his entire exemption from all pain? Are we, with this fact, to declare it the effect of quinine? No, gentlemen, last year's experience among one hundred and sixty cases, where not a grain of quinine was administered, but twenty-three certificates of death were written. In this year's epidemic, so far, sixteen cases were treated by me, but one certificate was required, and not one grain of quinine used.

Dr. Copes comes up to the confession—"We had as well confess:"

"As the essential pathology of yellow fever remains after all our investigations so exceedingly obscure as to afford as no reliable lights to guide our treatment, it is the more important that the observations and experiences of practitioners should be fully given and compared. Possibly, by this means, by continuing to narrate, to record, classify and analyze the facts in relation to this terrible disease, which instead of declining, appears to be increasing in the power requisite to extend its malignant conquests over regions hitherto exempted from its dominion, we may arrive at a better understanding of its laws, and thus form some sound conclusions regarding its remedies. We had as well confess, that now, as well as in all past time, it is one of those diseases in which we can demonstrate neither its cause, pathology, nor mode of propagation."

For our part, we believe that in yellow fever a good nurse is half the battle; the other half is between a good doctor and a good conscience. A good nurse: one of the Creoles, with handanna handkerchief jauntily wound about her head, yellow as the ailment and native, with it.

As for faith in Doctors, we still keep it, and when sick, either from habit or conviction, must have one. But these discussions remind one of the "confessions of an infidel," and stuck hard at faith.

Gil Blas, of Santillane, could learn our Doctors a lesson. Old Sangardo is a pattern. He looked wise, but kept his own counsel; let the blood of patients copiously, but never "let on."

The New Orleans Medical Journal, for November, ably edited by Dr. Dowler, puts the yellow fever theories to the route. Dr. Dowler says:—"The comparative frequency of recovery after black vomit, in the late epidemics of 1853-'4, is the most salient point of symptomotology in which they differ from those of former years. It is remarkable that black vomit is not only becoming less fatal in, but less characteristic of yellow fever, owing to its late extension to some other maladies."

Dr. M. M. Dowler insists that yellow fever is no more catching than freckles. He annihilates the theories about the geological formation of the swamps, in which NewOrleans is situated, also the filth doctrine, and concludes with the following strikingly just observation:

"The writers cautiously make out these by giving a little 'meteorology,' a little 'medical typography,' a little 'geology,' a little 'putrefaction and exhalation,' together with a very circumspect reference to the organic, microzoic, cryptogamic, electric, calorific, gaseous, and filth theories, and so forth. A very specious appearance of real knowledge is thereby kept up, and an undoubted display of impartiality. All that the medical reader can make out is, that nothing can be known; and all the non-professional one can discover is, that he cannot understand the scientific method of finding out how it happens that nothing is known. It does not comport with the dignity of authorship or professorship to say, 'I don't know.' It must be said gradually, and with the appearance of knowing everything. Speaking for myself, I may say that I have been a student and practitioner for twenty years; have read and reflected much on this subject, and I have never yet obtained any explanation of the causes of either one or other of these diseases, to which the least importance should be attached—any theory worthy of belief or of legislative attention."

The Medical Faculty of NewOrleans, not inferior to any in the land for ability: they certainly deserve to stand high for frankness. The fact is the Know Nothings are on the increase,

JUBILEE FOR THE "FAITHFUL."

The *Southern* says Archbishop Blanc left the city, 25th ult., for Rome, whither he has been called by the Pope, to assist at the proposed Council. From the same source we have *authority*, (Archbishop Blanc's,) pastoral letter, in relation to the Jubilee. The Journal translates it, saying—"While on the subject, we beg leave to suggest the propriety of having important documents, such as Archiepiscopal letters, published in the English as well as the French language."

This singular document begins:

You are, doubtless, already aware, dearly beloved brethren, that the Sovereign Pontiff, penetrated with sorrow at the sight of calamities of every description which hang over nations, and the yet more disquieting evils which afflict or menace the Church, has addressed an Encyclical to all the Bishops of the Catholic world, in order to obtain their prayers and those of all the faithful, to the end that it may please God to let the mildness of his mercy, succeed the strokes of his justice. And that our prayers may be more fervent and efficacious, the Holy Father, opening the heavenly treasures, whose dispensation has been entrusted to him by Our Saviour Jesus Christ, himself, grants a plenary indulgence in the form of a jubilee, to all those who, praying with the prescribed intentions, which we shall announce below, and sanctifying their prayers by fasting and alms, shall worthily approach the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, during a space of time, not to exceed three months, and which must be determined by each Bishop for his own diocese.

If the "Holy Father" has the opening of the heavenly treasures, why don't he open them? Prayer ought to be directed to him, instead of our Saviour. Perhaps it means that while the higher and spiritual gifts are in the Pope's keeping, the Lord has retained the dispensation of smaller matters, such as, the cessation of wars and epidemics, lending rain, preventing fires, and ship wrecks, and riots, etc., for to these the prayers of the faithful are directed.

The fact is, the Pope has been borrowing money lately. He is threatened with bankruptcy. This dispensation, this Jubilee, these indulgences are his old resorts for making a raise. The money part of the Pastoral letter was an ill-disguised prominence.

"And that our prayers may be heard, let us accompany them with that repentance which manifests itself by acts of expiation, among which fasting and alms-giving hold so important a place."

The immaculate question has long divided the Roman Church. The Dominicians and others insisting that not only the Son of Mary but Mary herself was of immaculate conception. To us it appears that a Council of any Sect could as soon fix a new star in the firmament as a new truth in Christianity. The Pastoral letter, after fixing the temporals, encourages the faithful with the prospect of having a new article added to their creed:

There is, finally, another special object for which the Sovereign Pontiff requires the prayers of the Catholic world during this Jubilee, and we know in advance, how pleasing to your piety will be this prayer. Since a long time, already many among you have prayed, God to hasten the happy moment when the belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin, shall be infallibly confirmed by the authority of a dogmatical decision, which shall make that belief a doctrine of faith. But the nearer this time approaches, with the more earnestness does the Sovereign Pontiff ask the prayers of all the Church, in order that God may suggest to him on this occasion, what will be most apt to procure the glory of our Lord, and His holy Mother. You will, then, redouble your fervor and assiduity in prayer, dearly beloved brethren, in order that we may soon be permitted to see the auspicious day when the infallible voice of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, shall proclaim this dogmatical decision of the Immaculate Conception, a decision so impatiently awaited, and which, at the same time that it will be for Mary a new source of glory in the Church, will also be for the Church, a fruitful source of new graces and ineffable mercies.

The Jubilee opens in our parts on Wednesday, the 1st of November next, and terminates the 1st of February, in the ensuing year.

We subjoin for the faithful the following very minute directions:

"The Faithful may gain the indulgence of the Jubilee, on any day during the course of these three months, by fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the Encyclical of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The conditions for gaining the Jubilee are, 1st, to fast one day; 2d, to give alms, each one in proportion to his means; 3d, to visit three designated Churches, or the same Church three times, and there pray according to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, which we have made known; 4th, to receive with piety the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist."

When shall the end of these follies be? This religion of upholstry and forms, superseded by one of spirit and truth! The Lord hasten it in his time.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Western Christian Advocate furnishes the following encouraging statistics of Methodist Missions:

From the most authentic statistics, dating about two years back, we learn that the total strength of the evangelical missionary enterprises, throughout the world, in foreign lands, compriso 2,945 missionaries; 11,807 assistants; 333,604 Church members; 31 native institutions; and 40 printing establishments. The expenses of all these amount to $3,202,419.

The various departments of Methodism support 900 ordained ministers in the foreign field. These are assisted by 8,226 local preachers, catechists, interpreters, school teachers, etc. Under the pastoral care of the Methodist Churches are 165,972 Church members, and 101,742 scholars in schools. On these foreign fields are seven institutions for training a native ministry, and eleven printing establishments. The amount necessary to support these agencies last year was $684,453.

About one-third of all the missionaries of evangelical Christendom belong to the various Methodist Churches. They have about one-half of the Church members and scholars, and one-fourth of the printing establishments and native institutions. Yet this one-third of all the missionaries has been sustained on about one-fifth of the whole income. Thus the money contributed by our people accomplishes more in evangelizing the world than the same amount contributed by most others.

Yet the missionary character of Methodism in the United States can scarcely be inferior to that in heathen countries. A few poor men, on the smallest pittance of support, have planted in the new settlements the religion of Christ; and in the older portions of the country, the other Churches have been greatly stirred up to greater labors, and have imbibed more of the evangelical spirit. The work in the South, and in the West Indies among the slaves, perhaps, is the crowning work of the whole; and our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are nobly and faithfully carrying on this work.

Baccalaureate.—An address delivered to the graduating class of Centenary College, of Louisiana, on the day of the annual commencement at Jackson, La., July 25th, 1854, by Rev. John C. Miller, M. A. We were amongst those who heard this address at the time of its delivery; and are glad that it now appears in pamphlet form. The Class could not better show their appreciation of its merits, than by presenting it to the public in its present neat style, for general circulation.

The following resolutions were passed at the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Yazoo Circuit, Sept. 2nd 1854.

Whereas, it is the sentence of this Conference that attendance upon Theaters, Balls, Shows and Circuses is of a demoralizing tendency and should be discountenanced by the people of God. It is therefore resolved, that hereafter if any of the members of this Quarterly Conference attend such places, they shall be censured by the Body.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Local Preachers, Exhorters, Stewards and Leaders connected with the circuit, to aid the Pastor by every prudent means in suppressing attendance upon such places, by the members of our Church.

Resolved, That the New Orleans Christian Advocate be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

By order of the Conference.

James Walton, P. E.

W. S. Grayson, Recording Steward.

Alex. McLeod, Sec.

Whatever is opposed to sound reason, is contrary to God's holy word, and is forbidden to christians.

Revival Intelligence.

Lafayette, Ala.—The *Chambers* (Ala.) *Tribune*, of November 4th, says: The revival at the M. E. Church, in this place, still continues with increased interest. A large number are seeking—and manifest their desire to have the prayers of the Church, by crowding to the altar. Several have connected themselves with the Church; and, from present indications, (notwithstanding, it is currently reported abroad, that we have a "hard set" among us,) there is encouragement to hope that the people are becoming awake to their souls' best interests. There is deep feeling in this community, on the subject of Religion; which, we hope, will terminate in the conversion of all who are without the pale of the Church.

It is proper, to state here, that the Ministers, (especially Rev. Mr. Ellis,) who has been conducting the meeting, deserve, and to them we take the liberty of returning the thanks of this community, for their earnest efforts in trying to advance the cause of morality, in our midst.

Amite, N. Miss.—"Revival intelligence, (as you aptly remark,) is that the Angels read," and although we can but claim to be of humbler birth, yet, I do assure you it rejoices my heart to read and hear of Zion's borders being enlarged. I contribute my mite to the general fund. Our meeting began Saturday, the 21st; continued until today, the 31st.

The power of the Holy One has been in our midst, in converting and sanctifying grace. Seventy-two whites added, and thirty-six blacks; making an aggregate of one hundred and eight. Now Conversions generally estimated at over one hundred. We were much indebted to the indefatigable labors of Professors Youngblood, Wheat and others.

Brethren, one and all, your reward is in Heaven. The ladies, but few in number, gave $20 Crif money; six young ladies gave $35 worth of jewelry to the Missionary cause. God give us modest Methodism, "beauty unadorned, is most adored." This closes our labors on Amite Circuit.

Geo. J. Mortimer.

Allen Castle, Oct. 30.

Green Ct., Alabama Conference.—We have had some good meetings lately. At Trinity, seven conversions, and six accessions to the Church. At Pleasant Grove, seventeen conversions, and nine accessions. At Holly Springs, twenty conversions, and twenty five accessions.

Nov. 2, 1854. Henry Urquhart.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

W. S. Mount Esq., writes that he has concluded to drive down his stakes in California. We wish for him all manner of blessings in his new home. The Pacific country needs such men and though we reluctantly yield them, we are persuaded a good usury will come of the investment to the Church and every good cause. His leaving NewOrleans now, takes away another very useful member of the Methodist Church and she has lost not a few, by death and removal, the year past. It also vacates a place in the Board of Managers of the South-Western Bible Society, the Public School Board and the Board of Trustees of the Church.

He writes us that W. R. Goodall has been elected to the California Legislature—rather a different representation from that he was sent out for.

The Sectarian Schools which were established by Roman Catholic priests in San Francisco, and have drawn $17,000 from the pockets of the people, have proved abortions, and are complained of by the Grand Jury as nuisances.

We copy from the *San Francisco Christian Advocate* an interesting letter, from a Missionary of the M. E. Church, South:

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to inform the readers of the Advocate that we have recently witnessed gracious refreshings from the presence of the Lord. At a camp meeting held in Pajaro Valley, two weeks since, several persons professed the blessing of sanctification, upwards of twenty were converted, and thirty-seven added to Church.

Our camp meeting for this (Santa Clara) Circuit, has just closed. Thirteen persons joined the Church, and six or eight professed religion. We have seldom attended a better, anywhere. I am in receipt of information from different parts of the State, and from all I can learn, our prospects for doing good have never been so flattering, at any former period, in this country, as at present. You may not see the necessity of two organizations of the Methodist Church in California, but there are thousands who can not fellowship your views on the subject of politics and slavery, as expressed in the Advocate; and the better way for all concerned, is for us to be separate and distinct in our movements, while we apply ourselves to the great work of "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands." I would say to those eight brethren, who prefer a Southern preacher, and to all whom it may concern, that the Methodist Episcopal Church South is permanently established on the shores of the Pacific, and vigorous efforts will be used to supply our people with the ministers of their choice. I read your paper with deep interest, and do heartily rejoice at the bold stand you take against the prevalent vices of this country. I say Amen to all you write, and to all that is written in your paper against drunkenness, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and the sins that disgrace our land; but I must say, if you continue your present course towards the people of the South, if you do not drive a large majority of them from under your power and influence, I am greatly mistaken.

Your brother in Christ,

A. M. Bailey.

Santa Clara, Sept. 16th, 1854.

SIX OUT OF THIRTEEN.

We copy from the *Church Herald* a portion of Bishop Hopkin's Convocation Address. He is congratulating his Church on what she is and what she has done:

"For if we look to our advance in the United States, under the weighty disadvantages of the Revolutionary war, which placed us, for many years, under a cloud of political odium, we find that we have grown, from a very humble beginning, up to 35 acting Bishops, and 1650 clergymen: while every State and Territory is partially supplied, and we have extended our work to Africa and China. Our numbers, indeed, are still far below those of several christian sects, but our ratio of increase has gone greatly beyond them. The character of our people stands in the highest rank for position and intelligence. Witness the fact that out of thirteen Presidents of the United States, Washington, Monroe, Madison, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor, were Episcopalians. Witness the fact that Calhoun, Clay and Webster, were the same, to say nothing of the numerous living lights of the nation. It is also certain that our services are the most acceptable, because they are the best adapted to the army and the navy. And the movements of our church are regarded with much more general interest throughout the land, than those of any other."

The Liturgy is used in the Queen's Chapel: the robes and Prayer Book also. English nobles and statesmen patronize the Episcopal Church. It is part of their aristocratic system. As in other things, the Court sets the fashion. This prestige is felt in the United States; and, as far as religion is a fashion, makes the Episcopal Church fashionable here. As far as religion is a fashion, we say: for it cannot be disguised that there are many people who chose their pastor as they do their tailor or milliner. They would not be caught doing any unfashionable thing. Their Church is selected not in view of the fellowship of saints. They have no notions of doctrine. The question is not—"Where will my spirituality be promoted,—where do I hear the preaching and witness the usages most accordant with true religion." Not at all. But rather!—"Is this the place where the upper ten do congregate—Is it here we meet our best society?—Here let me dwell." High or low Church may be preached there, or no Church at all: Calvinism or Arminianism—it is all the same to them. "Ours is the fashionable Church" is an argument that can be appreciated by those insensible to any other; and, it has been found hard to resist by even a higher order of Church goers. Flunkyism is one of the *isms*.

There may be something taking even to our statesmen (for they are but men and have their weak places) in doing the same way that Lord such-a-one is doing on the other side of the water. Even on their knees, the diplomatic level is maintained. The nearest approach to a royal road to Heaven is that wherein royality travels.

Passing beyond these reflections, it does seem strange that a Bishop, in Convocation, should boast after this line of things. St. Paul held a different language—"For ye see your calling brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called." John the Baptist received as an identification of Jesus and His ministry—"The poor have the Gospel preached to them." Bishop Hopkins boasts that "the Church of our people stands in the highest rank for——position and intelligence." He calls to witness the fact that out of thirteen Presidents six were Episcopalians!! Then there is the noble trio—Calhoun, Clay and Webster, to glory in. If this does not prove the Episcopal Church the *true* Church what will? "Our services" are the most acceptable to those very holy and spiritually-minded people of the army and navy!! Another proof of an Apostolical Church.

The rich are not to be despised. The Gospel belongs to them as well as the poor. Influence and position are not to be despised by the Church, but sanctified. However the rich and the noble are few, the poor many. Where the gospel is offered like Christ and his Apostles offered it, the noble and rich form a very small proportion of its converts; not only because of numerical but moral reasons. Wealth and position present peculiar hindrances and snares to the soul. It is therefore a very suspicious circumstance if "the common people" do not make up the large majority of any Christian Church.

The Church that boasts of an undue proportion of rich and noble is liable to the suspicion of not having worked faithfully under the world charter, the every-creature-commission of her Head, but of having yielded to the temptation of pandering and flattering those who can afford religious luxuries.

The Episcopal Church boasts of six out of thirteen Presidents in the United States: Nearly one half of the Presidents. Has she one half of the citizens—one half of the slaves? No: *not one in hundreds*. But she takes care of the Presidents souls!

Has the Episcopal Church one half of the Christian membership in the United States? No! she is among the smallest in her membership. This looks like picking and culling for the souls, of the high ranks; cultivating the first families.

We have heard it said of an excellent Bishop of the P. E. Church, in small favor, however, with its Puseyite wing, that before his Convention he exclaimed with emphasis—"Brethren, I am alarmed that there are so few poor in our Church."

Of a certain Church in C—— it has been boastingly proclaimed.—"There was not a communicant in it with less than $30,000." What an Apostolic boast!!

We thank God for Methodism that while the rich, and the noble, and wise, and mighty are represented in her membership, they are not found there in suspicious disproportion. The world is taken as it comes. Take any section of population—analyse it. Take any section of Methodism—analyse it. The relative members of rich and poor, high and low, wise and ignorant, will be found much the same in her membership as it actually exists in the world. She is debtor to all, without any class of preferred creditors. She goes to all. God has given her of all. These, we take it, are the most healthful indications to be drawn from a Church census. So far as any Church or ministry is confined to a *class*, their claims to apostolical character are invalidated. God's Church is intended for saving God's world.

The License Question.—On Thursday the 9th inst., this was decided for another twelve months. The vote in favor of License was largely in the majority. Total for License 7595; Total against 2404: majority for License 5181. It exceeds the majority of '52 by over a thousand votes. This looks like moral regression. The influence of 2800 drinking houses, backed by the city press for the most part, has contributed to the lamentable result.

Rev. Dr. Deems.—A telegraphic dispatch informs us that this gentleman finally declines the Presidency of Centenary College. The board is at this time in session and will make other arrangements, probably.

New Lexington Ct., Alabama Conference, Nov. 2nd 1854.—Dear Editor: We have had a glorious time this year on this circuit. We have received up to November 1st two hundred and twenty into the Church. Expelled one, dropped three, withdrawn two, and the circuit much revived.

Julius N. Glover.

Felicity Street Church.—The Protracted Meeting at this Church is still in successful progress. Fifty conversions, and between thirty and forty accessions thus far. The week deepens in interest, mourners still throng the altar, and the congregations are large and serious.

The Solar System.—A better idea of the relative distances and magnitude of the bodies in the solar system than can be obtained from orreries or planispheres, is presented by an astronomical writer, in somewhat like the following manner: In the center of a large level plain three miles in diameter, place a globe two feet in diameter, to represent the Sun. At this distance of eighty-two feet from the globe put a grain of mustard seed, to represent Mercury, the planet nearest the Sun, which gives it an orbit four hundred and ninety-two feet in circumference. For Venus, take a pea, and place it one hundred and forty-two feet distant from the globe, which will give her orbit eight hundred and forty-two feet. For the Earth, take also a pea, and place it two hundred and fifteen feet distant, which will make her orbit one thousand two hundred and ninety feet. For Mars, take a grain of pearl barley, place it three hundred and twenty-seven feet distant, and its orbit will be one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two feet. For the inferior planets, Juno, Ceres, Vesta and Pallas, take grains of sand, and allow them orbits varying from one thousand to one thousand and two hundred feet. For Jupiter, take a middle sized orange, and place it about a quarter of a mile distant, which will make its orbit a mile and a half. For Saturn, take a small orange, place it nearly half a mile distant, so that its orbit may be nearly three miles. Then for the planet Herschell take a full sized cherry or boy's marble, and carry it nearly a mile distant, so that its orbit may be nearly six miles; and having got these relative magnitudes and distances and pretty well fixed in the mind, allow a million of miles in space for every foot of these distances in the field, and you may form some faint conception of this one of the innumerable solar systems with which the Creator has adorned the the immensity of the Universe.

The Chief Engineer of Sebastopol.—Every one (says an English paper,) has heard of Sebastopol, but every one has not heard of Col. Upton, for many years the chief engineer of that redoubtable fortification. Mr. Upton was the surveyor of the Dunchurch and Stratford road, and resided at Daventry many years. His name frequently appears in the parliamentary reports of the Commissioners of the Holyhead road, between the years 1818 and 1826. All the great improvements on the above line were made under his superintendence; and Mr. Telford, who was the engineer of the Holyhead road, had the highest opinion of his acquirements, and took every opportunity of stating his opinion of him to the commissioners. Mr. Upton got into a course of expensive living unwarranted by his means, and was induced to commit many gross frauds on the trustees of the road. These frauds were discovered in the month of April, 1826, and on inquiry by a competent person employed, it was discovered that he had trespassed on the funds of the trustees to an amount exceeding £2000. Evidence was taken at the time, of the facts, and he was held to bail to appear at the July Assizes following, to answer to the charge.

He appeared at the assizes, and answered when called upon to plead. The trial did not come on the first day of the assize. He had been given to understand by his solicitor that he would be merely indicted for a fraud, but he obtained information he could not doubt that he would be indicted for forgery, and, if found guilty, would probably be hanged. He slept at Northampton, got up about 7 o'clock, said he was going to take a walk and should return to breakfast. He did not, however, appear again, and, as it seemed, went that morning to London. By some means he got a recommendation to the Russian authorities in London, received the appointment of engineer, and was in a few days on his way to the Crimea. We have not heard by what means he obtained his recommendation, but if we were to publish them they would implicate parties whose characters were unimpeached. As talents are much more highly prized in Russia than honesty, it is possible that his real character might have been given. Talents are the first thing required in that country, and the surest guarantee for honesty is the certainty of being hanged if you are detected in being otherwise.

When Mr. Upton went to Sebastopol the harbor was in a very inefficient state, and in vain had several engineers endeavored to improve it. There was great difficulty in getting the water into it soon to admit large ships. He procured immense iron works at Birmingham, and by dint of science, labor and expense, he made it what it is. The whole time of his residence in the Crimea, he has been engaged in the fortifications in the Black Sea, and has been for some years the chief engineer at Sebastopol. The Emperor was so pleased with him that he gave him the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army, and he was received at the palace in St. Petersburg. In addition to his numerous forgeries and frauds he got upwards of three thousand pounds of the money of his wife's relations, not one farthing of which did he repay. He held the Post-office at Daventry for a year, and at the end of it was a defaulter of nearly three hundred pounds, which one of his sureties was obliged to pay. He died about a year ago, and has left a name (infamous though it be) more durable than the brass artillery he planted at Sebastopol.

African Traveler.—News of Dr. Barth, from Timbuctoo, has recently reached his father at Hamburg. Dr. Barth's letters, dated in December last, were transmitted across the desert in caravans to the Mediterranean shore of Africa. One of them commences thus:

"I am still kept here in this city with its mixed and varied population and its numerous masters, each of whom strives to assume as much authority as possible. Like a helpless vessel drifting on the ocean, am I thrown about in a sea of uncertainty, between the power and passion of contending parties, without possessing a moment's rest or quietness. Every day brings with it something new, now of a satisfactory character, then again the reverse. Death, captivity, safe return home, are my visions by turns, and it is yet impossible to say which of the three will be my fate."

Dr. Barth was in good health and spirits, and hoping shortly to start, under the efficient escort of one hundred Tuarick horsemen, backward down the Kowara. The Tuaricks are disposed to trade with England, and would protect any English vessel going up the Kowara.

LECTURES.

The Northern mind seems once more to have been thoroughly awakened upon the subject of lectures and lecturers. New associations are announced, and the names of new speakers heralded. It would take a large portion of our space merely to mention the different individuals who now hold themselves in readiness for lecturing engagements, hopeful either of profit or glory.

The mania for public lectures has not, as yet, extended into the South. But few lyceums or literary societies have been formed here for the purpose of engaging a series of orators during a stated period of time, and popularizing knowledge by the brilliant metaphors and antitheses they might dispense. Something of pleasure and something of profit is, undoubtedly, lost by this disregard of a most useful and interesting means of intelligence and enlightenment. Much information that might be usefully dispensed remains locked up, much ability that might be displayed is disregarded, and much literary gratification overlooked.

There are, undoubtedly, some very serious objections to be urged against the existing system of public lectures. Men of small ability are frequently chosen to teach the public, and their addresses have a wrong rather than a right direction. Even in those instances where able and educated men are induced to speak on literary subjects or subjects of general and immediate interest, some personal crotchet is likely to protrude and mar the whole. Charles Sumner can not make an address without alluding to war, nor Henry Beecher without referring to slavery, or Horace Greeley without making mention of temperance. In the long list of public lectures announced by Northern papers, we have not met any name that has not been committed to the advocacy or defense of some ism which; to say the least, were better fitted for special occasions of debate than for general meetings. It must be apparent, too, that no subject can be fully and thoroughly treated in the short space of time allowed for a public address. Only the head and outlines can be alluded to—the body and substance must be left for further research.

There are also some strong reasons in favor of public lectures. They are calculated to attract many who would not otherwise seek for any means of information, and to diffuse knowledge that might remain locked up. They condense into a few sentences what, elsewhere, is diffused through much space. They make learning agreeable, and tend to make it popular. They awaken an interest that can only be allayed by reading, and thus contribute something to the spread of general information. They profitably occupy time that might be foolishly frittered away. They generally treat of matters of general interest, and give an epitome of what is most valuable concerning them.

There are, then, arguments for and against public lectures. Those in their favor seem to us stronger than those in opposition, and induce the hope that we may have them as frequent in New Orleans as they are in New York or Boston. Some able men will be engaged, upon important subjects discussed, some useful information conveyed and some interest awakened in the diffusion of knowledge. Let us have lectures.

Viviparous Fish.—A correspondent, writing to the Delta, on the subject of viviparous fish, one of which was recently discovered here, very clearly shows that the discovery is not new or singular, but that the fact that certain kinds of fish were vivaparous was known long ago.

The statement which he makes reminds us of a fact that had wholly escaped our memory when we noticed the discovery alluded to. About two years ago we caught a dog fish, of the Hole-in-the-Wall, that contained seven young, all perfectly formed and nearly two inches long. The fact that this class of fish are viviparous was remarked some years since by Hugh Miller, and has been elsewhere recorded. There are several other classes distinguished in the same way. Our new discovery, therefore, is only the discovery of an old fact, well known to all fishermen.

Immoral Works.—A Philadelphia cotemporary, in calling the attention of the authorities to the fact that works of the most indecent character are hawked about the streets and in the public hotels by peddlers, young and old, asserts that Cincinnati and New Orleans are two of the principal sources from which these streams of filth and corruption emanate. "We have every reason to believe," it is added, "that many of them are even published here, and we know from personal knowledge that the plates are prepared in New Orleans, where an artist employing upwards of forty hands is kept constantly engaged in putting up his infamous productions of art for the northern market.

We are not aware how great the "personal knowledge of a Philadelphia cotemporary" may be with the style of literature and art to which he alludes, nor how large a patronage the immoral citizens of that place may extend to immoral pictures and publications. It is a branch of literature to which we have never paid attention, and which has never been obtruded upon our notice here. As to the fact of forty artists being employed in this city constantly in preparing obscene plates, it may or may not be true, although it seems exceedingly doubtful. If true, it is at least true that their productions are not for home use, where there is no demand, but for exportation to the christians of Philadelphia and other Northern cities. Cannot those newspapers who are so fond of abusing and vilifying the South, and particularly New Orleans, attach this fact to the foregoing statement, and infer them travel together?

The telegraph informs us that the difficulties between the Post-master General and the South Carolina Railroad have been adjusted, and that the mails will continue to be carried over the road.

Munificent Legacy.—The executors of the late Hon. Samuel Appleton have transferred stocks to the par value of $25,000 to the Boston Athenæum, from the fund of $200,000, bequeathed by the deceased to distribute at their discretion for "scientific" purposes. At the time an effort was made last year to place the Athenæum on a firm basis, the president of the corporation announced a donation of $25,000 from a source which he was not at liberty to name. It now appears that the above arrangement was then agreed upon.

Emigration to Arkansas and Texas.—The Memphis Whig says:

There is a heavy tide of emigration passing through this city daily, destined to add to the rapidly increasing population of Arkansas and Texas, mostly the former State. The two steam ferry boats passing between this and the Arkansas shore are doing an immense business in carrying movers across the river, taking full loads hourly during the day, and "the cry is still they come." A large addition will be made to the population of Arkansas the present fall and winter, all of a good class of citizens, who are well provided and stocked.

Transportation of Officers' Families.—In recently deciding on a claim in the Treasury Department, it was decided that the laws and regulations of the army authorizing pay for transportation to officers traveling on duty, do not include their families; and no payments on their account for travel or passage money can be legally allowed.

The Great Fire in Cleveland.—From the Cleveland papers we learn that the great fire which occurred in the morning of the 24th, entailed a loss of more than one million dollars. It originated in the stables attached to the New England Hotel, destroying the house and the entire square upon the hill where it stood. The loss was principally in store and dwelling houses, and the amount of insurance, although heavy, was not known

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 31st day of October, by Rev. JOHN B. BOWEN, at the residence of Mr. M. SUTTON, Esq., Mr. ALFRED WILLIS to Miss EMELINE T. SUTTON, all of Washington county, Miss.

[Port Gibson Herald please copy.]

OBITUARY:

Died, of consumption, in Pickens county, Miss., on the 12th of September, 1854, EMILY ANN, daughter of Julius N. and Mahala Hart.

She was born, August 24th, 1834, in Lauderdale District, S. C. Joined the M. E. Church about 9 years of age; professed religion early. She was an example of piety; noted for her Godly walk and conversation; devoted to the Bible and Sabbath School, and committed much of the Scriptures to memory. She was confined long, but not a murmur was heard from her lips, but bore her affliction with Christian patience and resignation. When her physician, (Dr. F. S. Hill,) announced the solemn truth to her, that she must soon die, she received the information joyfully and submisively. Her death was one of the most triumphant in modern days. When she felt that the cold dew of death was gathering upon her brow, she called her beloved father, affectionate mother, and loving brother and sisters, and neighbors to her bedside, and gave them her last charge, "to meet her in Heaven" then taking the parting hand of each, fell asleep in Jesus.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee":
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb.
The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of His love is thy guide through its gloom."

W. C. H.

[Northern Christinn Advocate please copy.]

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the seven days endingat 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, 4th inst.:

Discharged	223	Admitted	271
Died	56	Died of yellow fever	34
Remaining			893

BURIAL STATEMENTS.—The following are the returns of the different Cemeteries of the city for the week ending on Saturday, 29th inst., at 6 A. M.:

	Yellow-Fever.	Other diseases.	Total
Cimetiere St. Girod street	3	8	11
Fellows' Rest	0	3	3
Grave Grove No. 1	0	2	2
" " 2	4	15	19
Charity Hospital	22	22	44
St. Patrick's	1	27	28
Public No. 1	0	4	4
" 2	2	12	14
Cimetiere de Paul	4	27	31
Hospital	6	30	36
Total	42		192

The total number of deaths, the previous week, was 243, of yellow fever 107—showing a great decrease in favor of last week. Of the yellow fever cases, thirty-four died at the Charity Hospital, leaving only eight for the city proper.

The Secretary of War recently paid a visit to West Point Academy, to inspect the practical merits of a system of field tactics, just arranged by a Board of Experienced Officers of the Army. The system, if approved by the War Department, will be approved by the President, and become the uniform system for the fight ing of the army and militia of the country. It has in view for its object a greater celerity of movements, and to enable such troops rapidly to concentrate to resist the enemy, to pursue them, to move with them, and to keep all day on forced marches, of the accelerated gait of "trot" and slow gallop.

Hon. George M. Dallas is out in a letter, (again his adhesion to a movement in Pennsylvania, centering in Philadelphia,) to form a "constitutional party"—that is to say, a party pledged to maintain the General Constitution, as paramount to all other laws, of local or national character. The new party professes to have in its embrace Whigs as well as Democrats. Thus A. J. Dallas bids them God speed, and tells them they have organized a moment too soon, seeing the powerful elements of sectionalism and disunion that are now at work.

A convention of the survivors of the war of 1812 is to be held in Washington, on the 8th of January next, to adopt such measures as will induce Congress not only to do justice to them, but also to the widows of those who have gone to their last account.

Of one hundred and three persons committed to the Jersey City Prison, last month, but five were natives of the United States; of England and Germany, each, there were seven natives, of Scotland 2, and of Canada 1. The remaining seventy-nine were all natives of Ireland.

The New York papers state that about one hundred hogs died on the Erie Railroad train, from suffocation, a few days ago, and that they were purchased by a dealer near Newburg at a dollar a head, and dressed for the New York market.

Joseph Nicholas, a son of Col. Nicholas, of Isabelle, Ind., aged 17 years, was instantly killed on Tuesday week, by falling from the top of a hickory tree to the ground, a distance of sixty feet.

The body of an infant was found in the water at Jones's Falls in Baltimore, on the morning of the 1st inst. A cord was drawn tightly around its neck, indicating that it had been strangled to death.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—During a part of last week, the District Court in Ohio was engaged in trying a case against R. R. Sloan, an attorney at Sandusky, charged with aiding in the escape of four fugitive slaves. The action was brought under under the fugitive slave law of 1850, for the penalty, which is $1000 for each slave. Two suits had been commenced, by different owners, but all the circumstances against the defendant were the same, it was agreed that both the cases should be passed upon at once.

The verdict was, not guilty in one case, and guilty in the other. The verdict of not guilty was found under the instructions of the Court, the power of attorney under which the arrest was made being null and void.

In the case of Weymer vs. Sloan, where the verdict was guilty there were three slaves involved, and the penalty by the law is $3000, which will be the amount of judgment with costs. So far as we have heard an expression of opinion it is of surprise at the verdict in this last case.—N. Y. Sun.

The New York papers of the 31 inst. contain the following dispatch:

LOCKPORT, Nov. 2, 9:30 P. M.—A dreadful fire is now raging in Lockport, and the greater portion of the north part of the town is in ruins. At the present time it is impossible to state the extent of the damage, as there is no knowing where the destruction of property will cease. The Tremont house, the Congregational church, and the entire block of buildings between them are entirely destroyed.

Six bridges are in flames, and the entire north part of the town is threatened with destruction.

The Buffalo Fire Department has been telegraphed for, and will proceed immediately to the scene of destruction.

MR. SWISSHELM ON HYDROPATHY. (The celebrated editress of the Pittsburgh Family Visiter.)

In 1776, a patriotic fever broke out in this country which became epidemic. Our father-in-law, then a youth, had a prolonged and severe attack of the disease; and when he was, with a large number of the afflicted, on the banks of the Delaware, under the charge of Doctor Hodge Washington. One night he knew by the symptoms that all his patients would have a gunpowder system in the morning, unless some measures were taken to prevent it; and he ordered them all to plunge in the Delaware, a rigorous rubbing with ice cakes, to swim to the other shore, and then haul them "packed away" in wet blankets until the next morning. Some died from the effects of the treatment, but to the patient to whom we were most particularly interested it resulted in a confirmed asthma, which descended to his children. So our finger half gets up a coughing and wheezing spell almost every evening, until lately, when it begins to take a few drops of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, which gives him immediate relief. Thus we have a present experience in our family, which says, that although water is all the medicine we require, other people may need something else.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Cunard steamer America has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th of October, one week later than the accounts brought by the Arabia. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton in this market since the departure of the Arabia, and the sales of the week embrace 40,000 bales, of which 3000 bales have been taken for speculation, and 4000 for export. Sellers have generally realized very full prices, but the market closed without any quotable advance. The quotations remain as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¼d; Middling Orleans, 5¾d; Fair Uplands, 6d, and Middling Uplands, 5¼d per lb. Breadstuffs have continued active, and most descriptions have further improved. Flour has advanced 2s, and closes at 42s for Western Canal, and 44s per barrel for Ohio brands. White Wheat is quoted at 12s to 12s 6d per 70 lbs. Indian Corn is 1s higher, and closes at 43s per quarter for White and Yellow alike. Lard has been dull, and the rates are easier. Pork and Beef are without any material change. Bacon, however, has advanced one shilling per cwt. Freights have been firm at previous quotations.

Money and Trade.

The money market at London has been rather easy, but Console are quoted at 94⅛. But little has been doing in United States securities, which are unchanged in rates. The hullion in the Bank of England has increased 500,000 pounds sterling during the week. Trade in the manufacturing districts has been dull, and prices have slightly fallen off.

General News.

The latest accounts from the Crimea report that the bombardment of Sebastopol continued, but the place had not yet fallen.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—There is a great quarrel between Austria and Prussia, and there is danger of immediate war between these two States.

FRANCE AND MR. SOULE.—Mr. Soule, who was about to return to his post in Madrid, applied to the French authorities for permission to pass through France on his way. The Government, however, refused to grant him permission to do so.

Steamer Yankee Blade Lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer North Star, with later news from California, has just passed Sandy Hook. She reports by telegraph that the steamer Yankee Blade has been lost. No particulars yet received.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamer Brother Jonathan has arrived from San Juan, bringing the passengers of the steamer Yankee Blade, recently wrecked on the Pacific coast. The Yankee Blade went ashore in a heavy fog, when one day out from San Francisco. Nearly all the passengers, numbering about 800, were saved by the steamer Goliad, but fifteen lives were lost. A terrible scene of pillage followed the wrecking of the steamer. All the specie on board, amounting to about $153,000, was lost. The steamer was a total wreck.

Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer Black Warrior sailed to-day for New Orleans, *via* Havana, with one hundred and twenty-five passengers.

A Duel.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Nov. 9.—A duel took place to-day about fourteen miles from this place, between Mr. Peter Gaffney and Dr. Rae. Mr. Gaffney was killed at the second fire.

Death of Mrs. Hamilton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The widow of Alexander Hamilton died last night at her residence near this city.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Cotton market here is yet dull and prices are easier, though without any quotable change. The Flour market continues depressed, and prices are 12½c. lower. Sales of good Ohio brands at $8 56¼ to $8 87½. per bbl.

THE GREAT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Details of the recent dreadful collision on the Western Railroad.—Statement of T. F. Meagher, Esq. The Detroit Tribune gives the following additional particulars of the accident on the Great Western Railroad, caused by a passenger train coming in collision with a gravel hurthen train in a fog—the account comes from Mr. T. F. Magher.

The train left Chatham at 4½ A. M., and reached the fatal spot at 5:10 A. M. Mr. Meagher had been asleep about twenty minutes when he was startled by a deep, rumbling noise, like the sound of a heavy spout wave as it subsides. On coming to a clearer consciousness, he distinctly heard the crashing and ripping of timbers all around him, mingled with the most fearful shrieks and groans, and the noise of escaping steam. The floor under him was vibrating while he was crushed in the seat, the roof falling down immediately before him, striking him in the face with a large torn fragment. He made an instant effort to get clear from the ruins, but found his right foot caught beneath the seat and the broken floor. Upon making a second trial he succeeded in drawing out his leg, leaving the boot in the ruins as if in a bootjack. He succeeded in reaching the door, where he stumbled over the body of John Martin, the breakman, at that end of the car. He had been evidently at the brake at the moment of the collision, and was flung back into the doorway of the car. On procuring a lamp, a little after, he found that Martin had both thighs and both arms broken—the latter above the elbows. His head, too, appeared to have been dreadfully bruised, though no wound could be perceived. This noble fellow deserves especial mention. Upon going to him when the morning broke and offering to remove him to a comfortable situation, he answered, "Never mind me—help those who are living, for I am done for." Somewhat later, upon bringing him a drink of water, he asked Meagher to turn him on his side a little more, so that he might die quietly.

Fires were immediately kindled by the passengers, which afforded light by which at a glance the awful wreck and havoc which had been made could be seen.

The passenger engine and tender were lying at the foot of the embankment—some twenty feet high—bottom side upwards, smashed into fragments, with the smoke stack and iron portions embedded in the marsh, which at this point, (Baptist Creek) stretched away on both sides of the road. The fire had been completely thrown out, and the hot cinders were smoking in the wet grass. The first baggage car was perfectly unhurt; but the second one was dashed into the first second-class car, and with the latter formed an immense mass of splintors, wood-work, iron-work, bones, brains, mangled flesh, torn clothes, broken rifles, loaves of bread and other eatables, jumbled together as if a mine of gunpowder had blown them into this enormous heap of rubbish. The last second-class car had been driven right upon the roof of the forward first-class car more than half way in length. The weight of it had crushed in the fore part of the car beneath it, leaving the rest of it but little injured.

On both sides of the embankment, below the cars, were the wounded and dying—some of them flung out violently from the wreck, others having crawled down with broken legs, while yet others had been carried to the fires by the passengers. It is shocking even to think of the scene, as it would be utterly sickening to describe the various wounds and hideous mutilations inflicted upon the poor sufferers. Lying immediately under the rear platform of the forward first-class car, he saw the first corpse—that of a child about three years of age. The head was frightfully swollen and discolored. He lifted it up, and found that a splinter about seven inches long, and shaped and sharply pointed like an arrow head, had entered behind the right ear and passed through the right cheek and come out by the side of the nose. He endeavored to pull out the fragment, but was unable to do so. The child was stone dead. An old lady with gray hair, whom he assisted to place on cushions at the foot of the embankment, had both legs below the knee torn open with gashes seven or eight inches in length and an inch and a half in breadth. The bone was completely exposed, and the wounds had all the appearance of having been given by some heavy blunt fragment. The protruding flesh was jagged and torn.

A colored man, of large and powerfully built frame, was lying a little below the first baggage-car, with both legs broken, the bones being thrust through his pantaloons as though cut off with a cleaver. His mouth was filled and his face about covered with a large mass of what appeared to be the purest white foam. He was one of the brakemen on the gravel train. Another of the colored brakemen on that train, he found lying on his face on a gravel heap on one of the cars with his head as if beaten with a heavy mallet into the gravel. His leg had been literally torn off from the middle of the thigh, and was hanging down, being caught between the two cars in falling, the sole of the foot being uppermost, and the sinews, arteries of the limb and shreds of flesh dripping and dangling about. From the forward window of the half-crushed car, the neck and shoulders of a muscular man were thrust out, the head having been cut off as if with a guillotine. He looked for the head but could not find it.

One thing which attracted his notice was the discoloration of the bodies—buried up in the ruins, bearing the appearance of bruises and suffocation.

Upon the conductor and others cutting their way through the foremost first class car into the wreck, and clearing away the fragments, they found some twenty bodies of men, women and children, wedged in together with the fragments of the cars. The stain at the bottom of a ditch in front of a battery of canon, could not have presented a more horrible spectacle. There were two or three layers of these bodies and ruins, and they were packed and pressed together as if a heavy slab of iron had fallen upon and crushed them. There was very little blood flowing from any wounds, but their tongues and eyes were forced out of their sockets and mouths as though they had been choked. In this car occurred an almost incredible escape. A young man, about twenty-three, stoutly built, had been flung up against the roof of the car which was forced off at the time, and his left leg and arm were pushed outside, but the platform of the next car forward had fallen upon him at the moment, and had tightly fastened him. The left leg and arm were outside of the car, with the rest of the body hanging inside of the car, with the face looking downwards.

The conductor was the first to discover him, and immediately exclaimed on finding him alive, that he must be saved. Making their way through the ruins and over the dead bodies, the conductor and the party with him reached the spot where the poor fellow was clinched and rivited between the timbers. He was full of heart, and bade them work on, and that he could hold out if they could. He must have been some three hours and a half in this position before he was discovered and found to be alive. After half an hour's work a saw was found, and three men, Mr. Edwin A. Skeele of St. Louis, a man from Vermont, and Mr. Meagher, relieved each other in sawing him out. This was accomplished in about three-quarters of an hour, the man suffering intensely the while. Two or three times he fainted and dropped his head, but fortunately they were enabled to recover him with some brandy which Prof Brownson, of Boston, happened to have with him, and which he placed in Mr. Meagher's hands for the sufferer. Upon excavating the man they found that the thigh was badly crushed, as also the arm and lower part of the stomach. The left side of his face and forehead were also lacerated, but, apparently, no other or mortal injuries had been inflicted. He was brought out and laid in one of the uninjured cars which had been, meanwhile, fitted up for the reception of the wounded, by placing boards upon the top of the seat-backs, so that when the surgeons reached the spot they found nearly all the injured lying in two rows on either side of the cars, from end to end. The children were placed underneath upon the seats. The havoc among the children was dreadful—several of them being killed outright, some in their mother's arms, while those who were alive were, many of them, badly maimed. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that four children had their legs amputated. One beautiful girl, about six years old, with black hair and eyes, was found with her right leg broken about three inches above the ancle—the little foot being connected to the limb only by the flesh, causing it to hang down.

Previous to the arrival of surgeons, the passengers generally were busied on all hands in attending to the wants of the wounded, carrying them water, bathing their foreheads, washing away the blood, and administering such other relief as lay in their power. One old gentleman had discovered a package of tea in the rubbish, and having procured a large kettle, was busily engaged the whole morning in making and distributing it to the sufferers. His name is not known. Others of the passengers, assisted by several workmen, were occupied in laying out the bodies of the dead, and covering them with the torn canvass of the cars.

It is undoubtedly, taken altogether, the worst accident by railroad collision that has occurred on this continent, and it is to be hoped that the day is far distant that will witness its like. Most of the killed and injured were second class passengers, who were emigrants. We should say that, except the Bodfish and Oakes family, there was not an American among the dead. Of this, we could not be positive, as the faces were horribly gashed, besmeared with blood, and begrimed with the sand and gravel of the embankment. The entire attention of those on the spot had been bestowed upon the wounded to the necessary neglect beyond the reach of mortal aid and the endurance of lingering pain. The dead bodies were taken to Chatham last evening, where the coroner's jury met this morning to investigate still farther this matter. It will be seen by the list which we secured from the coroner, that there were forty-seven killed on the spot. We were informed by Dr. Brodie, of this city, who was at Chatham nearly all day yesterday in attendance upon the sufferers, that one died—a woman—shortly after reaching that place. She had a terrible gash in the head. This makes the total, thus far, forty-eight. There were exactly fifty taken to Chatham badly wounded, and say thirty others more or less scratched.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train had a wonderful escape. They went down the embankment with their engine, and were rescued from under the mass unhurt. We will relate one of the many touching incidents with which our paper might be filled, attendant upon this disaster. A German woman and her child, between three and four years old, were on their way to Chicago to meet her husband, who was already there. After a while she was dug out from the ruins comparatively uninjured, but she was separated from her child and began searching for it. Conductor Nutter, before this, had taken several children, more or less hurt, but all alive, back to one of the cars on the track and safely deposited them there. The mother found the shoes of her little one among the rubbish, and began moaning and crying over them in a piteous manner. When asked by conductor N what was the matter, she could only reply in her dialect, "Bobby, Bobby," signifying that she had lost her baby. Mr. N. went back to the car, for he dare not rouse her hope without good reason, and examined the children already there. One of them had no shoes, they probably having been torn off in the collision, and he immediately made up his mind that this was the lost one.

He went back, and by signs, called the mother to the car, where, with a mother's quick eye made keen to perceive by the intensity of her love, she recognized her little boy whom she had mourned as dead. Conductor N. described the meeting of the two with a shake of the head as he wiped the tears from his eyes—we could imagine the rest.

A respectable man, named Joel Matthews, fro Baltimore county, Md., a few days ago.

BLACKWOOD ON AMERICA.

With the exception of the London Times, there has never been any European paper or periodical more diligent in its detraction of every thing American—more constant in its abuse and misrepresentation of our people, our policy and our character, than Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Sidney Smith hated the United States after a manner that would have eternally exclaimed him to Sam Johnson, and gave evidence of his hatred in articles that were bitter if they were not true, and frequent if not just. Kit North had his grudge also, though from what cause it morse no one can say, and contributed a part of the abuse that was heaped on us by his magazine. It was Blackwood that sneeringly asked, "Who reads an American book?" It was Blackwood that reviewed with so great gusto the travels of Mrs. Trollope, the voracious chronicles of Capt. Hall, and the authentic notes of Charles Dickens, and it was also Blackwood that damned the nation for the repudiation faults of Pennsylvania and Mississippi.

The Times has not yet been able to find any thing praiseworthy in our people or in our institutions. It is as bitterly hostile to-day as in 1812, and makes the most of every opportunity for abuse and detraction. Wonderful to say, however, Blackwood has taken a new tone and can now commend an American book, approve of an American principle and even defend slavery and our longings for Cuba. In an elaborate review of a recent work published upon this side of the water, we find the following language concerning slavery, which most assuredly would not have been used in years previous:

One and all of us consider the continuance of slavery, as it exists in America, a foul blot upon the nation, which precludes itself as peculiarly free, and we have said so in any thing but indecisive terms. Still, what we have said, is the expression of an opinion only. We may object to slavery in America, as we may object to the same institution in Turkey, or to serfage in Russia, or to any thing else beyond our cognizance and jurisdiction; but we do not establish many the right, when one separate nation possesses or regulates its own laws according to its peculiar position. We say, then, because of late years, the leads now towards popular demonstrations and sympathizing meetings in England has increased to such a degree as even to embarrass our relations with foreign powers.

We ought, in common decency, to remember that no very great tract of time has elapsed since slavery was abolished in the British colonies; and as in matters of this kind, interest is always a ruling motive, we should also bear in mind that the prosperity of those colonies has been increased by the substitution of free for forced labor. Very few of us, on this side of the Atlantic, are able to give a competent opinion as to what effect immediate and unconditional emancipation might produce upon the slave-holding States of America; and therefore we are hardly entitled to do more than assert the general principle, which condemns the absolute property of man in man.

We cannot take upon ourselves the responsibility of urging an immediate change, which might have the effect, in many important respects, of deteriorating instead of bettering the condition of the black population. What we say, by any possible effort, can the people of Great Britain do than they have done?

Most assuredly we have no right to dictate to other nations, or to insist that they shall adopt our views in the regulation of their internal policy. We might just as well attempt to coerce them in matters of religion and, founding upon our belief in the purity of Protestantism, insist that the Established Church shall become the conductor of the Americans. Certainly we shall not improve the cause of the American negro by indulging in bitter terms and unlimited objurgation against the States which do not, as yet, see their way to immediate emancipation. All the great reforms of the world have been progressive.—To hasten them unduly, and until men are fit to receive them, is the mere work of anarchy; and the world's history of the last 60 years shows us that all social ameliorations must be carefully and cautiously introduced.

This language is certainly very strong and unexpected. It must have come from some one better acquainted with our institutions than seven well-educated Englishmen generally are, and more liberal and just in his sentiments than the majority of magazine writers. Its insertion indicates a change of public sentiment, and a more friendly feeling toward this country—an indication strengthened by the tone of an article in the October number of the same periodical on the subject of "Spanish Politics and Cuban Perils." The views therein presented are not wholly correct, and yet they are so generally true, and withal are so favorable to this country, and so much in accordance with the feelings of those here who advocate the annexation of Cuba, that we are induced to make the following extracts. It will be seen that the writer deems annexation a question of time only, and is strongly in favor of the purchase of the island by our Government:

Supposing that, in the autumn of 1854, an American expedition, starting from Florida, or from one of the small islands in the Bahama channel, made a descent upon Cuba, were entirely worsted, and cut off or compelled to reembark. How long a time would elapse before a third expedition were got ready? Would not the interval probably be shorter than the one between the Lopez expedition and the present date? The dogged tenacity of a certain class of Americans when bent upon acquisition, is well known. And is it not probable that such expedition would succeed if the preceding one, in struggle, until one party found strength enough to triumph? *The passage of the island from the feeble hands of bankrupt decrepid Spain into the strong ones of the young and vigorous Union, is a mere question of time, unless other nations interfere.* Are any prepared to do so? England and France are of course the only powers to which Spain might look for aid to prevent her being robbed of her last valuable colony. And would she not look to them in vain, at least under present circumstances? I do not believe that the Spaniards reckon on such assistance. The reflecting portion of the nation—those who think upon the subject at all—seem convinced that the island must sooner or later pass from them. Some would be disposed to sell it, while it still has value, before the Americans feel so certain of getting it by other means that they will no longer feel disposed to disburse.

The Spaniards themselves admit that a part of the Creole population would be glad to see the Island detached from Spain. To these I suppose we may safely add, as partisans of Cuba's becoming a State of the Union, all the Anglo-Americans resident in the Island. Beyond this, I am in possession of no trustworthy evidence; and when I say that only a small portion of the Creoles or native whites are disaffected to the Spanish Government, I state it, as you will observe, on Spanish authority. As to the native Cubans, many of them would be likely to join the Americans, if these were strong, and gained advantages at first starting; but if the invaders were worsted, the Cubans would fly to arms and vaunt their fidelity to Spain. The negroes, who have no wish to exchange Spanish for American masters, and who are aware of the many disadvantages under which even a free man of color labors in the States, would all be ready to fight if arms were given to them.

The writer proceeds to review, at length, the financial condition of Spain; showing that her expenses have exceeded her revenue, that heavy debts have been incurred, and the income from all important sources mortgaged for years to come. The expenses of the army and navy continue to increase, however, and the administration of the Home Government is so situated as to be unable to economize. The article closes with the subjoined paragraph:

While contemplating the gloomy, or at least uncertain prospects of the Spanish treasury, I am forcibly reminded of Cuba, and of American proposals for its purchase. I have not heard a statement of the exact amount the States are disposed to give; but I have been assured, on no mean authority, that it would suffice to pay off the whole of the debt, home and foreign, and that a handsome surplus would still remain for roads and railways. Besides these advantages, Cuba once sold, Spain might safely reduce her fleet and army, for she would then have no reason to apprehend war with the United States, as she at present has none to anticipate aggression or interference on the part of any European power. Relieved of her heaviest burthens, and blessed with an honest government, Spain might soon and easily forget the loss of that cherished colony, whose retention, under present circumstances is more a question of pride than of profit, and to whose loss without compensation she must, I fear, by the force of events, be prepared sooner or later to submit.

We have copied thus much from Blackwood, not only as showing the change of English sentiment concerning American affairs, but on account of the soundness of the opinions as to slavery and Cuban annexation—their entire accordance with the opinions held here and the high character of the source from which they emanate. Slavery is a thing not to be disposed of—Cuba an acquisition that will eventually be made. If all of the English journalists would trouble themselves to look more closely and carefully into those American matters which they discuss, they would find far less reason for complaints and crimination, and do much towards fostering that friendly feeling which is so much to be desired by the commercial interests of both.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The expenses of this structure for the month of October have been $2000 82. The contributions by visitors $218 10, which, with those of the military, made on the 19th ult., of $319 79, make the whole receipts $537 89.

Details of Foreign News by the Pacific

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, 18th ult., arrived at New York on the morning of the 30th.

The steamship City of Manchester from Philadelphia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 19th after a run of twelve days and 13½ hours, town time.

The clipper ship Red Jacket arrived in the Mersey on the morning of Sunday the 15th, with sailors from Melbourne of August 1 having accomplished the return trip in 76 days, notwithstanding having lost some time in the ice. The Red Jacket made the run out from the Mersey to the anchorage at Melbourne in 68½ days thus completing the voyage from Liverpool to Australia and back in five months and eleven days, being the most rapid voyage ever made. On her voyage out her average days work was 293½ miles, the equal of express steamers, and her greatest 400 miles in twenty four hours. On her return the average speed was 231 miles—fastest day's run 311 miles; greatest 370 miles. The Red Jacket brought 4,000 ounces of gold and 28,000 sovereigns. She reports the Lightning and Champion clippers arrived out. The Gulding Star had also arrived at Liverpool with 50,000 ounces of gold and Melbourne dates of July 25.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived off Holyhead Thursday at 1 o'clock, P. M., bringing no news. She left Boston on Saturday, the 21st inst.

The Canadian mail steamer Illinois arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the 19th, also without intelligence of the Arctic.

The following notice was posted in the Underwriters rooms at Liverpool:

The royal mail steamer Canada, spoken on the 14th inst., by the steamer Arabia, on her homeward passage, requests us to communicate with the latter and the only news heard was—saved. She then telegraphed the number and several other signals, but the vessels were by that time too far apart for them to be made out.

The arrival of the Hermann was looked for with anxiety, in the hope that she might be the bearer of gratifying news.

The Czar has declared martial law in the Governments of Charkow, Poltowa and Kiew.

The Council of Panzimal has been appointed in accordance with the decree of the Sultan, mentioned some time since. Ali Pacha is President, but Fuad Effendi is the ruling spirit. The second member of Ali Pacha, Mehemet Rauduli, Riaad and Ruiz Pachas, Rauhi Molla Effendi, Fuad Effendi.

Gortschakoff it is said, is appointed Generalissimo of the forces on the Austrian border.

At the recent great fire in Memel the whole place would have been burned down had it not been for the exertions of the American and English admirals then in port.

Mr Upton, an Englishman settled in the Crimea, son of an engineer of fortifications in Scotland has been taken prisoner by the Russians, and is sent to Lord Raglan's headquarters, to have information extracted from him respecting the works.

Advices from Portugal are very unfavorable both as regards the wine districts, and the general position of affairs commercially. Extensive commercial failures had occurred, including some of the French houses established there, as well as several native firms.

Sir Edward Belcher are under trial by court-martial at Sheerness, Kinsbead, for his mismanagement of the Polar expedition. The inquiry is now proceeding.

Prayers have been offered in some of the Irish Roman Catholic Chapels for the souls of the brave who fell at Alma.

Cholera continued to spread in Dublin.

Dispatches from Madrid of October 11th state that the foreign refugees have received orders to leave that city within eight days. Those only who can give good reasons for their residence, or can offer security for their good conduct, will be allowed to remain.

The *Bulletin de Lois* contains an imperial decree declaring M. Lucien Bonaparte in his quality as Frenchman. His son, Count Bonaparte, has joined the army in the East.

The following telegraphic intelligence of the 5th ult., from Constantinople, is from the *Presse*: "For the first time for four hundred years, a cross was publicly erected in the Turkish capital. It was while a funeral mass was read for Marshal St. Arnaud."

The London Times says:—The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the last week show some dullness although, with the exception of Manchester, confidence is very much maintained. At that place the transactions have been limited, and the depression caused by the recent failures has not passed off. The Birmingham reports describe no alteration in the iron trade. The demand is generally steady, and in the manufacture of plates for ship building there is increased activity, caused by the government orders for gun boats, to be completed early in the spring. Sentiment in Sheffield, the present unsatisfactory state of the cutlery trade, some persons entertain doubts regarding the winter, owing to the continued augmentation of fuel and provisions. In the copper trade there is renewed firmness, and the business in the district altogether is still characterized by freedom from failure, chains being in almost all instances well met. At Nottingham, although the American orders, in consequence of the embarrassments on that side are nearly evidentially small, quantities are steadily and the home demand is active. In the woolen districts no party shall prevails. The Irish linen markets continue heavy.

THE WAR.

The news from the Crimea is—nothing. A multitude of private letters, telegraphic despatches, and revivals of old news, is found in the English and Continental papers, but none of these state that Sebastopol is taken, or that the allies have made such progress towards taking it. They have not even heard of the exertions of Mr. Upton, an Englishman settled in the Crimea, son of an engineer of fortifications in Scotland, who

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA.

The steamship Louisiana, Smith, master, arrived yesterday morning from Indianola, via Galveston, bringing dates from the latter place to the 5th inst. Her manifest and list of passengers will be found elsewhere.

The Galveston Times of the 4th states that the health of the city is excellent, and that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared.

The Austin State Times says that the rangers are to be placed in immediate service. Measures are recommended to be taken for the procurement of ample supplies of camp equipage, subsistence, etc., so that issues may be made to the different companies by the first of this month. In fact, it is said that the necessary requisitions have already been made upon Quartermaster Belger for every thing that will be needed.

The Tyler Telegraph states that the company of Rangers called for from the Fifth District have been organized at that place, and says:

The counties of Harrison, Cass, Panola, Rusk, Upshur, Titus, Smith and Wood were represented, and we do not believe that a company of finer looking men can be started any where.

Our previous advices from Texas informed us that a battle had taken place between the U. S. troops and the Indians, on the Limpia (Indian territory.) In the Galveston Times, we find the following particulars of the affair:

Mr. James Campbell, on his way to California with a drove of cattle, had a visit from a party of Apaches at Eagle Springs during the night, who helped themselves to a part of his stock. He was proceeding with the balance towards the Rio Grande when he met Gen. Smith, escorted by Captain Walker's company of mounted Riflemen. Gen. S. ordered this company to proceed in pursuit of the Indians, whose trail they followed that and the next day, traveling also by moon-light. On the third morning a few Indians were discovered herding about 100 horses and mules, which were immediately captured. The Indian camp or village defended by about two hundred mounted warriors, was next attacked—the Riflemen divided into two parties, one under Captain Walker, and the other under Lieutenant Carr, charging simultaneously. Although the Indians occupied a strong position, they could not stand the deadly aim of the rifles and were driven up the mountains, (where pursuit became impracticable,) with a loss of ten or twelve killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. Lieut. Carr was wounded in the abdomen by an arrow, and one of the men were killed. The wigwams of the savages was totally destroyed. The soldiers fought with great bravery.

A communication, received by Maj. G. T. Howard, from Fort Clark—the substance of which is given in the San Antonio Ledger of the 23d inst.—confirms the statements above given.

There was a rumor current in Austin, to the effect that the Indians and Dragoons had been engaged in a fight recently, near a place called the Enchanted Rock. The Dragoons are reported to have lost seven men and all their horses.

The San Antonio Ledger informs us that a man named Stauffacher, an esteemed citizen of San Antonio, was stabbed in the back by a man named Marcellane, who was insane.

PEONS.—The Austin Gazette says that the vigilance committee have discharged their duties, and that no peon now remains in the city, who is not vouched for by respectable citizens.

We learn from the Victoria Advocate that a Mexican was recently caught in the act of running off with a negro woman, in Goliad county. He was tried by a jury of twelve respectable citizens—Judge Lynch, presiding—and sentenced to "hug the whipping post," to the tune of one hundred and fifty lashes on his bare back; and to be branded with the letter T on his forehead.

In the Central Texan we find the following account of a singular casualty:

"A gentleman by the name of Gentry, who resides some six or eight miles below town, was killed a few nights since under the following circumstances: He had but recently settled in this county, and for want of the necessary outhouses, was induced to put a quantity of corn in the upper story of his dwelling, and on the night in question lay down to sleep upon the floor with one of his children, his wife, with other members of the family, occupying a bedstead in the corner of the room. About 12 o'clock the joist which supported the upper floor gave way, and the entire quantity of corn, with the yielding timbers, were precipitated upon the sleepers below, killing the unfortunate owner immediately. The other members of the family luckily escaped with slight injury. He was from Georgia, and had lived in the county but a short time."

The Lavaca Register says the late storm did serious damage to the pecan crop, in the coast region of Western Texas, by blowing the nuts from the trees before they had fully ripened. But few had arrived in that market, up to the 26th ultimo, and they found ready sale at from $2 50 to $3.

HOUSTON RAILROAD.—In answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, the Houston Telegraph states "that the route of the road has been surveyed and located from this city, *via* Boon's (formerly Hamblin's,) on Cypress creek, to within five miles of the Brazos River, in the vicinity of Warren and Rock Island, end thence to the Navisoto, at a point about half way between Washington and Anderson; and from the Navisoto the route is surveyed *via* Boonville and Wheelock to Horn Hill, near the 32d parallel. Twenty-five miles are graded, and ready for the ties. This is undoubtedly the best route for a railroad in the State, over which there is a greater thoroughfare and heavier transportation combined, by fifty per cent., than any other in the State. We believe the Lacy road has been reconnoitred from this city, *via* Montgomery and Polk counties, to the Trinity River, in the direction of Henderson, but the route has not been located.

We learn from an extra issued on the 30th ult. from the office of the Austin Times, that the stock offered as a deposit by Walker, King & Co., has been refused by the Governor.

HEALTH OF CORPUS CHRISTI.—The Nueces Valley announces that quite a number of cases of fever, of a malignant type, have recently occurred in Corpus Christi, some of which had proved fatal. Some little alarm prevailed among the citizens, in consequence of the sudden death of several who were afflicted with the disease, as it was supposed by many to be the yellow fever. The editor thinks, however, that it is nothing more than the common congestive fever.

BRAZOS NAVIGATION.—It is said that two of the gentlemen, Messrs. Tarver and Wilkins, composing the Directory for improving the navigation of the Brazos, have collected for that purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—George Jones and his mother Nancy Jones, were convicted last week in Madison county, before Judge Jewett, for the murder of the father of the first and husband of the latter, in that county some two or three years ago, and have been sentenced to be hung. An appeal has been taken, however, and the decision of the Supreme Court at Austin, will necessarily have to be heard, before the unfortunate prisoners will know definitely what disposition is to be made of them. George, we are told by a gentleman who was present, manifested much nerve when interrogated by the Judge as to what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, and with the greatest equanimity and entire self-possession replied to his Honor that he could only say he was entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him. The old lady on the contrary was moved to tears, and although she had no fears of death, expressed a regret that she should be doomed to leave her children, some of whom are quite young. She declared her innocence, and affirmed that some of the witnesses had testified falsely against her. She stood charged in the indictment with being an accessory before the fact, George being the principal.

A daughter who was indicted as an accessory also, was acquitted. [Central Texian, 25th ult.

The Austin Gazette gives a particular account of the capture by Lieut. Givens, near Fort Belknap, of a strange and formidable animal resembling a lion. The Gazette says:

Lieut. Givens has endeavored to produce a breed of hounds combining the strong scent peculiar to the fox hound, with greater speed than they usually possess. He has succeeded in this by retaining only the swiftest and healthiest in the pack, and crossing the swift ones with those having a fine nose, but keeping the blood pure. His pack fight well from always running with a bull terrier, whose example teaches them courage—they have also been trained to chase wolves, which also developes that quality. The pack he now hunts with is considered unusually fast for fox hounds, besides having a good nose. The blue hound is the swiftest, the yellow largest and strongest, the black the most courageous.

THE UNITED STATES AND ST. DOMINGO—*Advantage of Samana.*—The American papers have recently contained allusions to a project which is on foot for gaining partial possession of the Republic of St. Domingo, and which is perhaps regarded in some quarters as a collateral step toward the design on Cuba. At present the avowed plan is simply to secure a station in the Bay of Samana, one of the finest harbors in the world, and which is alleged to possess an abundant supply of coal fit for steam purposes, and so situated that vessels might even load alongside of the mines.

In the Times, more than two years back, an attempt was made to awaken the commercial world to the advantages of this place, lying, as it does, on the highway from Europe to Central America, and across the Isthmus to Australia; but, although the question of the rapid development of the shortest steam route to the gold Colonies was in a great measure dependent upon an abundant supply of fuel being opened up at a midway station, nothing was done even in the way of inquiry. Since that time we have seen the high price of coals in the West Indies and on the Pacific put a stop to all immediate prospect of the only true route to Australia being brought into operation, while the Royal Mail Company, of whom it may almost be considered the especial duty to watch for every opportunity of forwarding any thing that can assist the progress of steam navigation in those regions, but who have apparently taken no steps in this case, were themselves, a short time back, nearly crippled from the same cause. A repetition, therefore, may possibly be about to take place of what was witnessed in the opening up of the Nicaragua transit, the feasibility of which, after having been vainly urged in London, was suddenly demonstrated in the course of the following year with enormous success by a few private adventurers in New York. At the same time, if the capabilities of the Bay of Samana should now, in the simple interests of commerce, be thus fairly developed by American enterprise, and the allegations regarding its coal mines should, on investigation, prove correct, there will be no reason for any thing but congratulation. Looking, however, at the fact that the movement seems to be generally regarded in the United States as a political one, the inference is suggested that it is not for that creditable end. The entire population of the republic of St. Domingo amounts only to about 200,000 persons, and, as these are nearly all of Spanish and African origin, it is difficult to conceive, especially after what has been witnessed in Texas, that any footing which may be obtained among them by the people of the slave-holding States of the Union can be otherwise than dangerous to their liberty.—[London Times.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN TUSCANY. We find the following in the foreign correspondence of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser:

Sympathy with the war against Russia is a symptom of rebellion against law, in the judgment of the political doctors of Italy. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should have prescribed total abstinence and increased caution. Its rulers are haunted by fears of revolt and overthrow, and keep a jealous vigilance over every movement and incident. Spies and informers frequent the hotels, cafés and other public places; no one can enter or leave the country without official observation and consent. Every man's pursuits, intercourse and habits are known to the police; if two or three meet for conversation in the refreshment room of a theater, some one is there to note it; nor does the table-talk of the hotels escape observation. This system of espionage is in fact the nearest earthly type we have of omniscience.

The recent arrest of an American citizen in this city is an illustrative incident. It shows to what indignities every visitor is constantly exposed. Mr. Quin had taken passage for the United States. During the evening before the day of his departure he was reading a newspaper article in a cafe, with some marks of displeasure, which two young Austrian cadets remarked, and thus opened a conversation. Affecting agreement with him, he was betrayed into a rather free expression of American sentiments, after which they parted, without any apparent discord. Soon after, however, he was arrested and thrown into the military prison of the Austrian garrison. The United States Consul, J. A. Binda, Esq., a citizen of South Carolina, though by birth an Italian, having heard of the case, forthwith waited upon the Tuscan authorities, and demanded their interposition, and the release of the prisoner, or at least a trial, according to the civil laws of the country. But he was told that the city was under military law, and that he must call upon the Austrian commander-in-chief. He protested, that as an American Consul in Tuscany, he had nothing to do with Austria, and he pressed his suit in vain, and left, but not, however, without a formal protest.

In the hope of effecting a speedy release of the prisoner, he repaired to the Austrian headquarters, where he was told, with an air of profound solemnity, that the man had been guilty of an enormous crime; nothing less than an attempt to seduce the young cadets and excite insubordination, not one word of which had the slightest foundation in truth; and that the penalty was death, and that he must be tried by the military tribunal. After reasoning the case without success, he closed the interview with an assurance that he should forthwith communicate the case to the commander of the United States squadron, (Com Stringham) now fortunately in the Gulf of Spezzia, on this coast.

The next morning a letter was received at the Consulate from the Chief of the Austrian forces in Tuscany, at Florence, saying that the prisoner, in consideration of his being a stranger, against whom there appeared to be no testimony of other disorderly conduct, and an American citizen about to leave the country, would be restored to liberty! It was carefully added, in a postscript, that the threat of sending for the squadron had not had the slightest influence in the case! The security of the Tuscan Government against its own people is only secured by the presence of 6,000 Austrians, which cost it, according to the last treasury report, nearly a million of dollars annually. The Grand Duke is himself a Prince of Austria, and belongs to the House of Hapsburg. On the receipt of the recent triumph of the Allies at Sebastopol, he discredited it with indignation, and declared to the circle around, him that the post was impregnable—an illustration of his sagacity and proclivities.

DENTISTS AND DENTISTRY.—The Journal of Commerce, in an article under this head, says, the profession of dentistry is perhaps more largely infested with quackery than most other professions. Nevertheless, the studio of a scientific mechanical dentist affords an excellent opportunity for witnessing a remarkable display of ingenuity and skill. The Journal of Commerce thus describes the ordinary method of manufacturing teeth:

"The principal materials used in the manufacture of artificial teeth are silex or quartz, koalin and feldspar. The due proportions of these are finely levigated, and when as impalpable as flour, are commingled until of the consistence of dough, after which they are moulded and partially baked, so as to become sufficiently hard to bear handling, the raw material being exceedingly friable and frail. They are then enameled with spar and flux, and covered with titanium and gold for the faintly yellow shade, and with platina and cobal for the points, which are of an almost imperceptible blue. Returning to the furnace and again baked, they emerge in the form of a natural and beautiful row of teeth, according to the skill of the artizan. The coloring requires extreme care and judgement, for the lucrativeness of the business depends upon this entirely. Two rows, or one set of teeth alone, without any gold, are worth in the trade $14, and the operator whose factory we saw stated that he could easily turn out a set every day. He manufactures them only for his own private use. A bungler, however, would find it a losing business, for reasons just mentioned. Like all other professions, dentists have no regular prices; some of the magnates receive five dollars for what the smaller fry are willing to do for fifty cents; others, again, like Tombs lawyers, take any thing they can get. The sterling value of gold used in inserting a complete set of teeth is from twenty-three to twenty-eight dollars; add the cost of the teeth, and at the minimum prices charged, the dentist is left a very fair margin of profit. The price of an entire set of teeth varies according to the prestige of the B. B. S. whom you employ. The minimum rate is $100; then the scales ranges upwards to $250, for the supriority of which, over the others, the toothless must be their own judges."

COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—*Great Loss of Life.*—The accident reported by telegraph a few days ago on the Great Western Railroad of Canada, occurred through the bursting of the head of the cylinder, which threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours the train proceeded at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and when near Chatham, in a dense fog, came in collision with a gravel train. A passenger furnishes the Detroit Tribune of the 27th ult. with the following particulars:

Our locomotive was completely thrown over to the right, the express car thrown over and crushing the first and second class cars into mere splits, demolishing the next and making a wreck of the third car and driving in the end of the fourth. The passengers in the last cars escaped unhurt or with slight bruises. Almost the entire load of the second class cars were killed or wounded—some cut completely in two, others with mangled heads and bodies, and without limbs. The screams and groans of the mangled were awful in the extreme. Every effort was made by the conductor and passengers to relieve the suffering; but, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts to relieve them, all were not extricated until more than four hours after the collision. Heaps of the dead and wounded were found in the ruins, piled together in all mangled shapes.

One poor fellow was cut out of the express car, his limbs hanging out of the side fifteen feet from the ground. One of the strangest features of the accident is, that all the gravel cars were demolished and piled upon each other, with the tender of the engine store in. The conductor of the gravel train was on the rear car, with his signal light, and a negro boy at his side. The conductor saved himself by jumping; the negro was killed.

At the time of the collision there was a dense fog, it being almost impossible to see lights. Where the blame belongs we know not, but there is gross and culpable negligence in the affairs of the road. The conductor of the gravel train says he was ordered out by the superintendent of the gravel pit.

We ought to mention that on the third car from the rear, we had no light at the time of the collision and were in total darkness, nor had we any thing but pieces of candles stuck in the seat any time. The sun had gone out at the time of the collision.

The dead are lying around, and being mostly emigrants their names cannot be readily got. There was one woman buried under a mass of rubbish, and lay there over four hours before she was extricated. She must die. We were 32 miles from Detroit and 13 from Chatham, the surrounding country for miles a vast swamp and no aid or physicians at hand which, with the clamorous of the fog and frightful screams of the wounded for help and water, rendered it the most appalling scene imaginable. It was heart-sickening. Yet all was done that could be during the long five hours that the miserable unfortunates lay waiting their turn for assistance. One man had six friends with him—all killed. There are whole families killed, and we can not ascertain their names.

It has been ascertained that forty-seven men, women and children were killed, and fifty-five wounded, many of them fatally. It is the most awful railway accident that has occurred in America.

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE.—*Acquittal of the Revolutionists.*—Through the politeness of Capt. Staples, of the schooner Wm. Mason, we have received a copy of the Brownsville Flag of the 21st ult., in which we find the following in regard to the examination of the persons accused of setting on foot, within American jurisdiction, a movement against the Mexican Government:

After a very patient investigation of witnesses before the Commissioner's Court, in this city, the prisoners who were arraigned for trial were discharged. Some sixty witnesses, as we understand, were examined, embracing some of the first men of the place, but from none was information of a character that would have led to the conviction of the accused elicited, and hence their discharge from custody.

This clearly proves the movement to have been purely Mexican in its character; to have been managed wholly by leaders of that nation, who knew the unlawfulness of organizing on this bank, (if done here at all, and public opinion, though there be no positive proof, fixes the fact that it was)—and who were particularly cautious that the facts of such an organization should not transpire.

These men of Mexico have never asked for either men or money of this Government. They only asked what the well known genius of our institutions, and what precedent, at least, gave them a right to expect—the temporary hospitality of this, from the oppression of their own Government. That hospitality was generously extended, and if it has been violated, the same has not been made manifest by proof.

A frequent repetition of such grounds of complaint, however, would not be reputable either to the honor of this Government, or the valor of the people said to be engaged therein. Better would it be for them to copy the example of the first conqueror of Mexico, the valiant Cortes, and once the sword is unsheathed, to throw away the scabbard; and, destroying all means of retreat, look only to that "victory or death" which was made the war cry at the beginning.

We find also the following items in the Flag:

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.—It seems that a new and pitiless panic of His Highness line caused the deliquency of desertion to be persecuted and punished with harhurons tenacity among our neighbors. Three unfortunate persone were shot in Matamoros, on Monday last, with as much atrocity and cool blood as if they had been mad animals.

DROWNED.—On Sunday morning last, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, a promising boy, son of John and Cornelia Brown, of this city, was accidentally drowned, in attempting to pass from the bank to the steamer Camanche. Little Frederick was, we believe, the only child of his loving parents, and the sad accident has clothed both their hearts in sable mourning.

ANOTHER POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—Mail and post office robberies have become quite numerous. The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader gives an account of one. It appears that, various sums of money having been lost through the mails between Cleveland and Wheeling, a special mail agent, named Shallcross, undertook to ferret out the robber. Suspicion finally rested on the Wellsville office. Eighty dollars recently mailed at that place were abstracted, and the robbery traced to the son of the post-master, who was arrested and taken to Columbus.

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
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GENTS FURNISHING STORE,
A well assorted Stock of all the latest Styles and Patterns, always on hand, at low and reasonable prices. We solicit a call from our friends. No 82 COMMON STREET, 2 doors from Camp street, New Orleans. apply.

Cheap Dry Goods.
THE undersigned would respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies to their new and complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS—lately received and offered AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Among which will be found
Curtain Damasks and Turkey Red Oil Prints;
French, Oil Colored, and Merrimac Calicoes;
French and German Merinoes;
Fine Woolen Scotch Plaids;
Cotton Batting, and 7 cent Prints for Comforters;
Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown
Rich Printed Mousseline de Laines;
Plain and small figured do. for children;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs plain and embroidered;
Embroidered Bands for collars and Edgings;
Bobbinet, Bobb Laces, Trimmings, Gloves;
Swan's Down, and many other seasonable Goods.
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110 dozen Jouvin and Alexandre's best Kid Gloves (slightly spotted) at $2 50 per dozen
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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER.
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THE NEW COMRDE. By W. M. THACKERAY. With Four Illustrations, by Doyle.
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The present number closes the Ninth Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and the Publishers embrace the opportunity to renew their acknowledgments to the Press and the Public for their continued confidence and support. The circulation of the Magazine is now greater than at any previous time since its publication was commenced, and is still steadily and rapidly increasing. The same plan which has made it so popular hitherto will continue to be pursued. It will aim to present regularly, in more elegant dress and at a cheaper rate, a larger amount of better reading matter than has ever been given to the Public in any similar periodical, either foreign or domestic. Its contents will be made up with a constant reference to the wants and tastes of the great body of the American people, rather than those of any particular class or profession. While it will be the endeavor of its conductors, in all its departments, to combine entertainment with instruction, special care will be taken to exclude everything that can give just cause of complaint to any interest or any section of the country, and especially every thing that can offend the most fastidious on the score of taste or morality. A large number of interesting and valuable articles have been prepared for the next year, the series of Historical Articles, written by the most popular authors, and illustrated by the most gifted and popular artists in the United States, expressly for the Magazine, will be continued; the choicest productions of American and European literary talent will be selected for its pages; the variety, latest, and attractiveness of its Editorial Departments will be increased; and nothing will be left undone to merit that large share of public favor with which, thus far their enterprise has been received.

***Subscribers are respectfully solicited to renew their Subscriptions.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.

nov1 1t HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

NOTICE.
ACCORDING to arrangements entered into previous to the decease of Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, no change of interest or style will take place in the firm of A. J. WRIGHT & CO., and the business will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned, who will attend to the settlement of all the liabilities.
Oct. 28 4t A. J. WRIGHT.

An Assortment Unequaled,
IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.
A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the best description, constantly on hand.
.... ALSO ....
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS;
UMBRELLAS, Etc., Etc., Etc.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all articles of
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
Manufactured by the
UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK;
to which the attention of dealers and others is respectfully requested. Dealers will be supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
84 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

Chunnynuggee Female College.
The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.
FACULTY:
REV. W. H. ELLISON, D. D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
MISS F. GERALDINE BAYLIE, Primary Department.
MRS EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary Department..... $10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each..... 18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each..... 22 00
Music—Piano or Guitar..... 20 00
Use of Instruments..... 5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each..... 10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each..... 12 50
Wax Work per Lesson..... 1 00
Incidental Expenses..... 1 00
***One half the tuition to be paid in advance.
Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.
The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.
A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.
RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 15 6m

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.
AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a cure has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indispensable proof of these statements
Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.
August 4, 1853.
J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.
Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.
I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans. L. H. R.
Rock Hill Somerset Co. N. J., July 21, 1852.
DR J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel grateful in seeing the benefit it confers.
Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect. JOHN P. WHITLOCK
P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.
Prepared and Sold by
J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists
J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Wholesale Agents
Sept. 2 6m

Carpeting! Carpeting!
We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.
J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

Fall and Winter Clothing.
F. STRINGER & CO.,
35 CAMP STREET,
INVITE attention to their new supplies of *FALL and WINTER CLOTHING*
Just received new styles of—
Black and colored Cloth Frock COATS.
Fancy Cassimere Office and Business COATS.
Beaver and Rubber Cassimere Over COATS.
CLOAKS and TALMAS.
Fancy Cassimere PANTS.
Rich, figured Velvet and Silk VESTS.
Cashmere and Plush do.
SHIRTS—Linen and linen bosoms, with new style of Cuffs and Collars.
FURNISHING GOODS—Silk, Merino, Woolen and Cotton UNDER GARMENTS. Half HOSE, etc. Rich Silk SCARFS, CRAVATS, DE JOINVILLES, TIES, etc.
TRUNKS—Traveling TRUNKS of the best Philadelphia manufacture, CARPET BAGS, etc.
UMBRELLAS—Silk and Gingham.
New supplies received by every steamer, throughout the season. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Stock.
New Orleans, Oct 21, 1854 4m

Hardinsburg Female High School.
Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.
Conducted by Rev. R. G. GARDINER and LADY,
Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.
Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.
The proprietor is determined this shall continue one of the best and cheapest Female Schools in the country. Situated where provisions are cheap and abundant; the buildings large and commodious; no rent to pay; he is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders at $4 50 per week. Tuition, exclusive of the languages and the ordinarcantal branches, from $7 to $12 per session of five months. Music $18 per session. Use of instrument $2. All other charges equally low.
One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19. 29

Alabama Centenary Institute.
THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.
FACULTY.
FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES BUARD, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rev. E. D. PUTH, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DENKINS, A. M., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. C. BRAGG, A. M., Principal.
, Assistant.
This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of recommendation.
Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many ladies as the circumstances may require.
One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session by some gentleman of established reputation.
The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.
The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dauklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.
The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.
The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.
D. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.
N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.
The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug5—6m20

Marion Female Seminary,
MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.
THE EXERCISES of this institution will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of October, under the charge of the Rev. Jas. K. Armstrong as Principal, assisted by nine Professors, Teachers and Officers.
It has just closed its present session with one hundred and thirty-three students, seventy-seven of which number were boarders. There is but one session of nine and a half months.
Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they commence, to the close of the session. No deduction will be made but at the discretion of the Principal.
The Principal, with his family, resides in the building. The female teachers also reside in the Seminary. Boarders in the institution are under the control of the Principal at all times. A Steward, in the employment of the Principal, of experience, urbanity of manners, and faithfulness to his duties, a Matron who constantly and kindly ministers to the private wants of young ladies, and especially in sickness, a Governess who directs them in their exercises and amusements, superintends the order of their private apartments, instructs them in certain domestic duties, and guards their private, personal habits, manners and morals, always aided by the presence and active cooperation of the female teachers. The Principal and his lady secure to those committed to their charge every necessary and proper comfort and kindness. Here they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations respecting neatness, order, punctuality and economy. They have regular hours for study and recreation, for rising and retiring, for eating, domestic duties, and social enjoyment among themselves.
The institution is furnished with a new and superior apparatus in the departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There is also a large collection of Maps, Charts, Plates, Diagrams, Globes, etc., for simplifying the principles of Geography, Physiology and Astronomy.
In the department of Drawing, Painting and Embroidery there is a fine collection of Drawing Cards, Engravings, Pictures, Paintings, Patterns, and every other convenience important in the prosecution of these departments.
There is in connection with the institution a Library of more than one thousand volumes, and a Cabinet of several hundred specimens.
The institution is furnished with six Pianos, five Guitars, and one Harp.
MUSIC.—The Professor at the head of this department is equal to any in the country. He is a superior vocalist, a fine performer on the Piano, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Violoncello, etc. He has enjoyed ten years experience as a teacher of music in the best institutions in the Union, is profoundly versed in the principle of harmony, and is a real amateur of the sublime science to which he has devoted himself.
LOCATION.—Its salubrity, intelligence, morality and public spirit are unsurpassed.
PERMANENCY.—Parents may send their daughters here with confidence in their completing their education under the same course of instruction and system of discipline. Every thing conspires to make the permanency of the Principal a matter of duty, pleasure and interest.
TEACHERS.—The Principal, himself a native of Alabama, surrounds himself with a corps of teachers of known efficiency and tried success, nearly all of whom have been reared in the South, thus ensuring a better acquaintance with Southern peculiarities and sympathy with Southern views and interests. Thoroughness is our motto in teaching. We ascribe the true importance to the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature.
Reports are sent to patrons once every two months, which are a faith

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. BOREMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV...NO. 42. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1854. WHOLE NO. 196.

IN THE MEADOWS.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I lie in the Summer meadows,
In the meadows All alone.
With the infinite sky above me,
And the sun on his mid-day throne.

The smell of the flowering grasses
Is sweeter than any rose,
And a million happy insects
Sing in the warm repose.

The mother lark that is brooding
Feels the sunshine on her wings,
And the deeps of the noonday glitter
With swarms of fairy things.

From the billowy green beneath me
To the fathomless blue above,
The creatures of God are happy
In the warmth of their Summer love.

The infinite bliss of nature
I feel in every vein;
The light and the life of Summer
Blossom in heart and brain.

But darker than any shadow,
By thunder clouds unfurled,
The awful Truth arises,
That Death is in the world!

And the sky may beam as ever,
And never a cloud be cursed,
And the airs be living odors,
But death is in the world!

Out of the deeps of sunshine
The invisible bolt is hurled;
There's life in the Summer meadows;
But death is in the world!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SES AND GEOLOGY—NATURAL DEATH.

Brethren McTyeire: I have been requested by several friends, to write a series of articles for your paper, showing the coincidence between the Mosaic account of the creation and the facts of geology, and giving in addition thereto, my views of the origin of natural death.

ARTICLE FIRST.

If the Bible were false I should not wish to believe so. Its precious promises—its inspiring hopes—its eternal rewards are all too dear to the heart of a good man to be cast away lightly. And, moreover, if there be no solid foundation here, wither shall we go? Take away the scriptures and the question put by Simon Peter to his Lord would be the fit and agitated cry of every heart: "To whom shall we go?" Where shall we land? We are at sea without chart or helmsman, with no port in view, driven at the mercy of wind and wave, sooner or later, inevitably, to be wrecked and engulfed. Such would be man's inevitable destiny should the Bible be untrue. But it has hitherto stood its ground against its fiercest foes. It has more than stood its ground. It has defended itself nobly and triumphantly, and turning upon its foes its weapons of immortal temper, it has every where spread its conquests, making even its enemies willing subjects of its authority. But infidelity though routed upon a thousand fields, and overborne in every battle, may yet be seen in every direction rallying his scattered and afflicted forces. His boldness is, doubtless to be admired though we may not be able to say much for his prudence. The old gentleman has on a new garb, and presents his arguments under new formulas, but the same features may be seen amidst all his disguises. You never hear him speak of the old, well established and mature sciences. But the new, half developed and partially arraigned sciences are his delight. And running out into these new, almost unexplored fields, he seizes upon the half developed facts, and with pretence of vast learning, frightens away from the new paths of science the faint hearted and weak minded christian, so that some of the natural sciences are looked upon as profane, and mentioned, almost, with horror. But the God that inspired the Bible is, also, the author of nature. For myself, I hesitate not to risk the truth of God's Book upon its agreement with the facts recorded—written every where upon God's world. Let the witnesses be brought up face to face. Let the facts be submitted to mankind. Let the voice of God in His Word and the voice of God in his Works be heard and understood, and then shall be such an agreement, in the two, as shall convince every truth loving mind, that both voices are utterances of the same Being.

But while we fear not for the facts themselves, let us be careful to not mistake the facts. Let the facts be carefully and certainly ascertained, and then let them be fearlessly compared. Now and then an isolated fact may come up not in seeming harmony with the written word. But let us be patient for a season. Before long it shall be found the basis of a new and better interpretation of scripture, or it shall be so modified and shaped by other and adjacent facts, in the sciences themselves, as completely to harmonize with the scriptures. At first it was confidently asserted, that the Copernican system of the universe contradicted the facts of revelation. If the motion of the earth caused day and night, the Bible spoke falsely it was, said, when it represented the sun as standing still, by command, and he moving back its shadow upon the dial. But then the fact came up to notice, that the Bible was not written, so much for the few men of science, as for the great masses outside; and that its facts in this instance, though verbally incorrect, were ideally true. The sun to a common observer did appear to rise and go forward to its setting. If it had been otherwise represented in the scriptures, that representation (to be understood) must have been accompanied by a long and labored treatise on astronomy. And every man in order to understand the truth as revealed would, necessarily, have become a man of science, which would have been an impossible requirement to the majority of mankind. This verbal inaccuracy has thus been disposed of, and approved by all candid men because of its ideal truthfulness, and the wisdom of the scriptures therein vindicated.

The hypothesis of progressive development in the vegetable and animal races is constantly becoming more improbable as the science of geology progresses. The discovery of vertebral fossils in the upper siluvian formations, (the upper and lower silurian are really but one formation;) the discovery of the foliage of dicotyledonous trees, in strata forming the base of the cretaceous system, by Dr. Debey, and the statement of Sir Charles Lyell, that the ancient fauna is in some instances, as examined by him, so rich as almost to imply a more perfect development than now; these, with other facts that might be mentioned, indicate, that the progressive developement theory may not rest on so firm a scientific basis as its friends have been wont to imagine. There doubtless have been great transmutations or successive creations, but this (as we shall see) harmonizes with the statement of Moses, as to the genesis of life in its multifarious forms.

Wm. A. McCarty.

Enon, Alabama, Oct. 31, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BYHALIA F. INSTITUTE.

November 1, 1854.

Bro. McTyeire: I made a short visit to the Memphis Conference, now in session at Somerville, Tennessee. It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn something concerning its transactions and other matters.

SOMERVILLE.

Is the shire-town of Fayette, one of the wealthiest counties in this great State, and is situated at the terminus of a branch of the M. and C. Railroad. The population is about fifteen hundred. The Railroad has made it a place of considerable business, the borders have been greatly enlarged and many fine large private buildings have been recently erected and many improvements made.

THE PEOPLE

Have a well deserved reputation for hospitality, which is scarcely surpassed by any other village in the South-west, and the great number of respectable visitors can give testimony of the liberal and cordial welcome afforded them by the intelligent and agreeable citizens. The crowd was immense, and yet all were well provided for, and none have reason to offer the least complaint. The people of Somerville, will be long remembered and cherished by a multitude of visitors, who spent the hours of their sojourn so pleasantly during Conference.

THE CHURCHES,

There are three commodious, neat brick churches, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist. These were crowded at every appointment, during the three days I remained in Somerville. The congregations were, for the most part, remarkably quiet and orderly. But notwithstanding the great interest manifested there was very little exhibition of religious excitement, at any hours service.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. Dr. McFerrin and E. C. Slater, addressed the crowd at the Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. Taylor and Wm. McMahon, entertained them at the Presbyterian Church. About $1400 were collected for this glorious cause. The addresses were spoken of in very commendable terms. Dr. McF. was so successful in calling for contributions, that he finally arose and called on the people to stay their benificence, but they continued to give. Generous people!

SYSBATH SCHOOL ADDRESS.

Not being able to hear Dr. Taylor at night, I went early on Sunday morning to the M. E. Church, to hear him address the Sunday School. Bro. Collins, the stationed preacher, had the pupils and teachers arranged in fine order, and their happy and expectant faces beamed brightly. The church was thronged, and eager listeners ardently drank in the Doctor's intensely interesting narrative, many a face was suffused with tears, and many a heartfelt prayer was offered to God in behalf of the poor deluded Chinese. Oh! the contrast between christian and heathen youth. It was a happy thought that moved the Doctor to visit our Conferences, and become acquainted with the people. An abiding interest is thus awakened, which otherwise could never be felt. God bless him.

THE PAPER QUESTION.

To the no little astonishment of many fast friends of the M. and A. C. Advocate, Dr. McFerrin, proposed the union of this paper with the Nashville Advocate. The Dr. had made his opening speech on this subject before I reached Somerville. Early on Monday morning Bro. Cobb replied, and set forth the claims of his paper in an able and effective speech; Bro. McFerrin's rejoinder was characteristic of his remarkable genius. Bro. Cobb closed with an earnest argument, but nothing like as strong as his effort in the morning. These speeches occupied the whole day. At the close, a motion was made to refer the matter to a committee, which was ordered to be laid on the table. A resolution was then offered not to concur in the proposal, pending this motion, Conference adjourned until morning.

The late General Conference, ordered certain loans to be made to several of our Advocates, and a donation of $5000 to the M. and A. C. Advocate, and $6000 to the N. O. C. Advocate. Now it seems, the book agents are unwilling to make these donations, unless an indemnifying bond be given by the publishing Committee, or they be in some way secured from loss. The agents propose to pay a debt of $5000 against the Advocate and take it and the editor up to Nashville, if the other arrangement is not made. Bro. Cobb demurs to this, strongly. The Dr. says he will furnish the subscribers a better and cheaper paper, and that the plan will be much safer and better every way for the Church. He argues precedent in the case of the Expositor, which, as a Conference paper, was amalgamated with the Nashville Advocate. The Holston Advocate has been united with the advice and consent of Bishop Soule. Bishop Soule recommends the Memphis Conference to do likewise. Will they take it?

To return, the subject was resumed on Tuesday morning, and after several short speeches from members of the Conference, the whole matter was referred to a Committee. The result may be delayed a few days longer, I was compelled to leave at this juncture.

A caucus of some twelve or fifteen persons, strong friends of the Advocate, met in the Chancery Hall, according to appointment, on Monday night. After various suggestions suggestions and plans, it was finally agreed to get up a subscription to pay off the debt of the office. Nearly a thousand dollars were promised before they adjourned.

This affair has created great excitement, and may occasion some bitterness. This consolidation or centralization of power at Nashville, is thought by many to be a result to be feared and deplored. It does seem, however, that one Advocate is sufficient to meet the wants of the State of Tennessee. No other State in the South has more than one. Will not the N. O. Advocate meet all the wants of our people in that direction? It is only a small number who love the M. and A. Advocate, that object to the arrangement because of its local character. Will it not be much better for the Church to dispense with it, and thus curtail expenses and render the paper more valuable in execution, material and matter? Local prejudices are strong, and it will produce some small fissure in a few places, but it may prove of more value to all interested, as the concern is likely to be a continual weight to the Conference and its friends. For want of space I cannot enlarge on the subject. Conference will not adjourn, it is thought, until Thursday or Friday.

J. W. Shelton.

Subsequent to our correspondent's date, the proposition of Dr. McFerrin was rejected by a considerable majority. We do not endorse our correspondent's view of the matter. We are glad that the Memphis Advocate has determined to live. It may not be better for Nashville, but it will be better for Southern Methodism. [Ed.

IMMEDIATE STATE OF THE DEAD.

The clear light of revelation upon this subject, seems to be this: The righteous dead are represented as being with Christ. Such seems to have been the view of the first martyr when he cried, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit." Such also seemed to be the view of St. Paul when he expressed "a desire to depart and be [not in the place of separated spirits, somewhere this side of heaven, but] with Christ, which is far better." Phil., 1: 23. And again, when not only speaking for himself, but for the great body of believers he says, "Therefore, we are always confident, knowing that while we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord; we are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord." 2 Co. 5: 6-8. The apostle here expresses the strongest conviction that believers from the moment of death, instead of being in a separate place, are "with the Lord." But where is the Lord—where is Christ? Most certainly he has not only ascended on high, but he has entered into heaven itself. "For Christ is not entered into the holy place made with hands, which are but the figures of the true; but *into heaven itself*, now to appear in the presence of God for us." Heb. 9: 24. And again: "Of the things which we have spoken, this is the sum: we have such a high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens" Heb. 8: 1. From these facts, it is clearly evident that death ushers the believer into the immediate and glorious presence of Christ.

"One gentle sigh their fetters breaks,
We scarce can say 'they're gone,'
Before the willing spirit takes
Her mansion near the throne."

How consoling such a truth! To know that we shall be with Christ, sweetens the bitterness of the dying agony. Death removes us from our kindred here, but it brings us into the presence of that Friend who is dearer than any brother. What enlargement and beatification of the soul's power shall be realized even at the hour of death, and how glorious shall be that transition—even though made through pain and agony—which brings us into the presence of Christ! Feeble nature may drop her tears of sorrow over the departed good,

"But reason and religion, better taught,
Congratulate the dead, and crown his tomb
With wreath triumphant."

[Exchange.

What will you Give for the Souls?—Mr. Temple states that during the almost seven years that he lived in Malta, he was witness regularly on Monday morning to a solemn and admonitory scene. A man passes through the streets ringing a bell in one hand and rattling a box in the other, crying at every corner. "What will you give for the souls?"

MATERIALS FOR PREACHERS.

In an important sense, it does not belong to the church, but to God, to decide the question, who and how many shall become preachers of the Gospel. He is the author of their regeneration; and when converted, it is his prerogative to call such as he pleases to the office of the gospel ministry. But there is also an important sense in which his people are responsible for the preparation of those materials out of which preachers are ordinarily called; and also for the proper direction of their minds to the question of personal duty with regard to this office. The materials for future ministers are generally found in the bosom of our churches; either as communicants, or in a state of ecclesiastical pupilage. Hence the churches may be properly appealed to on this subject; and if delinquent, they should be exhorted to employ scriptural means to bring young men into the sacred office. To the use or neglect of these means, may be ascribed, as we believe, in a great measure, the large difference between the number of candidates in different churches.

We could name one church which has been organized twenty-five years, and has furnished from her members twenty-five candidates; and a second, older and stronger than the other, which has furnished only two or three. The latter church too has enjoyed, as well as the former, some precious revivals of religion, and the additions to her communion have consisted of a good proportion of young men. But their attention seems not to have been called particularly to the subject of personal consecration to the ministry. As laymen, they are useful men; but many of them might have become acceptable and some of them able preachers! We consider it a great privilege for a church to have constantly among her members one or more candidates; and if this should be made one of the objects for which she daily and weekly offered up her prayers, and should have its appropriate place in the instructions of the pulpit, we doubt whether she would remain long without enjoying this privilege.

The Two Keys.—Once from the pulpit, at an ordination of elders, the late Rev. Mr. McCheyne made the following declaration: "When I first entered upon the work of the ministry among you, I was exceedingly ignorant of the vast importance of church discipline. I thought that my great and almost only work was to pray and preach. I saw your souls to be so precious, and the time so short, that I devoted all my time, and care, and strength, to labor in word and doctrine. When cases of discipline were brought before me and the elders, I regarded them with something like abhorrence. It was a duty I shrank from; and I may truly say it nearly drove me from the work of the ministry among you altogether. But it pleased God, who teaches his servants in another way than man teaches, to bless some of the cases of discipline to the manifest and undeniable conversion of the souls of those under our care; and from that hour a new light broke in upon my mind, and I saw that if preaching be an ordinance of Christ, so is church discipline. I now feel very deeply persuaded that both are of God, that two keys are committed to us by Christ, the one the key of doctrine, by means of which we unlock the treasures of the Bible, the other the key of discipline, by which we open or shut the way to the sealing ordinances of the faith. Both are Christ's gift, and neither is to be resigned without sin."

Domestic Piety.—If there be one cause more bitter than another to man, it is to be the offspring of an irreligious home; of a home where the voice of praise and prayer ascend not to God, and where the ties of human affection are not purified and elevated by the refining influence of religious feeling; of a home to which, if the cares or sorrows of life shall bring religion to the hearth in after days, that heart can not turn without bitterness of feeling, without anguish and vexation of spirit. If there be a curse to any country where the truths of religion are known, the deepest and bitterest curse which can be inflicted on it is a multitude of homes like that which I have supposed. Such homes send forth their sons unchecked in evil thoughts, unhallowed in their habits, and untaught in love to God; the name and cross of Jesus Christ stamped perhaps upon their forehead, but not written in their hearts: and they send them forth to prey upon the land, and to become its curse and its destruction. But on the other hand, there is a blessing to the religious home, which no tongue can speak, no language can describe! The home where in early years the heart is trained to a love of God, and to take pleasure in his worship and service, interwoven with the existence of many holy affections which die not with the circumstances that gave them birth—which last long, even though they may for a season be forgotten and neglected, and which exercise at least some check upon the evil of the human heart, and often, nay, commonly, recall it to hear again the voice of God, and turn to the paths of holiness and peace. How great, how unspeakable, is the happiness of a land where homes like this are common. [Rev. Henry John Rose.

Noah's Ark.—The largest ocean steamship, (says the Sailor's Magazine,) now plying on the Atlantic, bear precisely the proportions in length, breadth and depth, that are recorded concerning Noah's Ark. The dimensions of the Atlantic steamers are, length 322 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet, depth 28½ feet. The dimensions of the Ark were, length 300 cubits, breadth 50 cubits, depth 30 cubits. The Ark, therefore, was nearly twice the size, in length and breadth, of these vessels, the cubit being nearly 22 inches; both had upper, lower, and middle stories. After all the equipments of forty-two centuries, which have elapsed since the Deluge, the shipbuilders have to return to the model afforded by Noah's Ark

THE TEST OF COURAGE.

One evening, a short time after the battle of Fontenoy, (1745), a group of the King's body guard was congregated near the Latona basin, at Versailles, listening to two of their number discussing a subject which at that period was rarely a matter of controversy in military circles.

"Refuse a duel after a public affront!" exclaimed the tallest of the speakers, whose bronzed features were rendered almost ferocious by a thick red moustache; "it is a stain that all the waters of the deluge would not wash away."

"I repeat, Monsieur de Malatour," replied the other in a calm, polite tone, "that there is more true courage in refusing than in accepting a duel. What is more common than to yield to passion, envy or vengeance; and what more rare than to resist them? Therefore it is a virtue when exhibited at the price of public opinion; for what costs nothing is esteemed as nothing."

"A marvel! Monsieur d'Argentre, I would advise, if ever the king gives you the command of a company, to have engraven on the sabres of the soldiers the commandment, '*Thou shalt do no murder.*'"

"And wherefore not? His majesty would have better servants, and the country fewer plunderers, if we had in our regiments more soldiers and fewer bullies. Take, as an example, him with whom you seem so much incensed; has he not nobly avenged what you call an affront, by taking, with his own hands, an enemy's colors, while you knaves most likely formed a prudent reserve behind the baggage?"

"Cowards themselves have their moments of courage."

"And the brave also their moments of fear."

"The expression is not that of a gentleman."

"It is that of Monsieur de Turenne, whose family equaled either of ours, and who avowed that he was not exempt from such moments. Every body has heard of his conduct to a braggadocia, who boasted in his presence that he had never known fear. He suddenly passed a lighted candle under the speaker's nose, who instantly drew back his head, to the great amusement of the bystanders, who laughed heartily at this singular mode of testing the other's assertion."

"None but a marshal of France had dared to try such a pleasantry. To our subject, sir. I maintain that your friend is a coward, and you—"

"And I—," repeated D'Argentre, his eyes flashing, and his lips firmly compressed.

"Hollon, gentlemen!" exclaimed a third party, who, owing to the warmth of the argument, had joined the group unperceived. "This is my affair," said he to Monsieur d'Argentre, holding his arm; then turning to his adversary, added, "Monsieur de Malatour, I am at your ordere."

"In that case, after you, if necessary," said D'Argentre, with his usual calmness.

"By my honor, you charm me, gentlemen! Let us go."

"One moment," replied the new comer, who, young as he was, wore the cross of St. Louis.

"No remarks. Gentlemen, hasten."

"Too great haste in such cases evidences less a contempt for death than an anxiety to get rid of his phantom."

"I listen, sir!"

"Monsieur d'Argentre just now stated that the bravest have their moments of fear. Without taking as serious his anecdote of Monsieur de Turenne, I shall add that, with the exception of the difference that exists between muscles and nerves, the courage of the duelist is more an affair of habit than of principle; for it is the natural state of man to love peace, if not for the sake of others, at least for himself. Do you wish me to prove it.

"Enough, sir: we are not here to listen to a sermon."

"Yet a moment. Here is my proposition: we are all assembled this evening previous to our leave of absence; I invite you, then, as also these gentlemen present, to a bear hunt on my estate, or rather amongst the precipices of Clat, in the Eastern Pyrenees. You are very expert, Monsieur de Malateur; you can snuff a candle with a pistol at twenty paces, and you have no equal at the small-sword. Well, I shall place you before a bear, and if you succeed—I do not even say in lodging a ball in his head, but merely in firing upon him—I shall submit immediately after to meet you face to face with any weapons you choose to name, since it is only at that price I am to gain your good opinion."

"Are you playing a comedy, sir?"

"Quite the contrary. And I even repeat that this extreme heat shows more the courage of the nerves, than of this true courage arising from principle."

"What guarantee have I, should I accept your proposition, that you will not again endeavor to evade me?"

"My word, sir; which I take all my comrades to witness, and place under the safeguard of their honor."

There ran through the auditory such a buzz of approbation, that De Malatour, though with a bad grace, was obliged to accede to the arrangement. It was then agreed that on the 1st of September all present should assemble at the Chateau du Clat.

Whilst the young lord of the manor is making the necessary preparations for their reception, we shall explain the accusation of which he was the object, yet which had not branded him with any mark of disgrace among a class of men so punctilious on the point of honor.

The young Baron de Villetroton, in entering among the gentlemen who formed the household guard of the King of France, carried with him principles which remained uncorrupted amid all the frivolities of one of the most licentious courts in Europe. Such, however, is the charm of virtue, even in the midst of vice, that his exemplary conduct had not only gained him the esteem of his officers, and the friendship of his companions, but had attracted the attention of the King himself. One alone among his comrades, Monsieur de Malatour, took umbrage at this general favor, and, on the occasion of some trifling expression of gesture, publicly insulted him. Villetreton refused to challenge him, as being contrary to his principles, but determined that this seeming cowardice, in not fighting a well-known duelist, should be redeemed by some action of éclat during the campaign just commenced. That moment had arrived; and for his noble conduct in taking the English colors at the battle of Fontenoy, he received the cross of St. Louis from the King's own hand on the field, the eulogium of Marshal Saxe, and a redoubled enmity on the part of De Malatour.

The first care of the young baron on arriving at his estate was to call his major-domo, an old faithful servant.

"I have business with thee, my master," said he, cordially, shaking him by the hand.

"Speak, monsiegneur," replied the parcur, who was deeply attached to his young lord; "you know the old hunter is yours to his last drop of blood."

"I never doubted it, my old friend. Did you receive my letter from Paris?"

"Yes, sir; and those gentlemen, your comrades, will have some work before them."

"Are there bears already on the height, then?" asked Villetreton, extending his hand in the direction of one of the lofty peaks, whose summit, covered with snow, glittered in the morning sun.

"Five in all—a complete *ménage*—father, mother, and children; besides an old bachelor, whom the Spaniards had driven to this side."

"In less than a week we shall go in pursuit of them. Do you know, parcur, some of my comrades are rather rough sportsmen, there is one of them who is able to snuff a candle with a pistol at twenty paces."

"Easier, perhaps, than to snuff a bear at four," replied the old man, laughing."

"That is what I said also. But, as I should wish to judge for myself of his prowess, you must place us together at the same post; at the Bridge of Maufe, for instance."

"Hum!" said the parcur, scratching his ear; "it would better please me to place you elsewhere."

"Why?"

"Because, to guard this post, a man ought to be in a state of grace, for he will be between two deaths—the bears and the precipice."

"I know the one, and do not fear the other; thanks to your lessons."

"I am sure of that. But, with your leave, I should like to guard the bridge myself."

"You are sure, then, that the bears will pass this way?"

"Sure—yes; quite sure—no. Recollect that they are sullen and prudent beasts, which never confide their plan of route to any one."

"It is agreed on. I shall guard the bridge with my comrade. Now go, and have the trackers ready."

"Very well, very well," murmured the parcur, as he retired, "I shall have my eye on him."

Eight days afterwards, all those invited, not excepting Monsieur de Malatour—who, despite the delicate attentions of the host, preserved a cold reserve—were assembled at the chateau. The magnificent grandeur of the Pyrenees, their shining summits relieved against the blue sky of Spain, was an unlooked-for pleasure to the greater number of the guests, who, for the most part, belonged to the rich and fertile plains of the interior.

The morning following the arrival, a body of trackers and scouts, provided with all manner of discordant instruments—trumpets, saucepans, drums, etc., etc., were assembled under the walls of the chateau, with the parcur at their head; while by his side stood the mastiffs, who proudly guarded a dozen large mastiffs, held in leash by his vigorous helpers. The young baron and his friends, armed with carabines and hunting-knives, had scarcely appeared, when, by a sign from the parcur, the whole troop moved silently forward. The dogs themselves seemed to understand the importance of this movement, and nothing was heard but the confused tramp of feet, blending with the noise of the distant torrent, or, at intervals, the cry of some belated night-bird flying heavily homeward in the doubtful glimmer of the yet unopened day.

As the party reached the crest of the mountain, which immediately overhung the chateau, the first rays of the sun breaking from the east glanced on the summit of the Pyrenees, and suddenly illuminating the landscape, discovered beneath them a deep valley, covered with majestic pine trees, which murmured in the fresh breeze of the morning.

Opposite to them, the foaming waters of a cascade fell for some hundreds of feet through a cleft which divided the mountains from the summit to the base. By one of those caprices of nature which testify the primitive convulsions of our globe, the chasm was surmounted by a natural bridge; the piles of granite at each side being joined by one immense flat rock, almost seeming to verify the fable of the Titans; for it appeared impossible that these enormous blocks of stone could ever have been raised to such an elevation by human agency. Sinister legends were attached to the place; and the mountaineers recounted with terror that no hunter, with the exception of the parcur, had ever been posted at the bridge of Maure without becoming the prey of either the bears or the precipice. But the parcur was too good a Christian to partake of this ridiculous prejudice; he attributed the fatality to its real cause, the dizziness arising from the sight of the bears and the precipice combined, by destroying the hunter's presence of mind, made his aim unsteady, as his death the inevitable consequence. He could not, however, altogether divest himself of fears for his young master, who obstinately persevered in his intention of occupying the bridge with his antagonist.

After placing the baron's companions at posts which he considered the most advantageous, the parcur rejoined his men, and disposing them so as to encompass the valley facing the cascade, commanded the utmost silence to be preserved until they should hear the first bark of his dog. At that signal the mastiffs were to be unleashed, the instruments sounded, and all to move slowly forward, contracting the circle as they approached the cascade. These arrangements being made, the parcur and his dog, followed by the mandrin alone, disappeared in the depths of the wood.

For some minutes the silence had remained unbroken, when suddenly a furious barking commenced, accompanied by low growling.—Each prepared his arms; the instruments sounded; and the mastiffs being let loose, precipitated themselves pell-mell in the direction of the struggle. Their furious barking was soon confounded with the cries of the hunters and the din of the instruments, mingled with the formidable growling of the bears, making altogether a hideous concert, which, rolling along the sides of the valley, was repeated by the distant echoes. At this moment the young baron regarded his companion, whose countenance though pale, remained calm and scornful.

"Attention, sir!" said he, in a low voice. "The bears are not far from us; let your aim be true, or else—"

"Keep your counsel for yourself, sir!"

"Attention!" repeated Villetreton, without seeming to notice the curly response, "he approaches!"

Those who were placed in front of the cascade seeing the animals directing their course to the bridge, cried, from all parts, "Look out, look out, Villetreton!" But the breaking of branches, followed by the rolling of loosened stones down the precipice, had already given warning of the animal's near approach. Malatour became deadly pale; he, however, held his carabine firmly, in the attitude of a resolute hunter.

A bear at length appeared, with foaming mouth and glaring eyes, at times turning as if he would fain struggle with his pursuers; but when he saw the bridge, his only way of escape, occupied, he uttered a fearful growl, and raising himself on his hind legs, was rushing on our two hunters, when a ball struck him in the forehead, and he fell dead at their feet.

Malatour convulsively grasped his gun, he had become completely powerless. Suddenly new cries, louder and more pressing, were heard.

"Fire! fire! he is now on you!" cried the parcur, who appeared unexpectedly, pale and agitated, his gun to his shoulder, but afraid to fire lest he should hit his master.

The latter, perceiving his agitation, turned round; it was indeed time. On the other side of the bridge, a bear, much larger than the first, was in the act of making the final rush. Springing backward, he seized the carabine of his petrified companion, and lodged its contents in the animal's breast ere he could reach them. He rolled in the death struggle to where they stood. All this was the work of an instant. The knees of the hardy old parcur shook with emotion at the escape of his young master; as for Malatour, his livid paleness, and the convulsive shuddering of his limbs, testified the state of his mind.

"Take your arms," said the young baron, quickly replacing in his hands the carabine; "here are our comrades—they must not see you unarmed; and, parcur, not a word of all this."

"Look!" said he to his companions, as they gathered around, pointing to the monstrous beasts, "one to each. Now, Monsieur de Malatour, I wait your orders, and am ready to give the satisfaction you require."

The latter made no reply, but reached out his hand, which Villetreton cordially shook.

That evening a banquet was given to celebrate the double victory. Towards the end of the repast, a toast to "vanquishers" was proposed and immediately accepted. Mons. d'Argentre, glass in hand, rose to pledge it, when Malatour, also rising, held his arm, exclaiming, "To the noble vanquisher of the day! to our noble host. It was he alone who killed the two bears; and if, through his generosity, I have allowed the illusion to last so long, it was simply for this reason; the affront which I gave him was a public one, the reparation ought to be public likewise. I now declare that Monsieur de Villetreton is the bravest of the brave, and that I shall maintain it towards all and against all."

"This time, at least, I shall not take up your gauntlet," said Monsieur d'Argentre.

"There's a brave young man!" cried the parcur, whom his master had admitted to his table, and who endeavored to conceal a furtive tear. "Nothing could better prove to me, sir, that with a little experience you will be as calm in the presence of bears, as you are, I am sure, in the face of an enemy."

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

A correspondent of Her Majesty's ship Pluto writes to the London Athenæum, under date, Fernando, July 25:

We have had a most exciting cruise. After leaving this place, and communicating with the senior officer at Loando, we were sent up the river Congo to settle a dispute between the master of an English merchant brig and some Portuguese. After this was arranged we returned to Loando for our letters, but the Polyphemus not arriving in time, the ship sailed again for the Congo, and I was left behind in one of our gigs, with four kroomen, for the mail. During our stay I met, at the house of one of the commissioners, one of the most extraordinary men I have ever seen—Dr. Livingstone; he has just arrived from the Cape overland; a most arduous undertaking, and one never accomplished before, although often attempted. His plan of proceeding differed very materially from any of his predecessors. Instead of setting out with half a hundred attendants, horses, bullock wagons, etc., he commenced his journey carrying with him only a sextant, gun, chronometer, tent, four servants, and as many days' provisions, relying on Providence and his gun for a supply when these were gone.

After leaving the Cape Colony he was obliged to travel a long way to the North-east in order to avoid the deserts and hostile tribes in their vicinity that lay on their left; crossing in this route a great many branches of the river Zambegi and others, the names of which I have forgotten, till he arrived at a large town. There, as the chief was very hospitable, he remained a short time to recruit his health, having been nearly drowned and starved half a dozen times during the nine months it took him to perform this part of his journey, and his arm badly broken in two places by a lion. It appeared he had wandered one evening from his attendants, after they had pitched their tents, in quest of game, when he came suddenly on a large lion crouching down ready for a spring at him; without waiting a second he fired, and must have been knocked down at the same moment and stunned, as he remembers nothing from the time he fired till he was found by his servants next morning. When they came up they found the Doctor insensible, and the lion lying dead alongside him. When he left, the chief, who was very desirous of finding a route to the westward for the transmission of his ivory, gave him twenty-four of his people to assist him on his journey.

After leaving he again traveled to the North-east until he arrived in the parallel of Loando. Now came the tug of war. He had upward of a thousand miles to travel across the unexplored countries of our charts, a tract never hitherto trodden by any white man, and wholly unknown even to the blacks he had seen as yet; however, this part of the journey proved to be the easiest, and it was not till he arrived near Cassanga, on the Portuguese frontier, that he met with any molestation. The country he found to be thickly populated, and the inhabitants very peaceably disposed. From their never having seen a white man before, you may fancy what an object of curiosity he became to them; wherever he stopped the people from far and near flocked round him with astonishment pictured on their countenances. As the Doctor was very much sunburnt, his color did not so much surprise them as his hair, which was very long; this was the object of attraction wherever he went, and highly favored did those fancy themselves who who became the possessors of a lock of it. Every tribe he met with had some idea of one Supreme Being and a future state of existance, though they all worship, in addition, various animals that they hold sacred. At every place he stopped they supplied him liberally with provisions; and it was not, as I mentioned before, till he arrived near the Portuguese territories that he met with any trouble.

There the inhabitants have been in the habit of kidnapping the people further inland, to sell to the Portuguese for slaves, and fearing, should a road be opened that way, it would spoil their traffic, they became very troublesome, and wanted the Doctor to pay toll nearly every step he took; however, by putting on a bold front, he managed to make his way through, and arrived at Loando safely in the beginning of June, making it exactly two years since he left the Cape. The Doctor is very much emaciated from the hardships he has undergone, and has not recovered the use of his arm entirely yet; but as soon as he is well he is determined to return, trying this time to find a shorter road than the one he came by. He had the whole of his attendants on board, and showed them over the ship; having never seen salt water before, or any thing afloat larger than a canoe, they were very much surprised and delighted, though they told the Doctor they would never be able to get any of their people to believe them on their return, so perfectly astonishing did every thing appear to them.

SINGULAR FEATURE IN LUNACY.

A writer in Church's Bizarre, gives us some interesting facts and remarks, concerning the unfortunates in a lunatic asylum. A peculiar condition of lunacy is thus described:

"There are seasons when most of the patients—especially those whose lunatic attacks are only intermittent—are dreadfully weary of their confinement and would get away if they could. And why do they not get away? How is it, that half a dozen attendants are able to control a hundred men, four-fifths of whom, perhaps, are physically as strong, if not stronger, than themselves? If the patients, or even a score of them, could harmonize and combine, they might bind and gag every attendant, take their keys, unlock the doors and escape. But the simple fact is, lunatics cannot combine for effecting a common end; this is one of the most marked features of their malady. A single maniac may employ a great deal of cunning dissimulation, and is capable of carrying out a complicated and lengthened series of measures for accomplishing some purpose of his own. But when two or more of them attempt to unite their forces and confer on some plan to be executed, they either can not agree at all, or, if they agree for a short space, one or another is sure very soon to betray the rest, to disclose their intents, and perhaps help to defeat them. So that practically, each lunatic stands alone in opposition to the whole number of attendants and cannot rely on the slightest aid from scores of his mad companions. So striking is this feature of lunacy, that we may well regard it a providential arrangement, which deprives of a terrible power of working mischief those who have lost their capacity of self-control.

"Something of the same conservative providential arrangement is witnessed in the case of the criminal and vicious. They can not rely on each others' fidelity, but are ever ready to betray each other, and rend in pieces the very schemes they have aided in forming, and have sworn to help to execute. By this means, society is preserved from the measureless evil which might be done by a combination of men, with all their intellectual powers in full vigor on the alert, and totally free from restraints of conscience and principle, if at the same time, they could hold together and be as true to each other, as the virtuous part of mankind. But evil is self-defeating, as well as lunacy, and Heaven be thanked for both these ordinations."

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

DR. TAYLOR.

On that pleasant morniag of Thursday last, we found a quiet stranger in the southwest corner of our sanctum, busy with the old files, apparently searching for something on his own account. Abont five feet eight in stature, with the stoutness of Gen. Taylor or Napoleon, and with a face full of wholesome color and honest hearty meaning. An honest man thought we, and one who appreciates the papers. No reed shaken by the wind we mused on; but we never dreamed that he was more than a prophet.

So it was the veritable Taylor, the embodiment of the China Mission. We had heard and read so much about the Doctor, that his actual presence, the real shake of his hand, and his own look and words, made us "like them that dream." It was like a breeze in August—like a cheerful sunshine this November day. God bless the man and his mission more and more! We like this movement much. It brings the church and people face to face with the objects and results of their Christian liberality and prayers.

Dr. Taylor purposes, at no distant day, to return to his field of labor and sacrifice; is sanguine of China ultimately, and of present good, not a little. He is now on his way to his home Conference, South Carolina, and will be in New Orleans the second Sabbath of January, on his way to the Louisiana Conference. The Doctor, in the last three months, has visited seven Conferences, and traveled more than five thousand miles, in conveyances of every description, from skiff and cart to steamboat and car.

YELLOW FEVER.—During the past week the city and the regions round about have been visited by two or three heavy frosts. We may certainly assure ourselves and our readers that the healthy season has now set in, and that our old scourge has disappeared. We hear of no new cases in private practice, and very little in the hospital. We do not hesitate to pronounce the city perfectly safe for the unacclimated.

GREENWOOD CT., ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—It is a source of pleasure to me to inform you that God has revived his work on this circuit, to some extent. We have had some meetings which resulted in great good; the membership of the Church have been greatly stirred up and blessed, and about forty added to the Church. L. PATTERSON.

FELICITY STREET.—The revival at this Church has terminated its fourth week. Upwards of sixty conversions, and the church greatly refreshed. Mourners still at the altar and conversions nightly. The pastor takes occasion to acknowlvdge the valued help of Rev. Dr. Harmon during the week, and that of Brothers Keener and Walker in the earlier progress of the meeting. Persons of every age have been the subjects of converting grace. Several of fifty years and upwards have for the first time tasted of the power of the world to come; and quite a number of the Sunday School children have been hopefully converted. Some from other denominations have sought and found pardon at the altar. One or two Roman Catholics have made profession of religion and united with the church. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and many seekers, in the church, have received the witness of the Spirit.

Notice.

The Preachers of the Alabama Conference, on their arrival in Talladega, will call at the store of Major J. G. L. Huey, north-east corner of the Square, where they will learn their destination during Conference.

D. CARMICHAEL.

TALLADEGA, Nov. 7, 1854.

REVIVAL.—We hear of a glorious work at Swan Lake, Montecello Ct., Louisiana, under Brother Hallberg—Brother Harp assisting. The latter in a private note says:

"The meeting continned nine days, and there were between forty and fifty happy conversions, (in fact, I believe there were fully fifty,) and thirty-five were added to the Church. Some were sanctified, all were edified. At the altar were seen several aged men and women, who had witnessed the frosts of three score winters, who had not bowed to God before, but now with streaming eyes and throbbing hearts, they came bewailing their sins, while their deep groans and ardent prayers touched the hearers and excited the pity of angels, but blessed be God their mournful appeals were not in vain, for while they wept heaven smiled, and the voice of Jesus bid them weep no more. Some of the spies of Satan, who attended to take items, were arrested by the spirit, who opened to their minds the appalling future to which they were hastening, and caused them to surrender themselves as prisoners of Christ. The meeting was not commenced, to be protracted, the house was incommodious and open, the nights frosty, the people busily engaged gathering their crops, but notwithstanding all this the work went on for nine days and nights. Brother Hallberg is doing a glorious work through the Lord. I was able to attend, but too much debilitated to be of much service."

HEALTH OF YAZOO CITY.—The Yazoo Democrat reports white frosts on the nights of the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. The Democrat says the city is healthy, cotton is arriving in increased quantities, and trade is rapidly reviving

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The following vindication of the Lectures on Daniel, is from the pen of Dr. Scott himself, and addressed to the Presbyterian of Philadelphia. It is with pleasarethat we give space to the article, and we are glad that the Doctor speaks for himself.

DR. SCOTT'S VINDICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A northern journal accuses me of having transferred to the pages of my volume of Lectures on Daniel "entire sentences of description, illustration, argument and appeal," from Dr. Cumming's Lectures, "without the least acknowledgment;" and a few other papers have given currency to the charge. I cannot doubt that the accusation was made without due consideration. If the facts in the case may be allowed to speak, I am quite willing to abide by the decision they shall dictate.

1. A frank and full acknowledgment *is made* in my preface, calling attention to the authors I had used, among whom Dr. Cumming is named. "The authors that have fallen, in my way, and to which I am more or less indebted for help in preparing these lectures, are the following." Then the names of the authors are given, and the paragraph concludes with the following sentence:—"And especially do I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the lectures of Dr. Cumming of London, on Daniel." See preface. The above, "more or less," was intended to cover all of my indebtedness, much or little, not otherwise specified. It was thought the preface and the repeated references in the lectures did ample justice to my authors.

2. "It is well known, also," says a writer in a New Orleans paper, speaking as a friend while I was absent in California, "by thousands of persons who heard this series of lectures, that early in the delivery of the course on Daniel, Dr. Scott urged us to procure Kitto's Bible Illustrations, and Gausen's Lectures. He also called particular attention to Dr. Cumming's Lectures, saying, that to the student of prophecy they would well repay the perusal. It is also well known that he repeatedly—in almost if not quite every lecture—named the authors from whom he quoted—sometimes telling where the rare works could be found, and urging the young men especially, to procure and read them for themselves."

3. And not only so, but about a score of times, the authors I used are named in the body of the lectures themselves. On page 37 Dr. Cumming is expressly named, and the following sentence is found: "I have named these authors, because as many of you (speaking to young men, whom I addressed and considered very much in the light of a large Bible class,) are blessed with a liberal education, you may be inclined to devote some portion of your time to mental and moral improvement by giving your attention to some of them." And again on pages 226-7: "Repeatedly have I asked your attention to three works on the book of Daniel, which I again name, and hope you will procure and read as far as you have opportunity." Then the authors are named, one of whom is Dr. Cumming of London. It is not true, therefore, that there is not the least acknowledgment of my "Scottish brother."

4. There is much in the circumstances detailed in the preface and in Dr. Sprague's introduction, under which these lectures were prepared, and in the circumstances that prevented their revision, although not prepared originally with any thought of publication, that might be urged as an extenuation or excuse for many grave errors. In fact it must be confessed, that owing to the pressure of official duties during the awful epidemic referred to in my preface, most of the lectures were sent to the publishers just as they were delivered, without having been read over at all with a view to their coming before the public. *These were never copied. They are first drafts.* Moreover, the proof sheets were read here while the manuscripts were with the printer in New York. I had no copy to read by, and last of all the manuscripts were burned in the great Harper fire. Some of the corrected proof sheets were either lost or so delayed in the mails, that considerable portions were published without the author's revision. I never saw Dr. Sprague's introduction, nor the volume, until several weeks after its issue, and then in California, when it was too late for errata. Those facts are certainly sufficient to account for errors and omissions, and there are a number, and also for negligence and inaccuracy in the use of quotation marks.

5. As to the four extracts made by *Norton's Gazette*, three are in references to Dr. Cumming; and one to Dr. Kitto. As to the first, from the 38th page of my lectures, there is an error in placing the quotation marks. The inverted commas are there, and begin at the right place, but do not close on the right word. This is obvious on the very face of the page itself. And besides, this extract is on the very same leaf with the extract referring to Dr. Camming, as just given from page 37. The other two extracts are also from lectures in which Dr. Cumming is named, acknowledged and recommended. One of them is from the very same lecture, in which I say: "Repentedly have I asked your attention to three works on Daniel, which I again name, and hope you will procure and read as far as you have opportunity"—page 226. One of these works here described, is by Dr. Cumming, and so stated in the lecture. And moreover, these sentences are but paraphrases, with additional matter introduced—such paraphrases as occurred to my mind after reading my authors, and as I felt authorized to make, after having requested my hearers to read and study these authors for themselves. These sentences were not intended to be thought original, nor were they marked as quotations, for they were not *verbatim*. I beg that the lectures may be compared.

As to the extract about Kitto, the critic overlooks two facts: 1st. There are only a few words identical. There is a similarity—just such a similarity as would be likely to occur between writers on the same text, while looking at the same original sources of description. 2d. There are two notes at the bottom of the page which closes the paragraphs referred to, in which it is true, however, the printer has not completed the sentence, as is seen from the note itself, which stops with a comma, and not with a period. The corrected proof of this sheet was probably lost in the mail. Pages 332-3 should have been printed in the note with pages 91 and 92. Certainly the critic did not see my preface, and did not see pages 37, 226 and 227, and must have wholly overlooked the many references made to the authors which I was studying at the time, and urging my hearers to study at the same time with myself. The sentences quoted by Norton are not fairly given, because there is an omission of intervening matter, and the connection is suppressed. The plan and purpose of Dr. Cumming's volume are altogether different. His Lectures are not addressed to young men. He is a strong millenarian, and his volume is mainly devoted to the prophecies, while my Lectures are plain, expository "Tracts for the times," addressed to American young men of the nineteenth century. The plan of my volume is my own. The plan of each lecture is my own. The order and arrangement and mode of presentation and adaptation are all my own. And even according to my critics themselves, only a small part of the materials used are borrowed as I have shown with ample acknowledgments at the time.

6. Again, authors, especially commentators on old writings, must draw from a common source. Kitto is used as a dictionary. Facts, historical illustrations, and descriptions of things (as of the image of Dura and of the soothsayers of Babylon, if correct) must be very much alike. All that I attempted was, with such helps as I had, to make such a *fresh* compilation or combination of facts and thoughts as would best bring out the meaning of the text, and bring my hearers into direct contact with the mind of the Eternal Spirit, speaking to us from the prophet's pen. Had I been less candid in my acknowledgments, I should doubtless have escaped this ungracious imputation. But I frankly proclaimed all my indebtedness. It is true, however, that in some instances I did not then myself know, nor do I know now, nor shall I probably ever know, with absolute accuracy, which words and and thoughts should be considered original and which borrowed. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for any man who reads at all, and has any ideas of his own, to analyze and distinguish the sources of his thoughts. I availed myself of the researches of travelers and savans, and of my own notes of travel in the East, and of as much historical and exegetical illustration as I could, which seemed to me pertinent; and by life-like associations I sought to introduce my hero to young men as one they would admire and imitate.

This simple statement of facts shows, 1st. How and why it is there are errors and omissions and inaccuracies in the use of quotation marks, as well as in reference to other things. And 2d. That the charge of using Dr. Cumming's work "without the least acknowledgment," is not true. It is impossible for any man in his right senses to have designed to make any improper or concealed or dishonorable use of authors, which at the very same time and in the same breath he was urging his hearers to study with himself, and from which, with acknowledgment at the time, he was reading some of the sentences quoted by the critic.

This statement of facts would have been made sooner, but that I knew nothing of the accusation till I returned from California. W. A. SCOTT.

New Orleans, Sept., 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CONFERENCE AT TALLADEGA.

MR. EDITOR—As there seems to be considerable uncertainty among the members of the Conference in reference to the route to Talladega, allow me to give them some information through your paper.

There will be no reduction of fare by any public conveyance, I believe. The fare from Selma to Montevallo, by R. Road, is $1 75; from thence to Talladega by stage, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, $5. And there will be a hack at Montevallo on Friday and Monday preceding the Conference, to convey passengers to Talladega, at the same price. So that from Thursday to Tuesday preceding the Conference, conveyance can be had from Montevallo to Talladega, by a limited number of persons.

From Montgomery there is a daily stage, fare $5. The result is, that the great body of the Conference will have to go by private conveyance. From Montgomery the distance is about seventy miles, and there is a plank road most of the way. J. HAMILTON.

November 10.

PRAIRIE CREEK MISSION, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

DEAR BROTHER—As the Conference year will soon close, I now send you the last report from this mission that can reach you before the meeting of the Annual Conference. There are, I think, about eight hundred persons embraced in the missions; all of whom are under catechetical instruction. There are thousands more within the borders of the mission, and bordering on it, who have few if any privileges of receiving religious instruction. Many of these, no doubt, could be reached, if we had the men for the work. "The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few." There is, certainly, *no* work that has higher claims upon the Church than the religious instruction of the colored people, whose lot Providence has cast among us: and none in which a minister can have stronger assurances that he is doing the work of God. All things considered, there is, perhaps, no field of Gospel labor that yields a richer harvest.

There have been seventy-nine received into the church, and, I have reason to believe, a goodly number of sound conversions. A few have been expelled. Fifteen infants and twenty-two adults have been baptized. The mission may be regarded as in a prosperous condition. With gratitude to God, I record the fact that there has been no disagreement with either patrons or overseers. I feel sufficient interest to prompt me to write much more on this subject, but I fear this article is already too long.

Your Brother in Christ,

J. C. HUCKABEE.

PROPER OVERSEERS FOR SOUTERN PLANTATIONS.

MR. EDITOR—I have read with interest several pieces in the Advocate on the subject of our domestic missions. I heartily appreciate the various suggestions contained in those pieces for the improvement and success of this great work, and hope that each piece and every suggestion may be attended with the desired good. But there is one important item that has been overlooked by them all which is the securing men of *good moral* and *the right sort of principles as overseers*. There is no question but many owners are continually at fault on this point. So the men they employ is a farmer and understands having work done, he is their man. It matters not as to his morals, or as to his views on the moral and religious training of servants. Now it does appear to me that the morals of a man occupying this responsible station ought to be right as well as his business talents. If his morals are bad it is certain that his influence over the blacks will be bad, and greatly retard if not entirely counteract the efforts of the missionery among them, and methinks if the missionaries among this people were to speak what they know of the influence of corrupt overseers, it would doubtless cause some masters to tremble on account of the injustice done their poor servants, and the embarrassments thrown in the way of the success of the gospel among them. I am glad to know that there are men in this business of sterling worth whose deportment and views are right on this subject, but then I am pained to know that there are others whose morals and views wholly disqualify them for this station. I will not dare attempt the portrayal of their morals in this; were I to do so I know you would draw your pen across the dark picture, you, doubtless, would not admit the portroyal of a character in your paper that would pollute the morals of the plantation negroes. But listen how they talk. One says he "sees no use for all this missionary business, were he an owner it should not be allowed on his place," another says "he is afraid of religion among negroes, not afraid of fiddling and dancing but afraid of an effort to make them fear God and regard man, and occupy a servants place; a third "has no confidence in a negroes religion," inform the fourth of the signs of success among his people, and he will reply "now is the time to look out for the pigs," etc. Now while men of such principles are in charge of our missionary appointments we cannot expect reasonable success.

I am pleased to know that employers are improving on this subject. A gentleman not long since asked the writer to recommend a suitable man to him, "he wished a man whose deportment would elevate the morals of his people." A lady, also, in the same vicinity, before employing her overseer, "wished to know if he swore, or drank drams, or gambled, and if he prayed and was in favor of having missionaries preach to servants." This lady is not a member of any church, but evidently has proper views of the character an overseer should possess, and sets many a churchman an example in this matter worthy of imitation. I shall not attempt to argue the propriety of guarding this point well, it is so obvious that the thinking can see it at once. I would say however to all concerned, if you have not been sufficiently judicious in selecting men for this responsible trust in the past, endeavor to do so in the future; and, doubtless, the effort made to benefit your people religiously, will be attended with greater success. You may not meet with the amount of success you desire, but a faithful effort will succeed sooner or later. And let me here suggest that owners and missionary labor and pray specially for the conversion and reformation of those overseers now unconverted. Their cases can be reached as well as other men, and special attention to them is generally appreciated and often attended with success.

Ala. A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

This body, Bishop PAINE presiding, adjourned on the evening of November 2. It concurred unanimously in the action of the Tennessee Conference, advising the removal of Lagrange College, to Florance Ala.

The question of most interest, touching the union of the Memphis, Arkansas and Nashville Advocates, was decided on these resolutions:

Resolved, 1st, That we do not consent to the memorial from Tennessee Conference, proposing an alliance between the Memphis, Arkansas and Nashvill Advocates.

Resolved, 2d, That we pledge ourselves to each other and to the Editor, to more thorough, hearty and persevering efforts in behalf of the Memphis and Arkansas Advocate than we have ever yet made, and that we will endeavor to increase the subscription list, by at least one thousand good, paying, new subscribers as soon as possible.

Resolved, 3d, That the Publishing Committee be requested to enquire into the expediency of reducing the whole business of the Advocate to the cash system.

Resolved, 4th, That we request the Editor to have all the old accounts forwarded to us as soon as possible, and that we will try our best to collect them all.

Dr. Taylor, the friend of China, was in attendance, and this is what they think of him, and what they will do for him:

Rev. Dr. Taylor, Missionary to China, by permission from the Bishop, addressed the Conference at some length concerning his field of Missionary labor. He gave an interesting history of the intestinal war now being carried on in that country. He predicted for China a brilliant future, however distant; and with great feeling desired the members of the Memphis Annual Conference to grow not weary in the responsible work of advancing the great and glorious cause of Foreign Missions. At the close of Dr. Taylor's address, Bishop Paine, with the consent of the Conference, offered up a fervent prayer in behalf of the cause of Missions, and particularly invoked upon Dr. Taylor and his family, the richest benedictions of Heaven.

This solemn and interesting occasion will doubtless be long remembered by all the members of Conference in attendance.

The following Resolutions, offered by Rev. D. J. Allen, were then unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That we, as a Conference, have been greatly pleased and edified by the visit of Dr. Taylor, and that he carries with him on his way back to his great field of labor, our hearty prayers for his success, and the well-being of himself and family, together with an assurance of all the aid we can supply.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as a Conference, that should Bishop Andrew select one of our body as a Missionary to China, we will pay all his expenses, build him a house, and continue to support him when there, regarding him as our representative in that great field of Christian enterprize.

The following were admitted on trial:

John Summefield Harris, J. H. Smotherman, Stephen W. Carson, Simeon R. Walker and Clayton J. Manlden.

CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL.

HOMER, LA., Nov. 2, 1854.

At the fourth Quarterly Meeting for Homer Circuit the following resolutions were adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its last annual meeting, appointed a committee of three to take into consideration the expediency of establishing somewhere in North Louisiana, a High School to be under the patronge and control of said conference:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Quarterly Meeting of Homer Circuit, Ouachita District, now in session convened, it is expedient and highly important to the best interests of the Church in this Conference, that such High School should be established for the purposes proposed.

Resolved, secondly, That, in view of the known healthfulness of Homer, in Claiborne Parish, and in view of its central and convenient situation, and other circumstances and influences surrounding it, it is the wish of this Conference that the attention of said Committee be specially invited to Homer as the most suitable place in North Louisiana for the establishing and building up of such an institution.

Resolved, further, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, so that the Committee may have an opportunity of seeing them.

The following amendment was offered by Rev. James T. Wafer, to-wit: That the original resolution be so amended as to include Forest Grove with Homer, which amendment was lost by one vote.

The original resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

JOEL SANDERS, P. E.

JOSEPH T. BOWING, Sec.

What Would Have Been Said if the Change Had Been The Other Way?

MR. EDITOR—I have reliable information that *two hundred* members of the Baptist Church have left that communion and been received into our Church in one District in this Conference, during the term of its present Elder, and among them two ministers. Now we rejoice in this, only so far, as this change of church membership has been attended by an improved christian experience and character. Mere change from one church to another is no increase or extension of Christ's Kingdom, and none but a blind Bigot can think it is.

But if these changes had been from the Methodist to the Baptist Church, what would have been said? Judging from the specimens we have had, would not capitals, italics, and notes of admiration, failed in certain offices long since! There would have been a complete immersion of glorying in certain quarters, and bright glimpses of the millenium would have been enjoyed by more than one.

But let our Baptist Brethren, with whom we sincerely desire to live in peace, study this case, and learn the lesson from it. Its history is simply this. They had harped upon the thread-bare and over-done subject of Baptism, until they provoked retaliation in the form of a searching, protracted discussion of the subject—pushing its facts and arguments home upon their people, and here is the consequence. Let them beware; for the peace and prosperity of their Church in many places, depends upon the silence and forbearance of those opposed to them. But why should churches strive about so LITTLE—so VERY LITTLE a thing as the MODE of baptism! P.

ALABAMA, November 6.

SAAL I PRAY TO CHANCE!—An English lady, who had forsaken her God and the Bible for the gloom and darkness of infidelity, was crossing the Atlantic, and asked a pious sailor one morning how long they should be out. "In fourteen days, if it is God's will, we shall be in Liverpool," answered the sailor. "If it is God's will," said the lady: "what a senseless expression, don't you know that all comes by chance!"

In a few days a terrible storm arose, and the lady stood clinging to the side of the cabin door in an agony of terror, when the sailor passed her.

"What do you think," said she; "will the storm soon be over!" "It seems likely to last for some time, madam." "Oh," she cried, "pray that we may not be lost." His only and calm reply was, "*Shall I pray to chance?*" [Am. Messenger.

PREACHERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Memphis District—W. C. Robb, P. E.

Wesley Chapel, J. W. Knott.
Wesley Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Asbury Chapel, J T C Colias.
Ashury Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Memphis Circuit, S Watson.
Hernando Station, to be supplied.
Heraando Circuit, C Tuggle, J L Culpepper, and W McMahon, sup.
Hernando Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Coosa Mission, Abner Sago.
Friar's Point, J H McCulloch.
Conhoma Circuit, Elias J Carter.
Concordia, W L Sharp.
F A Owen Book Agent and member of Wesley Chapel Quarterly Conference.

Sommerville District—T L Boswell, P. E.

Sommerville Station, Ephraim Hamilton.
Sommerville Circuit, N Sullivan, W N Morgan, L D Mullins, sup.
Somerville Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Randolph Circuit, R H Burns.
Randolph Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Wesley Circuit, Arthur Davis, J Perry J T Baskerville, sup.
Wesley Colored Mission, Reuben Alphin.
Brownsville Station, J M Scott.
Brownsville Circuit, Guilford Jones, W T Mulligan.
Brownsville Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Denmark Circuit, Finley Bynum, E C Hardy, sup.
Bolivar Station, R V Taylor.
La Grange Station, E J Williams.
LaGrange Circuit, N A D Bryant, F L Steel.
La Grange Colored Mission, J W Walkup.

Jackson District—G. W. D. Harris, P. E.

Jackson Station, T A Waro.
Jackson Colored Mission, A W Jones.
Jackson Circuit, John Moss.
Trenton Station, A R Wilson.
Trenton Circuit, W H Neal, N P Ramsey.
Oyersburg Station, S J Hawkins, R M Tarrant, sup.
Oyersburg Circuit, H S Harris, J T Merriwether, and J C Reid, sup.
Cageville Circuit, Elias Jackson.
Jackson Female Institute, Lorenzo Lee.
Andrew College, A L Hamilton.
T L neard, Agent of Andrew College, and member of Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Pndneah District—W. H. Leigh.

Paducah Station, L H Davis.
Paducah Mission, W J McFarland.
Lovelaceville Circuit, W L Young, T J Gooch.
Cliuton Circuit, J W Piner, J S Smotherman.
Hickman Station, D M K Collins.
Hickman Circuit, W D Robinson, A T Hunsaker.
Madrid Bend, B A Bishop.
Troy Circuit, F M Morris.
Maury, W H Frost, J H Witt.
Birmingham, Jasper A Mason.
Benton, J N Hawkins.

Paris District—J. Randle, P. E.

Paris Station, J W Johnson.
Paris Circuit, H Bell, L B Ling.
Dresden Station, W D F Hafford.
Dresden Circuit, B Medlin, R W Ayres.
Camden Circuit, S Weavnr.
Morgan's Creek Mission, L B Lee, J M Spence.
Lexington Station, R A Finstead.
Lexington Circuit, S B Adams, W T Harris.
Decotarville Circuit, to be supplied, James Gaines, sup.

Ripley District—J. Vincent, P. E.

Ripley Circuit, S B Suratt.
Porter's Creek Circuit, P J Kelsey.
Little Hatchie Mission, R Guthrie.
Mt. Pinson Circuit, D C McCutchan.
Purdy Circuit, W F Richardson, W R Walker.
Jacinto Circuit, Elias Tidwell.
East Port Station, James H Waters.
East Port Circuit, J B McCutchen, J A Fife, H D Howell, sup.
Rienzie Circuit, J A Campbell, J P Webb, R Ellis sup.

Aberdeen District—J. A. Brooks, P. E.

Aberdeen Station, Wm Sheppard.
Aberdeen Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Aberlieen Circuit, W W Peeples.
Prairie Colored Mission, J Young.
Okolona Circuit, and Colored Mission, W H Ford, J A Miller.
Houston Circuit, J M Hampton, S W Carson.
Pontotoc Station, J G Aeton.
Pontotoc Circuit, A C Chisholm, C J Maulden, W S Jones, sup.
Richmond Circuit, E B Plummer.
Fulton Circuit, T T Smothers, A J Scuy.
Carrollville Circuit, Edward Stinson.
B B Ross, Professor La Grange College, attached to Aberdeen Station Quarterly Conference.
Grenada District—Wm. M. McFerrin, P. E.
Grenada Station, Edwin T Hart.
Grenada Circuit, J R Fielder.
Grenada Circuit Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Calhoun Circuit, T J Lowery.
Coffeeville Station, A B Fly.
Coffeeville Circuit, R Gregory, W B Ramsey.
Coffeeville Circuit Colored Mission, James W Bates.
Charleston Circuit, G F Thompson.
Panola Circuit, B F A Lifey.
Oxford Station, to be supplied.
James L Shapman, supernumerary attached to Oxford Circuit Quarterly Conference.
Oxford Circuit, R G Rainey, J Hunter, sup.
A B Long, Prest. of Mississippi University.
S W Moore, President of Bascom Female Institute, attached to Granada Station Quarterly Conference.

Holly Springs District—M. J. Blackwell, P.E.

Holly Springs Station, to be supplied, D J Allen, sup.
Holly Springs Colored Mission, A Lee, Professor in Franklin Female College.
Holly Springs Mission, to be supplied.
Belmont Circuit, R Morton, and J S Harris.
Chulahoma Circuit, C B Harris, J H Garrett.
Chulahoma Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Byhalia Circuit, C W Rozell.
Marshall Circuit, W W McAnnally, M C Henderson.
Harshall Circuit Colored Mission, W R Dickey.
Salom Circuit, C C Glover, F White.
Salem colored mission, to be supplied.
Hickory Flat, J M Barton.
Marshall Femnlo Instituto, J E Douglass, President.
Franklin Feanle college, S G Stark, Pres't.
J F Walsh and C H Brooks, transferrod, to Texas Conference.
J L Hicks, transfesred to Arkansas Conference.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

D. C. Wells, D W Garrard, J N Manloy, S B Carson, J M Major, W. Scott, J Truvis, J Moss.

LOCATED.

M Brock, C Dee, W J Mabon, J J Brooks, J Johnson, R L Andrews, B B Brown, R F Colburn.

INFLUENCE OF MIND ON DISEASE.—It would seem as if the study of certain diseases sometimes favored their real or imaginary development. Laennec died of phthisis, and Corvisart of diseass of the heart. When the celebrated Professor Frank was preparing his lectures at Pavia, on disease of the heart, his own heart became so disturbed that he was obliged to rest for a while. Rumor says that no less than five of the professors in one of the medical colleges have unjustly suspected their hearts. Medical students, exhausted by a winter session, are apt to be special subjects of real or imaginary irregularity of the heart. A young friend who attended our lectures last winter, on diseases of the chest, felt an unusual knocking of his heart after ascending the long college stairs, and required several examinations to satisfy him that there was no danger. [Exchange.

A new iron ore bed has been discovered, five miles from the Lake, near Westport, Essex county, New York. It is sixty feet deep, sixty rods wide, extends into the earth an unknown distance, and yields seventy or eighty per cent.

EAST FELICIANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Methodist Conference—The fall for Gallinuts—The Raising of Great Men—Value of thick skulls—Centenary Collections—Advocate—Col. Flinker's death—Funeral ordeal, &c.

Correspondence of the Observant.

JACKSON, La. Nov 13, 1854

EDS. CRESCENT—*Gentlemen*: We are all astir here. The Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is holding its thirty-eighth annual session Bishop Early opened the Conference on Wednesday morning last. About one hundred ministers are on the ground and they are ploughing it up, you may depend on it. Meeting three times a day—morning, afternoon and night. The congregations large; Conference in session from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. This is much the largest ecclesiastical body in Mississippi—numbering last year twenty-five thousand members. There has been considerable increase over the figure from the labors of the year just closing, which is reported as prosperous. They say yellow fever and short crops are good for religion.

The Bible doctrine is true of us all—fat and sassy. Job Darrah waxed fat and kicked against his Maker. Human nature cannot be trusted with too much health and prosperity. In an old Baptist Hymn Book of my grandmother, I remember to have read the following poetical version of that affair. Pardon Ba Introduction:

"Jeshurun waxed fat,
And down his body hung;
He kicked against his God,
And up his buttocks flung."

Again I once saw a lean brother who had been working hard and living hard and keeping all the hot days, confessed another neighboring sin at two hundred and thirty. "Ah, my dear brother," said the first, "the best for godliness—too fat for godliness." These three texts will not be taken as per usual to any reverend gentlemen in our city.

These preachers look like hard workers. Many of them own nothing but a horse and saddle-bags. They live it, work and die at it. They follow up the squatters and immigrants, penetrate the darkest corners of the land, and preach even in the poorest settlements. If they get the salary, it is not much—only $150; if they don't get it, well—no back accounts are kept. Those who labor in more liberal and wealthy regions, bring up an average, they may receive and a special collection below to help the among these destitute ones. By this system of light and love and mutual intercession and assistance the whole body lives and moves vitally on. This brings about a strong spirit de corps among them. They live one another and stand by each other as they stand by their Church, to the death.

It may strike you as odd that the Mississippi Conference should hold its session in Louisiana. The reason of Conferences are not strictly confined to State bounds but natural ones. This place is on the edge of the Mississippi Conference, near the Louisiana.

Many of your citizens remember the early Methodist preachers who were the pastors and guests of their parents, long ago. Few men are held in greater veneration. By their efforts the foundations of Christianity and of their own denomination especially, were laid broad and deep in the developing territory. Their churches rise in every where—in town village and cross-road, and the great mass of wealthy and intelligent citizens are in the communion.

Several young men have just joined the Itinerant ministry. They promise usefulness. Two of them were selected for the Presbyterian ministry at Danville, Ky. Seventeen in all, have joined—some of them middle aged. *Inerant* is a common word, and applicable. They take appointments annually from the Bishop, and go where he directs, from the river-swamp to the sea-coast, and from Pearl River to the regions above the Yazoo.

The collections for Missions this year are about $70. One of the members, Rev Mr. Sawhorth, has a son in China, who went out as missionary a year ago.

These old parsons tell amusing stories touching the childhood of some great men. I heard a good one of a Senator and eminent Senator, well-known in your city—over California. "Billy Gwin," said he, "Oh, I knew his father and family, and Billy too. His father James Gwin was a good old Methodist preacher. Billy was a particular boy. He had the thickest skull again. Often I have seen Billy Gwin for a good big red apple, run on his fours and butt against a stump like a ram, and hit so hard his heels would fly up."

Put that down, Messrs. Editors for the National Patriot Gallery. Men are but grown up boys. I wonder if politicians are not seen every day doing about the same thing for a *golden apple*. Oh, for thick skulls!

CENTENARY COLLEGE, long established here, is delapsed. In its various departments one hundred and sixty students are in attendance; in the College classes proper one hundred. The professors are able and faithful instructors. This College is growing in public favor, and is contributing more to Southern education than any institution of the South. Doctor Drake who had been elected President, sends an unwelcome message to the Board of Trustees, that he cannot come to that post. The recent overflow of yellow fever makes it a scary post. Dr. Drake is in North Carolina. The Board will meet to-morrow to elect one in his stead. It demands the highest talent, and will doubtless secure them.

Yesterday Bishop Early preached at 11 o'clock, in the College chapel, to an immense congregation, following a sermon with ordinations. Rev Mr. McTyeire, of New Orleans, preached at the same hour in the Presbyterian Church; Dr Keener, in the afternoon, in the chapel. Bedford county, Virginia, is the native place of Bishop Early. The same county has also produced Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, and Bishop Cobb, of Alabama—worthy prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. McTyeire is here, representing the interests of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, a religious weekly, of which he is editor, under the patronage of the Methodist Church, and extensively circulated in Louisiana, Alabama Mississippi, East Texas and South Arkansas. It has over six *thousand* subscribers, and they aim to have *ten thousand*, which can easily be done, as the paper is but only in its fourth year. I believe the Christian Advocate has the largest weekly circulation of any newspaper in New Orleans. They say that the challenge of the Western Delta, and the bet offered by its proprietors, of having it *larger* at weekly circulation, was in peril of being accepted by the Christian Advocate, when it was withdrawn. I would have looked ugly for *Christian* folks to be swapping off stakes. Did the Delta get the wind of any thing that the challenge was withdrawn? Such being the facts it is singular that your keen commission merchants, grocers, dry-goods men and others, seeking for country customers, do not take advantage of advertising in its columns. An advertisement in the *Christian Advocate* would bring more business to a house than the same amount of advertising in any other *two* weekly papers issued from New Orleans. Mark that.

I must not omit to mention the funeral sermon of Col. D. J. Flinker, by Dr. Lacey, on yesterday. It was a solemn service and well attended. Col. Flinker died on the inst. of yellow fever, at his own residence in this parish. A very wealthy man and noble citizen was Col. F. He was honorably spoken of by his fellow-citizens for a seat in the Governor of Louisiana—a capital one he would have made. How fast the Democratic party of this State is losing by death, great and leading men! Downs, a tower of strength, dead; Palmer dead; John R. Grymes—a Webster of the South—threatened with paralysis; Flinker, Porter, one of the noblest Romans of all, in feeble health. Not long ago I saw the Colonel at his high post of duty at the Custom-house; polite in manner and generous; noble in mind and social too; but I marked, with sadness, as he hugged his cloak about him with luvalid anxiety, the windy and chilly currents repassed around. Alas! Colonel live a thousand years! No gallnes in that strong box of Uncle Sam that he keeps, is of purer gold. Time will soon be room for new men and new measures. Some of their successors are now butting their heads against stumps! Let them be careful, for the skulls are soft.

Col Flinker had begun grinding, and at that crisis the crop stayed sky and night at his sugar-house. A bale of blankets lately arrived for his negroes from New Orleans. The Colonel had opened and slept under them. He caught the fever, and died of it. I understand there was no other case about. Does not this show the impossibility of yellow fever?

Last night we had a first class frost. This morning broke ice on eighth of an inch thick. It is said cold contracts, but it has lengthened the countenances of planters behind hand in their grinding. They felt too poor to take sugar in their coffee at this morning's breakfast.

Very respectfully, CRESCENT.

GEN. PUTNAM'S WOLF DEN.—A gentleman who recently visited the den in Pomfret, down which Putnam descended with a rope round his leg and a musket in his hand, describes it as being at least twenty-six feet deep and on an average two feet square, though in some places much wider. It extends directly into the mountain, and is slightly descending. The wall above and on either side is of rock. It is so formed that a furious she wolf could keep at bay as many dogs as could be sent against her. She was crouched in the farthest end upon a shelf of rock, and the passage being rather crooked, the General must have penetrated at least ten feet, and probably more, unless he had a gun so favorably contrived that he could shoot round a hay stack. The visitor crept in a distance of twenty feet, and since there was no wolf there, he congratulated that he did not meet with a few rattlesnakes to make the descent a little perilous. [Boston Chronicle

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THURSDAY, Oct 19, 1854.—*An American Artist executed in Paris under the Extradition Treaty.*—An American by the name of Ansley, was arrested here last week, under the international treaty to that effect for forgery committed upon a bank in New Orleans—the Louisiana Bank, I believe. The Prefect of Police received from the authorities of New Orleans a description of the man, and a notice that he had crossed the Atlantic. He immediately gave notice to the American Legation in this city, and took such other measures as would prevent his leaving the French territory. On Monday last the American inspecting gentleman called at the Legation to get his passports, (which gave him the name of Bunnell) and asked for Italy. Mr. Platt at once "spotted" him, and had him arrested. He now lies in the Conciergerie awaiting orders from New Orleans. [Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Prattville, Alabama, Oct 9 by the Rev. ELISHA PHILIPS, Mr. THOMAS GARLEN, of Donesboro, Alabama, to Miss MARINE M. MIMS, of Prattville, Alabama

OBITUARY:

DIED—On the 20th of October, in Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. ELIZA P., wife of Mr. BLUE. She was the first probationer in the M. E. Church at Montgomery, having joined it twenty-six years ago. Naturally of a meek and quiet spirit, her piety flowed in the same channel. The consistency and firmity of her religious life attested the depth of its principle and the purity of its source. She was spared to see seven children out of eight members of the same church with her, and one in the Ministry, for whose pastoral care her last days were spent. In four short days the yellow fever, night her down to the grave, and she fell asleep with the name of Jesus trembling on her lips. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." O. R. B.

SARAH JANE RUSH, wife of WM. M. RUSH of Okalh, Miss., and daughter of BENJAMIN MARY MOORMAN, of Carroll county, Miss., formerly of Richmond county, N. C., died in the 23d year of her age, at the residence of Uncle's (Miles J. Rush,) at 3 o'clock, on October 25, 1854—leaving an infant of twelve days old, a devoted husband, affectionate parents, relatives and friends, to mourn her loss. Sister Rush embraced religion in 1847, at the Springhill camp ground; joined the M. E. Church South, of which she continued a faithful and acceptable member. The circumstances connected with her sickness and death, were painful in the extreme to the attentive companion and absent parents. But the anxious husband, as he watches the progress of her disease, and hopes her excited mother will arrive in time to see her once more. See that mother as she says, four long days, anticipating a happy and pleasant stay with her lovely daughter. Had been mostly absent since her marriage (December 7, nearly eleven months,) coming just in time to hear it said—"We have just this hour returned from the burial of our Sarah Jane."

Oh! the disappointment, the anguish of a mother's heart, as the expressions burst from her lips: "My Jane, my Jane, my dear Jane—follow her to the lonesome grave—and hear her talk with her pious friend, and as she leaves says: "farewell, farewell my daughter, till we meet up yonder."

The collection of friends and relatives around her grave evinced their grief in losing one they loved so well, and the heavy tears of that bosom for whom she had died a paternal roof, told how his poor heart bled.

Friends of Sarah Jane, both in Carolina and Mississippi, weep not for her. The blessed Savior, said: "I am the ressurection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

The evidences of her having believed, and her devoted husband a few days before her decease giving himself to the Savior of God, and joining the Church of her Church, makes us happy to remember. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life;" he who wept at the grave of Lazarus, remember the weeping and bereaved husband, parents, relatives and friends of Sarah Jane, and bring us all at last (with the sweet babe) to meet in Heaven.

BURWELL HOLMES.

Remittances" from October 21 to Nov. inclusive:

A.—W. B. Adams, $2; T. Y. Armstrong, 25.

B.—J. P. Bagby, $1; J. Beverly, $2.

C.—Mrs. M. E. Crawford, $2; D. C. Beverly, $6; D. C. B. Connerly, $2; D. C. Connerly, $2; D. Carmichael, $10.

E.—L. Ercanbrack, $5.

F.—T. H. Foster, $5.

G.—W. W. Griffin, $2; E. D. Gibbs, $2; Garrett, $6; F. M. Grace, $5; G. W. Gaspie, $2.

H.—W. Hart, $3; C. G. Holland, $2.

J.—W. A. Jordan, $1 50.

L.—S. Lyman, $2.

M.—W. McTeniston, 50 cents; Mrs. S. S. Maniston, $1 50; A. McBryde, $2.

N.—J. E. Newman, $5.

P.—R. Randle, $5.

S.—J. E. Scott, $3.

T.—Mrs. E. M. Turnley, $1 50.

U.—H. Urquhart, $8.

V.—Miss L. F. B. Viok, $2.

W.—J. A. Watkins, $2.

General Intelligence.

STEAMBOAT SARANAK SUNK.—A dispatch dated Smithland, Ky., November 3, says: "The steamer Saranak struck at the head of Island No. 8, in seven feet water at low and ten feet at the stern. All the freight in the forward part is wet. Her deck load is only slightly damaged. The boat will in all probability be raised soon."

HURRICANE AT SEA.—The ship Break O'Day, Capt. Birk, which arrived at Mobile on Friday last, reports that she experienced a severe hurricane off the Bermuda Isles. The ship was thrown on her beam ends for 36 hours. Two of her men were lost overboard.

The public sale of the Parker Vein Steamboat took place in New York city on the 9th. They were purchased by Mr. A. C. Halt, of Baltimore. The Locust brought $11 000; the George's Creek $14 000; the Alleghany $13 000; the Piedmont $9 000; the Westport $15 000; the Caledonia $13 000; the Mount Savage $9 000; the Parker Vein $12 500, and the Jackson $5 000. The sale of the Tottan was deferred. These steamers were purchased by Mr. Hall for an association of gentlemen, who have organized a new company, under the name of the Baltimore Steam Ship Company, and that it is their intention to dispatch four boats a week from New York and Baltimore, and in every respect to conduct the affairs of the company in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to every one doing business with them.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—*The Creeks and Keechies.*—The Fort Smith Herald of the 28th ult., says:

We learn from Mr. A. W. Washbourne, Seminole agent, who arrived in town on Tuesday last, from his agency, that the Keechies some time since came into the Creek country and stole about forty head of horses, and several of the cattle killed a horse and row and ate them. A party of about three hundred Creek warriors, with Tuckabatchee at their head, started last week in pursuit of the Keechies to recover their horses and cattle, and to punish the thieves. The Creeks have also ready one thousand warriors, in the event of any of their men being killed by the Keechies, and they say if the Keechies kill any of the Creeks they will exterminate the whole tribe.

A small German boy was shot in the city of Baltimore on the 9th, by another boy named Lengus, who says that he did not know the pistol was loaded. The ball was lodged in the temple, and it was thought the boy would not recover.

THE CITY AND SEASON.

After a summer of unusual warmth and unexpected sickness, we have the pleasure of announcing the return of cold weather, health and business. Yellow Jack has taken his departure unregretted and unlamented, and left the city safe for all who choose to visit it. Winter has made its appearance with most unmistakable proofs. The thermometer yesterday sank to 50°. Window blinds, signs and shutters swung creakingly to and fro and clouds of dust moved up and down the streets. Fires and overcoats both came into requisition.

The highest mortality we have had this season was during the month of September, when there were 508 deaths in one week, of which nearly 400 were from yellow fever. Week before last there were but 162 deaths in all, including 12 from fever. We have not received the returns of the cemeteries for the past seven days, but the appended report of the Charity Hospital shows all that is necessary to prove our exemption from disease and warrant the safety of visitors. There are still a few cases of fever remaining from weeks past, but none whatever which have originated recently. New Orleans is now as healthy and as safe as any city in the Union.

The abatement of sickness has had a most favorable effect in increasing business. One hundred and twenty ships, thirty barks and a proportionate number of smaller craft lie along our wharves. Steamboats loaded with passengers and produce arrive daily. The levee roars under the activity that rolls over it. Our citizens have all returned, our hotels all reopened and our theatres commenced their winter business. Those who intend visiting New Orleans the present winter may feel perfectly safe in coming at once.

The report of the Charity Hospital for the past eight days is as follows. It will be remembered that during the week before last, with forty-two deaths from yellow fever in the hospital, there were only eight in private practice. A corresponding diminution the last week would leave almost no sickness at all, and the existing cold weather is proof that from the present time there is not the slightest danger:

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report from Saturday, November 4, at 5 P. M., to Sunday, November 12, at 5 P. M.

Discharged.....241	Admitted.....305
Died.....58	Died of yellow fever.....57
Remaining.....606	

LOUIS O. HYARD, Chief Clerk.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Toronto Colonist states that the grand jury for the county of Kent, after hearing the Honorable Chief Justice Macauley's charge, made their presentment on the 4th inst., in which they attribute the recent great loss of life on the Great Western Railway to the culpable carelessness of D. W. Twitchell, the conductor, and J. Kettlewell, the engineer on the gravel train, St. Lawrence, both of whom are presumed to be guilty of manslaughter, by their conduct, which was in opposition to their written instructions. After the presentment, the Judge issued his warrant for the arrest of the parties named, one of whom (Kettlewell) has been arrested and is now in jail having been refused liberation on bail. The jury also recommended that no gravel train be allowed to use the track at night.

On the evening of the 8th a colored woman named Sarah Jane Williams was arrested in New York on suspicion of attempting to poison the inmates of a disreputable house in Church street, by putting arsenic in the coffee prepared for breakfast. Five persons partook of the coffee, but all of them subsequently recovered from the effects of the mixture, except one girl, who was taken to the hospital in a dangerous state.

On the 6th inst. a riot occurred near Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, in consequence of a difficulty between Mr. James Wolf, proprietor of an extensive rolling mill, and the Railroad Company, in regard to compensation for running the road through lands belonging to the former. The aid of the Pittsburgh police was summoned, but they were beaten by the forces of the rolling mill man, and a number of persons, laborers on the roads and others, were severely injured. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Mr. Wolf and the other ringleaders.

On the night of the 7th inst., at the menagerie in Cincinnati, a small lad was pushed against the tiger's cage, and had his eye torn out and his cheek lacerated by the paws of that animal.

Dr. Abrnham Gould, a well known physician of Lynn, while riding in a buggy on the afternoon of the 4th, was run into by the Saugus train, and had his horse killed, his buggy smashed, and himself severely if not fatally injured.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.—The mail train on the South Side Railroad, going up to Lynchburg, was thrown off the track Thursday morning, by running over a cow. The accident occurred about half-past 8 o'clock two miles past Rice's station, in Prince Edward county, and about one mile this side of the High Bridge. The train was going at full speed, and was precipitated down an embankment about thirty feet high. The engine and cars were crushed almost to atoms and hardly a passenger on the train escaped injury. A number of the officers and leaders of the road were on board returning to their homes from the regular annual meeting in Petersburg. One of the firemen on the engine was instantly killed. [Richmond Enquirer, 11th.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—In the St. Louis Evening News, of the 24 inst., we find the following:

At an early hour this morning the body of a well dressed and remarkably handsome man, about twenty-five years of age, was found lying on the levee, near Myrtle street, face downward and dead. The blood was streaming from the mouth and face, and his eyes were much swollen and purple with extravasated blood. There was no wounds of any kind perceptible and the whole appearance was that of a person poisoned with strychnine. On his person was found the following letter:

"I beg that those who find my body will make no search, for the murderer is myself.

"My name is Francis Henry de Longville, born at Paris April 4, 1823. My family was ruined by an extensive speculation in 1849. I married one of those girls of whom the world has few, and thought my happiness secured. I quit my native land with my little family in the month of May, and disembarked at New Orleans, July 24, 1854. But alas, having tasted happiness only during fifteen days, a frightful calamity covered me with mourning. My poor beloved wife was attacked with the terrible cholera; after two hours of horrible sufferings she expired. Hardly was she buried, when my poor little boy aged three years, died of the same disease—my despair was very great. But God had still left me a little daughter of thirteen months, whose smile gave me new strength to resist in future, for in this poor little innocent, I saw all the sweetness of her beloved mother. I asked nothing more of God than to live for my child. But God was pleased to strike me again, taking from me the only good he had left me in the world. The 20th October was the unhappy day on which I closed the eyelids of my last treasure. Having, then, no consolation left, I resolved to make an end of it. Let no one blame me, for every man of feeling must understand what a burden life had become to me."

ANOTHER DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The following dispatch gives some further particulars of the recent catastrophe on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, some account of which has been already received here by telegraph:

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 3.—The passenger train for Rock Island, which left Chicago at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, met with a most frightful accident, from the breaking of an axletree of the engine, when near the Mineka Station—the result, it is said, of running over a horse on the track. The engine and a portion or all of the cars were thrown from the track with great violence, breaking the ribs of the engineer, and killing or wounding and scalding from thirty to forty first class passengers.

The citizens of Joliet promptly rendered all the assistance in their power to the wounded.

Physicians who were present report that at least ten or twelve of the scalded will die within twenty-four hours.

At the latest accounts all the sufferers had been removed to a large stone building on Scott street in the village of Joliet; and the employees of the Railroad Company, as well as the people of the village, were using every effort to alleviate their sufferings.

It appears that when the engine was thrown off the track, the two forward passenger cars were thrown on its top, and the steam escaping, was driven with tremendous force through the dense mass of human beings, packed closely among the wrecks of the cars.

The engineer, W. G. Brown, was fearfully scalded. His brother, acting as fireman, had both of his legs broken.

A gentleman named Carpenter, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was terribly burned and scalded.

C. W. Allison, of Monroe co., Ohio, was also badly scalded; Enoch Allison, do do., burned and scalded.

Mrs. Cox, of Washington Co., Iowa, was severely injured.

Catherine Laughlin, of Washington Co., Iowa, was also very seriously injured.

Margaret Laughlin, of Gettysburg, Pa., was also among those who were seriously if not fatally injured.

We have been unable to learn the names of the other sufferers, but are assured, on what we have reason to believe is respectable authority, that the whole number of passengers who were seriously wounded is not under forty. We shall endeavor to get full details without delay.

The conductor of the train, Mr. Van Burkett, escaped with but slight injury.

When the messenger left the scene of the disaster, (10 o'clock yesterday forenoon,) several of those who were scalded remained insensible, and others were writhing in their last agonies.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived here today at noon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the America. Her advices report a moderate demand for Cotton in the Liverpool market, with sales for the three business days preceding her departure of 20,000 bales, of which 2000 were taken for speculation, and 2000 for export, leaving about 16,000 bales for the trade. Prices remain without any change of moment, the quotations closing as follows: Fair Orleans, 6½d; Middling Orleans, 5½d; Fair Uplands, 6d and Middling Uplands 5¾d per lb.

There was considerable reaction in the market for Breadstuffs. Flour had declined 2s per bbl. Wheat fell per 70 lbs., and Indian Corn 2s per quarter.

Official advices from Sebastopol to the 20th of October represent affairs there as unchanged. Private accounts, however, of a later date have been received, with the intelligence that two of the outer forts of the harbor had been destroyed by the Allied fleet. Accounts of the 21st of October state that a breach had been in the walls of the city, but not of sufficient size to justify an attempt to storm the place.

The Russian official accounts to the 21st have been received. They state that the garrison of Sebastopol had made a successful sortie, destroying one of the French batteries, and capturing an English officer, Lord Dunklin.

Two of the sons of the Emperor of Russia had arrived on the Crimea.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—The steamer Isabel has arrived here from Havana, with dates from that port to the 11th inst. The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 10th inst., states that two American schooners, with arms and ammunition, have been seized by the authorities at Baracoa, and all the parties with the vessels have been imprisoned. It was reported that 300 men were landed from the schooners. Gen. Mezazie (?) left Havana for Baracoa on the 9th inst., to investigate the matter, and report the facts to the Captain General. Several persons who had been pardoned by Marquis Pazuelo were arrested on a charge of being concerned in landing the arms, etc.

It was reported that there was a general outbreak at Puerto Principe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—In the last sortie made by the garrison at Sebastopol, the Russians succeeded in spiking sixteen of the guns of a French battery.

The siege was progressing slowly, and so far only two of the smaller Russian outworks had been silenced.

WRECK OF THE SHIP NEW ERA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A ship from Bremen, with upwards of 200 German emigrants on board, has gone ashore near Sandy Hook, and is breaking up. Many of her passengers have been washed overboard, and it is feared that very few will be saved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The ship reported ashore yesterday proves to be the New Era, bound from Bremerhaven to this port with about 200 German emigrants on board. She ran ashore on Dead Man's Beach yesterday morning, and with a heavy sea running, it is believed that about seventy of her passengers were washed overboard. So far about fifty dead bodies have been picked up on the beach. Some boats from the shore yesterday succeeded in boarding the wreck, and the remaining passengers, numbering about 130, were safely landed this morning. The ship is much broken up, but her masts are yet standing.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 4th instant, three days later than the accounts brought by the America. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—There has been only a moderate demand for Cotton here since the departure of the Atlantic, and the sales of the entire week reach barely 47,000 bales, of which 3000 have been taken for speculation and about 4000 for export. Prices have generally been firm, and the Middling grades have improved about 1-16d per lb, the quotations, according to the circular of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., closing as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¾d; Middling Orleans, 5¾ to 5 5-16; Fair Uplands, 6d; and Midding Uplands, 5¾ to 5 3-16d per lb. The market for Breadstuffs opened with considerable heaviness, but toward the close the rates improved. Yet the week closes with a decline of about 1s per bbl for Flour, 3d per 70 lbs for Wheat, and 1s per quarter for Corn. The quotations are, for Western Canal Flour, 41s; for Ohio, 42 to 44s per bbl; for Wheat, 12s for White; and 11 to 11s 9d for Red and Mixed; the closing rate for Corn being 44s per quarter for Mixed, Yellow and White alike.

The Provision market, according to the circular of Gardiner & Co., continues active. Pork, Beef and Bacon were firm at previous rates. Lard was quoted at 54s per cwt. with a good demand. Tallow was in limited request, and the rates were more in favor of buyers. Naval stores were active at full prices.

Money and Trade.

The Money market at London has been without any change of moment. Messrs. Baring, Bros & Co., report a moderate demand for American stocks at unchanged rates. Consols are quoted at 94¾ to 94¾. Trade in the manufacturing districts has been heavy, and the rates have slightly declined.

General News.

The latest advices from Sebastopol report that a force of 30,000 Russians had made an attack upon, and recaptured one of the forts occupied by the Allies, and that a great battle had been fought near Balaklava, in which the Russians had been driven back, and the Allies remained in possession of the field. The accounts state that the siege was proceeding favorably for the Allies. Two Russian ships in the harbor had been destroyed, and the quarantine battery had been silenced. One of the bastions of Fort Constantine had been considerably damaged by the explosion of the magazine.

ARRIVAL FROM BERMUDA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A vessel here has just arrived from Bermuda, bringing dates from that island to the 8th inst. Her advices state that a British ship of the line had sailed for San Juan, and that the British fleet was concentrating at the latter place. The papers in Bermuda anticipated serious difficulties between the United States and England relative to the destruction of Greytown.

Passengers by the Asia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Among the passengers brought by the Asia are Mr. George F. Weise, of the Bee, and twelve other persons belonging to New Orleans.

Cincinnati Banks.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The notes of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Cincinnati are taken on deposit by the other branches of the State Bank of Ohio, as the latter is bound for their redemption.

Ohio River—Markets—Bank Troubles.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—The river here is now rising, with 34 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The river here has fallen 3 inches during the last 24 hours. Flour is in fair request, with sales at $7 75 to $7 90 per bbl. Whisky is firm at 30c per gallon. The excitement in the Money Market still continues, and has been increased by the failure of the Mechanics' Bank, which is a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. The house of J. H. James at Urbana, was mobbed last night. Mr. James was largely concerned with the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and failed last week.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—The river here is stationary; weather moderating.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The demand for Cotton in this market is yet quite limited. Middling Orleans is quoted at 10½c per lb. Flour is active, and prices have advanced, with sales of Ohio brands at $8 65 to $9 per bbl. Corn is in moderate request at 80@100c per bushel for Mixed Western. There is a fair demand for Pork, at previous rates. Lard is quiet at unchanged prices.

BATTLE AT BALAKLAVA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Asia reached her wharf this morning at nine o'clock. Her papers contain the following interesting intelligence:

THE RECENT BATTLE.—The Russian dispatches state that the Allies had suffered two severe defeats near Sebastopol. In one of the engagements the French outworks were destroyed, and sixteen of their guns spiked, and in the other the English were routed with the loss of five hundred horse. The French account is not given, the papers only giving an explicit denial of the Russian dispatches, and stating that their story is improbable.

The facts appear to be that the Russians unexpectedly attacked the forts at Balaklava, on the 25th October, when the Turks belonging to the garrison inglariously fled. The Scotch regiments in the forts, however, remained firm, but the Russians succeeded in seizing their guns, and turned them upon the Allies. Other forces of the Allies came up and the main body of the Russians were compelled to retire, though they still held possession of the forts, from which they kept up a continual fire on the French and English. Three regiments of the British Cavalry were exposed to a cross fire for some time and suffered terribly. The French acted with great bravery, but their loss was not so great as that of the British.

The next day the attack was resumed by Menschikoff, and a sortie was made simultaneously from the garrison of Sebastopol. The result, however, was that the Russians were driven back with immense loss.

The loss of life in Sebastopol is said to have been so great that large numbers of the dead remained unburied, and the atmosphere was tainted by the effluvia from them.

According to the statements of some of the wounded officers of the Russians, who had been taken to Balaklava, Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the Allies. In the mean time, Lord Raglan prefers to continue the bombardment, rather than make a sudden assault, which must be attended with immense loss of life.

The Russian accounts represent their losses as small, and their affairs generally in a very favorable condition.

Reinforcements—Spy Detected.

Both the Russian and Allied armies had received further reinforcements to a considerable extent.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek, had been discovered to be a Russian spy, and had been sent to Constantinople for trial.

Successful Attack by the Russians.

Letters by the Asia state that on the 25th a Russian force attacked a detached camp of the English, taking four redoubts and eleven guns, and causing a heavy loss of British Cavalry. The account of this affair was confirmed by advices received by the Greek merchants at Odessa.

Russian Admiral Killed.

Admiral Nutchikoff, of the Russian navy, had been killed by a shell.

Battle of the Alma.

Menschikoff's official report of the battle of the Alma states that the losses of the Russians are 4500 killed and wounded.

Latest from Sebastopol.

A dispatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received on Saturday morning, (4th inst.) confirming the report of a Russian attack on the forts at Balaklava, and of the great battle that followed. The accounts are mostly conflicting.

France and Mr. Soule.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has a long and temperately written article on the relations between France and the United States, and states that these relations which should be friendly have been damaged by the indiscreet conduct of Mr. Soulé.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that he is informed that the French Government is in possession of positive evidence of Mr. Soule's participation in a vast plan to revolutionize nearly the whole of Europe, and it is even added that these plans occupied the attention of the American diplomatic Congress at Ostend.

Mr. Mason has received assurances from Louis Napoleon that at a proper time he would give a satisfactory reason for the exclusion of Mr. Soule from France. The particulars of Mr. Mason's interview with Louis Napoleon have not transpired. It is understood, however, that the whole matter would be referred by Mr. Mason to the Government at Washington.

Spain—Protection of Cuba.

The latest advices from Madrid report all quiet in Spain.

El Clamor Publico states that France, England and Spain will send a combined fleet to Cuba, if necessary, for the protection of that island from any attack from the United States.

Incidents of the Battle of Alma.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A PRIVATE TO HIS WIFE.

At last we were ordered to advance. I had to step out to the front, Mason on my right and Sergeant Spence on me left, six paces in front of the lines, directing the advance, when the bullets went whistling past me thick as hail. At last we came to the river, which we had to ford, and in doing so it took us up to the middle in water. After we got through the river, we were out of the fire of the Russians, and it caused the 7th, 23d, 33d, 77th, 88th and 17th regiments to be a little out of order, all being so eager to get at the Russians. We never waited to form line properly, but up the embankment we went in great disorder, when a regular volley of musketry and grape commenced to be poured into us, and then we commenced firing too, and a regular engagement took place, which lasted for an hour, the Light Division being all the time engaged, the others looking on. After being engaged half an hour, Mason was shot through the thigh. One ball had hit the peak of his cap and slightly grazed his forehead; another ball went through the leg of his trousers, and another cut the string of his water barrel; so he had many a narrow escape. He was carried to the rear on a stretcher, by Sandy and Dr. Marison. Many of the wounded had to lie all night in the field, no body apparently caring for them. I was wounded about two minutes after Mason. I went to the rear out of shot, and remained there till the fight was over, which lasted three hours and a half. Then I went and joined my regiment, and went among the sick the following morning. It is supposed that the Russians had 800 killed and double that number wounded, our side perhaps 600 killed and 700 wounded.

LETTER FROM A SURGEON—WOUNDS AND CHOLERA.

I have seen some curious wounds from the course taken by the balls. One man, who fell by my side, roared out: "Oh, Doctor, I am killed!" but, on tearing open his clothes, I found that the ball had not gone deeper than the skin. A common ball passed close to me and over the head of a man who was lying on the ground; you could see the ground shot passing by you like a swift bowling at cricket. The Russians had an ugly trick of lying on the ground, pretending to be wounded, and firing on us as soon as we passed, so our men massacred them right and left.

I am sorry to say the cholera has broken out among us. I lost one man this morning, and have sent two others to the head hospital. They are taking the wounded, also the prisoners, on board ship. It is delightful, now the struggle is over, to see the kindness exhibited both by our men and the sailors in giving the Russian prisoners water, etc. Many are coming in and giving themselves up. They only expected to meet Turks.

A YOUNG CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

The following extremely interesting letter from the seat of war has been addressed to his mother, the Countess Annesley, by the Hon Hugh Annesley, of the Fusileer Guards:

H. M. S. London, Sept. 21

My Dear Mother— * * * We forced the passage of the Alma yesterday, and defeated the Russians most gloriously, though with great loss to ourselves, owing in their extraordinarily strong position. (Old officers say it was as strong as Torres Vedras. The Russian army was drawn up on the heights, upward of 40,000 strong, and with immensely heavy artillery, 24 and 32 pounders. The light division advanced to the attack, supported by the first division (Guards and Highlanders). They got across the river, and then advanced against the entrenchments. The 23d was in column when the brigade of Guards charged in line.

My company (4th) was next to the colors, and in the very centre of the line. We got up to within fifty yards of the ditch, when the regiment before us (which has had three senior officers killed) turned right about and came down in our face, thus breaking our line. We were about thirty paces then from the ditch, and the fire was so hot that you could hardly conceive it possible for anything the size of a rabbit not to be killed. I kept on shouting, "Forward Guards!" to the few men who were not swept away by the ——, when a ball came and stopped my mouth most unceremoniously. It entered the left cheek and went out at the mouth, taking out the front teeth. I instantly turned to the rear, feeling it was about one hundred to one against my ever getting there, as the bullets were whizzing around me like hail, I tripped, and thought it was all over with me. However, I got up again with the loss of my sword and bearskin, and at last got into the river, and out of fire.

I had then another struggle on the other side, where grape and round shot were plowing up the ground, and shells bursting; however, I stumbled on, and at last got out of fire and sat down among wounded and dying soldiers and horses. The doctors gave me some water and then were obliged to go to others; so when they left, I sat there for above half an hour before I could find out where the hospital was. At last an officer of the 19th, though wounded himself, gave me his arm, and took me to the Fusileer Hospital, where I got some water, and sat down to bathe my face.

There were six or seven of our fellows there; one with five balls in him, another three, and a third with his leg broken. My servant got me some blankets, and we then got a stable, half burned down, cleaned out, and five of us lay there for the night, very wretched as you may suppose, operations going on all around us. Some weak brandy and water and some tea was all we had. The shed we were in was a horrid thing; the heat, and dust, and flies intolerable.

Poor B—— came to me in the hovel we were lying in, and burst into tears when he recognised me, I was so altered. Of course one cannot have an ounce of lead through one without swelling, and my face is like a good sized turnip; my mouth much larger than I have any desire to see it in future. I do not suppose the ball could have hit me in any other part of the head where it would have been attended with more danger—a most summary dentist the ball was, to take out all of my teeth at one smash, except four grinders, (there was a decayed one, which I hope has gone with its brethren, but I can't make out yet if it has or not.) There is a good bit of tongue gone also, but the doctors say that will not not signify, and that I shall speak as plain as ever, or, at most, only with a becoming lisp; so, altogether, I think even you must allow that I have every reason to be thankful, and I hope you will not allow yourself to feel the least about me.

Just as we were charging the great redoubt, I prayed "O God! spare me!" and I really no more expected to return alive than if I had been tied to the cannon's mouth. Only fancy grape or canister being fired at us within thirty yards, besides a whole battalion letting drive as hard as they could into us. Both the other officers in my company were wounded. The colonel (Berkely) had his leg broken. All the sergeants were wounded, and two killed, and, I believe, at least twenty or thirty of our men.

I was close to Lindesay when the Queen's color was smashed in his hand, there were twenty bullet holes in it yet he was not touched. The fifth company, which was next to mine, has every officer wounded. Sir George Brown says he never saw so hot a fire; and he was all through the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Seymour was not wounded, but hit in the watch which saved his life.

Long after night had closed, faint lights might be seen moving over the frightful field, marking the spots where friendship directed the steps of some officer in search of a wounded comrade, or where the pillager yet stalked about on his horrid errand. The attitudes of some of the dead were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face, and fixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck. Physiologists and anatomists must settle the rest. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, his arms raised in a similar attitude, the Minie musket still grasped in his hands and undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the water side. Some of the dead lay with a calm, placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream.

From the London Times Correspondence.

Sept. 23.—Brigadier General Tylden, died in his tent early this morning of cholera. He was buried in the valley under the heights of Alma. The remains of the deceased officer were followed to the grave by a number of officers, and by all the members of his staff. He is succeeded in his command by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, R. E., who is the next senior officer, but the gallant officer in question has not been promoted to the rank of Brigadier. Many men died of cholera last night. My sleep was disturbed by the groans of the dying, and on getting up in the morning I found that the corpse of a Russian lay close to the tent in which I had been permitted to rest. He was not there when we retired to rest, so that the wretched creature, who had probably been wandering about without food upon the hills ever since the battle, must have crawled down towards our lines, and there expired in the attempt to reach them. Several men had died close to our tent during the night. Late last night, orders were sent round the divisions to be prepared for marching after daybreak, and early this morning we left the blood-stained heights of the Alma—a name that will be ever memorable in our history.

Soon after dawn, the French assembled all their drums and trumpets on the top of the highest of the hills they carried, and a wild flourish and roll repeated again and again, and broken by peals of sound from the bugles of the infantry, celebrated their victory as they departed. It was spirited, stirring, and thrilling music, and its effect, as it swelled through the darkness of early morning, down over the valley, can never be forgotten. Our watchfires were still burning languidly as the sleepers roused themselves, all wet with dew, and prepared to leave the scene of their triumphs. The fogs of the night crept slowly up the hillsides, and hung in uncertain folds around the summits, revealing here and there the gathering columns of our regiments, in dark patches on the declivities, or showing the deep black looking squares of the French battalions already in motion towards the south.

Dimly, as in the distance, the dust was moving along slowly by the line of the coast, rolling lines of smoke trailing back on their wake that what is that grey mass on the plain, which seemed settled down upon it almost without life or motion? Now and then, behind a gun, may be seen waved aloft, or a man raises himself for a moment, looks around, and then lies down again. Alas! that plain is covered with the wounded Russians still. Nearly sixty hours they have passed in agony on the ground and now, with but little hope of help or succor more, we must leave them as they lie. All the nameless, inconceivable misery, their cureless pain—to be caused by the caprice of one man. Seven hundred and fifty men are still upon the ground, and we can do nothing for them. The wounds have been bound and dressed; we have done all we can for them, and now, unable to carry us to take them along with us or to send them away, we must depart. Ere our troops marched, however, Gen. Estcourt, by order of Lord Raglan, sent into the Tartar village in the valley, into which the inhabitants were just returning, and having procured the attendance of the head man, he proceeded to explain to them that the wounded Russians would be confided to their charge, and that they were to feed and maintain them, and when they were all well to let them go their ways. In order to look after their wounds an English surgeon was left behind with these 750 men. This most painful and desolate duty devolved on Dr. Thomson, of the 14th Regiment. He was told his mission would be his protection in case the Cossacks came, and that he was to hoist a flag of truce should the enemy appear in sight, and then, provided with some rum, biscuit, and salt meat, he was left alone with his charge. Ere the army went, however, one of the Russian officers addressed the wounded and explained the position in which they were placed, and they promised to obey Dr. Thomson's orders, and to protect him as far as they could, and to acquaint any Russian force which might arrive with the peculiar circumstances under which he was among them.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before the tents of headquarters were struck and the march began. We had heard from the fleet that the enemy had not only left the Katcha, but they had even refired across the Belbek. Our course was directed upon the former stream, almost in continuation of our march on the 20th, before the battle. As we moved along, the unfinished stone building intended by the Russians for a telegraphic station, came into view. The French had cut upon the entablature the simple inscription, *Le Battaille d'Alma, 20 Septembre, 1854*. A similar building was visible further on towards Sebastopol, and on reaching the top of one of the mills on our way, we could see the white light-house of Sebastopol at the end of the promontory which juts out into the sea. The country through which we marched was hilly and barren. Amidst steep hillocks, covered with thistles, and separated from each other at times by small patches of steppe, or by more undulating and less hillocky ground, winds the road to Sebastopol—a mere beaten track, marked with cartwheels, hoofs, and the nails of gun-carriage wheels. We advanced uninterruptedly at an average rate of two and a quarter miles an hour, halting occasionally to rest the troops and allow the baggage wagons to come up. At 3 o'clock the beautiful valley of the Katcha came in sight, its opposite side formed by a ridge of hills clad with verdure and with small forests of shrubs, through which here and there, shone the white walls of villas and snug cottages. The country over which we were marching slid down as it were gradually to the level of the river, whose course was marked all along the base of the hills by lines of trees, and by the most luxurient vegetation, forming a strong contrast to the barren and bleak looking tract on which our troops advanced. Lord Raglan and his staff rode on considerably in advance of the troops, to the great astonishment and indignation of a Prussian officer, who loudly declared that such conduct was quite opposed to the rules of war.

Fitzclin himself could not have been more angry at such disregard of martial etiquette than the gallant gentleman in question, and certainly our chief did show marked contempt for the enemy and the most superb disdain of his famed Cossacks. The fact was that 200 cavalry of the smallest enterprise might have cut off my Lord Raglan, his aides, his Generals of Artillery and Engineers, and their staff, his Quartermaster General and his staff, his Adjutant General and his staff, Sir John Burgoyne and his staff, and all the staff doctors, at any time for hours during the day. However, there was not a trace of the enemy, except that which we found soon afterwards in the houses. The Katcha is a small and rapid rivulet, with banks like those of the Alma. We found the whole course was marked by neat white cottages and that it watered the most delicious vineyards and gardens, amid which their habitations were placed, but there were no inhabitants visible. Wheeling over the bridge, we turned eastward towards the little village of Eckel, on the left bank. The first building on the road was the Imperial Post-house, with its sign post of a double-headed eagle, and an illegible inscription. The usual wooden direction post, with a blueish ribbon painted round it diagonally on a white ground, informed us that we were on our way to Sebastopol, distant about ten miles. The place was abandoned, and the houses destitute of the smallest particle of furniture. The road now assumed the character of an English byway in Devonshire or Hampshire. Low walls at either side were surmounted by fruit trees laden with apples, pears, peaches, apricots, all ripe and fit for use, and at their feet clustered grapes of the most delicate flavor. The first villa we came to was the residence of a physician or country surgeon. It had been ruthlessly destroyed by the Cossacks.

A verandah, laden with clematis, roses and honeysuckle in front, was filled with broken music stools, work tables, and lounging chairs. All the glass of the windows was smashed. Every thing around betokened the hasty flight of the inmates. Two or three side saddles were lying on the grass outside the hall door, a parasol lying near them, close to a Tartar saddle and huge whip. The wine casks were broken and the contents spilt, the barley and corn of the granary were thrown about all over the ground, broken china and glass of fine manufacture were scattered over the pavement outside the kitchen, and amid all the desolation and ruin of the place a cat sat blandly at the threshhold, winking her eyes in the sunshine at the new comers. No pen can describe the scene within. Mirrors in fragments were lying on the floor, the beds had been ripped open, and the feathers littered the rooms a foot deep; chairs, sofas, fauteuils, bedsteads, bookcases, picture frames, images of saints, women's needlework, chest of drawers, shoes, boots, books, bottles, physic jars, all smashed or torn in pieces, lay in heaps in every room. Even

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Reprise of the Allied Fleets at Petropolowski

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS IN SAN FRANCISCO

LOSS OF THE YANKEE BLADE.

More Indian Troubles in Oregon, etc.

Perhaps the most interesting item of news by our last California mail is the account of the attack by the combined French and English fleets upon the Russian defenses of Petropolowski, on the western coast of Kamschatka, in which it appears they were repulsed with considerable loss. The San Francisco Times and Transcript gives the following version of the affair:

By the arrival of the French frigates Forte and Euridice, and the French brig Obligado, we have stirring news from the first scene of conflict between the Allied Powers and the Russians, on the Pacific.

On the 1st and 4th of September an attack was made by the combined fleet on the fortress of Petropolowski. The English vessels of war comprised the President, the Pique and the Virago, and the French the Forte, Eurydice and the Obligado. The action was a very severe one, the English vessels firing 3000 balls. Two of the Russian batteries were destroyed and two crippled. The loss on the side of the latter was very heavy, but is not ascertained. Of the English and French forces, sixty-four men fell during the assault. The Russian frigate Aurora, of forty-four guns, and the Diana, of twenty guns, were moored inside and protected by sand banks, behind which they operated as beyond the reach of the French and English.

One of the English vessels suffered severely in the fight, having lost her foremast, but the fleet is expected to arrive in the course of a few days, and we suppose will be recruited by the addition of the Amphitrite and Trincomalee, which with the French corvette Artemese, now cruising on our coast, the combined fleet of five British and four French will then probably proceed to Petropolowski and complete the work.

When leaving the port and a short distance outside, the Russian merchantman Sitka was captured by the allied forces and sent to Vancouver. A Russian supply vessel was also taken and burnt. Throughout the siege, we learn that the Russians fought with great courage, as the result proves. The information afforded in regard to the details of the battle is, however, meager and unsatisfactory. It does not appear that the British and French have come off with any very distinguished honor, but they may fare better on a second trial. The defences of Petropolowski undoubtedly render its capture quite a formidable undertaking.

The Forte is a ship of sixty guns, the Euridice of thirty guns, and Obligado of thirty guns. The fleet is anchored off North Beach. The Russian ship Sitka was captured on the 8th of Sept. She carried ten guns, a crew of thirty-five men, and had twenty-five passengers. The crew and passengers were taken on board the Forte and Euridice, and the ship was taken charge of by the President, Pique and steamer Virago, to be conveyed to Vancouver's Island. The Sitka was loaded with provisions for the Russian settlements and had touched at Ayan, where she discharged part of her cargo, and was bound thence to Petropolowski, when she fell in with the fleet and surrendered at discretion, declining to engage in a conflict with the odds of seven to one. It is reported by the Euridice that one American vessel was lying at Petropolowski (probably the brig Noble) off the Sandwich Islands a Dutch ship, 130 days from Hong-kong for San Francisco, was spoken, short of water, and intending to put in at Honolulu. Her name was not learned.

The death of the English Admiral Price occurred on the 31st August, and was not caused by a wound received in the siege, but as we gather the facts from the discharge of a pistol which he was picking up. There is no reason to suppose that the act was premeditated, and the coroner's jury found that the unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental. Capt. Frederick, of the Amphitrite, succeeds in command of the fleet. A bearer of dispatches for England has arrived on the Forte, and will leave on the steamer of the middle of the month. The French fleet have been twenty-six days from Petropolowski.

We regret that during the presence of so large a French and British force in our harbor, there are none of our own vessels of war here of a large class, to reciprocate those national courtesies so appropriate to the occasion. As the United States steam frigates Susquehanna and Mississippi are shortly expected from China and Japan, we hope they may arrive before our European friends take their departure.

In the news summary of the San Francisco Herald, we find the following account of the extensive swindling operations of the two brothers,

Henry and John Meiggs:

On Saturday, the 7th inst., the city was thrown into the greatest excitement in consequence of the circulation of a rumor that Henry Meiggs, late a member of the Board of Alderman, and one of the most extensive lumber merchants in the State, had failed for $800,000—that several forgeries had been discovered—that Meiggs had purchased the bark American, fitted it up in a splendid style, and taking with him his family, and his brother John G. Meiggs, recently elected Controller, and a large amount of treasure, set sail for ports in the Pacific. The greatest excitement prevailed for two or three days, and for some time no idea could be formed as to the extent of the forgeries. The matter has been pretty extensively investigated since, and the following is probably not very far from the true amount of the loss sustained by Meiggs's operations:

Amount of failure	$800,000
Controller's Warrants forged	500,000
California Lumber Company forged	300,000
Forgeries on sundry firms	60,000
Total	$1,660,000

The warrants were generally made out in favor of Jesse L. Wetmore, and in sums of from $200 to $1000. At first it was thought that the plate, as well as the signature, were counterfeit, but it is now ascertained that the former was genuine, and so admirably were the latter executed that the late Mayor and Comptroller each pronounced them their own writing. In addition to the above, it is believed that some $300,000 or $400,000 of the forged Comptroller's warrants have been hypothecated in New York.

The amounts here set down are probably greatly exaggerated. The Transcript, in estimating the amount real ized by Meiggs outside of the failure in his proper business, says:

There is as yet no sure indication of more than $400,000 of warrants having been forged; these were received at 50 cents on the dollar, and the loss thus ascertained is $200,000. Placing the forged notes at the highest estimate, does not add more than $50,000 to this amount; and the extent of the fraudulent issue of Lumber Company Stock not yet calculated over $300,000, hypothecated at twenty-five cents on the dollar, would be $75,000 more which makes the aggregate cash defalcation amount to $325,000.

AN ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., a great deal of excitement was created in the city, by the circulation of a rumor that Mr. Smyth Clark, Secretary of the late Mayor, had been arrested on a charge of embezzling $303,000. In notes and City and State scrip, deposited in his hand as Secretary of the Committee on Land Claims, and received from the purchasers of the Slip Property. On investigation it was found that the rumor, so far as the allegations were concerned, were correct, and that Mr. Clark was in custody. One hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the above amount were in notes drawn to the order of the late Mayor, and were deposited at Page, Bacon & Co's. and were not negotiable. The remaining $113,000 were in City and State scrip; and Mr. Clark, it is alleged, when requested by the Treasurer to give an account of the numbers and amounts, returned an evasive answer. The Recorder having fixed the bail at $303,000, Mr. Clark, on Saturday night, demanded an immediate trial, but the application was denied, inasmuch as the case had been postponed previously, at the request of the defendant, on Monday, and in consequence of that postponement the prosecution were unable to go on with the trial.

LOSS OF THE YANKEE BLADE.

This fine steamer, says the Herald, left our port on the 30th of September for Panama, and when twenty-five hours out struck on Point Aquilos, about twelve miles to the northward and westward of Point Conception. She struck at 5½ o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, and a portion of the wreck remained together until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when it sank. She had on board, on leaving San Francisco, about 900 passengers, and as reported by her agents at the time of her sailing, $215,000 in treasure as shipments, which, added to the amount in the hands of the passengers, would raise the total to at least $225,000. The number of passengers lost was between forty and fifty, and many of the survivors suffered to the utmost extent of human endurance. On the receipt of the intelligence of her loss, an intense sympathy was created among our citizens, and the Agent of the Nicaragua line immediately sent one of their steamers to the assistance of the survivors, who have all arrived here with the exception of eight or ten, now at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.

Most of the passengers were taken from the wreck by the steamer Goliah, and taken to San Diego, and it is said that on the passage to that place three suicides occurred. Two men suffering from derangement, caused by losses of family and money, threw themselves overboard. Another person, who had reason to believe that measures were being taken to inquire into his conduct on the wreck, deemed it best to get out of the way, and jumped over the guards, the wheel passing over him. None of these were rescued.

The Herald gives the following account of the conduct of a gang of villains on board the ship after the accident:

No sooner had the boat struck, than a large band of men, armed to the teeth, consisting of notorious shoulder-hitters and ruffians from this city, and a portion of the firemen and crew of the ship, rushed below and commenced pillaging the baggage. They burst into the staterooms, ripped open carpet-bags and trunks, plundered them of all the money and valuables they found, and cast the rest aside or overboard. They displayed knives and revolvers, and threatened the lives of all who attempted to interfere with them, or who even made an effort to get at their own baggage. After the rise of the water drove them out of the cabin, they betook themselves to the upper steerage, of which they took complete possession, and commenced a scene of wild riot. They got ahead of the liquors—many of them drunk themselves furiously drunk—ransacked all the luggage—obtained a large amount of gold—attacked, beat, cut and shot all who got in their way, and became, indeed, a band of infuriate fiends. They stationed a guard at the gangway to prevent the better portion of the passengers from coming down. Some of the passengers attempted to force their way in, when they were dreadfully cut with knives and bottles, and even their persons robbed of their watches and valuables.

Our informant saw one man stagger out with his head dreadfully cut and streaming with blood. He saw the ruffians throw a cloth over the head of another, who appeared badly wounded, and force him into a dark recess of the steerage. He (or not doubt they dispatched him. They picked another, robbed and wounded him, and placed him under a guard of half a dozen drunken savages. They expressed their determination to kill him, but becoming too drunk to guard him, he managed to make his escape on deck. This scene continued nearly all night. Towards midnight three shots were fired, the lights were instantly extinguished, cries of "murder" were heard, and shortly after, at least thirty more shots were fired. There is every reason to believe that several of the passengers were thus murdered.

After the boats had stopped running, and right with all its horrors, had set in the scene on the deck was horrible beyond expression. All the after part of the ship and the lower steerage were under water. Upon the forward deck and in the upper steerage, were crowded nearly eight hundred souls wet by the surf that broke over them and chilled to the marrow by the cold. All that dismal night, they huddled together, expecting every moment that the hulk, which was quivering and wrenching at every dash of the waves, would go to pieces and launch them into eternity.

From the news summaries of the San Francisco papers, we extract the following items:

The trial of Col William Walker, ex-President of Sonora, for a violation of the neutrality laws, was commenced on Thursday the 12th, in the United States District Court. After the jury had been empaneled, the counsel for the defence demanded a subpœna for Mr Dillon, the French Consul, as a witness. The point was ably argued and the Judge (J. S. K. Ogier) reserved his decision on the point to this morning. It will be recollected that a similar application on the trial of Dillon, French Consul, created a good deal of excitement, in consequence of Judge Hoffman having one day decided that Mr. Dillon was subject to the process of the Court, and issued an attachment for him, and next day when he was brought into Court confessed that his previous opinion was wrong, having been hastily given, and that Mr. Dillon was exempt under the Convention.

The Bankers of the City and Stockton have adopted resolutions to the effect that in consequence of the increased charges on freight, coin, gold dust and bullion, they find it necessary to increase the rate of sight exchange to 3-1-2 per cent premium. They also give notice that on and after the first day of December next they will receive the French franc only at 20 cents, and other foreign silver coin in proportion.

Since the 1st inst. there have occurred an unusual number of burglaries in this city, owing it is supposed in a measure, to the disorganized condition of the police force.

A resident of Tuolumne county, named M. C. Keys, was arrested recently about ten miles up the Tejon Pass, on his way into the Indian Agency, on the charge of being the murderer of Captain William Stringer, who was shot from an ambush, a short distance from his residence, on the 18th of June last. Keys had a family living in Tuolumne county.

Thomas Milgate has been convicted of the murder of Henry Tillman, committed on the 18th of August last.

The mansion of Mr D E Gish, about two miles from San Jose, was accidentally set on fire by a little girl and entirely consumed.

Hughes, the famous pedestrian, commenced on the 11th instant, in Sacramento, another attempt to accomplish the feat of walking one hundred consecutive hours without rest.

The Bodega Flouring Mills, at Bodega, together with a considerable amount of grain and flour, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of October 10th; loss, $65,000.

Pedro Badillo, a second Joaquin in crime, was captured at the Mission of San Jose, on the 10th inst., by two San Francisco police officers. He has been sent to Tuolumne county for trial.

The Supreme Court of this State decided that cases cannot be transferred from the State to the U. S. Courts, or appealed from the State to the Supreme Court of the United States. It has also decided that the testimony of Chinese cannot be received in our courts of justice against white persons.

Drs. Haight and Toby have discovered a new pass through the Sierra Nevada, near the head of the middle fork of the river San Joaquin. By this pass a road can be constructed direct from Mariposa to Salt Lake, the distance being estimated at less than five hundred miles.

Miss Weed, the daughter of a merchant of Buffalo, N. Y., who was severely injured by being thrown from her horse about the middle of September, died from the effects of her injuries on the morning of the 1st October.

The decision of the U. S. Board of Land Commissioners, upon the claims of the city to Pueblo lands, was informally announced on the morning of the 3d October, and is favorable to the city title.

The annual Industrial Exhibition of the California Agricultural Society was opened at Musical Hall on the 4th October. On the 6th and 9th a portion of the display consisted of a grand cattle show at the Pioneer Race Course. Many persons attended the exhibition, and the display was not only interesting, but highly creditable to our young State, and the enterprise and mechanical and agricultural skill of our people.

Miss Sarah Pellett, a "strong-minded lady," lectured on Sunday, the 1st inst., in the afternoon on temperance, and in the evening on political reform. The audience, at the opening of the evening lecture, consisted of ten, which, toward the close, had dwindled down to the other and a nodding urchin. Miss P. has since left for the interior, and was amusing the miners at last accounts.

A gambler, named Green C. McMichael was murdered in the Eureka Gambling Saloon, on Commercial street, on the evening of September 30, by a man named John York. The accused and McMichael had some trifling dispute, which ended in York drawing a knife and stabbing, deceased in the abdomen, causing almost instantaneous death. York made his escape, and has not yet been arrested, though a reward of $500 has been offered for his apprehension by Mayor Webb.

The Mayor, Boards of Aldermen, and other members of the new Municipal Government were sworn into office on the evening of October 2. The customary oaths were administered by Judge T. W. Freelon, of the County Court.

A splendid fire engine, built for Pennsylvania Company, No. 22, by Agnew, of Philadelphia, arrived on the 2d inst., in the clipper ship Golden Age.

The steamship Uncle Sam, recently purchased by the Nicaragua Transit Company, arrived from San Juan on the evening of Oct. 12, making the quickest time on record from New York to this port. The Sam brought New York dates to Sept. 19.

Mayor Garrison has donated his entire salary, received by him for services as Mayor of the city during the past year, among our different charitable institutions.

Several of our principal streets are being paved with square blocks of granite taken from quarries near Monterey.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are still performing with great success at the Metropolitan. The net receipts of the house, during the first seven nights of their engagement, amounted to $14,000.

The second trial of Daniel C. Ball, upon charge of having murdered his infant child, was terminated on Thursday, Oct. 12. The jury were out but a few minutes and brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

The mines continue prosperous.

The arrival of immigrants in various parts of the State from the plains has fairly commenced. Several parties who have arrived at Sacramento report that out of two hundred and fifty cattle, the number which they started with, one hundred were lost on the road. On Bear River, about the 1st of August, one of the trains were attacked by a large party of Indians supposed to be exiles from the Snake tribe, and robbed of a portion of their stock. A little while after their departure, another train headed by Mr. Cooper, coming up, the two companies pursued the depredators and attacked them. In the fight thirty of the Indians were killed and many wounded. The whites lost one man and only three were wounded. The stock, however, was not recovered. The savages give no trouble to the emigrants, except in the vicinity of Bear River.

It is feared that the rain which has fallen in considerable quantities, has destroyed a large crop of wheat, which farmers were harvesting.

A man named Wm. B. Cooper committed suicide in Oakland, on the 8th inst., by shooting himself. From a letter he left, it seems that in the East he stole nearly a thousand dollars, which so preyed on his mind that he killed himself.

The telegraph wires are to be extended to Downieville, Columbia, Sonora, Mukelumne Hill, and to Stockton—and thence to Oakland, opposite San Francisco.

A paper mill is about being established on Tuolumne river, about forty miles from Columbia.

A grand Indian Council was held at Storms's Ranche on the 2d instant, at which General Wool, Senators Gwin and Weller, and Col. Bealey were present. The latter suggested to the tribes that they prepare to move to the Tehama reservation; when King Weimar replied that he considered the Indians had a better right to remain than the Chinese, and that the Chinamen ought to be moved first. He promised, however, that a delegation of the tribe should be sent to the reservation to help put in the crops and examine the country.

Col W H Smith, an old Californian, committed suicide at Martinez, on the 24, by shooting himself.

The Chinese continue to be persecuted by the miners and others in the interior. On the Calaveras, on the 4th inst., a party of Irishmen attacked their huts and drove them from their claims. The property of the Celestials was wantonly destroyed, and finally their dwellings also. The sheriff subsequently arrested them, and they were placed under bonds to answer for their conduct.

A bloody affray occurred in Sonora, on the 4th inst., between James H Lyons and M. B. Duffield, neighboring ranchers. The parties met in the street, and Lyons made some remark calculated to lead to a collision, and placed his hand in his bosom as if to draw a pistol, when Duffield drew a revolver and fired. Previously, however, Duffield was shot from behind by a friend of Lyons. Duffield fired two more shots at Lyons. He then turned and fired at Lyons's friend, the ball entering the shoulder. Duffield was arrested and subsequently discharged.

Two Indians arrested for the murder of Capt. Spalding, at Nelsonville, on the 20th ult., were hung by the people on the 1st inst. Two others were shot. Their was no doubt of their guilt.

By the arrival at the Southerner on the 3d, we have interesting news from the Colorado and the Plains. A Mr Medlure who arrived at the ferry on the Colorado on the 30th ult., reports that he was robbed by the Apaches, numbering two hundred in all, who took away his stock, about two hundred head. There was great excitement at Tejon about the alleged discovery of new gold mines within sixty miles of that place. It was stated that miners were averaging three ounces per day. There has been nonsuch cable rain at that place. No cholera or sickness on the Plains. Another emigrant train had arrived at Los Angeles in a destitute condition, their provisions and cattle having been stolen by the Apaches.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Humboldt, on the 20 inst.

A tea tree called by the Indians "Maltole," has been discovered, the valley adjoining which is described as being very rich and open to cultivation.

The salmon fisheries in this State will be on an extensive scale during the next season, and many companies are forming to catch and put up the fish for export. On the Sacramento the fishermen have commenced spreading their nets, and many hundred men will find employment in the business.

FROM OREGON

Gov Curry had revoked his call for volunteers to punish the Rogue Indians for their recent outrages on the ground of insurmountable obstacles to the success of such an expedition. The citizens of Portland held an indignation meeting on the 20th of September and passed resolutions declaring the Governor a coward, and pronouncing him unfit for office.

More massacres by the Indians are reported. On the 19th of August, about ninety-five miles east of Fort Reese on the Jeffers Road three men named Geo Lake Walter G Perry and F. B. Chatfield attacked to an immigrant train were met by the Indians and being behind their companions, were about leaving the Indians, when the latter fired at and wounded the two former. The whites killed two of the Indians and in a running fight which ensued Chatfield was killed. The wounded men subsequently died. Great indignation is exhibited against the agent of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Hoke, who continue to sell arms and ammunition to the Indians. They say that they will continue so to do until other orders are received.

One party were saved from slaughter by a Half-breed, who told the Indians that the company were not immigrants but attached to the settlements of the Hudson Bay Company. At this they evinced much friendliness. Full details of the news from the Territory have been published in the Herald.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The whaling fleet has not yet arrived and the general trade of the Islands is depressed in consequence. The papers profess profound ignorance regarding the annexation schemes of Kamehameha and Mr Gregg. The steam communication with the Island is opposed by the natives, on the ground that it is the prelude to annexation.

Later from Texas.

The Galveston Civilian states that the yellow fever is at an end in that city for the present season. Not a single case exists in the hospital, and several hundred German emigrants had been permitted to land.

The fever was increasing at Lavaca, according to the latest accounts. The Register says that the following persons had died on the 3d and part of 4th days of this month: Mrs. Beaumont, wife of F. Beaumont Sen.; Mr. Haines, carpenter, an Englishman; and James McDermot, a Scotchman, and unacclimated. There was one other person in a dying condition.

Five companies of Rangers were mustered in the service of the State of Texas at Austin, on the 3d instant. The Governor has determined to accept their services until he can hear from Gen Smith, and send two of the companies to the vicinity of Fort Worth, and the other three to the vicinity of Fredericksburg and Fort Mason.

AMERICAN INDIAN MURDER AND ABDUCTION.—

The San Antonio Star has the following account of another Indian outrage:

Mr. R. Williams was killed by the Indians on Sunday last. He went to haul a barrel of water, and his wife hearing him hollow, ran to see what was the matter. On arriving near she saw six Indians, who had just finished the brutal murder of her husband, and were on their way to her camp, where they took every thing they wanted—also her three children—after which they went a short distance off and sat down to eat, where she went and begged from them her two youngest children. The Indians took her eldest child Fanny, and the horses, and left. Mrs. Williams, in making her way to Caruther's, got lost, and did not find the house until daylight this morning.

This happened on the Medina, about fifteen miles from San Antonio. Pursuit was made too late and the murderers escaped. The Western Texan of the 20th inst says:

The company that went out a few days ago in pursuit of the Indians who last Sunday murdered Mr. Williams, on the Medina, and carried off one of his children, came in yesterday evening. They report the Indians to have been Comanches. They trailed them some distance, and finding it impossible to overtake them, returned. Near Quihi they stole some horses, and pressed on with a rapidity that proved they were for getting out of the way, and expected pursuit. When they commit such outrages it is entirely useless to pursue them, unless pursuit can be commenced almost simultaneously with the commission of the act, as they travel night and day until conscious that they are out of harm's reach. The only sensible course to take is to guard against the perpetration of such acts of violence; let our action precede and not succede them.

The Nautilus brings us the Brownsville Flag up to the 4th inst., but we find nothing from that quarter of the least importance. Affairs beyond the border are still in a feverish state; but at present the party of Santa Anna seem to have things all their own way. So they will as long as the money received from the United States lasts. The Flag ridicules the boasting of the Mexican General over the late reverses of the Filibusters.

NEGRO STEALING IN NAVARRO COUNTY.—The Leon Pioneer, of the 1st inst., learns that two likely mulatto boys were recently stolen or decoyed from Col. Ellis, on Richland Creek, taking with them two fine mules, saddles and bridles, a double-barrelled shot-gun, and all the fine clothing of their master. Also, the Colonel's and his wife's gold watches—the latter being worth three hundred dollars. It is thought the negroes were decoyed off by white men; and one individual upon whom strong suspicions rested, was seized by a posse of the citizens, but he managed to get away from them and escape to parts unknown. Several other persons in that neighborhood are also suspected.

The Galveston News publishes the following letter, relating the particulars of an affair which appears to have grown out of the above:

SPRINGFIELD, Texas, Nov. 4, 1854.—*Editors News:* Our whole country has been wild with excitement, in regard to a murder said to have been committed about two weeks since, in Navarro county, upon the body of one, Mr. Wells. The body was found on last Sunday, in Chambers' Creek bottom, by a parcel of men hunting for cattle. Soon after, eight men were arrested on suspicion, and were tried during the present week, and acquitted. The whole town of Corsicana was alive with people armed with guns, pistols, etc. Some for the prisoners, and others against them. Fears were entertained at one time that the prisoners would be mobbed, which was the cause of so many of their friends appearing armed. There were men from Freestone and Limestone counties, who were friends to the prisoners, and lest there should be some hard feelings against them, I will take occasion to remark that their intentions were to see the law of the land executed. If their friends had been proved guilty, they would have acquiesced. There is still great excitement in Navarro county.

The body of the murdered man was found about twenty miles from the residences of the parties accused. I refrain from giving an opinion as to their guilt of the murder.

One of the parties accused, lost a couple of negros some months since; and it is supposed by a good many persons that the man Wells instigated the boys to run off, and that he was hung for it.

From the San Antonio Ledger of a late date we learn that forty Polish families were on their way to Castroville; all substantial men, farmers, mechanics, etc. Also sixty families from Saxony, whose destination is the Medina. The banks of the Medina are certainly destined to be densely settled.

SUGAR CANE ON THE THE GARDALUPE.—Several planters have tried the experiment of growing sugar cane on the Gaudalupe with the best possible success. The Victoria Advocate alludes to specimens of new sugar of light color and beautifully granulated. The same paper furnishes the following instance of the capacity of the soil for growing cane:

Capt. J. B. Reid, of this county, has on his plantation about twenty acres of sugar cane, which, as he is not prepared for sugar making, he allowed to grow without cultivation or the least attention. It grew and flourished notwithstanding, and is now pronounced by competent judges to be as fine a field of cane as can be produced in Louisiana by the most careful and scientific cultivation.

From such facts continually multiplying, we are forced to the conclusion that the soil and climate of Texas are peculiarly adapted to the culture of this great Southern staple, and that in a few years it will be produced here in great abundance, and quite profitably. It is undoubtedly the surest crop that can be grown in Texas.

The Gonzales Inquirer states that a company of Texas Rangers recently passed through that place on their way to Austin. They were "a nable-bodied, fierce-looking set of fellows."

The yellow fever has carried off several prominent citizens of Corpus Christi during the past season. Among these the names of Dr. Trahey, of the U. S. Army, and Mr. B. F. Somerville, of the Quartermaster's Department; Mrs. Smith, the wife of Gen. P. F. Smith, is reported very ill. The Nueces Valley does not call this the yellow, but malignant fever.

SUBMARINE SERVICE IN THE BLACK SEA.—Sergeant William Carne, 1st company Royal Sappers and Miners, left Chatham to embark on board the Prince, steamship, for the Crimea. This non-commissioned officer is joined by privates Lewis, Price and Tooker, of the same company, and also by two civilians, selected by the Government. These men are well known for their ability in the duties of submarine explosions, and are excellent divers. They go out for the purpose of removing the five ships sunk by the Russians at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol. They take with them four sets of diving apparatus, and all other necessary implements, and twenty galvanic batteries, with five miles of copper wire. The charges to be used will be from one ton and a half to two tons of gunpowder, and will be fired at a distance of about two miles. The operations will be confined to the especial charge of Sergeant Carne. Messengers will be at his command to transmit every intelligence to Lord Raglan and the works of the submarine ships proceed. Sergeant Carne left the headquarters at Chatham full of spirits, having parted with his friends, being in full confidence of his success, not only of his completing the destruction of the ships, but also in removing and recovering the guns. [London Times.

To All Methodists.

WE HAVE IN PRESS, and shall publish early in December, a work of great importance and value to the Methodist denomination, in all sections of the country. Its title is

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP

And comprising in a compact form, a beautiful collection of HYMNS, familiar to the denomination. Set to Music by Rev. Wm. McDonald of the Maine Conference, and Stephen Hubbard Esq., Professor of Music.

The talented authors have devoted much time to this work, determined to prepare a book which should meet a denominational want viz

A VOLUME OF APPROPRIATE MUSIC

FOR FAMILY AND PARLOR MEETINGS, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, THE FIRESIDE, AND THE CHURCH.

We shall publish two editions, one in half binding, to retail at 50 cents, and the other in full cloth to sell for 62½ cents.

Liberal discount will be made from the above prices by the hundred. All orders to be addressed to the publishers.

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
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A well assorted Stock of all the latest Styles and Patterns, always on hand, at low and reasonable prices. We solicit a call from our friends. NO 82 COMMON STREET, 2 doors from Camp street, New Orleans. ap9ly.

Cheap Dry Goods.

THE undersigned would respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies to his new and complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS—lately received and offered AT VERY LOW PRICES;

Among which will be found:
Cartalu Ramaske, and Turkey Red Oil Prints;
French, Oil Colored, and Merrimas Calicoes;
French and German Merinoes;
Fine Woolen Scotch Plaids;
Cotton Batting, and 7 cent Prints for Comforters;
Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown;
Rich Printed Mousseline de Laines;
Plain and small figured do., for children;
Linen Cambric Hdkfs. plain and embroidered;
Embroidered Hands. Insertings and Edgings;
Ribbons, Belts, Laces, Trimmings, Gloves;
Swan's Down, and many other seasonable Goods.
ALSO:
110 dozen Jouvin's and Alexander's best Kid Gloves (slightly spotted) at $2 50 per dozen.
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oct14 4t In basement of Odd Fellows' Hall.

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No. 4 Union street, *NEW ORLEANS.*
Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, the purchase of Plantation Supplies, and the investment and remittance of Money. sept30 1y.

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to arrangements entered into previous to the decease of Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, no change of interest or style will take place in the firm of A. J. WRIGHT & Co., and the business will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned, who will attend to the settlement of all the liabilities.
Oct. 28 4t A. J. WRIGHT.

An Assortment Unequaled,
IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
It is impossible, in this limited an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.
A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'
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to which the attention of dealers and others is respectfully requested. Dealers will be supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.
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The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:
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Miss F. GERALDINE BAYLIS, Primary Department.
Mrs. EMMELA H. SANDFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

One half the tuition to be paid in advance.
Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.
The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community, it has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of the entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.
A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.
RICHARD M. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 15 6m

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries of science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., July 21, 1854.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any enough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it, is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you if you wish it.

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INVITE attention to their new supplies of *FALL and WINTER CLOTHING*
Just received new styles of—
Black and Pearl Cloth Frock COATS,
Fancy Cassimere Office and Business COATS,
Beaver and Rubber Cassimere Over COATS,
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Fancy Cassimere PANTS
Rich figured Vest and Silk VESTS,
Velvet Figure and Plain do.
SHIRTS—Linen and linen bosoms, with new style of Cuffs and Collars.
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New supplies received by every steamer throughout the season. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Stock.
New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1854. 4m

Hardinsburg Female High School.

Under the patronage of the
LOUISVILLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Conducted by Rev. R. O. GARDINER and LADY,

Who are assisted by experienced Teachers of the very best qualifications for teaching both the solid and the ornamental branches, including the higher Mathematics, Ancient and the Modern Foreign Languages, Music, the various kinds of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Located in Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county Kentucky—decidedly one of the most healthy places in the United States—convenient to a number of excellent mineral Springs; and of easy access, being but ten miles from the Ohio, at Cloverport, where conveyance at all times can be obtained.

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One half of the price of board and tuition required in advance. The Sessions will commence the first Monday of September and February. aug. 19. 29

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.—FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. H. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV...NO. 43. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. WHOLE NO. 197.

THE DEDICATION.

Let me while in the morning of my life
Before the pleasures of the world have pulled,
Or the tired heart hath sickened of the strife
Which never satisfies, but still enthralls,
Remember my Creator, God, while yet
The evil days come not, or years draw nigh
When earthly pleasures will no more beguile,
And life be but an ever-breathing sigh.
Yes, I will early put my trust in Him;
For He hath promised, and His word is sure,
To guard and guide when the life's light grows dim.
No like the soul who, helpless to endure,
Still struggles with the boisterous, whelming wave,
And seeks no refuge till it nears the grave.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MOSES AND GEOLOGY.

ARTICLE SECOND.

We will now come more directly to the points at issue. Before entering, however, into the discussion, suffer me to say that I differ from the vulgar or common interpretation in reference to the universality of the Noachian deluge and the genesis of life. I shall attempt to show that geological facts are not in conflict with the Mosaic statements in these two particulars. I might refer to other and clearer instances of harmony, but I have selected these, the most difficult, because if there is no conflict here, there can be none elsewhere. I am aware that I may encounter opposition from men, who, though they may be very confident of their own opinions, are ignorant of the science of geology, and therefore of the real magnitude of the objections to be answered—objections that can not be answered satisfactorily, in my opinion, to the scientific mind, by the old modes of interpretation. But still I am prepared, because I expect to be censured in certain quarters. *Proud est, ut credere possis,* they will say. It will be a wonder if some do not say, *proude, o proude este, profane.*

But the truth, bright and glorious, in its own eternal grandeur, shall move on, regardless of a blind and bigoted zeal on the one hand, and of a proud and boastful scepticism on the other, until science and religion, wedded together in a holy and inseparable marriage, shall blend their rays and mingle together their lights over the whole field of possible progress and development.

It is assumed by geologists (and truly, no doubt,) that there has not been—within the historic era, if ever—a universal deluge. And it is assumed, furthermore, by some, that this fact is in conflict with the Mosaic statement. Now I believe that the Mosaic statement is in harmony with the theory of a partial deluge. It is only necessary to the coincidence that the whole world then inhabited by man should have been submerged. The waters prevailed, and all the high hills that were under the whole Heaven were covered, and all in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the land died." Now if we bear in mind the object of the historian, we shall see that the extent of the deluge is merely an incidental circumstance, and not the main fact to be revealed. The main fact to be revealed is the destruction of all mankind by the deluge. And if the waters did thus destroy him, by covering all his habitations, we need not stagger at the strong general terms in which the announcement is made. Especially, should we not be astonished at this mode of expression, since we find that this is very often, if not generally, the manner in which the Holy Ghost makes his revealments. We read: (Gen. vi. 12,) "All flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth." Yet, it is manifest that Noah is excepted. We read in the first epistle of John, (chap. v. 19,) that the whole world lieth in wickedness. He excepts the Christians, as if they were no part of the world. See, also, (Luke ii. and i.) "There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed." All the world here is evidently limited to the countries under the Roman dominion. By analogous exegesis, "all the high hills that were under the whole Heaven," may be limited to that extent of country inhabited by man. Moses describes the deluge as a historian upon the spot at the time would have done, as it appeared to Noah himself. He does not stop to inform us that there are other lands beyond the bounds of this deluge. That was in no way essential to the narrative of man's corruption, and consequent punishment. God reveals whatever is essential but impossible, having, as every good teacher should do, most of the possible problems to be worked out by the pupil himself. I will close this communication by a few remarks in reference to the azoic formations, sometimes called the primitive rocks. The extent of this formation is vast, but as yet, perhaps will ever be, unknown. These non-fossiliferous rocks may have been formed by the immediate agency of the Creator "in the beginning." But as some of them, at least, like the protozoic are stratified, there is reason to believe that they were formed by secondary agencies operating under the direction of the great first Cause. If they were formed by secondary agencies, there was ample time for this, perhaps, from the beginning, after God had created the heavens and the earth; while as yet "the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep." For, after the creation of light, "the evening and the morning," produced by that light, "were the first day:" hence the creation of the world was at some indefinite period before the first day; therefore we may speculate as to the operations then going on without running in contact with revelation. Here may have been millions of ages, for aught we know unmeasured by solar or sidereal time. During this vast, unknown and indefinite period, the azoic rocks may have been formed by their strata indicates. The earth may have been gradually prepared for vegetable and animal life.

WM. A. McCARTY.

ENON, ALA., Nov. 2, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE REPORTS.

ON EDUCATION.

Report of the Committee on Education to the Mississippi Conference.

Your Committee find on examination that Centenary College of Louisiana is yet in an increasing state of prosperity. It has a full corps of faithful, competent and laborious teachers. The classes in all departments are full, and their progress in study satisfactory to patrons and the public. The college is out of debt; it has good buildings; a fine library and philosophical apparatus; it is in a healthy locality; surrounded by a highly intelligent and religious community; and being located only twelve miles from the Mississippi River, it is comparatively easy of access to students from any portion of Louisiana, Mississippi or Texas. It opens its doors for the gratuitous education of the Sons of Itinerant Ministers, and in this way annually by the education of a large number of young men, sons of traveling preachers, increases its claims upon our prayers and labors, for its perpetuity and prosperity. It is doing a good work, a great work for the Church and the world, and is worthy of our confidence and support. To do this work more effectually, and to place the college above contingency, it is deemed important to erect a large center building, to contain a chapel, recitation rooms and society halls; and to increase our Endowment fund to at least fifty thousand dollars: and measures are in progress to have both of these objects speedily accomplished. For these ends we think every member of this Conference ought to pray and labor. We hope that the session of this conference, held upon the ground consecrated to this noble educational enterprise, will be followed by the best of consequences, not only to the Church of Christ but to our College; and that the college will yet become more thoroughly the nursery of piety and of learning. Here let the young men of our country be brought in contact with holy men, with sanctified science, with the Bible, with Methodism, with the pure religion of Jesus Christ; that prejudice may be removed, the mind and heart illuminated and purified, and then the ultimate though now unseen result will be glorious to science and the general Church of Christ. To do this each man has his duty to perform, by instructing parents and children from the pulpit and around the fireside, by presenting our claims to patronage and pecuniary aid. This conference, though it might have done more, has yet by its past labors shown, not only that the interests of education and religion are not antagonistic, but that they mutually aid each other. We believe that no branch of the Christian Church can, without jeopardizing its prosperity, and the purity of the faith once delivered to the saints, refuse to employ as instrumentalities the various grades of literary institutions. Acting under this conviction the conference has shown by past labors that the important educational interests of our Church are safely intrusted to its keeping. May each feel his individual responsibility.

From the Report of the Trustees of Sharon Female College, we learn that President Eckles and Lady have resigned, and that at present it is under the care of Miss. Ann Shrock. The Trustees have made provision for the erection of a new building, and will soon employ a competent gentleman to take charge of the institution. It is in a healthy and flourishing condition, and promises much good to the church in the great cause of female education.

The Report of the Trustees of the Raymond Methodist Female Seminary, taken under the fostering care of our Conference at its last session, shows that it is in a flourishing condition. It had over one hundred students during the past year; has a full and competent faculty; good buildings, that have undergone a thorough repair during the past year; a boarding house under the care of Rev. H. J. Harris, a healthy locality, and promises much usefulness. The property is worth about $6000, and is a monument of the liberality of the citizens of Raymond.

From the report of Brother E. R. Strickland, general educational agent, we learn that most of his services have been devoted to the Wesleyan Female Institute at Jackson, Miss. From this report we learn that he has purchased a beautiful site and buildings for the school, near or within the city, for about $17,000; for payment he has become personally obligated. He has secured, as near as we could learn, about $5000 in subscriptions to aid in liquidating the debt. The Institution is now ready to go into active operation, and promises great usefulness. Your Committee would further speak of Port Gibson Female Academy, under the care of Dr. Capers; of Fayette Female Academy at Fayette, Miss., under control of Rev. Wm. M. Curtis; of Wilmarth Female Academy, under control of Dr. Speer at Natchez; of the Feliciana Female Institute, under care of Rev. Benjamin Jones of this place, and of the school of Sister Wall of Clinton, La., as schools within the bounds of our Conference worthy of the confidence and support of our people. In conclusion, we would offer the following resolutions for the action of the Conference:

Resolved, That we still feel a deep interest in the cause of education, and that we will do all we can, within the bounds of our respective charges, to arouse our people to a sense of duty towards their children, and toward our Literary Institutions.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in Centennary College of La.; in Sharon Female College; in the Raymond Methodist Female Seminary; in the Wesleyan Female Institute, under our patronising care, and in the other schools mentioned above, as colleges and schools well adapted to the educational wants of our people, and that we will continue to recommend them to all as worthy of patronage and pecuniary aid.

Resolved, That we recommend the presiding Bishop of this Conference to appoint Rev. L. Campbell as agent of Centenary College of La., and Rev. E. R. Strickland as agent for Wesleyan Female Institute.

Resolved, That we recommend the Bishop to appoint a visiting committee to each school under the fostering care of the Conference, whose duty it shall be to visit said schools as frequently as possible, and especially at their annual examinations, and to report to our next Conference.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. MILLER, Chairman.

ON TEMPERANCE.

The Committee on Temperance beg leave to report that this subject has been duly considered, and that they are gratified to be able to state that so much has been done in this great cause during the past year.

The history of the Temperance Reform movement in other States, as compared with its progress in our own, exhibits Mississippi as the most thorough temperance State in our Union. While the friends of humanity every where have been zealous in the promotion of temperance principles, and while several States have enacted strong prohibitory laws for the suppression of the traffic of intoxicating drinks, Mississippi has not lagged behind in the great reform movement, but has gone far in advance of every other Southern State, and since your last session the Legislature has passed a law, which, without the slightest tendency to infringement upon private rights or personal liberty, has all the moral force which the deliberate approval and stern purpose of the people can impart to its provisions.

Regarding the vice of Intemperance as one which stands more than all others between men and the Gospel of God, they feel justified in urging upon the consideration of your body the claims of the Temperance Reform movement. Standing, as it undoubtedly does, intimately connected with the prosperity of our holy religion, it should be considered at once a pleasure and a solemn duty by every Christian, to aid in the furtherance of temperance principles. Your Committee submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Conference views with pleasure the high stand taken by the people of Mississippi, and especially by the Legislature of that State, upon the principle of prohibition.

Resolved, That we regard the enactment of a judicious prohibitory law as the only certain means of suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That our preachers be earnestly requested to present to the people in their various charges the importance of this subject, and its claims upon them as citizens, as Christians, and as friends of humanity.

Respectfully,

H. T. LEWIS,
J. L. FORSYTHE.

ON MISSIONS.

The Committee to whom were referred the Missions and Missionary operations of the Methodist E. Church South, within the bounds of the Mississippi Annual Conference, respectfully report that it is perhaps unnecessary to enter upon a detail of the number and state of our missions, the Treasurer and Secretary of the Missionary Society having made special reports concerning those matters, all of which your Committee understand are to be published. This Conference, and the people of our charge, can but rejoice in the prosperity of the cause of God, and of the salvation of the hundreds who have been converted to God during the past year. God has been every where within our borders, reviving his work, and especially so on the Missions. We respectfully suggest that all that can be made self-sustaining, and whenever it can, be done, that churche shall be erected convenient to the farms, that permanency may be rendered to the same; that there may be as small a demand as possible for Domestic missions, that the Foreign Missions of the Church may be effectively sustained.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1—That the prosperous condition of the missions under our care, and the gracious work of God, which has been going on in almost all of them during the past year, demand our thanks to Almighty God, and encourage us to go on.

Resolved, 2—That we pledge ourselves to renewed efforts in the great work of carrying the Gospel and its blessedness to the colored population within our limits, to whom in the Providence of God we may have access.

Resolved, 3—That this Conference renews its pledge to support our beloved Brother Jas. Wm. Lambuth and his Wife, who are engaged in the Missionary work in China, and that our prayers are offered to God that he may grant them success.

Resolved, 4—That the Secretary of the Conference be and he is hereby requested to address to them a letter as soon as convenient, and represent the confidence reposed in them by this Conference, the renewal of our pledge, to support them in China, and that our prayers are offered to our Heavenly Father, that he may sustain and keep them to everlasting life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. C. THORNTON.
J. G. JONES.
J. MATTHEWS.
JOHN R. LAMBUTH.
W. H. WATKINS.

BIBLE CAUSE.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that they look with no ordinary interest on the brightening prospects and increasing usefulness of the "AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY." The prime object of its organization is, (to use the language of its constitution,) "to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in all lands," and we may add, in all the languages and dialects of this "babbling earth."

But let us notice somewhat in detail the various fields attempted to be supplied by this Society with the Word of God, which is able to make men wise unto salvation.

1. Those of our own favored land, who through ignorance, neglect or penury, are without the word of life. It is delightful to see the various agencies of this noble institution placing the blessed Bible, without note or comment, in the hands of all who are found without it. Go where you may, whether in the older settlements or on the out-skirts of civilization: whether in our hotels or public conveyances, or wherever else destitution has been found, and you find copies of this Holy Book, bearing the imprint of the American Bible Society.

2. Another very important and truly necessitous class which are being supplied with the pure Word of God by this Society, is composed of the foreign population, which is being poured by thousands upon our shores. In their Fatherland they were not only destitute of the Bible, but taught to believe it to be a sin of uncommon magnitude to read its holy pages covered with the riches of saving truth. But here some of them, at least, soon learn that it is both their privilege and duty to "search the Scriptures" for themselves, and our American Bible Society supplies them promptly with the Holy Scriptures printed in their own language wherein they were born. If a great moral battle is to be fought in this Republic between Protestant Christianity and Romanism, the most effectual weapon to be used by the former is "the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." Then let this foreign population have the Bible.

3. Another interesting class of human beings to be supplied with the history of man's ruin by sin, and means of recovery by "the redemption that is in Christ Jesus," is composed of the aboriginal tribes of our continent. In their darkness and destitution they have been visited by Christian Missionaries, who have systematized their various dialects, and reduced their vernacular tongue to a written language, and in that language our noble Society has printed the story of redemption as given by the Holy Evangelist, and placed the precious volume in the hands of these sons and daughters of paganism. So let it continue to be done, until every tribe and family shall have, and learn to read this Holy Book.

4. Another region looked upon with increasing interest by the managers, agents, and patrons of our Parent Bible Society, is found in the Mexican and South American States. Already the way is open at several important points for the introduction of the Bible into those regions of Papal darkness and superstition. And suppose an ignorant and licentious priesthood should now and then succeed in collecting and burning a few copies of the Divine Word? Our noble Society intend to keep on hand a supply to replace them at the earliest opportunity.

5. But the charities of this noble institution known as the "AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY," of which the nation is proud, are not confined to the American continent. They are sent abroad to the islands of the sea—to the teeming millions of Asia, and to large portions of continental Europe, especially France and Germany, and to some extent, even Italy. But now the question comes up, how is the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY to prosecute successfully its great object of giving the Holy Scriptures a wider circulation in all lands? It must have money to purchase materials for the manufacture of Bibles—to pay its one thousand operatives—and the incidental expenses of sending abroad and distributing one million copies of the Holy Scriptures annually; and as it proposes to promote the cause of Protestant Christianity, by placing the unadulterated Word of God in the hands of people of every clime and every caste, Protestant Christians of every name should rally around it, and by their liberal contributions sustain it in its holy enterprize, until that time of universal light shall come, "when one need not say to another, know the Lord, but when all shall know Him, from the least unto the greatest." In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions for the adoption of the Conference.

1. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge our gratitude to Almighty God for the increasing prosperity and usefulness of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, and that we humbly pray a continuation of His blessing upon it.

2. *Resolved*, That we will extend the hand of paternal greeting to the accreditated agents of the Society whenever we meet them, and will aid them in their work.

3. *Resolved*, That, as far as practicable, we will carry out the rule of the Church passed at the late General Conference in reference to this subject.

Finally, your Committee report the following sums of money as having come into their hands for the Bible Society:

Bayou Pierre Circuit per Rev. Peter E. Green	$21 00
Vernon and Livingston, per Rev. J. A. Light	46 80
Attala Circuit, per Rev. E. J. Woodward	22 00
Canton, per Rev. H. U. Light	5 00
Black Hawk, per Rev. J. Nicholson	5 00
Raymond and Spring Ridge, H. J. Harris	46 00
Pearl River, G. D. Wade	2 00
Total	$112 80

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. JONES.
B. B. WHITTINGTON.

The principal of an academy, in his advertisement, mentioned his female assistant, and the "reputation for teaching which she bears:" but the printer, careless fellow, left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth commending the lady's "reputation for teaching she bears."

ONLY THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In this busy and unthinking world, *pretensions* are too often allowed to pass as *claims*, and *noise* for *work*. What is unpretending has small chance for notice; and whatever claims a great deal is pretty sure, if not of having them allowed, at least made more of than they actually deserve. We have often seen a lusting noisy fellow thrust his betters aside, and quiet sensible people not made much of, because they were too humble to make much of themselves. A man is nowadays expected to be his own advertisement, and the gaudier the colors and the more capacious the type he uses, all the better for the purpose he has in hand. There is nothing, many people will tell you, like blowing your own trumpet, and when once you have the instrument in your hand, they will enjoin you to blow long and loud. We cannot but think that Sunday schools have been kept too much in the back ground in the estimation of the public, because their work is so unostentatious, and they do their good in such a quiet way. While ladies' colleges are puffing away, and astonishing us with new and hitherto unheard of names, such as "lady principals," and "lady professors," and every newspaper chronicles the advantages of Hive Seminary, or Jerkin Hall, the Sunday school is little heard of in the world; it spends very little in advertising, and when now and then a good natured minister makes room, amid his many claims, for a Sunday school sermon, few mind what is said about it, or drop more than a sixpence or a shilling on the plate. "What notice was that the minister gave out!" said deaf old Mrs. Newsome to her niece: "Another charity sermon, eh! what is it for?" And, Miss Platt replied, "Only the Sunday school!" Whereupon Mrs. Newsome descended to the lower key, and her wrath passed calmly away, for she thought—"*Sixpence will do for that!*" We fear very much that Miss Platt's prefix "ONLY" is a very common one indeed, and that the words only the "Only the Sunday school!" are heard much oftener than is usually supposed.

This is said by the public generally. As in Mrs. Newsome's case, a sixpence will do for that Sunday school sermon, and it is very hard to get up much sympathy for it; as to enthusiasm, that is out of the question altogether. The public pay little heed to the preacher's appeal for teachers, take little notice of the children as they pass along the streets, or occupy their places in their several houses of worship. Just as if they don't know all about it; "it is only the Sunday school!"

While twenty or thirty sympathizing ladies or gentlemen will step forward to collect for some new and perhaps interesting mission, which has something romantic about it; while they will venture into filthy rooms, and even dangerous courts, in search of some special objects of charity which have become the fashion for awhile, they give no response to appeals in behalf of the Sunday school, which is often too hum-drum for those excitable minds which cannot do good at all, except under the influence of some violent stimulus.

We need scarcely say that this indifference on the part of the public deprives our Sunday schools of much help which they very greatly need. Because it is "only the Sunday school" people think that no money can be wanting for good, none for the annual expenses, none for rewards because there are no paid teachers, the public cannot understand why any contributions should be required, and all because the public will not take the trouble to think. There is nothing easier than to put down its claims with that one slighting little word "only." "Tis only the Sunday school!"

SORROW ON THE SEA.

Among the sermons preached last Sabbath in this city, on the loss of the Arctic, that by Rev. Dr. Adams was one of the most appropriate. His text was Jer. 49, 23: "Hamath is confounded and afraid; for they have heard evil tidings; they are faint-hearted; *there is sorrow on the sea.*"

We make the subjoined extract from his sermon:

"Nevertheless one will sleep as safely 'rocked in the cradle of the deep,' and will as certainly be restored again, as if interred in the shadow of the Church where he was baptized. 'The sea is His, and He made it.' It lies in the hollow of God's hand as really as the solid earth, and just as sure is it to render up the dead who were committed to its keeping as is any quiet church-yard. The sea has entombed many more precious than the pearls and treasures which lie around them too precious to be forgotten of God in the day when He maketh up His jewels. There is Samuel J. Mills, the pioneer of modern missions, who was buried at sea, on his return from the exploration of Africa; Professor Fisher, whose loss in the Albion made science and religion to mourn; the youthful Laurie, thrown overboard in a missionary town by Chinese pirates; Chamberlin and Wyman, seeking temporary rest from missionary toil, and finding a longer rest beneath the Indian Ocean; the eloquent Cookman, who went down in the President. There was many a godly man and gentle woman, who, sinking with the Home and the Pulaski, were denied interment by the kindly hands of bereaved friends, and among them my brother in Christ, and in every pleasant affection, who went from our communion table to his watery grave, and whose last words, as heard in the howlings of the fatal tempest, deserve to be written in the cabin of every ship that floats: 'He that believeth in Jesus is safe; even amid the pearls of the sea!' Precious are the words of God. The sea shall give up the dead which are in it." [N. Y. Chronicle.

"What will you give for the souls?" The children and women came out of the habitations of poverty, and cast their mites into the box. When it is full of money, it is carried to a neighboring convent, to pay the priests for praying the souls of the dead out of purgatory. Thus this gross superstition is supported by money gathered from the hand of penury itself. Thus the sympathies of the ignorant are excited, to maintain wicked men in praying useless prayers for those who are beyond the reach of prayer or mercy. By this affecting practice the faithful missionary was reminded of his obligations to pray, and toil, and suffer for those souls which are yet prisoners of hope, and to which the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ may come. And surely those who abide at home, and are excused from the perils and sufferings of the enterprize, may well be inquired what they will give for the salvation of men. It is true the gift of God cannot be purchased with money. Money cannot become a ransom for immortal spirits which ruined by sin. But it can feed and clothe the heralds of salvation. It can move the press, that shall publish in every language the Word of Life. It can furnish the school, that shall teach young immortals who it is that bears prayer, and who as a prince has power with God and prevails. Reader what will you give for the souls?

PULPIT ILLUSTRATIONS—ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.—*Give Him All.*—An Indian, who heard a sermon in a Christian settlement, was much moved by the claim that he should give up all to God. The duty pressed upon his heart; he returned to his wigwam; he meditated much upon it; and at length solemnly resolved to do what God required. First, he took his rifle and set it apart for the Lord; then his fishing apparatus; then his scanty furniture; then his blanket—repenting as he set apart each article, "Here, Lord, take that." Finding himself utterly destitute, having given up all, he yet felt that he was forsaken of God, and was in great distress. The darkness of despair came over him. In this last extremity, he laid himself upon the altar, saying, "Here, Lord, take too poor Indian." The offering was accepted; and there, alone, bereft of human help or hope, this poor despised savage was delivered from the power of sin, and made an heir of glory. He soon learned to read, and was supplied with a Bible, which he made his daily companion; he was happy in solitude, or with Christian friends, to whom he often remarked, that when he gave himself to the Lord, the Lord gave him "all things," for the life that now is, and that which is to come. [Tenn. Hap.

YOUNG MAN ASLEEP.—*Acts xx. 9, 10.*—See the zeal of Paul in preaching the Gospel of Christ in Macedonia. Acts xx. 9, 10. While engaged in that work, a young man got asleep, and fell from the third story, and was taken up as dead. How zealous was Paul to preach the Gospel at midnight he was engaged in the work. See the influence of the body upon the mind. Some fell asleep while an inspired Apostle was preaching. Eutychus died by sleeping when he ought to have been awake. No age is exempt from death. He was a "young man," and yet he died. He died too in a remarkable place—at meeting while Paul was preaching. How noble and tender-hearted was Paul. He said, trouble not yourselves. He was like Elijah compassionating the widow of Sarepta. Great men in every age exhibited this trait of character. [Christian Register.

HEROISM.—The brave Dorian, the third officer of the Arctic, gives an interesting account of the disaster:

"One incident particularly attracted his attention, and that was the fidelity exhibited by a young gentleman named Holland, of Washington, who was on board the Arctic for the purpose of gaining instruction in engineering. He had been deputed by the captain to fire the signal gun (when all others had fled,) and amid the melancholy wail he pursued his duty. When all hope had fled, and the vessel nearly level with the sea, he was seen busy at the gun. His last shot boomed out as the Arctic sank, and he went down with her persevering in the strict performance of his duty."

Noble youth! His efforts were unavailing, but his example of courage and self sacrifice will stimulate many a young heart to deeds of heroism. Nat. Era.

THE LITERATURE OF DISPATCHES.—Critics at clubs are divided about the excellence of the dispatches of Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas. They are looked at (we suspect) with too literary a turn, and are contrasted unfavorably with the Duke's dispatches, and Sir Harry Smith's admirable Aliwal Dispatch. This is unfair. But is not the last dispatch ever written that of Admiral Sir George Walton, who died in 1729? The brave George Walton was knighted for his skill and valor in capturing the Spanish fleet in the expedition to Sicily, in August, 1718. His ship was the Canterbury, and he had five other ships with him. He served under Admiral Byng, and the service on which he was ordered was of no slight kind. Like an English seaman of the Blake and Raleigh school, he did his work, and did it unostentatiously. Of course (he was indeed a sea captain) he took the pen!

His dispatch announcing his conquest was in good mercantile language:

Taken Admiral Mari and four men-of-war; one 64, 56 and 24 guns; a ship laden with arms, a bomb-vessel.

Burnt Four men-of-war, 64, 44, 40, and 36 guns, a fire-ship, a bomb-vessel.

Sir,—We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coast. The number as per margin.

I am, etc.,

G. WALTON.

Canterbury off Syracuse, August 16, 1718.

Cæsar's "Veni, Vidi, Vici," must fade before this. How English it is in spirit, and what more can be said of it? Old Lord St. Vincent called it a model dispatch. [London Leader.

MORE SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer has a traveling account of the experience of sundry persons who went from that city to a "place" in Athens county, Ohio, for the purpose of witnessing the fantastic tricks of the spirits. We copy the most striking portion of the evidence:

From Cleveland we went to Columbus by railroad, thence to Millfield, a distance of seventy miles, by private conveyance over roads quite rough and hilly. On the third day from Columbus we reached Millfield. Here we found two log-houses fitted up as Spirit Rooms. These houses are about three miles apart, and are each composed of a single room, about twelve by fifteen in size. One house is on the farm of Mr Kerns, the other on the farm of Mr Tippie, and both were built under the direction of Spirits, and are used only for Spiritual Demonstrations. We stayed two days and nights at Mr Tippie's, and carefully examined each of the rooms, and their contents, to prevent any collusion or deception. In each of the Spirit Rooms stands a table, on which is placed what is called a "Spirit Machine."

Then follows a description and a cut, which we must omit. The account proceeds:

This machinery was constructed under the direction of Spirits, and is used by them in collecting and raining electricity and is charged at every circle before any demonstrations are given. On the table, and by the side of the machinery, lies a violin, an accordeon, a triangle, two drumsticks for the large and two for the small drum. There is also on the table a common sized dinner-bell, a harmonica, a tamborin, and a trumpet about two feet in length.

* * * * * * *

After the company were seated, the lights were extinguished and the room darkened as much as possible, and in about five minutes the presence of the Invisibles was manifested by several very strong blows on the table, the ceiling, and the walls. These blows were apparently produced by use of the drumsticks, and their power and frequency rendered them exceedingly disagreeable and almost deafening. A reveille was then beat on the drums which would do credit to experienced drummers. The violin, an old one not worth fifteen cents, was tuned. In the process of tuning the keys slipped in the head a number of times. The bridge also slipped out and fell to the floor, but it was soon replaced on the violin. One of us found fault with the tuning, as it was not on concert pitch, and on his giving the true pitch the instrument was quickly and accurately tuned, when a number of airs were played on it, not with a bow, but pizzicato. The violin was not on the table during the whole time, but was carried by invisible hands all around the room, now passing near to our heads, now near the ceiling, and now resting on our persons. It was placed on the knees of one of our number, and turned over, so that the strings were on the under side, and while his hands were passing all around it so as to cut off all connection with it, a tune was played.

The accordeon was played on, not only while it laid on the table, but while it was floating through the air, through all parts of the room. A number of airs were given through the harmonica with occasional bursts of full harmony. The tamborin was also used, and while moving around the room, the various sounds usually produced by the instrument were heard. At our request it was placed successively on each of our heads. It was also passed completely around the circle, and in its way rested on the arms and hands of each of us. We also heard speaking, whistling and singing through the tin horn. The horn appears to be the chief medium used by the spirits at these rooms for vocalizing. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the musical performances. While each of the musical instruments was used, the time was regularly and accurately marked, now on the drums, now on the triangle, now on the tambourin, and with the bell, and now with the use of all combined; and when all the musical instruments were simultaneously used, the effect was not only novel but highly pleasing. While this concert of music was being given, articulate words were heard from the horn, indicating that one of the invisibles presided over the others, and directed the arrangements. Through the horn many amusing and interesting comments on the instruments, the musicians and their music were made, sometimes commanding and sometimes severely criticising.

The manner of using the horn deserves notice. Before using it for speech, it would be raised into the air, then a sentence would be distinctly articulated through it, when it would fall to the table. When we asked any questions, as we did repeatedly, the horn would rise, the answer be given, and the horn again fall to the table. At our request, they extended the horn to us, and allowed us to take hold of the large end of it, while at the same time conversation was directed through it to us.

That is, the Spirits talked and sung "in a horn"! Curious, but very likely.

But no more miraculous development still came next—namely, that the Spirits can be seen and handled!

One of us remarked that we had heard it said that Spirits had the power to exhibit a spirit hand so as to be distinctly seen by natural eyes, but that we doubted their ability so to do. Presently a piece of sand paper was covered with phosphorus, producing a strong, clear and steady light, which revealed to us a hand entirely disconnected with any mortal body. The phosphorus paper was taken between the thumb and fingers of the hand, and carried to all parts of the room, now rising to the ceiling out of our reach, now passing repeatedly and slowly around the circle within a few inches of our faces, thus giving each and all of us an opportunity to examine it. All portions of the hand were distinctly visible in the phosphorescent light, and to all appearances it was perfectly natural. We then requested that a communication might be written to us by the hand on some paper which we furnished. Through the horn it was said, "We have no pencil; can we borrow one?" One of us reached a pencil, and the hand, still holding the phosphorus paper, came and took the pencil from her hand, and wrote following:

TO THE FRIENDS FROM OLIVELAND

The spirits who produce manifestations in this room write these lines for the sake of convincing you of their varied power, and for the sake of removing doubts that exist, not only in your minds, but in the minds of spiritualists generally, and for the benefit of the whole subject. If the friends will certify to the writing of these lines, and cause them to be published, peradventure it may be instrumental in removing existing doubts, and in convincing skeptics that spirits who once inhabited mortal bodies still live, and can and do hold intercourse with the inhabitants of the earth.

While the above was written, the phosphorus light was so strong that we could all of us see every mark made on the paper by the hand and pencil. It was written in less than half the time any of one of us could have written it, with the pencil. We then requested that we might be allowed to touch the hand and was then handed to us. We followed to the head of the circle, and while still holding the lighted spirit hand. Instantly it passed with all the paper, passed around and shook hands with the sceptic and the believer alike receiving the last proffered hand. It was a perfect hand, at least as perfect as our own. It was as tangible and as real as a human hand, and yet we had the most unmistakeable proofs that it was not human.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Louisville Times, of the 13th inst., speaking of the progress of this road, says:

"The branch leading into Paducah is 60 miles long; of this there is 40 per cent. of the work completed, leaving 60 per cent yet to be done. Ten miles are ready for the ties and rails, and three miles of the track have been laid and are now in use. There is iron enough at Paducah and New Orleans, awaiting shipment to complete the road 15 miles; and a locomotive, cars, etc., will be put upon the track in a few weeks, or as soon as they can be brought up the river."

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

CORRESPONDENCE. — Another sketch from "John Bunyan": another article from "Presbyter" on those unlucky "Pamphlets for the people." These, with others on hand, will appear next week. Conference matters must have precedance.

NEW PAPER.—We are pleased to see the editor of the "Central Texian" in the city. This is one of our late and best western exchanges, published by T. D. and R. A. Van Horn, in Anderson county, Texas. They are negotiating for new type and press—signs of prosperity. From the same office will be issued, after Jannary next, "The Texas Baptist," edited by Rev. G. W. Baines, at two and a half dollars per annum.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our excellent representative, Judge Perkins, is not unmindful. By mail, under his frank, we have "Compendium of U. S. Census 1850."

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH. — The new Baptist Church, corner of Camp and Basin streets, has been completed so far, that for the last two Sabbaths services have been held in the basement, by the pastor, Rev. W. C. Duncan.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

We are pleased to learn that Bishop K. is moving through his list of Annual Conferences West of the Mississippi, in good health. From Tallequah, in the Creek Nation, where the Indian Mission Conference was held, he drops us a note dated 30th October:

"I have progressed so far in good health, my wife with me. Since the intensity of the summer heat has subsided, her health is improving.

"The Lord willing, I expect to be at Washington, Arkansas, on the 22d of November; and after the adjournment of that Conference, it is my present purpose to visit New Orleans, and probably Mobile.

"Should I determine to visit Orleans certainly after the Washita Conference, I may give you further notice.

"Truly yours,

"H. H. KAVANAUGH."

IMPROVEMENT.—The relation of the Church to missions is not only becoming, but vital. One of the best indications of a church's efficiency and prosperity is the state of her missionary work. We believe these facts are admitted. Upon them we draw an encouraging conclusion as to the condition of Methodism. Thirty-five years ago the missionary collections made about *one-fourth* of a cent average per member. Now the average is about twenty cents per member.

CHURCH DEDICATION—SERMON.

The Hinds County Gazette describes an interesting occasion—the dedication of a Methodist Church in Brownsville, Mississippi.

At an early hour on that day, pursuant to previous notice and special invitation, the Masonic Fraternity from Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, Edwards' Depot and Vicksburg, assembled at the Lodge Room of Tappan Lodge No. 59, for the purpose of uniting with the Methodist Church in the interesting ceremonies of dedicating their New Church, a chaste, roomy and beautiful edifice, erected by the munificence of the members, aided by the liberality of the good citizens of Brownsville and vicinity.

The ceremonies concluded, among which was pouring *corn, wine* and *oil* on the Altar and the floor of the church, dedicating the house to the service of the only true and living God—the propagation and dissemination of Christianity, and universal benevolence and good will to man, the sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Godfrey. A copy has been furnished us, and well deserves the tribute of the Gazette—"An able eloquent and impassioned Dedicatory Sermon, of nearly two hours in length, in all which time there was the most perfect order and marked attention, although the house was densely crowded."

At the close of the sermon, Dr. T. J. Catchings, on behalf of the Church and and others, ascended the pulpit, and in a very appropriate address presented the Rev. Mr. Godfrey with a very valuable Gold Watch, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of him as a gentleman and worthy Christian Minister.

After which a collection was taken up to assist in paying for the church, and over $500 obtained, which speaks well for the liberality of Brownsville and vicinity.

A row took place in a German Catholic Church at Utica, N. Y., on the 12th inst., growing out of a difficulty between the priest and the St. Joseph's Society, concerning a banner. Legal measures had been resorted to which had resulted in favor of the Society, and the priest not relishing the decision which had been rendered against him, closed yesterday from his pulpit that there were thieves and liars present, and that he could not proceed with the services of the church until they left. He then withdrew, when a fight followed among the congregation. Four of the rioters were arrested and held to bail.

The interior of the new capitol, at Washington, is to have ornamental columns, pilasters and panels, of rare antique marble from Vermont, mingled with those of white marble.

To double the amount of light given by a spirit lamp, stick the point of a pin in the wick, and let it stand perpendicular in the flame.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The thirty-eighth session of this body met in Jackson, La., 8th inst.—Bishop Early presiding. A large proportion of the ministers were present. Rev. W. H. Watkins was elected Secretary, and Rev. H. J. Harris and W. P. Barton Assistants. Conference was held in the Baptist Church.

The Spirit of God had blessed the labors of the ministers, and his Providence been tender of their lives and health. Only one had died during the year—Rev. J. B. Daughtry, a superannate, of whom a memoir was presented attesting his faithfulness in a ministry of forty years.

	Whites	Color
Numbers reported in Society last year...	14,258	10,071
" " " this year...	14,878	10,720
Increase.....	620	649

The Conferences claimants were paid off at 63 per cent.

A cheering feature of the Conference was the large number of well prepared young men presenting themselves for the itineraney. They are precious answers of the Lord of the harvest to the prayers of his servants for more laborers—raised up among themselves—recommended from their own Quarterly Conferences, and not borrowed or fetched from abroad.

Admitted on Trial—J. J. Wheat, Wm. R. Millsaps, E. F. Mullin, Wm. S. Townsend, Wm. W. Hurst, Wm. B. Johnson, Deacon; Leander Cately, Deacon; D. W. Dillehay, Jas. M. Pugh, Elder; Whit. Harrington, H. D. Berry, Samuel F. Gard, and Daniel McNeal.

Re-admitted—Wm. M. Curtiss, Jas. English, Thomas Price, and Washington Ford.

Located—A. H. Thomas, J. H. Laney and R. H. Herbert.

On Sabbath Bishop Early preached in the College Chapel, 11 A. M. As we were deployed, at the same hour, to service at the Presbyterian Church, we can not report the Episcopal sermon. The Episcopal acts following were the solemn ordination of—

J. A. B. Jones, A. B. Nicholson, James Shelton and B. J. Woodward, traveling Deacons; Geo. L. Crosby, Jas. H. Mnse, W. R. Scales, D. W. Dillehay, Charles Powers, John S. Arbuthnot, and Hiram Enlow, local.

In the afternoon, after sermon by Rev. J. C. Keener, the Bishop ordained J. B. Bewen and Wm. Wadsworth traveling elders; Newton L. Huff, S. R. Hyde and D. W. Bond, local.

Sabbath night was of memorable blessedness. In the same spacious building the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the ministers and members by Revs. Lane, Drake, Campbell, Fly and Jones. These exercises were followed by another becoming them. Mourners were called up, and many presented themselves. Prayer and praise were mingled. It must not be emitted that this gracious meeting was preceded by a sacrifice. Rev. A. G. Miller opened it with excellent judgment and propriety, by taking up the Conference collection for widows and orphans, and preachers deficient in their support. *Six hundred dollars were contributed.* The table of the poor having been supplied, the Lord's table was spread to the refreshment of his children. Our goodness extendeth not to THEE, Lord, but Thine does to us, when ours is extended to those within reach of it—the excellent of the earth and saints who are thy delight!

The anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society on Saturday night drew a crowd, intelligent and wealthy. Millions of property were represented there. Bishop Early took the platform in person, and plead the cause powerfully. But somehow or other the money did not come; only $700, all told, and one-half of that from the preachers. The collection was not successful. We are not among the advocates of the too common methods of making Annlversary Missionary collections. In the hands of some persons it may succeed in raising money, but nothing else is raised. No missionary spirit, or prayers, or vows. The gift is bare, if not meagre. We never could see any laughable point in the Missionary Cause—any point on which a jest could be rested. It is a serious business. In that light it ought to be held up. On the surface of the congregation there may, indeed, be a cheerful ripple; but underneath, depth and calmness. A collection need not be taken up as though a painful and perilous operation in surgery were about to be performed. The Lord loves a cheerful giver. We suggest, without any personality, for the evil is too *general* to admit of personalities, that our Missionary Anniversaries would be more profitable and proper, if the nature of the subject were kept more steadily in view.

For the engagements and success of this Conference in the Domestic and Foreign field, we refer with pleasure to the brief and pertinent report of the Conference Missionary Secretary and the Committee. Dr. C. A. Taylor made an address on Monday night. He inspired a general and profound interest in the China mission. The total collection for missions was between six and seven thousand dollars—an advance on last year. Those for the coming year are ordered to be made in April.

At the suggestion of the venerable Thomas Clinton, the Friday before Easter next, commonly called Good Friday, was appointed for general fasting and prayer, for the blessing of God upon His Church; services to be held in the churches.

Rev. H. J. Harris is to preach next Conference sermon. All persons to be examined on the course of Ministerial Study are required to meet the committees at sent Conference the day before session.

A Tract Society, as recommended by late General Conference, was formed: President, H. H. Montgomery; Vice President, H. J. Harris; Secretary, J. A. Light; Treasurer, W. P. Barton.

Managers—H. M. Booth, D. M. Wiggins, L. Wiley, J. G. Jones, A. T. M. Fly, W. B. Hines, *of the ministry*. E. G. Cock, J. W. Burrass, R. Abbey, S. Johnson, Geo. J. Dix and Ellis, *of the laity*. Rev. John Lane was elected Vice President of the Parent Tract Society at Nashville, to which this Conference Society is auxiliary.

The Conference took the following action touching the Book depository. We hope the Agents will not suffer themselves to be overruled in carrying out their purpose:

"Resolved, that the Book Agents be requested to establish a Book Depository in the city of New Orleans as soon as practicable, and we pledge our best efforts to sustain it."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate we have the prospect and pledge of prosperous years of enlargement in the bounds of the Conference. With Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana side by side in its support, the *Advocate* has a field for operation not surpassed, if it be equalled, by any of the family of Advocates—especially when to these are added such portions of East Texas and South Arkansas and West Florida, as find our point of publication more accessible and suitable to them than any other. These united in its support, contributing to its columns, and planting it in every family, would give a patronage, a literature and circulation in the first rank of periodicals. Nothing less than ten thousand subscribers can be entertained, and that right early. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas* the late General Conference adopted the New Orleans Christian Advocate as one of the Church papers, therefore

"*Resolved*, That we will recommend it to our people, and use our efforts to sustain its interests in the Mississippi Conference."

A salient feature of the Conference was the devotional. The preachers declared gratification at seeing a bishop invite up mourners and labor with them! Bishop Early introduced every day's session with an hour prayer-meeting, punctually led by himself. The effects of such an introduction to business may readily be imagined. It softened the heart, chastened and subdued the conflict of opinions, purified the vision, and promoted dispatch as well as good temper. It was no ordinary scene, to be sure, to enter the Conference room at half-past 8 A. M., and find a prayer-meeting in progress, and weeping penitents being pointed to Christ—the Bishop passing among them, talking, encouraging and calling on this and that brother to lead in prayer for "these dear souls." The hour of 9 A. M. arrived, and sometimes encroached upon a little, the prayer meeting was closed, spectators retired, Secretary read his minutes, and business set in.

This spirit ran out. Three times each day preaching was attended. There was a Conference revival. A happy central influence has gone forth. About seventy were added to the Church. The conversions were not a few. Many of the young men of the college shared in these spiritual benefits. A finer order of young men we have not known, than is here. May prophets be raised up from among them. Amen.

Tuesday morning, at half-past 8, the Conference room was a preaching place; Dr. Winans the preacher. The sermon was reckoned, by his old friends, an indication that his bow abides in strength. It fell in with the tone of spirituality, and promoted it. To vigor of thought and distinctness of outline was added a gracious unction. The sermon was asked for publication, and has been conditionally granted. Meantime as we have NOTES, we may do him the injustice and our readers the pleasure of publishing them.

And why should there not be a revival at Conference? Is it not reasonable that the religious element there be prominent? Better be seasons of edification than dissipation.

By a rising and unanimous vote the Conference—

"*Resolved*, That we tender Bishop Early our thanks for the dispatch, the kind and able manner in which he has conducted the business of this Conference, and that we will rejoice to hail his return among us, whenever in the economy of our Church and Providence of God he may find it convenient to do so.

"W. WINANS,
"G. M. ROGERS."

The Conference adjourned on Wednesday, 4 P. M. The next session to be held in Vicksburg.

Among the superannuated and older members of this Conference, which is a sort of Jerusalem Conference, the mother of us all, are names cherished and honored in and out of the church. Their successors stand ready, and are even now coming forward and being seen and felt—a fine body of young and middle-aged men in the maturity of their powers, zealous, progressive and thoroughly itinerant.

We cannot close without acknowledging the genial hospitality of Prof. J. C. Miller and family, upon whom was devolved, much to their own comfort and happiness, the care of ourself and a large number of other guests.

PREACHERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Natchez District—W. H. Watkins, P. E.
Natchez, A T. M. Fly.
Cole's Creek, James L. Forsyth, D. McNeal.
Cole's Creek Colored Mission, H M Booth.
Carmel Colored Mission, C. R. Godfrey.
Scotland Mission, H M Youngblood.
Washington and Colored Mission, W C Booth.
Kingston and Colored Mission, T W Brown.
Buffalo—E A Flowers.
Cold Springs Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Woodville, W P Barton.
Wilkinson, W B Hines.
Pickneyville, D W Dillahay.
Pickneyville Colored Mission, D F Lewis.
Bayou Sara, C McGuffy.
West Feliciana and Colored Mission, J D Newson.
Jackson and Colored Mission, A G Miller, W R Millsaps.
Lowell Campbell, Agent for Centenary College.
J. C. Miller, Professor Mathematics in Centenary College.

Vicksburg District—J G Jones, P E.
Vicksburg, W Hyer.
Warren and Colored Mission, John Lane, J J Clark.
Bear Creek, Andrew Day.
Bear Creek Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Lake Washington, to be supplied.
Greenville and Upper Deer Creek, W Wadsworth and J Shelton.
Bolivar, G J Mortimer.
Rolling Fork and Hill's Plantation, Leander Cately.
Talula, John F Dew.

Jackson District—B Drake, P E.
Jackson, James A Godfrey.
Jackson Colored Mission, Jas McLennan.
Clinton, D M Wiggine.
Raymond and Spring Ridge, J R Lambuth.
Crystal Springs, B B Whittington, E F Mullins.
Bayou Pierre, W B Johnson, J H Merrill.
Grand Gulf, B J Woodward.
Rocky Springs Colored Mission, to be sup.
Port Gibson and Wesley Chapel, G H Clinton, and one to be supplied.
E R Strickland, Agent for Wes. Female Institute.

Yazoo District—Levi Pearce, P E.
Yazoo City, James A Light.
Yazoo Circuit, R T Jones, W Hurst.
Big Black Colored Mission, F M Featherston.
Lexington and Richland, P Cooper
Holmes, H Williamson.
Honey Island Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Black Hawk, James Nicholson.
Wheeling Mission, James Walton.
Carrollton, J M Jones.
Greenwood, Edwin Mortimer.
Greensborough Mission, J O Woodward.
Springfield, Thos. Parish.

Sharon District—H J Harris, P E.
Sharon Circuit, H H Montgomery.
McWillie Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Canton, G C Light.
Canton Colored Mission, H D Berry.
Canton Circuit, J Matthews.
Midway Colored Mission, J S Harris.
Vernon and Livingston, L Wiley.
Vernon Colored Mission, J W Adams.
Roberson's Plantations, F A Alford.
Black Jack Colored Mission, J M Pugh.
Carthage, Wash. Ford.
Louisville, W P Dickinson.
Starksville, W Harrington.
Attala, J G Carlisle.
Philadelphia, R A Sibley.
T C Thornton, Pres. of Madison College.

Paulding District—G M Rogers, P E.
Paulding, C T French.
Raleigh, F W Sharbrough.
Jasper Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Rankin, J M Turner.
Rankin Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Westville, J R Thomas.
Hillsboro, L A Sims.
Decatur Mission, J D Deakins.
Leafriver Mission, J English.
Black Creek Mission, to be supplied.
Sea Shore, Allen Castle.
Gainesville, H T Lewis.
Columbia, J B Bower.

Covington District—John Lusk, P E.
Covington, G T Vickers.
St. Helena, Jas. Y Griffing, B. Pipkin, Supernumerary.
Livingston, J J Early.
East Baton Rouge, T Price, S Dawson, Supernumerary.
Amite, W M Curtiss, S F Gard.
Amite Colored Mission, S R Hyde.
Pearl River, G D Wade.
Holmesville, J A B Jones.
Franklinton, A B Nicholson.
Clinton, J J Wheat.
East Feliciana, P E Green, J B Higginbottom, Supernumerary.
East Feliciana, Colored Mission, W S Townsend.
James W Lambuth, missionary to China.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

SHILOH, LA., Nov. 10, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—The election came off last Monday in our village—"License or No License." The result was a glorious victory by the Temperance party. Ont of the numerous voters of our happy ward not one vote was cast in favor of a "Retail Grog Shop."

On the first Monday in May last we had a similar election, and the temperance party got bent six votes. Since that time we have had a great change for the better, owing in a good degree to the energies of our Lodge of the Knights of Jericho, which have rapidly increased in numbers; both males and females have joined, throwing their influence together in this great ontorprise.

I must mention to you that every member of our church here readily become members of this order of the "Temperance Reform." So, dear editor, you see that the Methodists here are truly methodical.

I will also say that there have been other influences at work for us. Philanthropic men and our Baptist brethren have helped us; and none more in our election than the gentleman who was engaged in retailing in this village, who seeing the dire effects of intemperance, came forward and manfully voted with us for No License. His copartner a few weeks since withdrew from the nefarious traffic, and himself and lady became members of our Lodge of the Knights of Jericho.

My best wishes and prayer for the advancement of the Advocate.

Will you please give this victory a notice in your columns, for the encouragement of the friends of temperance.

Yours in Christ,
MATILDA TABOR.

We suspect the ladies had a hand in it. "Our election"!! When it comes to that, the election is obliged to go right. And truly the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, WOMEN all, have an interest in these elections that well entitles them to say "our election." The victory is *theirs*. Let them engage elsewhere, as at Shiloh, to win it.—[Ed.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY SECRETARY OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The increasing interest felt by the Church for the promotion of a wider diffusion of religious knowledge, and a higher order of religious experience, may be safely regarded as a favorable indication.

The ignorance and infidelity at home create a necessity as deeply felt as the ignorance and idolatry abroad. Both call loudly for a freer hand and a more prayerful heart. Nor are we able to define the point where either should supercede the other. It is certainly the duty of the Church to seize the present moment and pass at once into the doors which the various fortunes of the nations have opened for the introduction of the high prerogatives of civilized and Christian life.

Commerce, national sympathy, ambition and adventure, are thrusting the men of Christian education into contact and association with all the nations of the earth. Along with these should the Church send the Bible and the missionary. Our vast and fruitful territories are inviting the oppressed and the poor of other nations to successful labor and a peaceful home. They come to us retaining something of their national fealty, and a great deal of the bigotry and superstition of the religion of their fathers. We cannot expect them to adopt heartily our country as theirs, or look with approval or tolerance upon a system of religion they were taught to despise as a "damnable heresy."

Something must be done for these. Along with the education and the political elevation they reach, there must be imparted a better knowledge of Christianity and a better spirit of religion. The industry of others should provoke us to labor in good works, that their systems be not grafted upon us, but that ours may displace theirs. We feel no trembling alarm, but we do feel that prompt, vigorous and telling efforts should be made by the Church to substitute the truth of God for the traditions of the fathers, and to hold in check the rationalism, fanaticism and superstition which our political institutions allow and protect.

Another, and a most interesting department of our missionary work, looks to the religious training and teaching of the thousands of slaves which are found within the limits of the Mississippi Conference, and in our division of the Methodist Church. In this work we claim precedence over others.

The colored people generally receive our instructions gratefully, and many of them are soundly converted, live religiously, and die as none but Christians can die. Most of our missionaries are employed in this vast and widening field. The simple earnestness of our system suits their natures, and they are made better and happier.

We employ a single foreign missionary. Since the last meeting of our Conference, by the recommendation of that Conference Brother J. W. Lambuth, accompanied by his intelligent and self-sacrificing wife, sailed for China. Aside from the common solicitude of all who love the Saviour and pray for the salvation of the heathen, we have now an identity with that promising field of labor. One of us is there, and while we and our wives and little ones enjoy the comforts and luxuries of home, our prayers and our solicitude follow our brother and his wife to the far-off land, where the Saviour is claiming the heathen for His inheritance. The Conference, by formal resolution, has pledged itself to the support of this mission, and we feel assured that its pledge will be redeemed.

All of our Domestic missions are represented as prosperous. In some of them gracious revivals have taken place. Not one of them is to be given up; and an increased demand is made for men to occupy this growing field.

The following abstract shows the number and condition of our domestic missions:

Within the limits of the Conference there are in all—

31 missions. 24 are filled by members of the Conference, the others by L. Preachers.
11 of these are wholly or in part to whites
20 exclusively to the negroes.
There are 172 Preaching places.
769 White members.
4535 Colored.
2300 Children are catechised.
18 of these missions are self-sustaining.
7 of them receive aid from the Parent Missionary Society, to the amount of $2100.
6 do not give adequate support to the missionary, nor do they receive any aid from the Missionary Society.

W. H. WATKINS, Secretary.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"The President still suspends the appointment of a successor to Brigham Young. There is undoubtedly a good reason for this. I hazard little in saying that the President has determined to make the issue with the Mormons, to see at once whether they intend to maintain the attitude of defiance to the Federal authority which their present Governor and spiritual leader has assumed for them. Young certainly will not be reappointed, and ought not to be. If his successor is to have a struggle with the people of Utah, it is better that he should go out there armed with all the moral power of the Government possible; and to this end probably he will not be appointed until the Senate is in session to confirm the nomination at once. A rare combination of wisdom, firmness and courage will be indispensable to the successful nominee for this important station."

FROM SICILY—TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA, ETC.—By the bark Ithonia, Captain Morton, from Palermo, we have advices from Sicily to Sept. 17.

At Messina, the cholera was making frightful havoc, taking off from eight to eleven hundred per day. On the 15th the report was, that about one-half of the population had been carried off.

The disease extended even to animals—mules, cats and dogs dropping dead in the streets.

All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fled the city.

The Government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities, guaranteeing payment to them. There were ten who had gone from Palermo. On the 13th, 1000 soldiers or convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina to cleanse the streets and bury the dead.

At Naples, August 18, the disease had abated, the deaths amounting to about 300 per day, and on the 23d the deaths daily had decreased to 20 or 25.

At Palermo, 26th, about 350 per day was the number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated at 12,000, and at Messina 45,000. [New York Times.

MAGAZINES AND QUARTERLIES.

BLACKWOOD, *October*.—The leading article at least to American readers, is on "Spanish Politics and Cuban Perils." Mr. Soule is charged with complicity in the Madrid revolution and the ultimate accession of Cuba to the United States is given up as only a question of time. Our own news columns of this week present a full and considerably advanced act of this drama.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, *October*.—An insipid number, which is unusual.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, *October*.—The article on "Vestries and Church-rates" overhauls, with the hand of a conservative-reformer, the Establishment. It is one of those for which these Reviews are honorably famous—instructive in its facts, and elevated and cogent in its argument. With the Establishment, it is pretty much as Moore sung of the Irish harp. The only sign of its existence is the noise, from time to time, created by the snapping of some mouldering chord. Plans for reform are discussed in this order: 1st, To consolidate the church rates with the revenue of the State. This would make the taxation less palpable and direct, and so less odious to non-conformists. 2d, Abandon the whole system, without a substitute. 3d, Retain the legal obligation on churchmen and exempt Dissenters. This last is espoused by the writer, and the indications of Parliamentary action and feeling are alluded to, hopefully, for its adoption. An element of voluntaryism would thus be introduced, and a higher order of lay-organization is outlined—more spiritual, less political—the whole fabric conformed to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

GRAHAM'S, *November*.—The plates suberb. Headley is publishing a life of Washington, in monthly contributions to this Magazine, in his best style. The accompanying illustrations are striking and fresh. The astronomical article on "Scenery of the Heavens" continued.

GODEY, *December*.—Godey does much to inspire art in his readers: witness the elegant lessons on drawing, crotchet work and embroidery. The plate embellishments are very tasteful. Of this, and the monthly just noticed, we feel bound to say, that the tendency of their literature is *upward*. Solid and scientific papers are found in them. We say this now, and have marked it with pleasure, as a favorable sign of popular taste.

These prompt and excellent republishers, L. Scott & Co., New York, have by dus course of mail enriched our table with the latest and best English periodicals.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

The letter following, from one delay and another, is out of date—if such things ever get out of date. It shows the heart and struggles of a Protestant missionary. Such men—aye, and such women too—are more than a match for Jesuits. Our remarks about the money received from the Southern Aid Society were dictated by a distinct and wider policy, and not from a want of sympathy with a suffering brother. We yet adhere to that policy as safe and self-preserving. This example of suffering patience and sacrifice shows that an Apostolic Ministry yet lives. Where is the response from the liberality of Apostolic times? Answer, ye stewards.—[Ed.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE—Yours of the 31st of August came to hand by due course of mail, but for the first time since Conference I was absent from home, though not from my post. I was traveling partly for health, and partly to help myself and the church. I am indebted to mechanics $150 yet. They need the money. I have paid out my own money for the church, and suffered for necessaries; yea, I have paid money for the church which my wife (who is now forty-nine years old) earned both in the school room and at her sewing table; but not without her consent. She is a missionary.

I have written three articles for the New Orleans C. Advocate, and have not heard of the publication of either. I have written to Brothers personally, and I wrote an article and directed it to judge M. of Miss. What more could I do? The Jesuits are at work and around me, and unless I receive help from Heaven or earth, the world or the church, I am doomed to ruin. Strange indeed, if any person would blame me for receiving money from the Southern Aid Society, when it was known that that institution bestowed favors without regard to the subject of slavery, and was charged by abolitionists with being tainted with Southern principles, and courting commercial favor, etc., etc. I could have received money enough if I had left the word SOUTH out of the deed for the church property; or if I would have said what was truth, even then I could have received all needful aid. I have never owned a slave; I never expect to own one; and that avowal publicly would have obtained all the money I needed; but I will not say it as a Northern man. I was born in the State of Georgia, educated in Tennessee and Arkansas; my father owned slaves. I have fought the North all the time, because they are the enemies, and the South the friends to the negroes. Old father Griffin tells a good deal of truth in the matter. I expect to act conscientiously in all things; do all I can; and if I starve to death, I expect to get to Heaven.

But I am well satisfied if the people of Mississippi and Louisiana knew our wants, they would be relieved. I do not at the present know any paper to write to but our own church paper. I am here almost solitary and alone. Last year my presiding Elder visited me once. This year he has come only once; there is no local preacher in reach of me; no other stationed or traveling preacher to reciprocate labors with me. I feel very grateful for the money you sent me. I pray God abundantly to bless the donor.

A few days since one of the P. Elders of this Conference wrote to me and advised me to leave the station for a while and recruit a little. But I replied that I would sell every book, except the Bible, Hymn book and Discipline, and hire myself out to work by the day, before I would leave, unless the Conference or my own P. E. told me to leave. I never ran away but once in my life, and that was from a camp meeting. I thought the preachers were about to preach me to death. Andrew Hunter, of Arkansas, one of the preachers that I run away from. I left in the night.

Well, pardon my useless remarks. By the help of God I will do the best I can. Pray for us, and help us if you can. Five dollars each from one hundred persons would make a very sensible difference in the condition of this mission. For $230 dollars I could put up a room for the preacher to live in, if he was a humble man, and had a humble wife whose hearts were in the work, as Jesus was, when in love with a damsel. My house rents amount to $180 dollars per annum. Please let me hear from you, and occasionally send me a paper.

Pardon the length of my letter.

Yours, in fraternal bonds, and fellow-laborer in Christ. H. S. LARRABEE.

September 23, 1854.

Revival Intelligence.

REVIVALS IN COLLEGES.

The Church has a concert of prayer for Revivals in Colleges do not interfere with [illegible] order, government or study. In the [illegible] these are promoted. A few recitations [illegible] be missed—but these are more than compensated for in the *conscience of duty* that [illegible] future labors and the suppression of vicious habits, among which are idleness [illegible] eye-service.

We hope the good work that begun in Centenary College, during the late session of Conference will be carried on. It is fortunate in special reference to this, that Dr. [illegible] was constrained against his will, to continue awhile longer, in connection with the college. He has a work that would fill an angel's [illegible] and may he, and his associated brethren, be blessed of God in carrying forward the work till scores of students, as well as citizens, are converted.

Prof. Waddel, of the "Mississippi University," writes 31st Oct., to the "Western Christian Advocate," of a Revival there. He says—"The [illegible] inhabitants' declare that no such [illegible] deep and extensive awakening has ever been witnessed in this place. Certain it is that the power of the gospel has never before [illegible] our University in such a glorious manner."

President Longstreet was fully in the work, and other ministers:

"In addition to these ministerial labors, and the aid of many pious laymen, old and young, of all the churches, [illegible] the most delightful of the concomitants of the meeting has been, that all denominational differences seemed forgotten for the time, and all lines of separation melted away—harmonizing in promoting the great work. The venerable Father Brown, of Tenn., also with us, greatly to our edification. The meeting continued for nineteen successive days. We had preaching every night—inquiry meeting in the early part of the day, and a prayer meeting every afternoon. The plan of conducting these meetings was as follows: After sermon, followed by an exhortation, persons concerned on the subject of salvation, were invited to present themselves near the pulpit, for the purpose of obtaining the special prayers and counsels of God's people. When there assembled a number ranging from twenty to thirty, the first offered prayer for them, then the mourners were addressed collectively by some one of the ministers present, who counseled, and encouraged them in their efforts. The instructions have been, for the most part, in the shape of a brief, and very plain comment, on the answer to some one of the questions in our Shorter Catechism, as for example: "What is Prayer?" "Effectual Calling?" "Faith?" "Repentance?" &c. The result has been that, in more than one instance, light has come into the mind during the delivery of these brief addresses. And this result we are warranted to expect, as it is through *the Truth* that Christ prays his disciples should be sanctified. This company of anxious persons assembled every day at the inquiry meeting, when they were conversed with individually, and prayed with, by the ministers and people of God; in addition to which a prayer meeting was held every afternoon with strict reference to the continuance of holy influences with us. The results were as follows: From first to last, not less than *seventy persons* have been converted. About *fifty* have professed to find the Saviour precious. Some have gone back, sad to say, have "grieved the Spirit." Others are serious. On last Sabbath, we received into the communion of the Presbyterian Church twenty-seven, and we had previously received *two* by examination, and *one* on certificate; this makes an accession of thirty to the Church, in the space of two weeks. Others have been added also fifteen to the Methodist Church. Others are expected to connect themselves with the various Churches in Oxford very soon. These results are glorious. Of the converts, one is an accomplished and valued Professor, and thirty-two or three are students of the University, and some have been and influential persons of the town, while scores, have become disciples of Jesus. In the University we have now not less than seventy-five professors of religion, out of 140 students, and in our Senior Class, numbering twenty-eight, there are nineteen pious students, for whom twelve or thirteen have the missionary view."

MONTICELLO, LA. — Rev. C. J. Hill writes 11th instant:

"The Lord has been very gracious to us on Monticello Circuit. We have just closed a meeting at Swan Lake. There were about forty conversions, and thirty-five connected themselves with our church. There has been gracious revivals on the part of the Circuit. About one hundred and ten have been received during the year on probation, nearly all of whom continue steadfast.

"Brother Harp has done us good service."

WARSAW, ALA.—I have just closed a protracted meeting at Cookville, of four weeks continuance, during which time I was assisted by Bros. Foster and Masingale, of the [illegible] and Brothers McMoane and Gilbert of Gainesville Circuit, all of whom rendered

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

very efficient service. God was present to bless throughout, and in spite of New-schoolism, and its influence, He graciously revived his work. We are not prepared to say how many conversions there were; some of whom are of the Baptist and Presbyterian persuasions, and will join those churches. The church has been greatly revived and built up; besides we had some forty-one accessions to our church, (29 whites and 12 colored); to God be all the praise. R. Y. REW.

Nov. 14.

GENEVA CIRCUIT, ALA.—The Lord has been with us this year....At Asberry Chapel a protracted meeting commenced on the 18th August, held by some of the local brethren, together with Brother James M. Campbell, (my colleague) which continued eight days; twenty-two joined and many converted. At Claybank there have been two protracted meetings this year, held by Bros. Campbell and Bros. R. C. Gibson. Glorious times. Some 30 or 40 joined and many converted. To God be all the glory. On September 9 a meeting commenced at Pleasant Hill, held by Brother Campbell, R. C. Gibson, and D. J. S. Sappington. The people were wonderfully blessed; seventy were added to the church, and the professor built up and scores converted. A holy atmosphere seemed to pervade the whole place; the people about Pleasant Hill will long remember it. At Coffee camp ground a protracted meeting commenced, held by Brother F. M. Field, myself and others, and truly God was there. We had refreshing seasons from his presence; twenty-four joined and dozens converted; thanks be to God. At Auburn Hill they have had glorious times in the building up of the church and conversion of sinners. Brother Campbell, Brother Skipper, and myself have just closed a protracted meeting at Zion of ten days continuance. God was with us most gloriously; thirty joined and many reclaimed and converted. There have been some 325 net increase in the members of the church this year. In short, a revival influence seems to pervade this whole country. God is making "the wilderness and the solitude to rejoice and blossom as the rose," and God over and every where is blessing.

WM. H. CARTER.

MARION, ALA.—It may not be uninteresting to you to hear that the Lord has been gracious to us in this charge, during the year that is about to close. At this place and Hamburg, which is under my charge, we have had fully thirty-three conversions among the whites, and about the same number among the blacks. The membership of the church is much revived, and I think are daily increasing in spirituality and zeal.

Nov. 16. T. Y. RAMSEY.

JACKSON, LA.—Dr. Drake writes from Centenary College, 20th inst., the good news:

"The good work is still going on in are town. Ten joined the Church last night and several converted.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—Nov. 19, by REV. WM. A. McCARTY, MR. WM. FREEMAN, JUNIOR and MISS JULIA E. DUBOSE, daughter of Dr. E. E. DUBOSE—all of Glennville, Alahama.

By Rev. A. J. COLEMAN, Nov. 16, 1854, HAMLINE F. SMITH to MISS ELIZA F. VASSER, all of Dallas county, Alahama.

At the residence of Robert Wynn, Texas, on the 9th inst., by the REV. LOUIS B. WHIPPLE, MR. D. C. SMITH to MISS LAURA H. Wynn, all of Walker county.

On Sunday, Nov. 12, by the Rev. R. M. Saunders, Rev. B. B. McCRAW to MISS AUGUSTA L. APPLESY, all of Salem, Ala.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In Clark county, Ala., 6th of September, 1854, MRS. LUCRECIA WOODARD, wife of JESSE J. WOODARD, in the 39th year of her age.

Her parents being Baptist, she was raised under the influence of that faith, and joined that church. After remaining a while she became dissatisfied, and attached herself to the Methodist Church.—a short time after she professed religion, and from that time lived a faithful followor of her Lord. I have often seen her rejoice in the Lord, looking forward with glorious anticipation to that time when she would be released from this troublosome world, and he admitted into the realms of eternal life. She said a short time before she died that she was going to die, and called a servant and told her where she would find her clothes that she wished to be buried in, and said that she was prepared and was not afraid to die.

Sister Woodard was a woman of many amiable traits. Her course through life well deserved imitation, and I hope that her Christian example may be a way mark for her dear children through life. Though she is lost to them, yet she has left them an example, if practiced, will lead them through earth up to glory, where they will find her again. F. G. F.

In Clark county, Alahama, September 8, 1854, JESSE J. WOODARD, in the 46th year of his age.

His father was among the first settlor of Alabama. Brother Woodard when a young man was very wiokod, and has told me that he often derided and made all manner of sport that a man could of religion, but God saw fit in his mercy to stop him in his course, and if I mistako not he was arrested by the Spirit of God under the preaching of Rev. A. S. Dickinson. He soon saw the awful condition that sin had placed him in; he sot out seeking salvation, and never rested until God delivered him from sin. In the M. E. Church he was a faithful member till his death. He loved the people of God, and delighted to talk on the principles of Christianity. His house was always open for the reception of preachers.

God saw propor in his dealiags with them not to seperate them long; they both passed from earth to Heaven in quick succession. It was not known to Brother Woodard that his wife was dead before he died. What joy there must have been when they met each other on the other side of Jordan! F.

MRS. ELIZABETH JANE LINDSEY, departed this life in Drew county, Arkansas, October 31, 1854, in the 42d year of her age. She was the daughter of JACOB and NANCY OAGE, who emigrated to South Alabama when she was in her twelfth year. Soon after her marriage she professed religion, and joined the Methodist E. Church, of which she ever lived an exemplary member. The writer of this visited her in her last affliction, and found her calm and serene in reference to death. As she neared Jordan the manifestations of her acceptance with God grew brighter, and she was enabled, to shout victory over death and the grave. She called her husband, children and friends around her bed, and requested them not to weep for her, but to meet her in Heaven. She embraced her infant, and said she should soon meet with the sainted forms of her little children that had gone before.

Nov. 4, 1854. J. M. CARR.

The Memphis and Arkansas Advocate will please copy.

In Claiborne, La., October 3, MRS. MARY MCLENDON, in the 54th year of her age. She was a native of Georgia, and the daughter of REV. JOHN COOK. In early life she embraced religion and became a member of the M. E. Church. She was left a widow with the charge of a large family in 1819. She suffered exoruitatingly but with Christian fortitude for some four weeks, when, on the 3d of October, she fell quietly asleep in death. She leaves many afflicted friends, also twelve children to share this sad loss. Sister McLendon was a devoted companion, an affectionate judicious mother, a kind, mistress, a quiet accommodating neighbor, and an exemplary christian, having the esteem of her many friends, but especially endeared to those related to her by christian affinity. On her departure she took leave of her family with impressive solicitations that they should meet her whore there is no more death. They are, with mingled affection and hope, living in expectation to join her company again, on the morning side of the death stream.

A FRIEND.

Southern C. Advocate copy.

In Lown unty, Ala., Oct. 21, 1854, MARY LARENIA, daughter of T. J. and M. A. Middleton, aged two years and ten months.

Notices.

CONFERENCE AT TALLADEGA.

MR. EDITOR—As there seems to be considerable uncertainty among the members of the Conference in reference to the route to Talladega, allow me to give them some information through your paper.

There will be no reduction of fare by any public conveyance, I believe. The fare from Selma to Montevallo, by R. Road, is $1 75; from thence to Talladega by stage, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, $5. And there will be a hack at Montevallo on Friday and Monday preceding the Conference, to convey passengers to Talladega, at the same price. So that from Thursday to Tuesday preceding the Conference, conveyance can be had from Montevallo to Talladega, by a limited number of persons.

From Montgomery there is a daily stage, fare $5. The result is, that the great body of the Conference will have to go by private conveyance. From Montgomery the distance is about seventy miles, and there is a plank road most of the way. J. HAMILTON.

Novomber 10.

The Preachers of the Alabama Conference, on their arrival in Talladega, will call at the store of Major J. G. L. Huey, north-east corner of the Square, where they will learn their destination during Conferenos.

D. CARMICHAEL.

TALLADEGA, Nov. 7, 1854.

N. O. DISTRICT FOURTH QUARTER, 1854.

Thibodeaux—November 18 and 19.

German Missions—November 26, Sacrament at Dryad street; Quarterly Confsreacs, December 29.

Plaquemins and B. Gros Tete—December 2 and 3, at Plaquemine.

Baton Rouge—December 9 and 10.

N. O. Circuit—December 17 at Algiers; Quarterly Conference 16th, at 5 P. M.

McGehee—Decemher 24; Quarterly Conferences, Decsmber 26.

Felloity street—January 7; Quarterly Conference January 2.

Mornan street—Decsmber 31; Qaarterly Confsrence, December 28.

Wesley, Souls, and Winans; Quarterly Confsreace, Dsoember 22.

Lafourche and B. Black—January 13 and 14 at Napoleon, to begin on Thursday.

Prsachers in charge will plsass be ready to report the Widow's and Orphan's Collsotion; the Collections for Missions, and the usual statistics in full for the year.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

General Intelligence.

MOBILE, Nov. 21:—The weather here has been very cold. Two men, named Mordecai Thompson and Adolph Henry, were yesterday frozen to death in a boat while gunning in the bay.

Measures are being adopted in the different towns and cities of the North to break up the schemes of the coal monopolists. The quantity of coal quarried and sent to market from the Pennsylvania and other mines is estimated to exceed that of last year by twenty-five per cent., and yet prices are even higher now than then. Congressional action is recommended as a check to the evil.

Nearly every ship arriving upon our shores from Europe reports having lost passengers by cholera. Among the vessels lately arrived at New York are the ships Coosawette, of Savannah, from Bremen, which lost twenty-three of her passengers, and the Canton, from Antwerp, which lost twenty.

NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.—The New York Herald of the 15th says:

We have received an interesting dispatch from Cincinnati—very interesting, if true. It is to the effect that a National Convention of Know-Nothings is to be held in that city at noon to-day, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and that the nominee will be either Millard Fillmore, of New York; Sam Houston, of Texas; or Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania. One of our telegraphic dispatches published yesterday stated that Sam Houston had lately been very busily occupied in organizing lodges or councils throughout Texas; he has already received the nomination for the Presidency from the "Old Guard" of New Hampshire. Millerd Fillmore, it is stated, is a member of the Order in Buffalo, and Daniel Oliman was his candidate for Governor at the recent election in this State. Jacob Broom was the Native candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and received twenty-five hundred Votes. He was elected to Congress in October by the Know-Nothings of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. Our dispatch says that John M. Clayton is out of the question, so far as the Know-Nothings are concerned, and that twenty-eight States—even California—will be represented.

THE ALABAMA RIVER.—A telegraphic dispatch was received here late Sunday evening from Montgomery, stating that the rivar at that point had fallen three feet in twenty-four hours and was still receding slowly. That would leave only three foot and six inches water in the channel. [Mobile Register.

USURY LAWS.

We learn from late English papers that a bill has been recently reported by a special committee appointed by the House of Parliament, which materially modifies the existing English laws with regard to the hire of money. The particulars of the bill are not given, nor the reasons of the committee for the course they have pursued. It is probable that we shall be compelled to wait some time for this very desirable information, but it is gratifying to know that a calm and considerate body of men—taking a full view of the subject—have concurred in opinions so long entertained by those who had the most direct and immediate interest in their success, but whose views have, until now, been in advance of their time.

We see also that, in our own country, the State of Delaware has taken almost similar and concurrent action upon the subject of usury—materially modifying the existing ordinances and letting down the bars towards their utter abolishment. The question has come up prominently in other States, and is being widely discussed. The foolish and absurd notions which have obtained up to this time are being found untenable and abandoned. It is confidently hoped that ere long our statute books will be rid of all their existing laws as to the use and worth of money, and leave men as free to trade in gold as grain. Why should it not be so?

This usury question has been before our own Legislature once or twice, but failed to pass.

In Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, a couple of foolish fellows having a lot of knotty saw logs, butts of trees, etc., which they could not chop, saw, nor split apart, got them together in a pile, on Thursday evening last, at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, bored a hole in the largest log, filled it with powder and blew up the whole lot with an explosion which caused the spinters to fly in all directions. One chunk went through a wagon standing on Main street, killing two men who were standing on the sidewalk, one of whom was much bruised and his clothes nearly torn from him. The same splinter also knocked a hole in the door of a house, and another fragment demolished a window on each side of the house.

A gentleman informs the editor of the Norfolk Beacon that soon after a late heavy thunder storm, he went out into the woods, and while examining a tree that had been struck by the lightning, discovered flocks of partridges, ten in number, lying dead at the roots. The breast of each one was bare of feathers, which was the only mark the lightning had left.

A yonng gentleman went to sleep in Baltimore the other night with a lighted cigar in his mouth, and on returning to consciousness found that he had nearly burned up the bed as well as himself.

A musical instrument maker of the Paris Boulevards has lately exhibited in his windows a monster fiddle, which is to be his contribution to the Exhibition of 1855. The strings are young ropes, and the instrument itself measures about eight feet and a half, so that it would be impossible to reach the upper part with his fingers without the aid of a ladder; but to accomplish this in a more artistic manner, a sliding apparatus is fixed, which acts much in the same manner as the tube of a trombone. The tone is fully an octave deeper than that of the double base.

The tunnel bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad burned down a few days ago a few minutes before the express passenger train was due, leaving a gap of sixty feet in width, with a rocky bottom twenty feet below. Among the persons present a boy of twelve years, named Eli Rhem, was the only one who had the forethought to warn the approaching train. He ran back along the road and placed himself upon the track, where he remained and compelled the engineer to stop or run over him. The gratofut passengers, when they saw the frightful fate they had so narrowly escaped, raised a considerable sum of money for the boy, and the Board of Directors presented him with $100.

On the 9th inst. the trial of Capt. James Smith for being engaged in the slave trade was concluded in New York. The penalty is death, and this is said to be the first conviction under the law that has occurred in the United States. The counsel for defense asked for time to move for a bill of exceptions, which was granted.

A correspondent of the London Times has taken offense at a remark of very doubtful significance used by the French Emperor, and comments upon it in the following style:

The words "in spite of timid counsels," which occur in Louis Napoleon's letter of condolence to Madame de St. Arnaud, published in the Moniteur, cannot be passed over as words of slight importance. On the contrary, they are of the highest importance. It is impossible that they can apply to the French, because, if the Emperor had been so dissatisfied with the timidity of his own officers as to have induced to complain publicly of the character of their counsels, he would have given the shorter course of superseding them. Those words must, therefore, apply to the English; for, however great may be the interest of the Turks or the Austrians in the present contest, it was not for either of them to have an influential voice in deciding on the invasion of the Crimea.

We have, then, the opinion of our Imperial ally, officially proclaimed to the whole world, that the counsel of Englishmen, touching the invasion of the Crimea, was tainted with timidity. A graver charge it is difficult to imagine. That the Emperor preferred it otherwise than as the result of his firm conviction, and after careful consideration of its probable effect on all concerned, it is impossible to suppose. In ordering the publication in the Moniteur of these opinions words, the Emperor must have intended either to brand with ignominy the character of one or more of our generals or admirals in the Black Sea, or to point at senile incapacity.

Whichever was his intention, the duty of the Government is clear. They are imperatively bound to guard the honor of our army and navy. They are equally bound to satisfy the nation on whatever affects the national honor. Their first duty is to ascertain the precise meaning and object of the Imperial accusation. Their next either to refute it or to consign the justly accused to merited punishment.

THE RIOTS AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—In the New York Tribune of the 10th instant we find the following account of the riot in Williamsburgh:

"Last night about 11 o'clock, a terrible riot occurred in Williamsburgh, in which considerable blood was shed. The scene of the riot was on North Sixth street, between Third and Second streets, and the difficulty was entirely between the Americans and Irish. About 10½ o'clock a party of about three hundred Americans came over the Grand street Ferry from New York, and, having formed in column, marched from the ferry up Grand to Fifth street, and thence down Fifth to North Sixth street, the place where the riot occurred on election day. As the procession moved along, they discharged a number of rockets with red lights. On arriving at the place above mentioned, the Americans came suddenly upon a body of Irishmen, when, at the instant, several shots were exchanged between the two parties. The fight now became general, and the firing, which continually kept up, drew thousands more to the spot. Muskets, revolvers, clubs and other weapons, were freely used—the Irish being armed with muskets and clubs, and the Americans with revolvers. After half an hour's hard fighting, the Irish were driven away—many retreating to the houses in the neighborhood, where they quietly remained. Several Irish were shot and otherwise badly injured. Only one American was seriously injured. Upon the retreat of the Irish, the Americans again formed in procession, and marched down Second to Grand street, where they fired into the air the remaining charges in their revolvers. They then quietly dispersed. No arrests were made.

"As the Americans, in the offset, were proceeding down Fifth street, they were met at the corner of Grand street by Mayor Wall, who stopped them, and then read the Riot Act; after which he made a brief address, warning them to keep away—that they would regret it the longest day they lived, etc.

"The Mayor's speech was received with hisses and groans. After he had finished, the mob again took up their march, and on Fifth street fired several shots into the dwelling-house of Alderman Linsky, but fortunately the occupants escaped injury."

The *Journal du Havre* says: "Last evening the piers were crowded by spectators to witness the curious pyrotechnical experiments made by M. Guerard, the artificer of the port. At 9 o'clock, from a boat at a short distance from the wharves, he let off several brilliant fireworks, which, after vivid illumination, sunk beneath the surface of the water and, for a moment disappeared; and as instantly emerging from the deep, they flamed as brilliantly as ever. Whether this invention of M. Guerard can be advantageously applied in maritime combats, we have yet to learn; but it was a beautiful spectacle to see these lights bursting from the waves and shedding their rays in every direction."

Paris thieves must be cute customers. A thief entered one of the fashionable ready made linen shops in Paris, and asked to see sundry articles for his wife, for whom, he said, he was preparing a pleasant surprise. "But," said he to the attending damsel, "I wish to be sure of a correct fit. My wife is about your height; she has, like you, a fine figure and the carriage of a queen. Will you be so obliging, since my wife is just about your size, or very near it, to try on this chemise over your dress?" She complied, and the thief, pretending to draw it down, attached it, by means of a large carpet pin, to all her clothes. He then ordered a dozen like it at five francs each. The shop girl, well satisfied, attempted to take off the chemise, but finding that, as she raised it, her clothes came up with it, she ran into an adjoinina room, when the thief made off with all he could lay his hands upon.

SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—In the New York Herald of the 14th we find the following particulars of the loss of the emigrant ship New Era on the Jersey shore, involving great destruction of human life, the news of which was received here some days ago by telegraph:

The New Era was built by Messrs Hitchcock & Co., of Bath, Me., during the present year. She was of thirteen hundred and twenty-eight tons burthen, and was valued at seventy-one thousand dollars.

About the 22d of September last she sailed from the port of Bremen, under the command of Capt. Henry on her first voyage, for the port of New York, having a heavy incumbrance of freight in Bath, Me., and Boston, with charges amounting to nearly six thousand dollars, secured in Wall street in this city.

She was consigned to Messrs. Charles G. Bunnan & Co., of 52 South street.

The emigrants were all Germans.

After a somewhat tedious passage the New Era came fully in sight of land about midday of Sunday, the 12th inst., and continuing her course in a dense fog, she ran ashore between Deal and Long Branch during the same night.

At an early hour yesterday morning she was perceived lying with broadside to shore, with a very heavy sea on which was breaking over her and washing her decks.

At 12 o'clock noon there were perceptible signs of her breaking up.

From the moment she was seen every effort was made by the people on shore to save the passengers. Early in the afternoon they had succeeded in passing lines to the ship, and in a short time after Capt Henry with twenty of his passengers were landed in safety.

From them it was learned that before they left the vessel over one hundred and fifty of the remaining passengers were dead, having been either smothered between decks, drowned by the flow of water, (which was continually surging over them,) or been swept overboard.

Renewed exertions were made from the beach to save the balance of the people on board, but up to the moment of our last accounts, they were attended with very little success.

As the emigrants on board were all Germans, it is most likely that we shall never be able to find out the list of the names of the people who have been suddenly lost; and this fatal shipwreck will, in all probability, have to be classed among the sorrowful reminiscences attending the loss of the Powhatan, on the same shore, when not even one human being was left to tell the sad tale of the calamity.

The New Era is aground on the Jersey shore, between Deal and Long Branch, about fifteen miles below Sandy Hook, and nearly thirty miles from New York. The beach is sandy, black, and at this season of the year very dangerous. Shrewsbury Inlet is on one side of the vessel and Shark Inlet and the rugged beach of Squan on the other.

Nothing could be seen on the wreck, holding their little ones with one hand, while the other, bleached by the spray, clung with a death grip to the railings, some with no garments except their night clothes. The heavy waves were continually washing men, women and children into the surf.

It will be remembered that a later telegraphic dispatch to this city stated that the number of lives lost amounted to 250.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 12th publishes the following letter:

CAMP ON THE BANKS OF THE PLATTE RIVER,
October 23, 1854.

"MR. EDITOR: I seat myself to inform you of another massacre, which occurred night before last. Our party, composed of eight, camped, on the evening of the 21st instant, at an old camping place of the emigrants, about two hundred miles above Fort Kearny, South side of Platte. During the day of the 21st instant three Indians came to the camp and seemed anxious to trade, but were informed by a young man by the name of Wolfe that it was not our object to trade at that time, but he would give them some tobacco, which he did; they then left and seemed contented.

We were congratulating ourselves on the success of this plan of making the Indians leave without giving them something more valuable, or having trouble with them.

We seated ourselves to partake of our evening repast, and considered ourselves perfectly at home; laughing and joking was the order of the night. But

"Mirth's joy and joyous hours
Bloom but to fade."

For while we were seated the crack of a rifle soon changed our joy into sadness. The report of that rifle told too true a tale, for by my side fell as fine and as promising a young man as ever walked this earth. We grabbed our rifles, and soon reached the wagon; we there had time to ascertain the strength of our enemy; fifteen composed their company. Half naked, half starved, and well-armed, they seemed ready for any kind of hellish work. I ordered every man to pick his man, and when I gave the word every rifle told, for seven fell to the ground; the rest retired for a time in the woods. We thought that they had left, but Wolfe said that he would go and see; so he went slowly and cautiously towards them; hardly had he advanced twenty paces when eight of them ran towards him. We fired and killed or wounded two, but in turn they killed three of ours, and wounded Mr Wolfe in the ankle. We ran towards them, and they ran towards the woods. What the extreme pleasure of seeing them land on the other side of the Platte, but not without many a ball passing near their heels or bodies We then returned to camp. The excitement soon subsided on our arrival there, for now came the melancholy duty of burying the dead. I cannot, Mr. Editor, say any more about this, for my feelings will not let me. I am an old man, and have seen many a hard time, but none ever tried me so much as this. I will give you the names of our company:

Elijah Wolfe, New York, wounded.
Harvey Wickoff, New York.
Benjamin Woods, St. Louis.
Saul Mantel, St. Louis.
Silas Nodway, killed.
Hiram Woodruff killed.
Henry Law, New York, killed.

Mr. Wolfe being the youngest in the company, it behooves me to speak of his actions. During the hour of danger he exhibited a rare example of fortitude and heroism. Respectfully yours, SAUL MANTEL.

The new gun, of which Austrian military men are so proud, only differs from the common musket in the fact that six very superficial grooves are cut down the inner surface of the barrel. The surfaces of the lower part of the bullet, which is very soft lead, is deeply notched, and the action of the ramrod naturally forces the projecting edges of the bullet into the grooves. The barrels are furnished at the breech with what is technically called a "thorn." This thorn, or *tige*, is a round solid piece of iron, projecting nearly an inch and a half into the inner and lower part of the barrel. Round the thorn, that is, between the thorn and the inner surface of the barrel, there is naturally an empty space, and into this the charge of powder falls. When the imleted or ortimpled bullet is rammed down, it completely fills the lower part of the grooves, but can descend no further than the point or top of the thorn; "and the consequence is, that the powder, being subjected to no pressure, every grain of it ignites at one and the same time, and propels the ball with prodigious force."

"The Lunatic Committee have got back, ma'am," said the Alderman to Mrs. Partington, touching his hat politely.

She looked him in the eye intently for several minutes, as if she were transforming the glasses of her specs into a pair of scales in which to weigh his brain. "I was astonished when I heard you had gone," said she, smiling, and handling him her box, "for you were the last ones I should have thought of going off under an operation of mind."

She meant aberration, and every body knew what she meant, but the mistake was hardly worth correcting. His Honor, the Mayor, inquiring after her health, changed the conversation, and a few moments' attention was given to the discussion of the theory of administering saffron tea in cutaneous diseases. [Boston Post.

A PATRIARCH LOCATED.—A clergyman, once preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was exceedingly high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far excelling every saint in the calendar. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy, but in vain; he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues as he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where, then, can, we place this great patriarch?"

One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition, exclaimed: "As I am going away, you may put him in my pew."

SERPENT FASCINATION.—A few weeks since a little boy, who was known to be frequently absent from school, was noticed in the neighborhood of Privat by a shepherd in the employ of —— Mertinean, Esq., to be very busily engaged in the road. He approached nearer, and was surprised to see him feeding two adders! The boy having crumbled the bread in his satchel, spread it out in his pinaforo, and the addere came and ate the food from his lap, picking up the crumbs with great dexterity. After feeding them he lay on the ground and played with them, all three seeming to enjoy the sport. But, if the little urchin rejoiced in their companay, the shepherd did not, for with much difficulty he killed the adders, to the great distress of their little playmate, who wept bitterly at their destruction. [Wiltshire Mirror.

A SOLDIER'S RECEIPT FOR PROCURING SLEEP.—Have all the excitement of landing on an enemy's shore, mixed with as many haversacks, clouks, cold pork, pistols, telescopes, hatchets, etc., as you can carry, and a hearskin cap and epeulets on top of all. Lie down with your conscience at ease, from a sense of doing your duty, and put the caps of your coat bang all over your head, so that you can't feel the rain or dew fall, or be dazzled by the moon or stars, and then commend yourself to God. If you don't sleep then, there must be something wrong in the inside.

A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated the lady.

"Oh, you're a jewel," said she.

"Oh, no," replied he, "I am a jeweler; I have just set the jewel!"

Two hundred and seven locomotives are employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Later from California.

Quick Passage of the Northern Light from San Juan to New York.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on the 14th, in 6 days and 19 hours from San Juan, connecting with the Sierra Nevada, and reducing the time of transit between San Francisco and New York to 20 days and 18 hours, much the shortest passage hitherto made between the two cities.

The trial of Col. Wm. Walker, Ex-President of Lower California and Sonora, which was progressing at the date of our last advices, had resulted in his full acquittal. The valiant Colonel assisted ably in conducting the defense. A San Francisco paper says:

Little interest was felt in the subject; the jury saw the accused deprived, by judgment of the Court, of the attendance of a witness, Mr Dillon, Consul of France, upon whose testimony he relied for some of the most important elements of his defense; and the murder of the Rosecrantz-Hamilton band wrought a marked and decided change in the public feeling on the subject of the invasion of Mexico. So great is the abhorrence in the breasts of the people of that detestable brutality and blood thirstiness to which Count De Raimusel fell a victim, that in an armed expedition were to leave our wharves to-morrow for the invasion of Sonora, there is not power enough in the Federal authorities to prevent it. Any such attempt would be overwhelmed and crushed by an overwhelming public sentiment. Even if Mr Walker had been positively proved to have harbored, before his departure, the intention to invade Lower California, the people would not now regard it as a crime—so deep is their disgust and loathing of the wretched crew who rule the destinies of unfortunate Mexico. All these causes combined together perhaps, with the insufficiency of the testimony, have contributed to the acquittal of Mr. Walker.

The efforts to recover the specie from the Yankee Blade were as yet unsuccessful. Soundings have been placed over the spot where she went down, a few spars only indicating it otherwise.

The body of a man apparently about forty years of age, had been washed ashore, badly cut about the head, and the pockets of his clothing rifled and turned inside out. Showing us they thought that he had been murdered on board the steamer by some of the human gang of whose horrible work much has been said.

From a letter dated Monterey, October 20, and published in the Alta California, we extract the following account of a horrible tragedy near that place:

The citizens of our quiet little town were taken by surprise this morning on hearing that a whole family had been brutally murdered last night by a band of robbers, consisting of Mexicans and Americans, seven in number, at a house kept by a colored man named James Anthony, or, as he was commonly known here, Anton, at the pass at Salinas River, twelve miles from Monterey.

It appears that these men, all armed, called at Anton's for the undoubtle purpose of buying some cigars and something to eat, when they knocked down and nearly killed Anton, and then commenced to rob and pillage the house of every thing that was valuable; but their principal object was money, of which they obtained about two thousand dollars. They then brutally murdered the father, wife and child of the landlord, and a Frenchman, after which they set fire to the house, and burned it to the ground to conceal their horrid crime.

During the robbing and murdering the lights were extinguished, by which means Anton managed to escape from the house, and conceal himself in the bushes till morning, when he gave the alarm to the neighbors.

He came to this morning and related the circumstances, when the sheriff and a dozen men started in pursuit of the murderers. If they be caught, it is very probable they will not have a trial by jury, but be hung on the nearest tree.

The Sacramento Union says that a miner, named Meech, recently found a solid lump of gold in Winter's Ravine, which weighed sixteen pounds. It was pure, and discovered but a few feet below the surface.

FROM SONORA.

COUNT BOULBON'S FATE.—Dispatches dates are to Sept. 1. It is now alleged that the French under Count Boulbon were provoked to an outbreak by insults and outrages heaped upon them in the streets by reckless Sonorainas.

The Death Scene.—He was shot at sunrise on the beach, at a distance from the quarters where the French were confined. He stood erect with his arms folded, and when the word "Present" was given, he locked his hands behind his back—raised his head even higher, and the instant after the discharge fell dead. He received four balls. A platoon of four men were detached to shoot him. Our report states that the first platoon was so deeply affected by his heroic conduct, that they refused to shoot him, and that another platoon had to be sent out by the Governor. It is said that a medallion that he wore upon his breast was struck by a ball, and the party formed into his breast.

On the 16th of July, three days after the fight at Guaymas, Major Roman, the American consul, chartered a boat and sent the details of the engagement by express by way of the Gulf, the Rio Colorado, and the Desert, to Major-General Wood and to the San Francisco Herald. It is needless to say that the express failed, and it is to be feared that the four persons who left Guaymas in the boat have perished. Doctor Dill, for some time a resident of Guaymas, and Mr. Chamberlain, were of the party. The names of the others have not reached us.

FROM OREGON.

The Indians are not to be whipped for their atrocious murders yet. There were reports, however, that Captain Olney's volunteers had reached the scene of the recent Indian massacre and had a battle with the Indians, killing five and taking as many more prisoners, among whom was a pretended chief, who professes to be able to restore stolen property, and to otherwise assist the whites—probably with a view to save his own life. Among the booty recovered from the Indians was some money and a silver cup known to have belonged to the Company massacred. There are two reports as to the future operations of the volunteers; one is that they are pushing on to attack a large body whose retreat they have discovered by the aid of Indian spies.

Mr. H. C Carndner, who reached Fort Boise, of the Hudson Bay Company, shortly after the massacre of Ward's train, writes:

"I saw at Fort Hoise, and within about twenty miles of that place, about one thousand Indians; most of them appeared well armed, and some of them well mounted. At the fort there were about fifty Nesperces, and some Snakes. The former were selling their guns and ammunition to the Snakes, and receiving in exchange American clothing and money. Mr Pearson, who keeps the ferry at the fort, told me that the Hudson Bay men at the fort had been selling ammunition to the Snakes after they knew of the massacre, and expressed to me that it was an outrage, and ought to be stopped. Both Snakes and Nesperces were having access to the fort in the same manner as though no murders had been committed."

Another correspondent remonstrated with the Hudson Bay authorities at Fort Boise, against the selling any more ammunition and guns to the Indians, when they showed evident signs of hostility to the immigrants. The reply of Mr. Ogden, the chief factor, was, "that it constituted part of their regular business; that he had authority to sell from the Governor of the Company, and that he should continue to do so till he had orders to stop from the Governor of Vancouver." At this reply our men were very indignant.

THE LOSS OF THE NEW ERA.

The New York Times of the 16th contains full particulars of the disastrous wreck of the emigrant ship New Era, on Deal Beach, New Jersey. She sailed from Bremen on the 28th of September, with 424 passengers, the majority of whom were Germans. During the passage she lost forty by cholera, and two hundred and thirty perished by the ship wreck, leaving but one hundred and fifty-five survivors. The Times thus describes the appearance of the wreck, and some of the terrible scenes attending the disaster:

About two hundred yards from the shore, the vessel was lying starboard side towards the beach, and embedded in the sand to the depth of twenty-five feet. The vessel was careening slightly to the inboard, and her bows were slightly elevated. Her mizzen top gallant mast was broken off at the crosstrees. The topmasts were set, and as the vessel appeared from the beach, her rigging did not seem to be much injured. The tide was at full flood, and the starboard side was even with the deck, and on the starboard about two feet below. The sea was not running heavily at the time, but sufficiently so as to break over the vessel's deck between the timbers of the starboard bulwarks, the planks of which had been torn away by the force of the waves. Occasionally, the waves would wash over the poop deck. About midway up the main starboard shrouds, could be seen the form of a female in the embrace of death, her chilled limbs hanging through the ratlines. From behind the main chains could be seen protruding the bare head and shoulders of another ghastly corpse, and behind the mizzen chains and partly concealed by a sail which was lying over the side, could be discerned the bodies of two or three others of the unfortunates.

Capt. Davis, commander of the Government schooner which was anchored out a distance of 400 yards from the vessel, went out in a surf boat to the vessel, and by this means the destruction of property, and the loss of life was brought to a speedy termination. On reaching the vessel, and ascending the starboard quarter, a horrible scene was presented to view. In an intervening space of about two feet between the starboard bulwark and the poop were the bodies of over a dozen deceased passengers, old and young, men and women, youths and maidens and children, lying in the greatest disorder, stripped almost entirely by the waves of the little raiment in which they had been able to reach the deck after the vessel had struck, and the waves had commenced to dash in upon them. The sea beating over the poop deck on which our reporter was standing, induced him to ascend a short distance up the shrouds.

Here the peculiar cause of the confused positions of the remaining bodies became evident. The passengers had ascended the shrouds, as has been previously stated, to escape the violence of the waves. Here they remained until chilled or exhausted, and unable longer to sustain themselves in the place they had retreated to for safety (they felt between the ratlines (many of which are now broken,) to the poop deck, in some instances inflicting frightful bruises, and, peradventure, causing death. Here, it not previously, the work of death was completed.

The bodies washed towards the starboard quarter being stopped, in some instances, by the mizzen shrouds, fell between the bulwarks and the poop, in the manner already described. Capt. Davis succeeded in disengaging the body of the female entangled in the main shrouds, which we spoke of as being visible from the beach. It was placed in the stern of the boat and conveyed to the shore. It was the body of a young girl of about seventeen years, with fair and dishevelled locks. On one finger was a ring with the initials D. L. L. engraved upon it. None among the survivors at Mr. Allen's house could identify the body from this description. On the undergarments of one of the other bodies were the initials W. K., and on those of another were the letters C. R. The hatchways, in one of two instances that our reporters noticed, were uncovered, and the water was up to a level with the surface of the sea in the cabin.

From the Albany Register.

Who is the Confidence Man!

We better we took a ride with him the other night; it was dark as Erebus. It wanted five minutes to the moment for the Lightning Express to leave the station; the last trunks were being checked. The laggards were scratching for seats in the crowded coaches. A few were hanging up hats, valises, canes, etc. Some were disposing themselves as best they could for a snooze. Others were quietly reading newspapers, letters and books. A number of "mossers darlings" and "ladder's pets" were carping as if they were darlings and pets "got up" purposely to scream and nothing else.

Outside a storm had set up a dismal howl and roar, and the rain fell in torrents.

But the passengers by rail heeded not the warring of the elements. They were dry, warm and comfortable—they had paid their fare, and adorned their hats with their tickets.

All is ready. The time is up. A warning bell jingles in the office. The conductor cries "all aboard!" and we jump upon the engine with the driver and the stoker bent on a ride with them! The conductor's lamp swings as the little bell tinkles again. "Toot! Toot!" whoops the whistle. The driver moves the lever. Our iron steed, well broken and obedient to the slightest wish of its master, moves slowly, steadily, but with prodigious power, and the long train, with its five hundred beating hearts and its dimly twinkling lights gibbers out of the station, and is off on its journey at—pace. Quicker quicker, and quicker yet, revolve the great driving wheels and speed is created on space.

Where! Before we can compose ourself, or think or get used to this sort of journeying, the stormy night air is filled for miles around with the impetuous roar of the rushing train.

We hold our breath, and clutch convulsively the iron railings of our standing place, and just begin to shape the idea that we should much prefer a seat in one of the coaches, or a firm footing on the surface of mamma Earth.

Good gracious, how we fly on!

Not quick enough yet! Damn the stoker feeds the greedy furnace. Just as calmly the driver turns on the irresistible steam.

We tremble from head to foot. The engine seems to be mad—hastinet with motion—determined to run away! The night is black with darkness. The rain dashes in our face, and there is a tempest of wind to baffle. We cannot see a rod ahead. We hear the train flying over bridges around curves, through deep cuttings and close tunnels and we wonder, as the engine leaps forward like a wild steed on his mettle, and stung with fury—we wonder if all the people in the long train of coaches behind us are sitting quietly in their seats, chatting, dreaming and reading, just as they did when we were among them an hour before.

Just as terror and superstition begin actually to gain the mastery over our quivering nerves, and we begin to think it would be all right to throw the stoker into the furnace, breathe the eternal air, and turn on full head of steam and jump overboard with a wild yell, a little string is pulled, the whistle screeches shrilly its piping alarm, the steam is partly shut off, the speed begins to slacken apace, the brakes are clasped on smartly, and in a minute or two we glide quietly into a station where people are standing about, and stop!—stop just as if nothing extraordinary had happened.

"How did you enjoy your ride, sir?" asks the engine driver.

"Good night, sir," we reply

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From the N. Y. Christian Spiritualist, Nov. 4]

SPIRITUAL INTERVIEW WITH THE ARCTIC'S LOST.

JUDGE EDMONDS'S LETTER.—The following is the letter of Judge Edmonds referred to last week in the notice we made of Dr. Harris's sermon. We have no doubt it will be read with pleasure; and we hope with thought and attention, as there are some points that may seem new to the spiritual reader. While we are as yet in the infancy of intelligible, and very imperfectly understand its philosophy, it behooves all to be thoughtful and cautious in reading, that full justice may be done to all—the Spirit, the medium and the thought communicated. We have much yet to learn and unlearn:

New York, Oct. 21, 1854.

Dear Sir: Perhaps in your discourse on the wreck of the Arctic you would be willing to have a more minute detail of the events to which I mentioned the other day, and I will, therefore, try to give it to you.

For several days before we received the news of the accident, an attempt was made to communicate the event to my daughter, as she had been a year ago taught the wreck of the San Francisco. But it failed, because of her anxiety about a relative of hers who was at sea, and with whom she associated the wreck the moment the idea was presented to her. Thus were produced confusion and anxiety, which interfered with the clearness of the communication though the idea of a wreck was frequently and vividly presented to her.

On the day before the arrival of the news, she had a call from a lady friend who, in the course of her visit, became entranced and gave a graphic description of some of the scenes which we afterward learned took place on board the ill-fated steamer. But the communication was interrupted, and thus only an indefinite apprehension of some impending misfortune was produced.

On the day after we received news of the wreck, I returned home from my office late in the afternoon, and found my friend Mr. J—— in my parlor with my daughter. Some spirit was communicating through him. I gave my attention to it, and then for about two hours through him, through Laura, through Mr A——, who came in during the evening, and through myself, we had the intercourse with the passengers of the Arctic which I mentioned to you.

I imbibed the idea that there were present with me at least a hundred of them, though only a few made themselves known to us, or spoke to us.

N. B. Hunt, late District Attorney, Bishop Wainwright, Isaac T. Hopper, Dr. Cory, and others of our spirit friends, were also present, and occasionally spoke through, or to some of us.

I plainly saw the whole assemblage, and particularly one of them with whom I had been well acquainted. He was laboring under great mental excitement. He exclaimed to me: "Good God! Edmonds; can this be true? is death, after all, what you said it was; and is this death? Can it be possible that is the change which death makes?"

I answered: "You see. You can judge for yourself. Bring your own clear intellect in bear upon it, and you can understand it."

"But," he said, "where am I? What must I do? Where am I going? Is this to be always so?"

I told him: "No, by no means; it to be always so; but it will be difficult for me to tell you what to do; for I can know all the circumstances which surround you. But there is one close at hand who can tell you, and who can assist you."

"Who is that?" he asked.

I answered: "Our old friend, Hunt."

He said: "Nat! Is he here? Where? Let me see him. Let me hear from him where I am, and what I am to do."

This conversation had thus far been between me and that Spirit direct, and now Mr. Hunt came through my daughter and said: "Judge, tell him I am near at hand, ready to assist him, and he has only earnestly to wish it, to see and hear me himself. Now, his mind is in such uncertainty and confusion that neither his brother nor I can make ourselves visible to him."

This being said to me in an audible voice, was heard also by the Spirit, who no longer paid any attention to me, but turned to where Hunt was, and soon engaged in conversation with him.

Others of those spirits then spoke to me. One said to me, that his last thought on going down with the ship was, that in a few moments he should be reunited again to his wife and children, who went down with him, but he said, and this so much astonished him: "When I awoke, I beheld my wife and children passing away from me in different directions, and I am left alone so near the earth! Is this to be always so? Am I never to see them, never to hear them again? And am I always to hover thus near the earth?"

Another, whom I had well known, said to me with a good deal of emotion: "Friend Edmonds, is it true, then, this which I always thought an illusion of thy lesser mind? It truly seems so. I know I have died; but now I seem as much upon earth as ever, and I talk to thee as plainly as ever I did. Oh! tell me what all this means; and what am I to do?"

I referred him to Father Hopper, who was present, and who could instruct him better than I could. He shrunk from this, and reminded me that he and Mr. H. had not agreed very well upon earth, having had some difficulties with each other "in meeting"—that is, in their religious society.

Mr. Hopper then spoke to me through Laura, and bade me reassure him that no unpleasant recollections of the past dwelt upon his mind; that he was ready to help him; and he added: "Tell him, Judge, that I will be just as quick, now, to take him in as he was once to turn me out of meeting. Tell him so, Judge, will you?"

In reply, I said: "I need not repeat it, for he hears what you say through the medium. Did your allusion to the past difficulties disturb him?"

"Tell him," he answered, "never mind that; it is only matter to be laughed at now, and I desire only to befriend him, and set his mind at ease."

"Yes," I said, "old friend, that you have already done, for he holds out his hand to you." And the two passed away together from my view.

One of the sailors spoke to me, and, though not a man of as much education as the others, he was evidently more at home and more at ease than they were. He said that after the collision he had not thought of himself until the raft shoved off from the ship. He had been very busy trying to stop the leak; and when all work on that ceased, it had occurred to him that he ought to save himself; that he had an aged mother, a wife and some children in New York, and he asked himself: "What will they do this winter without me?" And so he jumped from the ship to reach the raft; but he fell short, and sunk in the water. He came up under the raft, and his head bumped against it until he was drowned.

There was much less agitation in him than in the others, and I obtained from him a clear account of several things. He spoke in great admiration of efforts on board the ship of the one who first spoke to us; said he took a command, and directed much that was done. He was cool, collected and energetic, and made himself felt and obeyed wherever he went.

He also spoke of the general deportment when all hope of saving themselves was abandoned. He said the sight was really sublime. A death-like stillness reigned, and a calm came over them all, as if each was quietly bracing himself to meet his destiny.

I asked him how it happened that they—so many of them—came to us; and if he had not yet met any of the inhabitants of the spirit world besides those who had entered the ship with him?

He answered yes; his father and two other relatives had come to him and welcomed him, and then told him to go with the others, and learn what he could. He could not give me his name, or the street where he resided. There was no medium present through whom the abstract idea of a name could be given.

Among those who spoke to me was a female. She was very cheerful and pleasant, and from what she said it was manifest that her thoughts in life had been more for others than for herself. She understood more clearly the condition in which she found herself, and had come with the others more to aid them than herself.

Bishop Wainwright, through Mr. J——, uttered a most touching and impressive prayer.

And, finally, there spoke to me the spirit of a man, who said that he was a European, whose name was unknown to me, but mine was not unknown to him. He had already given some attention to the spiritual philosophy, and had found in it much that was consonant with his reason, with his instincts, and with what he had learned of nature (and that was not a little, for he was evidently an educated man.

He had been on his way to this country on business, and intended while here to dwell on me. He said that his better had been of vast service to him, for it had not only robbed death of his terrors, but it had enabled him, on entering his new existence, to understand his position, and to know where he was. He had not, therefore, shared the amazement, excitement and confusion of mind which had so much disturbed others.

When that large number of persons had awakened to consciousness in the spirit world, and were amazed at the condition in which they found themselves, a voice had spoken to them, saying: "The gates of Death have been opened to you. Now let the gates of Eternal Life be likewise opened to ye. Go ye to earth again, and learn there how to enter them:" They had, accordingly, come to earth, and scattering in various directions, had sought the medium on this continent. Hence it was that so large a number were now with me.

He said that I could form no just conception of the condition in which they found themselves. No two were alike. To some, blank amusement stupified; in some, terror and uncertainty clothed the form of the excitement of insanity; in some, there was a stolid, hardened indifference; in some, a happy confidence as to the future, without knowing why; and in a few there was a knowledge, imbibed on earth, which inspired hope and confidence. They were the most cheerful and hoping who, on earth, had been least selfish, and most active in their efforts for others.

They were, he said, surrounded by bright spirits, who were willing to aid them; but having been cut off from mortal life suddenly, and without the weaning from earthly ties which old age or protracted disease always produce, their earthly feelings were still predominant with many; and, in connection with the excitement, confusion and uncertainty prevailing in their minds, rendered them insensible to the approach of those brighter spirits. "Why," he added, "we do not all even see each other, though hovering thus together around you. We have, as it were, a dim consciousness of each other's presence, and through the instrumentality of the mediums we hear and converse with you and with each other. For this purpose it is that we are conducted here by our spirit guides, that they may inform our true condition, and through mortal means remove the errors which our mortal life has instilled into us. Speak, then, Judge, to them. You they all can hear, and from your lips they may thus easily learn the lesson of the realities before them, which, sooner or later, they must all learn. Speak plainly, but gently, for oh! you know not how much of sorrow and anxiety there is in the hearts that you can thus relieve."

I accordingly for a few minutes spoke to them. I reasoned with them on the ground of the general doctrine of progression which is now being revealed to man. I reminded them that from birth their life had been one of progression, and now they could readily perceive that his still continued, and with it must continue the influence of that law of progression. It was of importance to them to know this, for then, and then only, could they know how to direct their action wisely and well. And fortunately for them, they were now in a condition where they could ascertain, if they would, how true or false this teaching was.

So, too, if they become satisfied of that, they could readily learn the law by which that progression could be most advanced or retarded. That law was love—love of God and of one another—to be manifested, not in profession only, but in active efforts to do good to one another. That could be done in the spirit life as well, and even better, than in their mortal existence.

So, too, I told them that they were surrounded by bright and beautiful spirits who were ready to take them to their arms, to teach them the holy truths which are now also being revealed to man upon earth, and to point them the way to happier realms, which they may in time attain. And I assured them that they had but to make themselves accessible to their spirit friends by earnestly desiring their presence and aid, to enjoy the inestimable assistance which could soon dispel the gloom of doubt and uncertainty, and open to their vision a bright and holy light from above.

I told them that I did not ask them to receive these things as true because I said so; but to examine them for themselves with all the advantages which they now possessed, and to judge for themselves. It could do them no harm thus to investigate; but if, on investigation, they should find that I was correct, they would also find much that would be of inestimable value to them.

Something more to the same effect I said, and recommending them in few words to the protection of our Heavenly Father, and the guardian care of the bright spirits who were around them, I closed the interview, and they faded from my view. Affectionately, yours,

Rev. T. L. Harris. J. W. EDMONDS.

EXPULSION OF MR. SOULE FROM FRANCE.

Louisa, Friday, Oct. 27.—The steamer of to-morrow will carry the startling intelligence that His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America at the Court of Madrid has been expelled from France, through which country he was returning to his post. The simple ostensible ot such an event is, I think, the best manner of letting you know the extent of the indignation felt here by every American, without distinction of party, and to be felt, no doubt, by all the citizens of our intentionally insulted Republic; so I give you the following details:

Mr. Soule, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid via France. On his arrival at Calais, he was asked to show his passports, and having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the bureau de l'Olice. Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer and that he would not be allowed in the mean while to go any where out of Calais, being in fact, placed under surveillance.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our Minister; "do you know who I am?"

"There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply; "you are Mr. Soule, the Embassador of the United States of America to the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders, sir?" asked Mr. Soule.

"This is no business of yours, sir; these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the Commissary.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr. Soule left by the next steamer, and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the greatest excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested amid great indignation.

The Legation partook, of course, of the general excitement. I have not had the honor of seeing Mr. Buchanan since his return, but from all I hear, he maintained throughout this irritating affair x dignified resolution to concur in every step to require due apologies for an insult against our national honor. The whole morning of yesterday was spent in consultation, the result of which was the decision to send over Mr. Sickles, in order that he might obtain x real knowledge of what that proceeding really meant. It was thought that the act might have been x mere personal affair, capable of such construction as not to assume the menacing aspect of an insult from one power to another. The mission of Mr. Sickles was, accordingly, to be one of inquiry. He was not to push matters to an extreme if the insulting party should offer explanations that might be accepted, at least for the moment, as an apology to the United States. It was in the spirit of moderation that Mr. Sickles was to go yesterday evening to Paris, in order to communicate the views and the advice of the Legation in London to that in Paris.

I must not omit to say that this moderation was deemed to be mut of season by many. The outrage was palpable, direct, not to be explained away, and consequently not admitting any other step, if immediate satisfaction should not be offered, than that of the withdrawal of Mr. Mason and the whole Legation from France. That act is the answer of European despotism to the Congress of American Democratic Diplomatists. If it were x personal affair, Mr. Soule would not have been allowed to enter France on his leaving Spain, but he was suffered to do so. He went all over the country—nay more, he and his diplomatic *confreres* held one of their consultations on French territory, at Bonlogne, so if was not the man. Mr. Soule, but the Minister Soule, to whom the affront has been offered. Among the many persons who hold this opinion is Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who wrote in that spirit x very long letter to Mr. Mason.

These were the arrangements yesterday morning. But, sir, Mr. Sickles did not go after all. He was prevented from doing so by x messenger who came over yesterday at noon. Your correspondent from Paris will probably send you his report about what he knows, but I give you, al all events, my account.

Mr. Mason—the news of the Calais outrage having reached him—went to the Foreign Office, and wished to see M. Drouyn de l'Huys *immediately. He was left waiting two full hours.* Admitted at last, he remarked, first of all, upon his tardy reception. Some apologies were made, but in a tone and manner that convinced Mr. Mason that he had been left waiting purposely. He dropped that matter, however, and passed to the object of his official call, and asked the reason why Mr. Soule had not been permitted to pass through France *en route* for Spain.

"Well," said M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in a very impertinent tone, "there are reasons for that." Being pressed for these reasons, Mr. Mason was told that there were three of them:

1. The treatment of M. Dillon, French Consul in California.

2. The letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people, and

3. Cuba!

The French Foreign Secretary said that the Imperial Government can not be expected to treat in the usual friendly way the citizens of a State that has behaved in such a hostile manner towards it.

I am told that Mr. Mason replied in the way that will have occurred to every one else on being told those reasons. He said that the affair of Mr. Dillon was, in the worst possible construction, but the mere blunder of a court of justice, and that it cannot, accordingly, be made parallel with a case in which the United States are insulted by order of the highest authority of another State. The letter of Mr. Sanders was the act of an individual who had, moreover, been recalled from an official position before he published any thing. Americans have the right to say what they like, and the Government has no control over their pens and presses. This is a personal matter, which could, perhaps, have excused a discourtesy towards the Citizen Sandere. If he should have presented himself on the frontiers of France, but it certainly did not authorize a step like that against the United States Minister. As to Cuba, Mr. Mason absolutely denied, if I am well informed, the right of any Power to meddle with difficulties that may have arisen between Spain and the United States. He, at all events, could not see how questions of foreign policy can be treated by affronts offered to a friendly Power. The two Ministers parted very much excited, and Mr. Mason was fully prepared to ask for his passports. He sent, however, the special messenger to Mr. Buchanan, before deciding upon that step.

Thus stands the matter now. You shall know its continuation by the next mail. Those who "could not help" admiring the admirable policy of Napoleon III, whom they considered rather "a great man," will, I hope, feel their Anglomania and "respect" somewhat diminished towards that honest man. It is to be hoped that this question will be taken up by the people with all the gravity and determinate energy it deserves. It is to be hoped that the "honor of the United States" will not be made x party question, nor decided by private sympathies or antipathies towards a person who happens to represent it, while it is insulted. I have said my opinion, strongly enough, of Mr. Soule's objectionable qualities, not to be suspected of writing in his favor. His principles, in most cases, are not mine, his policy I deplored very often, and it was yesterday for the first time that I saw him. But his person has nothing to do with the very grave affair, which would have occurred to some other American Minister, not just now, perhaps, but very soon, at all events. He who would judge this matter from a point of view of mere personal rancor toward the man, is absolutely unfit to judge the spirit of European Cabinets towards America.

I have no doubt that our Minister at the respective Courts will have sent such information to the Government at Washington as to inspire a feeling of manly determination to vindicate the honor of the Union. But our Government must remember that this is no Greytown affair No'se and blister are here of no use. *A firm adhesion to a duly-worded resolution is the only apology for a gross outrage*, is the only best, and sure way to lead to success. It is, in many respects, the heedless and unprincipled policy of our Government that has emboldened them—sooner than expected—to insult our Republic; and it is so much the more the duty of the Cabinet to blot out the shame thrown upon the name of America by the reckless hand of a fortunate criminal, who calls himself Napoleon III.

London, Friday, Oct. 31, 1854.—There is no further news from Mr. Mason, although his hardly expected; in fact has x expected himself, but he will hardly come. English mediation is hard at work, and Mr. Buchanan had an interview with Lord Clarendon, of the result of which nothing has transpired. After all I hear there will be great efforts to lead back the affair to the grounds of personality. Whether the British Cabinet will succeed in this, is, as yet, a matter of doubt. Napoleon's Secretary of State went, in his excited declaration to Mr. Mason, much too far, easily to back out from his position. M. Drouyn de l'Huys spoke besides in a tone, and behaved in x manner, which were clearly not of his own choice, but were the dictations of a higher order. He talked about the "not very friendly" (*pas amicale*) manner in which Mr. Soule is said to have spoken in private society of the Emperor, but he was much more emphatic and irritated in his reproaches against the general sentiment and policy of America.

I am again assured that a French fleet will soon be sent to the West Indies. The person, who is very positive in his information, writes me that the principal reason of that quarrel is to be sought in the wish to have a pretext for sending a protecting squadron to the waters of St. Domingo, the quasi annexation of which is to be impeded by any means. Another informant is of opinion that the whole affair is but a palace intrigue, concocted and carried out to please the Duchess of Alba, who, as you know, is the sister of the Empress Eugenie Montijo.

However that may be, the Englishare very much afraid of the consequences of that unlooked for affair. They begin, for the first time, to think of the grave difficulties which such an adventurous ally may lead them into. The Times of yesterday had a leader on the matter. It knew, evidently, only the first part of the story; but even that was enough to make it feel uncomfortable. It dares not, of course, to restrain upon censure on the expected guest of the Queen, but it remarks that the step taken in respect to Mr Soule is "unusual," and thinks that our Minister may console himself with the reflection that "thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from France." The Times knows, as I said, only half the fact, adverts to the subject because it finds that there is some disposition on the part of the Ministers of the United States here and in Paris to give an importance to that affair which it does not possess, and to demand explanation and redress for a measure which the French Government had a perfect right to take, if it thought fit. We hope that we may be permitted to tell these Ministers in a friendly spirit, that if they do really resort to violent measures for such a cause, they will not be supported by public opinion in Europe, or probably in the United States. It can not be supposed that the American people are insensible to the inconvenience of appointing as their envoys in Europe men who set every rule of social and political law at defiance—who mix with gentlemen of character and station only to insult God and mankind—and then fall back into that congenial society which has been thrown on our shores by the political convulsions of former years.

No class of statesmen has been more favorably received or more generally respected in Europe than the Ministers of the United States, when they brought with them the qualities which may be reasonably expected in men filling their position, but it is too much to require that the mere title of an American Minister should exempt such a person as Mr. Soule has shown himself to be from the penalties which attach to his conduct.

If the people of the United States are anxious to maintain the dignity and honor of their representatives, they have only to select ministers on whose hands the character of their legations will not suffer; but it would be the height of folly and inconsistency first to send such an envoy as Mr. Soule to Europe, and then to resent as a national injury what is in fact no more than the result of his own want of conduct and discretion. The French Government will probably decline in such a case to give any explanation and any redress. Their motions for the exclusion of Mr. Soule are clearly understood and justified; but if the American missions are well advised, they will let this foolish affair drop and not convert this private grievance into a cause of dispute between two powerful and friendly States.

Cabinet intrigues may affect just as radical changes. There is great probability that the Cabinet will fall as soon as the Constitutional Assembly shall prove hopelessly adverse to the Napoleonic influence, and the United States will have lost all its allies on the councils of the Madrid Court, if the Thuileries cottage should not be settled to the satisfaction of the Union.

PARIS, Monday, Oct 30, 1854.—The Soule affair is serious, if not threatening. Upon learning the facts, Mr. Mason sent Mr Platt, Secretary of Legation, to London, to see Mr Soule and gather the probable causes of his expulsion. Upon his return on Saturday, Mr Mason sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding immediate explanations. At this moment of writing, (4 o'clock P. M.) no answer has been received. I may add that it is not expected that the reply will be satisfactory; and if it is not, Mr Mason will take his passports and at once quit the country. This is the present state of the case. Some weeks ago the Minister of Foreign Affairs intimated to Mr Mason, informally, that he should be gratified if he (Mr M) would privately prevent Mr Soule from coming to France. Mr Mason naturally did not accede to the request. Last Thursday, being at the Ministry upon other business, and yet ignorant of the stoppage of Mr. Soule, he asked M. Drouyn de L'huys why he had desired that Mr S, be advised to avoid France. The Minister replied that they had proof of his having expressed hostility to the present Government of France on returning home he heard of the forcible interdict placed on Mr. Soule's movements.

It is considered at the Embassy that this position, if not receded from, must lead to a rupture, and a rumor circulated day before yesterday that Mr. Mason had already demanded his passports. I may add, that the opinion of our Minister and of Americans generally, is, as I mentioned on my own account in my last, that there was not sufficient cause to require Mr Soule, unless a strong desire to do it had previously existed. We may suppose Louis Napoleon to have been irritated at the presence of this French agitator in France, at the American conclave upon European matters at Ostend, at Soule's associations while in London, while Ledru-Rollin and his band, at his undoubted collaboration in Sanders's letter to the French people, and at the score of other similar offences; and it is not surprising that such an enemy of anarchists and demagogues should issue a ban against the arch anarchist and demagogue pinipotentiary in consequence.

We can hardly suppose the measure of excision to have been ordered in a moment of pet or in x sudden fit of power. Louis Napoleon is believed to be unusually free from such bursts of irreflection. We must suppose, therefore, that the step was in concert with England, in some understanding with Spain, and in the certainty that it would be especially pleasing to Austria. It was said at the Bourse that England was seeking to draw France into a war with the United States. This was developed in a Paris letter to the Independence Belge, and the number containing the letter was freely admitted this morning into the country. It is noteworthy, however, that the *Times*, alone of all the Paris papers has alluded to the occurrence, and then expressed doubt. This would look as though they had received notice to keep silent.

Among the opinions expressed by Americans upon this affair is one to the effect that this Government might have sought to take the lead of a movement tending to result in the return to the United States of x man repudiated in Europe, and strongly opposed to America—in the idea that the sensible and the respectable classes at home would be too glad to have so dangerous a representative removed from office, even by a process bordering on indignity. This is improbable; and unless the French Government can prove an overt act on the part of Mr. Soule, it must appear that exclusion was a measure not justified by the holding of mere opinions—to which every man is entitled—and that x desire gratuitously to insult us was the ruling motive of the Cabinet.

I have never doubted the hostility of this French Emperor to attack us since his alliance with England. But I did not expect any evidences of it until after the fall of Sebastopol. It may turn out that this rather premature manifestation will be an unlucky step for Louis Napoleon. He wants five hundred millions of francs, and is only waiting for glorious tidings to propose another loan of that amount. If the intelligence is not sufficiently decisive to make the accomplishment of the loan x matter of spontaneous enthusiasm like the last, he may have difficulty in raising the money, and especially if trouble with America be added to trouble with Russia. People would then be very skittish in entrusting any further supplies to the author of the apothegm "*L'Empire, c'est la Paix.*"

War with France on Mr. Soule's account would doubtless be excessively grateful to the embittered feelings of that gentleman, but I do not see that it would exactly suit any one else. It is true that you hear the remark from time to time, "Well now, we must join Russia, and whip them to ——," but this proceeds rather from pluck than from philosophy. You will draw the moral, and apply it to the case of our Government at home. It is Gen. Pierce that is insulted rather than the American people. For one, I have not been able, under the circumstances, to get out of a timely irritation at the indignity put upon my President. His is insulted, but I cannot feel that any portion of the insult rebounds upon the people, whose Embassador Mr. Soule certainly was not. I am willing that the President bear the insult unavenged. He deserved it. And the people, who would certainly prefer that such things never occur, must profit by its experience, and in future use some judgment in the selection of its Chief Magistrate.

[From the London Times, Oct. 3.]

THE EXCLUSION OF MR. SOULE FROM FRANCE—*Action of the United States Ministers.*—The French Government have taken an unusual, though not an unwarrantable step, when all the facts of the case are known, in declining to allow Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States accredited to Madrid, to enter the territories of the French Empire. We understand that this gentleman expressed himself in very strong language upon his return to London, after an ineffectual attempt to continue his journey through France, from Calais and Boulogne, and that the personal affront in which Mr. Soule conceives himself to have been subjected has been taken up as an affair of national and political importance, by Mr. Mason, American Charge d'Affaires in Paris, and by Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister in this country. It is to be regretted that men who are entrusted with the important and responsible duty of representing such a country as the United States in Europe should display so much sensitiveness on so paltry an occasion. Whatever affronts may befall Mr. Soule, have been richly earned by himself since he set foot in Europe, and while he has forfeited his claim to the courtesy usually shown to strangers, he can claim no especial consideration for his diplomatic character, which is, of course, confined to the country to which he is accredited.

The circumstances of this case are, however, peculiar, and there is reason to apprehend that they will give rise to some discussion. In the first place, Mr Soule is by birth a Frenchman, and although he has done all that lay in his power to repudiate his national character and to assume that of a citizen of the United States, it can hardly be contended that the French Government is bound to take no account of his origin, or to regard him precisely as it would a citizen of Boston or New Orleans. In adopting a new country, it would, at least, have been in good taste if Mr. Soule had not forgotten that he owed something to the land of his birth. The United States not only adopted him, but raised him to the honorable position of one of their Ministers abroad, and President Pierce selected him as his representative in Spain, apparently because he had identified himself with the party which did not disguise its intentions upon Cuba. With the political effects of such a nomination we are not here concerned, but no sooner had Mr. Soule arrived at Madrid, where he was received in official society, than his son tried to pick a ridiculous quarrel with the Duke of Alma, at the house of M. de Turgot, the French Embassador, which was followed by a duel with M. de Turgot himself, in which that gentleman was most dangerously wounded.

The outrage thus offered to the brother-in-law of the Emperor of the French, and to his Embassador, was evidently not x fortuitous circumstance. The career of Messrs. Soule, both father and son, in Madrid, continued in the same course both in politics and society. They freely associated with the revolutionary leaders in different parts of Europe. The Spanish Government was so much alarmed that they traced the active participation of Mr. Soule in some of the disturbances which occurred in Madrid shortly before he left that capital. In the South of France, which Mr. Soule visited for a short time in the course of the summer, he held, without disguise, language with reference to the head of the French Government which was at least indecorous in the accredited representative of an allied State; and more recently he has been playing a part at x so-called conference of American Ministers at Ostend, where, if we are rightly informed, the chief topics of discussion were not exclusively of American interest. In case Mr Soule has done what he could to obtain an unsuitable notoriety in society and in politics, and he can hardly complain if he is regarded in the character he has been so anxious to assume.

The French Government, under all preceding *regimes* as well as the present, have possessed and exercised the right of excluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to admit. Not long ago, for instance, M. Kossuth was informed, on his arrival at Marseilles, that he would not be allowed to enter the country. The other day, upon Mr. Soule's landing at Calais or Boulogne, he was politely informed by the police that orders had arrived not to allow him to proceed. No objection was made to his passport, and no reason was assigned for this decision beyond the will of the French Government. Some expostulation followed, and a reference was made by telegraph to the authorities in Paris, who confirmed the refusal of the local police. So Mr. Soule was compelled *re infecta* to recross the Channel and to return to this country, which is perfectly indiscriminating in its toleration of all who may reach its shores.

No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. Soule's wrongs. If he has been affronted, the exception made to his prejudice is obviously on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in this question. It would be absurd to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own act, and he may consider himself with the reflection that thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from that soil for which they profess more attachment than he can do. His grievance, if it be one, is a private affair, and though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country.

We adrert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the Ministers of the United States here and in Paris to give an importance to this affair which it does not possess, and to demand explanation and redress for a measure which the French Government had a perfect right to take, if it thought fit. We hope that we may be permitted to tell these Ministers in a friendly spirit, that if they do really resort to violent measures for such a cause, they will not be supported by public opinion in Europe, or probably in the United States. It can not be supposed that the American people are insensible to the inconvenience of appointing as their envoys in Europe men who set every rule of social and political law at defiance—who mix with gentlemen of character and station only to insult God and mankind—and then fall back into that congenial society which has been thrown on our shores by the political convulsions of former years.

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DENTIST.
No. 134 Canal street, New Orleans
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RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnuyuggee, Ala., july 15 6m

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this combination of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any portion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R.,
August 4, 1853.

J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found x decided change for the better; and after three days' use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV...NO. 44. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1854. WHOLE NO. 198.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MOSES AND GEOLOGY.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Having noticed a method by which the non-fossiliferous formations may be reconciled with the Mosaic account, we will now proceed to a consideration of the vast fossiliferous formations. We shall not be beyond the true estimate, if we assume ten miles as the average thickness of these aggregate formations. Indeed, it is stated upon quite reliable authority, that in England, the silurian alone, added to the unconformable, underlying fossiliferous formations, is about fifty thousand feet, or over ten miles in thickness. The difficulty is to account for such vast formations in a time so short as is usually assigned to the duration of life upon our globe, according to the common understanding of the Mosaic accounts. Most of this difficulty, however, disappears when it is stated that most of these formations are subaqueous. The theory that these vast stratified and fossiliferous rocks were created just as they exist: containing from the first all their organic remains just as they now do, is so utterly absurd as can never satisfy one single scientific mind. It is too, if not utterly impossible, at least, highly improbable, that they should have been formed within the short period of 6656 years, the time elapsing from the creation to the flood, according to our chronology. The causes in operation could not have produced such formations in a million of years. I am aware of the existence and extent of the coral islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and in the Arabian and Persian gulfs, and elsewhere, now in process of formation. Some of these islands, in the Pacific, are said to form a continuous chain, twelve hundred miles in length, three or four hundred in breadth, and that the coral formation extends in depth from twenty-five to one hundred and thirty feet. Now, if we suppose these islands to have been in process of formation for six thousand years, (and no geologist, we presume, would contend that the Pacific has occupied its present bed for a less time,) the rate of deposit is .0216 feet per annum, or 3.7696 feet in 1676 years, and 21,600 feet in one million of years. It is true, this is but the work of polypus, some of them too small to be seen by the naked eye, and that greater causes might have operated greater results. Yet we repeat, it is not probable that such almost inconceivably greater causes did exist, as were necessary to have produced the extensive fossiliferous formations already noticed, and hence, that the world is older than estimated by our chronology.

Various hypotheses have been resorted to by Christian geologists for the purpose of reconciling this, at first, seeming discrepancy. The hypothesis that the demiurgic days are periods or long indefinite periods, seems to me to be a too evident pressure of the scriptures out of their evident and literal meaning. The hypothesis of Dr. John Pye Smith, is worthy of notice. He supposes the world to have existed long before the creation of man, and of the existing animal races; that by volcanic agency, that part of the earth destined for the habitation of man was submerged, and covered with dense foge, that by the same agency it was raised again, and this existing races of animals and man formed and placed upon it. This is a very ingenious theory, and is said to be sustained by a powerful array of learning. (See Hitchcocks' Elementary Geology, pp. 297—98.)

I would hypothetiente that our chronology dates from the fall, and not from the creation of man. This hypothesis admitted, we should have little further difficulty. There was an indefinite time from the creation to the fall, and this is all that geology demands. There was time for the giving of the law, for presenting the temptation, for consideration, and for actual disobedience. Moreover, at the formation of woman, Adam called her name woman, because she was taken out of man. After the fall, and before their expulsion from the garden, Adam called his wife's name Eve, (Life,) "because she was the mother of all living." Those their children, born to them in their sinless state, were not involved in the common transgression, or, more probably, they escaped, and were translated, that they could not see death. Here then, is an infinite time, a free margin of unwritten history, broad enough to admit of speculation as to the vast fossiliferous formations of the earth.

There is a further difficulty in the palæontological view of the question. Geologists are quite unanimous in the opinion that there have been at least five very marked transmutations, or else five successive creations of the inferior animals. If we adopt the first hypothesis, there is something almost analogous to the changes of the conditions of man's existence. Firstly, the sinless and deathless; secondly, his subjection to death, though his life was protracted almost a thousand years: thirdly, the limitation of his existence to one hundred and twenty years; and fourthly, the limitation of his life to its present brief period of seventy years. Now, if we suppose these changes to have been the result of changes in the physical condition of our globe, (and there is strong ground to believe such changes have occurred,) then the change in the condition of life in the inferior animals would be almost analogous to the changes that have occurred in the conditions of man's life. We know, at least, that the types of animal life in the warmer condition of the earth, before the diluvial period, were larger and more fully developed. These changes, however occurred before the death of man, (at least, all but one, the last.) From this, and other considerations, we are inclined to adopt the second hypothesis, to-wit; that there have been successive creations of the inferior animal races. It is worthy of remark, that after the creation of the heavens and the earth; God created nothing but man by his own direct agency. He put into operation secondary causes, by which vegetation and the inferior animals were formed. "And God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the living creature that hath life." The command to the earth is precisely similar: "And God said, let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind; and it was so." Now, if we suppose the power of procreation originally imparted to the waters and the earth, to be ever active, as occasion shall require, the difficulty of successive creations entirely vanishes, and Moses is fully vindicated.

WM. A. McCARTY.

ENON, Ala., Nov. 4, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OBSERVATIONS

Upon "Pamphlets for the People, by a Presbyter of Miss.," addressed to the Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM, of Mobile.

NUMBER TWO.

DEAR SIR: It must be conceded that your pamphlets are written in an amiable spirit. But this ought to have been, for yours has been a favored lot, i. e., viewed from the stand-point you occupy. Your earlier manhood was spent in the regions of romance, communing with heroes whom your own fancy had called into being; and when tired of these, and desirous of taking a step upward, Providence kindly pointed you to the "true church," which, with equal kindness, opened to you the door to the priesthood, and without requiring of you the drudgery of an old fashioned repentance, and change of heart, placed you in the "succession," surrounded you with dignities, invested you with powers hardly equaled by the loftiest heroes of your own creation, and instructed you in doctrines equally romantic, and the creations of fancy with any of those in the realms in which you formerly roamed. One so favored by both heaven and earth ought to be pleasant always. And I have never heard of your being ruffled but once; that was on the occasion when one of your members in Mobile, wearied with the fare at "St. Johns," strayed off to the Methodist church in the vicinity, and found the Savior, and then sent for you to come and visit her! It is reported that then, like Moses at the rock, you spoke unadvisedly with your tongue! But, as the provocation was considerable to one in your situation, we excused you, hoping the like would not occur again. But, recently, we have learned that there is no prospect of another revival there, and such issues may occur again; we advise you to be on your guard. Be as vigilant as a venerable man I wot of: In a certain assembly, which had charge of the interests of religion, both prudential and spiritual, as connected with a particular church, the question often came up, "which is preferable, free seats or pews?" As the members of the body came from different sections of the country, this became an exciting subject. At length, upon its introduction on one occasion, the venerable President threw up his hands imploringly, and exclaimed: "Now, watch and pray, brethren, for the pew question is coming!" So, I would recommend to you, when you discover symptoms of a work of God in the vicinity of "St. Johns," caution yourself thus: "Now, soul, watch and pray, for there is a revival coming!" Such are trying times.

But to your pamphlet. I am glad to see that in stating your ecclesiastical pedigree, in Pamphlets Nos. 1 and 2, you barely glance at the Scriptures, comprising all you have to say on this feature of the subject in some twenty lines, and hastening to the Oriental chambers, of which you insist youre in a "tradril." This is honest and right. To attribute such dogmas as make up the "Church" system to the Bible and its author, would be to insult common sense and contemn God. There is an obvious and striking fitness in tracing such a system to, and connecting "the church tendril" with such communities as the mass of the Greek Church, the Nestorian Branch, and the Churches of Asia Minor and Egypt. Ignorant and degraded, superstitious and debauched, heretical and blood-thirsty, such a system befits them. They are just the community with whom the whole system *originated*, and to give it the sanction of their names. Such are just the men who, when a missionary comes among them, to preach Christ, would ask, not "what doctrine do you bring?"—that is of little importance; not "what is your life?"—that is of small moment; but "what bishop sent you?" Not "what proof do you give that you are a messenger of Christ?"—that is more bagatelle; but "who is your bishop?"

Your broad recognition of these communities as churches of the living God, indicates clearly your opinion as to the depth of error, heresy and wickedness to which men may sink, and yet be the beloved of the Lord. Sir, allow me to say in all candor, that if your opinions upon these subjects are to be adopted to any considerable extent, it would have been better both for the world and yourself, had you stuck to your "heroics" to the day of your death. *They* would have made *Christians* as fast, and as well, as such teachings as those. The sentiment of this one passage in your pamphlets contains the ground of an ample justification of all the opposition to the errors of the Episcopal Church that has ever been exhibited in this country, and a thousand fold more. Men holding and teaching such opinions, have no more claim to be considered and treated as Christians, than the Mormon's.... or the disciples of Paine.

The ascendency of such principles in this country would be an evil more to be deplored by good men, than the scourges of war, pestilence and famine. The country is bad enough, truly, but I must think that it must become much worse than it ever has been, before God will suffer so great a calamity to befal it, or visit it with such an organized form of his judicial wrath. Scattered in small fragments through the land, as now, and disclosing gradually its true sentiments and position, such a church serves an important purpose by furnishing deterring example of the fearful result of "church principles," when carried to their consequences, thus enabling the ministers of Christ to use it in the way of caution to those liable to be led astray. For the most part, men of this kind have been rather wary in avowing their true sentiments fully. In this respect, you have done the cause of truth good service; it is to be hoped you will go still further. A magnet of your faith, who had reasoned a little further towards results, publicly announced, a short time since, that the priesthood of his church would infinitely prefer that their flocks should read *obscene works*, rather than the English Bible.

I have dwelt upon what might seem collateral points merely because I found nothing like argument in Pamphlet No. 2, to claim attention. As a specimen of reasoning, or as a pretended reply to any portion of Mr. Abby's book, it is utterly beneath notice. Indeed, the whole paper exhibits much more that smacks of the knave, than what indicates the fool; for while, like your bishop, you dare not attempt to reply to his argument, you do studiously misrepresent it. Such conduct can not in your case be placed to the score of mere imbecility.

In perusing your pamphlets, one is painfully struck with the little importance attached to the Son of God, the *supposed* head and author of the system! He is a mere character of convenience, introduced in the prologue, but is soon made to give place to the more important personages, the Bishops, who take the work into their own hands, and henceforth *he* is comparatively powerless. He can not issue a new mandate touching his church or kingdom, come what may. He can not send forth a single herald without the consent and sanction of the bishops, though *they* can send whom they will. Bishops may become heretics and blasphemers, as thousands of them have, he is still bound to recognize them as the sacred vessels of the Lord. The church may become a moral cess-pool, as most of it has been for ages upon ages together, yet the bishops pronounce it to be Christ's spouse, and he must take her to his bosom. Surely, hell must have taxed heavily its productive energies when such a system was produced. To contradict God is among the smallest of its offenses. He says, "I will have mercy, and not sacrifice;" but this system says, "mercy is nothing, but sacrifice is everything." Christ said to the Church of Ephesus before St. John's death, "repent, and do thy first works, or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place."—Rev. ii, 5; and to the Church of Laodicea, "because thou art neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth."—Rev. iii, 16. These churches neither repented nor reformed, but went steadily down the depths of apostasy and heresy, and yet, Mr. Ingraham only brings them forward as examples of apostolicity! thus making the word of the Most High worse than mockery. Milton's devil had not a tithe of the impudent audacity of High Churchmen. If I can find any thing like argument in the rest of your Pamphlets, I will attend to it in season.

Nov. 16, 1854. PRESBYTER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BISHOP EARLY.

MR. EDITOR: At the moment when you are recording the revivals in the Methodist churches in New Orleans, the arrival of this distinguished ecclesiastic is a matter to be particularly thankful for. I presume he is now with you. The blessing of God seems always to have attended his ministry. Since 1821, I have been familiar with his character and career. He is a native of Bedford co., Va., and received his education chiefly at the New London Academy, a venerable institution, of which Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were trustees, and which they continued to visit to the end of their days. Patrick Henry attended court in that vicinity, and it was in New London that he made his celebrated comic speech in the case of Hook vs. Venable. In 1781, Mr. Venable, a Commissary for the Continental army, had seized two or three of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. Hook was a wealthy Scotchman, fond of his kine, and at the end of the war sued Venable for trespass. Mr. Cowan appeared for Hook, Patrick Henry for Venable. The great orator poured out the most withering sarcasm on the plaintiff. "Where is the man," said he, "who had an American heart, who would not have opened his fields, his barns, his house and his bosom for his countrymen, in those days of peril, privation and famine? Where is the man? There he stands; but whether he has an American heart, you, gentlemen of the jury, are to decide." He then transferred his audience, in imagination, to the plains of Yorktown, and described the triumph and the jubilee, until all present were ready to shout aloud, when suddenly, he cried, "But hark! what notes of discord are those which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory? They are the notes of John Hook, bawling through the American camp, Beef! beef! beef!"

The whole audience was convulsed. The Clerk of the Court, the late venerable Mr. Steptoe, rushed out of the court house, and rolled upon the grass in a paroxysm of laughter. "Jemmy Steptoe," said Hook, "what ails ye, man? wait till Billy Cowan gets up—he'll show him the law." Mr. Cowan did rise, but was so overwhelmed by the popular enthusiasm that he could scarcely say a word. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, and nothing but his age saved Hook from a coat of tar and feathers.

It was among these reminiscences of the revolution, where the great men of Virginia had left their footprints, that Bishop Early was born and educated. When I was a pupil at the same institution, I often heard him, in the commencement of his ministerial career. At the foot of the Peaks of Otter, in his native mountains; at camp meetings, on the Roanoke; in the the Capitol, at Richmond I have seen and felt the influence of his eloquence; his searching and practical common sense; his earnest and evangelical spirit. He began life with many advantages: the advantage of position, of family influence, and of physical and intellectual endowments, such as few men possess. He has thrown none of these away, as many a spendthrift does, but has employed nobly all the "talents" entrusted to his keeping, and his march has been onward with unflagging steps. No man in Virginia is more honored and beloved by all classes, parties and denominations. It is worthy of note that Bedford, the native county of Bishop Early, is likewise the birthplace of Bishops Otey and Cobb, of the Episcopal Church. It belongs to that district of *red lands* which, John Randolph used to say, "is prolific of Presidents and fine horses," and we may add, prelates.

JOHN BUNYAN.

A STRONG CHURCH.

The following fine passage is from the works of Dr. Olin:

"A church may be what the world calls a strong church, in point of numbers and influence. A church may be made up of men of wealth, men of intellect, men of power, high born men, and men of rank and fashion; and being so composed, may be, in a worldly sense, a very strong church. There are many things that such a church can do. It can launch ships and endow seminaries. It can diffuse intelligence, can uphold the cause of benevolence, can maintain an imposing array of forms and religious activities. It can build splendid temples, can rear a magnificent pile, and adorn its front with sculptures, and lay stone upon stone, and heap ornament upon ornament, till the costliness of the altar shall prevent any poor man from entering the portal. But, my brethren, I will tell you one thing it cannot do—it cannot *shine*. Of all that is formal and material in Christianity, it may make a splendid manifestation, but it cannot shine. It may turn almost everything into gold at its touch, but it cannot touch the heart. It may lift up its marble front, and pile tower upon tower, and mountain upon mountain, but it cannot touch the mountains and they shall smoke; it cannot do Christ's work in man's conversion. It is dark in itself, and cannot diffuse light. It is cold at heart, and has no overflowing and subduing influences to pour out upon the lost. And with all its strength, that church is weak, and for Christ's peculiar work, worthless. And with all its glitter of gorgeous array, it is a dark church—it cannot shine.

"On the contrary, show me a church, poor, illiterate, obscure, unknown, but composed of praying people—they shall be men of neither power nor influence—they shall be families who do not know one week where they are to get their bread for the next—but with them is the hiding of God's power, and their light and influence is felt for eternity, and their light shines and is watched, and wherever they go there is a fountain of light, and Christ in them is glorified, and his kingdom advanced. They are his chosen vessels unto salvation, and his luminaries to reflect his light."

JEWISH PARABLE.

The Jews sometimes display a lofty principle, which shows that the divine light exists among them, although frequently concealed by the old incrustations of Rabbinical institutions. In my own family, an interesting and characteristic incident occurred. My worthy grandfather was a man of great sensibility, and of a warm heart, but easily excited to wrath. He had a brother whom he dearly loved. One day they fell into a dispute, and each returned to his house in anger. This happened on Friday. As the evening drew near, my good grandmother, who was another Martha, full of activity, began to make preparation for the Sabbath day. "Come, dear Joseph," she exclaimed, "the night is approaching; come and light the Sabbath lamp." But he, full of sadness and anguish, continued walking up and down the room. His good wife spoke again with anxiety. "See, the stars are already shining in the firmament of the Lord, and our Sabbath lamp is not yet lighted." Then, my grandfather took his hat and cane, and evidently much troubled, hastened out of the house. But in a few moments he returned, with tears of joy in his eyes. "Now, dear Rebecca," he exclaimed, "now I am ready." He repented the prayer, and with gladness lighted the Sabbath lamp. Then he related the dispute which happened in the morning, adding: "I could not pray and light my lamp before becoming reconciled with my brother Isaac." "But how did you manage to do it so soon?" "O, Isaac had been as much troubled as I was; he could not begin the Sabbath either without becoming reconciled to me. So we met in the street; he was coming to me, and I was going to him, and we ran into each other's arms and wept." Might we not end this anecdote with those simple words of Jesus, "Go and do likewise."

WHOM TO PLEASE.—If thou hope to please all, thy hopes are vain; if thou fear to displease some, thy fears are idle. The way to please thyself, is not to displease the best; and the way to displease the best, is to please the most. If thou canst fashion thyself to please all, thou shalt displease Him who is All in all. [Quarles.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

This important duty, and sacred privilege, should be attended to in Christian families, morning and evening. Morning worship is most appropriately attended to either immediately before or after breakfast; it should at least be at such season as will afford the most convenient opportunity for all the members of the family to attend.

Evening worship should also be conducted with all the members of the family present. A convenient hour would be immediately after the evening meal, before any of the children retire, or the older members are unfitted by weariness or sleep to engage profitably in the exercises. Not only should all the family be present, but if practicable, all take part in reading and singing, so that it may have the appearance and effect of social worship; but it should not be so lengthy as to prove tedious to any.

Not unfrequently, family worship is conducted by the heads of the family, while other members are allowed to be habitually absent, or perhaps, engaged about the room in domestic duties. This is wrong, and utterly defeats an important object of domestic worship. As a general thing, the evening prayer is delayed until the younger members have retired, and the elder ones are admonished that it will not be agreeable to "sit up" any longer. The father proposes that "we have prayers," while reading and singing are dispensed with, and the prayer offered is cold and heartless, sometimes interrupted (as I have seen it) by yawning. This is offering to God the sick, the lame, and the imperfect; and will he accept such sacrifices? "God is a spirit," &c.

Family government cannot be well sustained, nor children reared in the fear and admonition of the Lord, without faithful and seasonable family worship. To attend to the duty when they are not present, or asleep, can be of no direct advantage to them. A weighty responsibility rests upon heads of families. The father, as priest of his house, should diligently gather his family around the domestic altar, and there daily confess their sins, and seek their remission through the son of God; daily invoke temporal and spiritual supplies; and morning and evening commit their bodies and spirits, with all their interests, to the keeping of their heavenly Father.

If God is properly and faithfully served in a family capacity, every one of its members will be brought to reverence and obey him His blessing and Holy Spirit will abide upon them; kind feelings and dispositions will be cherished, each to the other; and a good measure of health, cheerfulness and happiness will be enjoyed. Christian parents, will you carefully consider this matter! [ONE WHO OWES MUCH TO FAMILY WORSHIP.

Lutheran Observer.

UNIVERSALISM.

"I am a Universalist," said a boasting fellow, "and you orthodox are not fair in saying that our system is inconsistent with reason," as he addressed one who held an opposite system. "But I will prove the irrationality of your system," said his friend. "You believe that Christ died for all men?" "Yes." "You believe that all for whom he died will be saved?" "Yes." "You don't believe there is hell?" "No." "No punishment hereafter?" "No; men are punished for their sins in this life." "Now, put your 'rational' system together, if you can. It is just this, that Christ died to save all men from nothing at all! Not from hell, because there is none; not from punishment in a future state of being, for he receives his whole punishment in this life. Yours is the maniac effort of seeing a man on dry land, in no danger of being drowned, and at an immense expense, throwing to him ropes and life preservers. What glaring absurdity! Your boasted religion is stark infidelity! If you believed the Bible, you would believe as I do."

THE LAST LOOK.

The last look at the countenance of a dear friend, how tender, how touching, how impossible to describe! The heart goes forth from the eyes to the object, and concentrates upon it its tenderest affection. So the elders of Ephesus fell upon Paul's neck and kissed him, sorrowing most of all, for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more.—Acts xx, 38. Streaming eyes fastened upon that countenance still beaming with sacred love, and impressed with the deep solicitude just expressed in the pathetic words of his farewell address. It was their last look at a living friend, awaking a thousand thrilling recollections, associated with the grief of a final separation, for time. And how oft we cast the last look upon the pale features of friend after friend, returning no response to our tears, as they lie in the marble sleep of death, and then are shrouded in the darkness of the grave. But the last look for time, between Christ's friends, is not the last for eternity. Soon they will meet and behold one another, as saints in light, hail the glory of that place which the Lord has gone to prepare for them. "If I go away, I will come again and receive you to myself, that where I am, ye may be also." O, husband, wife, child or friend of one who has died in the Lord, will thou see that friend again, and enjoy the bliss of heavenly communion? If thy heart and treasure are in heaven, this reunion is at hand; if not, how fearful, how sad the thought that where they are you cannot come; that you have, indeed, if you continue in your sin, taken your last look of departed saints, and you shall see them no more, unless afar off, in the kingdom of glory, while you, alas, are forever shut out!

Many, indeed, are the last looks, the last partings upon earth. The heart and memory strive to retain the image of those greatly beloved, but the eye sees them no more. But there is one look, the look of faith, which fastens the heart unalterably and forever upon its glorious object, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. This is the steady gaze of the soul upon Him who is infinitely precious, the chiefest of ten thousand, the one altogether lovely. It is not a transient glance, turned off to the fading glories of the world. It binds the affections to the Cross; it penetrates within the veil; it kindles and cherishes unquenchable desires to bear the Savior's likeness, and to dwell in his presence. Infinite grace confers this amazing honor and privilege upon those who give their hearts and lives to him upon earth. "We all with open face, beholding, as in a glass, the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image, from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." What eye, now tracing these lines, "shall behold the King in his beauty," or,

"Shall see salvation from afar,
But never taste his grace." [Pres. Herald.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

Cherokee District—D. B. CUMMING, P. E.

Dahnware and Seneca Mission, W. A. Duncan and Elijah.

Fahlequah and Riley's Chapel, A. Williams.

Grand Saline, one to be supplied, Dick Hider.

Flint Mission, to be supplied.

Salisaw Mission, John Boston, Tuscwaleta.

Talequah Mission, one to be supplied, Isaac Sanders.

Creek District—T. W. MITCHELL, P. E.

Creek Agency, one to be supplied, James McHenry.

Big Bend, James Essex, Wm. McIntosh.

North Fork, Samuel Chicote.

Little River, Jackson Burgess.

Canadian, Wm. Caroy.

Asbury M. L. School, T. B. Ruble.

Choctaw District—JOHN HARRELL, P. E.

Fort Coffee and New Hope Academies, W. L. McAllister.

Moshulatubbe, to be supplied.

Perryville Mission, to be supplied.

Colbert Institute, E. Couch.

Chickasaw Circuit, to be supplied, B. T. Couch.

Chickasaw Academy, J. C. Robinson, W. Jones.

Bloomfield Academy, J. H. Carr.

Kiamichi, H. Bacon, J. Chuckmubbe.

Tonkawille, Wm. Wilson, S. P. Wilson, J. Pugo.

Choctaw Academy, to be supplied.

Mountain Fork, to be supplied.

D. W. Lewis, Sunday School Agent, and Tract Distributor.

N. M. Talbott, transferred to St. Louis Conference.

J. S. Noble, transferred to East Texas Conference.

E. A. Duncan, Agent on the part of the Conference for Ozark Institute.

Next Conference to be held at Ashury M. L. School, Creek Nation.

AN ICELAND LEGEND.

As early as 988 Errick Rande, an Icelandic chieftain, fitted out an expedition of twenty-five galleys at Sudsell, and having manned them with sufficient crews of colonists, set forth from Iceland to what appeared a more congenial climate. They sailed upon the ocean fifteen days, and they saw no land. The next day brought with it a storm, and many a gallant vessel sunk in the deep. Mountains of ice covered the water as far as the eye could reach, and but a few galleys escaped destruction. The morning of the seventeenth day was clear and cloudless; the sea was calm, and far away to the northward could be seen the glare of the ice-fields reflecting on the sky. The remains of the shattered fleet gathered together to pursue their voyage, but the galley of Errick Rande was not there.

The crew of a galley which was driven further down than the rest, reported that, as the morning broke, the large fields of ice that had covered the ocean were driven by the current past them, and that they beheld the galley of Errick Rande, borne by the resistless force, and with the speed of the wind, before a tremendous field of ice—her crew had lost all control over her—they were tossing their arms in wild agony. Scarcely a moment had elapsed before it was walled in by a hundred ice-hills, and the whole mass moved forward and was soon beyond the horizon. That the galley of the narrators escaped was wonderful; it remained, however, uncontradicted, and the vessel of Errick Rande was never more seen.

Half a century after that a Danish colony was established on the western coast of Greenland. The crews of the vessels which carried the colonists thither, in their excursions into the interior, crossed a range of hills that stretched to the northward; they had approached nearer to the Pole than any preceding adventurers. Upon looking down from the summit of the hills, they beheld a vast and interminable field of ice, undulating in various places, and formed into a thousand grotesque shapes. They saw not far from the shore a figure in an ice vessel, with glittering icicles instead of masts rising from it. Curiosity prompted them to approach, when they beheld a dismal sight. Figures of men in every attitude of woe were upon the deck, but they were icy things; one figure alone stood erect, and, with folded arms, leaning against the mast. A hatchet was procured, and the ice split away, and the features of a chieftain disclosed, pallid and deathly, and free from decay.

This was doubtless the vessel, and that figure the form of Errick Rande. Benumbed with cold, in the agony of despair, his crew had fallen around him. The spray of the ocean and the fogs had frozen as it lighted upon them, and covered each figure with an icy robe, which the short-lived glance of a Greenland sun had not time to remove. The Danes gazed upon the spectacle with trembling. They knew not but the scene might be their fate. They knelt down upon the deck, and muttered a prayer in their native tongue for the souls of the frozen crew, then hurriedly left the place, for the night was approaching.

One hot evening last summer a musquito came into the writer's room, where he was sitting in *puris naturibus*, and sang in his ear three hundred and seventy-six times. He received from the aforementioned eighty seven bites, of which fifty-nine were about the region of the head. He made thirty-four attempts to catch the insect with his hand, and sixteen with the towel. By means of the first he bestowed on himself a bloody nose, and, with the latter, upset a lamp, spilt oil on the carpet, and got notice to quit from his landlady.

The following lines were originally published in 1850, at the time when the expedition was sent out by Lady Franklin in search of her distinguished husband. They possess a new interest in view of the recent intelligence from the scene of suffering and death:

Lady Jane Franklin's Appeal to the North.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

Oh, where, my long lost one! art thou
'Mid Arctic seas and wintry skies?
Deep, Polar night is on me now,
And Hope, long wrecked, but mocks my cries!
I see like lines! From frozen pinions
In the drear seas and pitiless air,
My dying, lonely heart complains,
And chills in sorrow and despair.

Tell me, ye Northern winds! that sweep
Down from the rayless, dusky day—
Where ye have borne, and where ye keep
My well-believed within your sway;
Tell me, when ye wild y bear
The icy message in your breath,
Of my beloved! Oh, tell me where
Ye keep him on the shores of Death.

Tell me, ye Polar Seas! that roll
From ice-bound shore to sunny isle—
Tell me, when next ye leave the Pole
Where ye have chained my lord the while:
On the bleak northern cliff I wait
With tear-pelted eyes to see ye come;
Will ye not tell me ere too late?
Or will ye mock me in I am dumb!

Tell me, oh tell me, Mountain Waves,
Whence have ye leaped and sprung to-day?
Have ye passed o'er their sleeping graves
That ye rush wildly on your way?
Will ye sweep on and bear me too
Down to the caves within the deep?
Oh, bring some token to my view
That ye my loved one safe will keep!

Canst thou not tell me, Polar Star!
Where in the frozen waste he kneels?
And on the icy plains afar
His love to God and me reveals?
Will thou not send one brighter ray
To my lone heart and aching eye?
Will thou not turn my night to day,
And wake my spirit ere I die!

Tell me, oh dreary North! for now
My soul is like thine Arctic zone;
Beneath the darkened skies I bow,
Or ride the stormy sea alone!
Tell me of my beloved! for I
Know not a ray my lord without!
Oh, tell me, that I may not die
A sorrower on the sea of doubt.

Illustrious Men on a "Bender."

Wordsworth himself, with his grave and settled physiognomy, actually told another of his and Haydon's old friends, in my presence, the following story, which is so good that I feel an inclination to embalm it as nearly as possible in his own words:

"We had been dining out," he said, "with an old friend—a very dear old friend—and it being too late to find a cab when we quitted the house, we were compelled to walk home. He asked me to take a bed; but Haydon had determined to walk home, and it was necessary that I should accompany him."

"Why was it necessary?" asked Haydon.

"Why! Do you ask why it was necessary?" inquired Wordsworth.

"Certainly I do."

"Because," replied Wordsworth, shaking his head, "you had taken a little too much wine—only a little too much."

"Well, go on," said his friend; "if our sins are to be cast up in our teeth by our old age, by an old friend, we can but grin and bear it."

"I had very great difficulty in keeping him straight. He was determined, it would seem, on walking in an extremely Divergent manner, and when we at length turned into the Edgware Road, a young gentleman who had been observing him, stepped up to me and said: 'You seem to have some difficulty in walking home, gentlemen. I am going the same way. Might I beg of you to take my arm?' Although not needing his assistance, I accepted it, in the hope of inducing Haydon to do the same. He did so, and we began to proceed along the pavement in a much more regular manner. I imagined that this young individual might be pleased at knowing whom he was assisting to convey home; thus inebriated. Consequently, I turned to him and observed: 'Young man, it may gratify you to know whom you have upon this arm'—I pressed it as I spoke—'I am—Wordsworth!' He answered nothing when, what must Haydon do, but bellow:

"'Of course. I was not going to be shouted out of my share of glory,' said Haydon, laughing.

"'Yes!' squalmed Wordsworth. 'His stupid object—dead, in the street, and left hold of the railings of the area in front of one of the houses.'

"'And whom do you think I am, young man?' he asked. 'I am Benjamin Robert Haydon, the historical painter!' For a moment the gentleman looked from me to the other, and then said, 'I do not care who or what you are. But my belief is that you are a couple of drunken lying old vagabonds.' I was so thunderstruck that I almost let go his arm. He shook Haydon violently off the other. 'Take care, as a reward for your lying so infernally, that you do not have to spend the rest of the night in the watch-house.' As he said this, he vanished up the street.

Haydon, his friend and myself laughed immoderately. Wordsworth did not even chuckle. His face was engrave and tranquil as before. Singularly enough, this was the only time I ever met Wordsworth, and as I consequently he is enshrined in my memory in connection with a story, which is the last I should ever have dreamt of his being connected with. His quiet and reserved demeanor, especially to strangers, renders it very improbable that, had I ever met him on subsequent or previous occasions, I should have heard him utter any thing which could have imprinted it so powerfully upon my memory.

A FIGHT BETWEEN A MUNGOOZE AND COBRA CAPELLO.—Being desirous of seeing a fight between a snake and its invetorate enemy, the mungoose, (an animal similar to the ichneumon of Egypt) I requested the charmer to exhibit a fight of the kind. He instantly consented (as every one of these men carry not only snakes, but mungooses with them,) and led us out into the compound—the field attached to almost every house in cantonments.

Having expressed our fears lest any of our party might be injured by the reptile, he proposed that the exhibition should take place under an enormous pheasant coop of barked wire, which was lying supposed in the court-yard. This arrangement was acceded to. The mouth of the vessel in which the snake was enclosed was placed under the edge of the coop, and the covering suddenly withdrawn. In a moment after, the cobra capello darted out. The Kedgeree pot was then taken away, and the edges of the pheasantry let down.

During two or three minutes, the monster poised his hood all round the enclosure, evidently wishing to escape; but finding this impossible, he quietly coiled himself up, hissing, however, his mugnifice as head from the folds, and remained in a sort of listening attitude. Presently the man produced the mungoose, and let him into his adversary. Never was I more surprised. This was the first time I had seen one. I had expected to behold a somewhat powerful opponent. Never could I have fancied that so small an animal would have dared to cope with serpents of the largest and deadliest kind; such, however, was the case. The little animal which now emitted round the edge of the coop was about half as large again as an English rat, of a mottled color, with small red eyes, and would have been a very ugly animal, had it not been for its tail, which was long and bushy, in circumference, near the centre, almost as large as the little body to which it was attached.

For a time the mungoose ran about without going direct up to the snake, which, however, having perceived its tormentor on its first entrance, had prepared to give him battle. Suddenly the fiery creature, which seemed to be little more than a single mouthful to its adversary, saw the snake, and, without hesitation, ran up to it. So apparently unequal a contest I never beheld. The cobra capello had reared itself, and spread out its hood—a sort of fleshy cape it inflates when irritated, and which has given rise to its designation. The snake raised his eyes resemble a pair of spectacles. Its marble-colored scales seemed all alive, as it raised itself some three feet high, to meet the attack of the little savage, whose fiery eyes seemed suddenly to glow like red hot cinders as it rushed towards its mighty enemy, and bit it. The snake darted at it, received it, inflicted its deadful wound, and then threw itself back. The mungoose was evidently disabled. Faint, and almost dying, it retreated.

Many of us fancied the battle over, and regretted the untimely end of the courageous little beast. After limping about for some time, and even lying down with exhaustion, the mungoose began to poke its nose in the grass. What it swallowed none have ever been able to trace, though large rewards have been offered for the discovery. What the herb is which this little animal partakes of none can tell, but certainly its effects are miraculous; for no sooner did the creature imbibe the sought-for antidote, than it suddenly recovered its pristine strength, and again attacked the serpent. This scene was re-enacted no less than seven times; each time the cobra appearing weaker and weaker, till actually tired out. The mungoose at length proceeded to entwine the monster by the throat, and destroying it, to the surprise and admiration of all present. [Hering's Miscellany.

CANDOR.—Marivaux, a celebrated French writer of romances, who flourished in the first half of the last century, having one day met with a sturdy beggar, who asked charity of him, he replied, "My good friend, strong and stout as you are, it is a shame that you do not go to work." "Ah, master," said the beggar, "if you did but know how lazy I am." "Well," replied Marivaux, "I see you are an honest fellow; here is a half a crown for you."

INDIAN TREATIES.—Fourteen treaties, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun—more than were ever concluded in the space of a twelvemonth—have been made with the Indians during the past fiscal year.

The Cincinnati Times tells a story of a jury in that city who could not agree, and finally cast lots to decide whether their verdict should acquit the prisoners or find them guilty.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Bishop Andrew.—Alabama is to have a resident bishop. Bishop Andrew, we are informed, will fix his residence at Summerfield, Dallas County.

Domestics.—Fifteen hundred dollars a year would be only a living for a small family in New Orleans, the price of provisions considered, with high rents. Flour $10 a bbl., potatoes about three cents apiece, ham indigestible, eggs 60 cts. a dozen. A turkey went gobble at less than $2 50 and $3; butter 45 cts. per lb; a beefsteak 50 cts., and not of aldermanic dimensions; Coal $1 25 per bbl. Our native and Havana fruit is very good, and not so dear. Oranges are juicy and abundant.

G. C. Journal.—We have received a neat copy of the published Journals. They have been admirably edited by Dr. Summers, and admirably brought out by Stevenson & Owen.

Gold Dollars.—Agents or subscribers, having occasion to remit money under a $5 bill, would oblige us by using gold dollars instead of shin plasters. These small bills are barely passable in their own neighborhood. In our hands they are almost worthless. These gold pieces may be neatly fastened upon the letter under a strip of paper.

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, including government appropriations, was voted as the amount to be appropriated to our missionary work, at the meeting of the Bishops and Board, held at Louisville, Ky., 30th Sept. Of this sum, $10,000 were voted to China, and $14,000 to California; the remainder to be divided upon the basis of the last years' division in each annual conference. We have received, officially, no farther particulars of these annual appropriations. It was certainly an important occasion. To raise missionary money is one thing; to spend it wisely and well, another. The Church should have assurance that the deliberations are full and careful, at which these monies, laboriously gathered up all over the country, are disbursed. An objection which was made at the late General Conference and weighed, perhaps, more with that body than any other against locating the Missionary Board in New Orleans, was that an epidemic might prevent the Bishops from meeting and consulting over the annual appropriations. Yet we have learned from a private and reliable source, that but one of our seven Bishops was present on the occasion. We have also learned that the Missionary Secretary himself, was not there.

M. E. CHURCH, NORTH.

Annual Appropriations for the missionary work for the year 1855.—The general missionary committee, viz: Revs. Dr. Bangs, of New York; George Gary, of Western New York; J. F. Wright, of Ohio; Dr. Webber, of Maine; H. W. Reed, of Iowa; C. W. Houts, of Missouri; and W. H. Collins, of Michigan; together with Bishops Waugh, Janes, Scott, and Simpson, and a committee of seven of the members of the board, were in conference on the 15th and 16th Nov., occupying, with three sessions each day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., and reached the following conclusions, which received the hearty concurrence of the board and bishops, and will be the amount for which the Church will be called upon to supply in the service of missions for the year 1855.

I. *For the Foreign Work*, $75,907, viz: To missions in Africa, $36,407; China, $10,000; India, $7,500; Germany, $10,000; France, $5,000; Norway and Sweden, $2,000; South America $2,000; New Mexico, $3,000.

II. *Domestic Work*, $184,093, viz: To German Domestic Missions, $46,700; foreign population other than German, i. e., Scandinavian, French, Welsh, Chinese, $17,850; Indian missions, $16,340; to native populations, distributed through thirty-eight different conferences, $103,203. Total, $184,093.

For Foreign Missions,	$79,907
Domestic Missions,	184,093
Aggregate appropriations,	$260,000

GOOD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Rev. James M. Fulton, of M. E. Church South, writes us Oct. 25, from Vallejo, Cal.:

We have an interesting meeting in progress at this place. Three joined us last Sunday, and one came to the mourner's seat To-night we had two who kneeled for prayers. Late news from some of our valley circuits, informs me of glorious revivals there. Between seventy-five and one hundred professed justification at Bro. Russell's camp-meeting, and near the same number at two camp-meetings held by Bro. Cox, on the San Juan and Santa Cruz Circuit. Besides these, Bro. Bailey and myself have had gracious times among professors and sinners. Several of our preachers, and a number of the lay brethren, have professed entire sanctification. We feel that "the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." I think we have abundant cause to be thankful, and of good courage. To God be all the glory.

THE "GREAT OFFICIAL" AND THE "YOUNGER BRETHREN."

The venerable senior of the *Nashville Advocate*, Nov. 23d, gives a spicy and highly grotesque editorial on *de gustibus* and things indigestible. Alluding to our remarks on his swallowing propensities, he says of his last feat:

"We expect, moreover, to save money by the operation, if our Saturn be not required to devour too many of the family who are indigestibls. It will require close pinning and much grease to enable us to swallow some of the household. There is so much neck and horns, and so little flesh, that it will take hard straining to get them down. If, however, we have to gulp them, we prefer to make the effort before the *tail of liabilities* becomes too much elongated."

Bro. McFerrin, for a while, cast about with the eye and appetite of an ogre. It seemed that nothing would be too hard for him to swallow. Now he begins to measure neck and horns and calculate the amount of "straining" it will take to get them down. While complaining of indigestion, no friend is near to point him encouragiegly to a pile of horns and hoofs and a long tail of liabilities, lying in the Lonieville Office, which he did *not* swallow, and say—"Really, brother, you hav'nt cause to be half so unwell as you think." The character he personates—that of a dyspeptie—is the mere grotesque, because no one who has laughed at the broad, and basked in the genial humor of Bro. McFerrin, could be brought to believe he ever suffered from indigestion one hour in his whole life.

He reads us a lectnre about loans and vindication of the agents which we are not aware of having called for. He takes Stevenson and Owen under his wing most patronisingly: "We hope brethren will not press those good men to do what they cannot do before the time"—as though no one else had an interest in them: represents our publishing interests—speaks for the Book Committee—is "the middle man," and brethren must "be careful not to kill the middle man lest the game be up." Our connectional system, changing the figure, is a man, and he is "the heart." "Softly, brethren, softly," for "take the heart out of the man and the circulation will cease and the extremities will become cold and lifeless." We sympathise with our brother, who must be oppressed with a sense of his responsibilities. It is no small thing to be the "great official." And, as though the thing was too big for ordinary expression, it is again varied. He says: "We have heard, too, of 'killing the goose to get the egg.'" If Brother McFerrin alludes to any designs against himself, we beg to assure him we are at the first of it. Our eloquent friend, C. K. Marshall, advocating before the General Conference, Memphis as the location of the Book Concern, said—"If a goose should attempt to swim up Cumberland River, at low water, all the down would be rubbed off her breast before reaching Nashville." We are happy to hear, *officially*, of the old lady's arrival, and that, too, at an unprecedented stage of low water. Kill her! Never. The following concludes his editorial, 23d ult., in special reference to ourselves:

"One more word:

"If the Book Agents and Book Committee are to become subjects of newspaper invective and personal abuse, because they, in the exercise of their judgment, pursue a sound policy, and act with an eye to the good of the whole church, it is full time they should know it. If Edward Stevenson and F. A. Owen, and their associates, are not worthy of the trust committed to them, and have not sense and experience enough to manage the affairs committed to their hands, they had better resign, and allow their younger brethren who have more intelligence, experience and fidelity, to take the interests of the church under their own control. We think it is time for these censures to stop, unless brethren know whereof they affirm."

1. Now, we have no objection to Brother McFerrin's tickling himself with the idea of being "the middle man," "the heart," "the goose" with the coveted egg, and all that. We are not disposed to disturb the pleasant conceit of the Southern Book Concern, Southern Journalism and Southern Methodism, generally, resting on his shoulders. This is amusing to us of "the extremities," and it passes for a good joke. But we do object to his representing us as hostile to the interests of the Church and obstructing its *authorized* agents by "invective and personal abuse." We are as good friends of Edward Stevenson and F. A. Owen as he and have their work as much at heart. That they are competent men, and will truly and faithfully perform the severe, onerous, complicated and important duties laid upon them, to the satisfaction of all reasonable men, in the church and out of it, we never doubted and never hinted a doubt. This gratuitous and exclusive championship of the book agents assumed by the Editor of the Nashville Advocate, injures them. They do not belong to his section more than any other, and they have friends elsewhere, as reliable if not as fussy.

2. "Younger brethren"! There it is again! Doctor, (if it's not asking too much,) do give us your age. In quoting your opinions, we can then add, after the D. D., mas——years, ——mos., ——days; carrying up the figures as time advances—and may you live to be a thousand! Folks will understand, by the elongated suffix, that you are twice as wise as those editors half as old. Our readers are not used to such logic, but as the "great official" has adopted and insists on it, we must try and break them in.

Once for all, we tell brother McFerrin that our youth is not our fault. And if it be a disqualification for the editorial office, that is not our fault. We were put in office by the same body that put him in, and with a *much larger vote*.

METHODIST PRESS.

The number and circulation of our English religious papers, says a foreign correspondent of the *Pittsburg Advocate*, will bear no comparison with yours in the United States:

"The Church of England has two papers, the Record, published twice a week, with a circulation of 3,369, each number; and the Ecclesiastical Gazette, weekly, with a circulation of 2,750. The Baptists have no paper, but they patronize the Independent denomination. These are, the Patriot, issued twice a week, with 1,268 subscribers; the British Banner, with a weekly circulation of 3,888, and the Non-Conformist, with a weekly circulation of 3,211. The Wesleyan Conference has only one paper, the Watchman, with a subscription list of between 3,000 and 4,000. The Wesleyan Times, the organ of the agitators, is rapidly declining, its circulation having diminished one-half since the year 1851."

The law rules. It is gratifying to find it interfering in such a case as this so promptly. The citizens who procured the arrest deserve credit.

The *Texas Advocate* 16th inst., says:

"Since our last issue, the German Methodist congregation of this city, under the pastoral charge of Rev. P. Moelling, during a protracted meeting, were interrupted one night by the blowing of a horn or bugle, and other discordant noises round the Church. The offender seems to have been engaged in a crusade against that Church for more than a year past, having disturbed them on several previous occasions. On the night in question, the noise was so great as to attract several American citizens to the place, who remonstrated with the man, and on his refusal to desist, procured his arrest, after a stout resistance on his part, in which some of the officers were hurt. On trial, he was convicted, and sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars, and tee days' imprisoment.',

The *Southern Advocate* gives us an item touching Southern Methodism in California.

"Resignation of Dr. Boring.—Perhaps all our readers know that Dr. B. was elected by the late General Conference, Editor of the Christian Observer, San Francisco. We are now authorised by Dr. B. to announce to the friends of that paper that circumstances beyond his control, and demanding his personal attention, render it impracticable that he should undertake this editorship. He adds that it will afford him pleasure to serve its interests as far as may be, as agent, until about the last of January next. His address is Atlanta, Georgia.

Ex-President Fillmore is set down a Unitarian. Some while ago, it was said his brother was a Methodist preacher. That was corrected. The M. P. is only an uncle of the Ex-President. Here he is, and such an one that it is an honor for the Ex-President to be kin to him. The *Buffalo Advocate* announces:

"Rev. Glezen Fillmore, the new Presiding Elder of the Buffalo District, will hold a Quarterly Meeting at the Swan st. Church, next Sabbath. Many of his old friends will embrace the opportunity to hear him. He has a reputation and standing in Western New York earned by long and valuable service as a minister of the Cross. He has preached longer than many of us have lived. He is emphatically one of us. His extended labors have been confined to that portion of the State embraced in the Genesee Conference. The first Protestant church in the city of Buffalo was built by him."

The *Chr. Adv. and Journal*, reviewing a book, Organic Christianity, that has been on our own table, delivers a general opinion:

"We read all treatises on Church government with great composure, because with incredulity as to the divine authority of any form of ecclesiastical polity. We find none laid down by our Lord or his Apostles, and that which we may infer, from the Acts of the Apostles and their Epistles, to have existed in any one or more of the primitive societies, or organizations, does not appear to have been the same in all the Churches planted by the apostles, nor in one plan described as obligatory upon the Church in all after time. So that if an old parchment or other record, containing the organization of the Church at Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians, should be hereafter found, it would be of no more authority than that of the 'Divines at Westminster.' It would remain the privilege, and the duty of every Christian society or church to adopt that form of government which they should deem best calculated, under their circumstances, to carry out the great purposes of such organization, 'the work of the ministry, and the edification of the body of Christ,' the propagation of the gospel, and the building up believers in their most holy faith."

The *Christian Guardian*, Wesleyan organ in Toronto, Canada, is in controversy with a Congregationalist paper, on terms of membership. The Guardian takes the ground that whenever persons give evidence of a sincere desire for religious instruction, in order to flee the wrath to come, and be saved from their sins, *then* they are proper subjects to be admitted to the enjoyment of those means which the church employs to aid them in working out their salvation: and so long as they give evidence of the sincerity of their desire and purpose, it is the duty of the Church to afford them just that kind of help which their state requires, both before and after they have attained that state of grace which is termed "conversion." And therefore the terms of admission into the Methodist Church are both Scriptural, and in perfect harmony with the object which it is the work of the Christian Church to accomplish:

"We do not assent to it as an obvious scriptural truth that the 'New Testament requires evidence of conversion in candidates for church fellowship,' nor can this be proved, either by any positive precepts, or facts fairly interpreted or applied. And more than this, the assumption of the Independent is a palpable absurdity, for it requires of candidates for church fellowship the qualifications which it is the purpose and work of the church to assist them in obtaining. Does any school or college require of candidates for admission that knowledge of the arts and sciences that it is the business of those institutions to impart? So, the church is Heaven's School, for teaching mankind the knowledge of salvation, and training them for glory, honor, and immortality; but to assert or assume that a definite and advanced state of qualification must be possessed before admission to the privileges which the church affords for the very purpose of obtaining that state of grace, is to take the unreasonable position of requiring an end, while denying the use of the means provided for its accomplishment. It was bad enough for the hard hearted Egyptian taskmasters to require of the Israelites 'the full tale of bricks,' without furnishing the straw; but the Christian church is surely not such an exacting master. Besides, in the absence of a positive precept on this point, if the syllogism of the Independent proves anything, it proves too much; for with just as much force and authority, we might assert that the New Testament requires evidence of entire sanctification in candidates for church fellowship. It cannot be denied that the design of the institutions of the church is to lead to the attainment of this state of grace, and if evidence of justification is required before admission, where is the scriptural authority for admitting candidates who have not attained all the knowledge and holiness which the gospel makes it the privilege of believers to possess? Will the Independent give us some scriptural light on this point! and tell us what necessity there is for the Church at all, if persons are required to work out their own salvation before they are admitted to the enjoyment of its privileges? If it be urged that the institutions of the Church are for the benefit of believers, then we reply that surely, if persons who are seeking a state of spiritual life do not require the aid of the Church, much less do they need it after they obtain the knowledge and strength which 'true conversion imparts.' Therefore, the Church is not a necessary agency in the work of salvation."

The *Western Advocate* says:

"Since we commenced editorial life, in December, 1833, we never knew of so much irregularity in the mails as during the last year, especially the last few months. Our correspondents frequently remind us that their papers are detained, and arrive after the proper time, or are never received. Of course, our circulation is suffering in consequence of this irregularity of the mails. We speak now of the letters received by us as editor. The publishers of the paper receive very many complaints, and we know they have been taking every measure in their power to remedy the evil; but thus far they have not succeeded according to their wishes."

The *California Christian Advocate*, Oct. 27th, exults in the temperance reform:

"We congratulate the friends of this excellent cause upon the success which is attending it all over the state—a success the more signal because of the unusual obstacles with which it has been compelled to contend.

* * * * * *

"Hon. J. W. McGorkle and Ex-Governor McDougal, joined the Sons of Temperance on Tuesday evening in this city."

This paper contains a characteristic notice of a camp meeting, "held in the most beautiful grove of the Monte, near Lexington." The circuit preacher writes:

"At night we had a large congregation, and after preaching, while one of the preachers was exhorting, the Holy Ghost came upon God's people like a rushing, mighty wind, and gave them good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and they run over with joy. I have never witnessed a better sample of an old-fashioned Methodist Camp-meeting shout, which seemed to come from the heart, before. As there are several editors of the Advocate, it may be some one of them will want this shouting part left *out*, but I want it left *in*, so that the world may know that there are some in these ends of the earth—amid this wicked and perverse generation, even in *Southern California*—who are not afraid to say, "Praise God," when God fills their souls. On Sabbath the Congregation was quite as large as we expected. We had preaching at 9, 11 and 3 o'clock. Every sermon was listened to with great attention. After the 3 o'clock sermon, Rev. Mr. Willey, of San Francisco, was delivering a very sensible and spirited exhortation, when it was suddenly announced in the rear of the congregation, by a messenger, that a man was murdered by robbers, not far off, (which was the case). This ran through the congregation like fire in stubble, and the meeting, for the present, broke up in confusion. At night the people returned, and we had a few mourners; but it was very observable that the meeting was disturbed, and that the minds of the people were drawn off, to a considerable extent, from the worship of God; for the man murdered was their neighbor. And immediately after the people were dismissed, an officer requested, aloud, the people to meet in Lexington at the rising of the sun, in order to organize a company to go in search of the murderers, after which the meeting was thinly attended in the daytime. We had a good meeting, however."

CHRISTIANS ARE IMPATIENT OF RESULTS.

In a Missionary Meeting, reported by the *Witness and Advocate*, Nov. 17, Boston, a speaker, Rev. Mr. Randall, utters words—strong, cheering words after this sort:

"To what, then, may we attribute the present prevailing indifference on the subject of Missions? I shall indicate only one of the many causes to which this supineness may be justly referred. We live in an age of most extraordinary activity, mental and physical. The whole world is astir. Such has been the rapid progress in arts and sciences that revolutions are now effected in a day which formerly cost years, if not ages of patient toil. Changes are wrought in a twinkling—antecedents and consequents are closely linked together—and effects following so nearly upon causes as to almost preclude the idea of the operation of means to ends. This state of things feeds in turn the spirit that begets it, and hence the headlong activity that distinguishes the present times. Is it not true that we have in some measure caught this spirit of the age, and are, unconsciously, perhaps, applying it to the missionary enterprise? *Christians are impatient of results*, in the great work of preaching the Gospel to all nations. Because the world is not converted in a day, they seem to entertain the fear that it will not be converted at all. Now, this springs from wrong views of the work which is to be done; wrong views of their relation to it; and a wrong conception of facts in respect to it.

"The work of converting the world is God's work, not ours. The plan for its regeneration was devised in heaven long before its was promulgated on earth. This great change for which we are laboring, is not a human experiment for the reformation of mankind. Its principles are not founded in human philosophy—its work is not that of a political or social revolution, to be brought about by the use of human appliances—which may or may not succeed in the end, and which will be ever subject to doubtful contingencies. Very far from it. This is God's world, and the salvation of it is his own great and glorious undertaking, and He will accomplish it in his own time, and in his own way. There can be no such thing as failure in what originates in the counsels of Omniscience, and is executed by the arm of Omnipotence.

"But then, who are *we*, and what is our business in this relation? I answer: creatures of the dust, whose breath is in our nostrils; who are here to-day, and to-morrow in eternity; creatures whom God has condescended to employ as instrumentalities in carrying forward his plan of saving the world. What then, have we to do with issues that belong alone to infinite wisdom and infinite power? Our duty is done when we have in faith and patience, and with filial fidelity employed the means which have been ordained to this great end, cheerfully leaving the result of our labors just where we shall leave our souls when life's labors are over, in the hands of Him who is too wise to err, who can never forget his promises, nor fail in his purposes. The natural disposition of man is to walk by *sight*, and not by faith, and men *stumble* when they attempt to do this in the missionary work. We are anxious, over anxious to see the result of our labors, and if we do not see them immediately, or in the form which we have anticipated, we at once become disheartened. But with these results we have nothing at all to do, except to leave them in the hands of Him who 'sees all things from the beginning.'

"Christians are quite too prone to exclaim in the spirit of despondency; 'I see no signs of the world's conversion; eighteen hundred years have elapsed, and how few of the human family have, after all, been converted. how little progress has the Gospel made for the last half century; true, we have some missionaries in foreign lands, but what are they among so many?' What is all this but repeating from Christian lips the sneering reproaches of the skeptic? It is simply the expression of unbelief, baptized into something like the spirit of religious concern. Though it be in the form of godly lamentation, it has the infidel ring, which cannot be well disguised, and therefore does not become Christian men. Such persons forget that while time is a great matter with them, it is not so with God, since 'with Him a thousand years is as one day, and one day as a thousand years.' The relation of time can hardly be taken into account in a work which originates with a Being who is *eternal*, and for a purpose which is to be *everlasting*. Besides, the change to be produced is not such as mark the history of this world—it is not the mere change of opinion, as in politics, nor a change in relations, as in the revolutions in human governments, all which are sometimes the work of a day or an hour. It is, on the contrary, a radical change of character, a regeneration of man's moral nature. Such a change as, from analogy, we should be led to believe, would be gradual—a progressive work. The Almighty's arm, whether in its creative or renewed energies, never works in haste."

BOOK NOTICES.

The publishers, through J. C. Morgan, have furnished our table with the new, rare and valuable. Morgan's Depot, near the Post Office, affords them all on sale, and what not else in his line, it would be hard to say:

History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. By G. T. Curtis. Vol. I, 8vo. pp. 519. 1854; Harper & Brothers, N. Y.

The kind and quality of this book manufacture is in the best American: wide margin, large print, white paper and substantial binding. The contents are such as we believe, have not yet taken a formal position in American literature. The signers of the Declaration were great by accident; the framers of the Declaration were intrinsically so. The notices of them personally; the embarrassments and uncertainty that beset their work; the counter influences, prejudices and conflicting interests to be reconciled, all are of surpassing interest. One prizes the Constitution more, and understands it better, by going back to the laying of the beams, and wonders that order was evoked from this chaos. The work is to be completed in two volumes.

Kanzas and Nebraska, by Hale. Boston. 1854; Phillips & Sampson; 12mo. pp. 256.

A map, remarks, geographical and historical; with directions to emigrants.

History of Cuba, By M. M. Ballou. Boston. 1854; Phillips & Sampson; 12mo. pp. 230.

This book has had a sale. Our copy is out of the "sixth thousand." Copious extracts have appeared in the columns of the Advocate from the work. If the reader liked the samples, he may obtain the book.

A Journey to Central Africa, By Bayard Taylor. New York. G. P. Putnam & Co. 1854. 12mo., pp. 522.

Taylor, as a writer and traveller, stands at the head of the list. This journey into the negro kingdoms of the White Nile, much of it over fresh fields of adventure, brought out some strange scenes and not very orthodox sentiments on the unity question. The book is gotten up in good style, with maps and illustrations by the author.

Illustrated Natural History. By J. G. Wood. New York: Harper & Bros. 1854.

There are 450 original designs, well executed. The explanations of scientific terms, the easy classifications, new anecdotes and lively cuts, render this an excellent popular work.

Elements of Intellectual Philosophy. By Francis Wayland. Boston. Phillips & Sampson: 1854. 12mo. pp. 426.

We have here the substance of Lectures, which have been for several years delivered by the author to the classes in Intellectual Philosophy, Brown University. Dr. Wayland combines, perhaps more than any other living man, the first qualities of teacher, philosopher and writer. His college text-books have been very popular for these causes. His old students in Moral Science and Political Economy are throughout the land. They will possess themselves of this his latest production, and the result of more experience and labor and thought than any of his previous ones. He has taught them to think—they know even his weak point, and these are advantages in pursuing a course of philosophical study.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A convocation of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is said, will take place on or about the 2d of December next. They will meet in Baltimore, and have sessions for several days. Subjects of considerable importance to the vital interests of Methodism will form the basis of their deliberations; whilst it is anticipated to have a missionary demonstration during their stay in Baltimore.

We learn from the Mississippian that the Baptist Convention at Hernando, adjourned after a session of five days. The Reverend Wm. Carey Crane was chosen President, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Grenada, acted as Secretary. There were some forty clergymen in attendance, besides a large number of lay delegates. The various missionary causes, both at home and abroad, were well sustained. D. H. Dockery, of Hernando, and Dr. Philips, of Hinds, were appointed a committee to procure funds for the purpose of establishing a Baptist paper in Mississippi. The next convention will meet at Clinton, in Hinds county.

The Baptist Convention.—We see by the Alabama Baptist that the thirty-first anniversary of the Baptist Convention of Alabama will be held at Marion, Perry county, on Friday, 8th Dec.

The Canton (Miss.) *Citizen*, contains a letter communicated by the Methodist minister of Sharon Circuit:

A Year on Sharon Circuit.—*Mr. Editor:* Having spent a pleasant, and I trust, a profitable year among the people of the above charge, I would ask a place in your paper, to acknowledge my gratitude to them for the warm, generous, courteous and Christian treatment I have received of them. They are a noble and generous people—far better than I expected to find them. May Heaven's richest blessings rest with them!

I have had eight regular preaching places, which were ordinarily filled once a month. I have during this Conference year preached 142 sermons, heard 77, visited 171 families, made 688 visits, traveled 2,557 miles on land, baptized 42 infants and children, and 36 adults, all by the Apostolic, scriptural mode of pouring, significant of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost; have taken into the Methodist Church South 176 members, (including 43 negroes,) six of whom came from the Baptist Church.

What will Elliott & Co. say to that? Does that look like all the world, "and the rest of mankind," are running into the Baptist Church? There is a waking up among some Baptists in our bounds. They tell their preacher that "sprinkle" is in the Bible, and he need not deny it any longer. One told me that "if he had read his Bible before he joined the Church, he reckoned he would never have joined the Baptists." All this is going on in Madison county, Mississippi. We have built two churches—framed—have one under contract, and nearly enough subscribed to build the fourth.

The people have paid for the support of the Gospel on the circuit about $900, for missions about $180, and for superannuates, &c., about $62, besides incidental expenses. But one little jar has occurred in the church this year, and that, I believe, has passed quietly to rest.

I leave my charge with good feelings for all. H. H. MONTGOMERY.

Nov. 1, 1854.

Since the abatement of the epidemic in most of the towns along the river, the Centenary College, La., has received large accessions to its ranks. The Mirror says:

"There are now upon the record about one hundred and seventy names enrolled; a goodly number of the old students have not got back yet. There appears nothing now in the horizon to dim the prospects of a most successful year to Centenary. The institution is now under full headway—prospects bright."

This is good, very good, if only true. If the Masons and Odd Fellows would put dueling under ban, no telling the influence. "Brothers" ought not to fight. According to the Masonic Register, the following resolution has passed the Grand Lodge of California:

"*Resolved*, That the practice of dueling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry, and in all cases where the brethren resort to this mode of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the lodge or lodges of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be, forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of masonry, subject to the confirmation of the grand lodge; and no brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with masonic honore."

The following was also passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that the use of masonic emblems upon sign boards is unmasonic, and in open violation of freemasonry."

Rev. Dr. Baker.—The Due West Telescope says of this well-known Presbyterian minister, "He has been preaching nearly forty years, and has been engaged in about three hundred revivals of religion, and has been instrumental, he trusts, in the conversion of seven or eight thousand souls, fifty of which number are ministers. At a revival meeting lately, he preached four sermons a day for eight days."

A few Sundays ago the bell of the Presbyterian Church at Urbana, Ohio, rang the second time; the congregation sat watching and waiting, but no minister came. After the lapse of half an hour a note was handed to one of the elders, who arose and read it to the congregation. It was from the minister, who said he would not preach for them any more till his salary was paid up.

Dr. Ives, late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, who last year went over to the Romish Church, has been appointed a professor in the Roman Catholic College, in Fordham, near New York.

Life of Dr. Newton.—The London Wesleyan Magazine announces that the Rev. Thomas Jackson has engaged to prepare a memoir of the late Rev. Robert Newton, and that it will be issued with as little delay practicable. "It is not intended to publish a large and expensive book, but a moderate sized volume, and at a price that will bring it within the reach of the religious public generally."

RUSSIAN SPIRIT AND RESOURCES.

The New York Tribune of the 21st ultimo contains a very lengthy and able article on the present war in Russia. We are not told from what sources its information is drawn, but the minuteness of detail as well as the harmony existing between its statements and such facts as were previously known, prove that it is not a merely imaginative composition. The opinions advanced in the article to which we allude are briefly these: that Russian diplomacy is finally inferior to its reputation, owed to the other countries; that the Czar is not personally desirous of war, but compelled to it by the national feeling; that the struggle is considered a religious one by the Russian people in general; that the resources of the nation have not been affected, and are sufficient to meet, without embarrassment, a more prolonged contest than the Allies can endure. Two of these opinions are immensely important, if true; for if the national resources are competent to the support of the war, and the national spirit is enlisted in behalf, all ideas of an ultimate victory won by England, France and Turkey, or Prussia and Austria added, are wholly chimerical. Against such a combination no success war can, by any possibility, be waged.

The Tribune holds the following language:

The general feeling in Russia is strongly hostile to diplomacy of Nesselrode. The warlike excitement is general, and still on the increase. This harmonizes with Russian character, which is stimulated by danger or disaster. The war is fully considered as a sacred religious one, and the sacrifices in its favor, great or small, as individual, are immense. Men, who years since left army and have passed lives of pleasure, or acquired lucrative positions in the civil department, return to the field with inferior grades. It would appear at first sight possible, opposed as it is to the general opinion of European journalists, but still it is a fact that the most patriotic individual in Russia is the Czar, with Nesselrode next in point of his adherents. The much admired pluck of Russia resides in the spirit of the nation. There is the real backbone. Now, as in the great struggle with Napoleon in 1812, the national stubbornness is a pedestal for the material force.

The resources of Russia, it may be appositely remarked, are not yet on the decrease. No scarcity of money is felt at St. Petersburg or Moscow, at least not for the incidental expenses. Even according to the British journals, the Russian export trade has not this year been crippled by the blockade in the Baltic, but has been even more profitable—the foreign buyer being obliged to pay heavily for the costly carriage of the produce of the land to Russia, which payments go into the pockets of the Russian peasantry. It seems likewise, that the gold and silver in bullion coming from the mines and being deposited in the imperial vaults, is now taken from circulation and put into circulation.

In the same way the military fund established by law for extreme national emergencies is said to have been mobilised. This fund, organised on the principle of continual yearly accumulations, was used in 1812 but once, since when it has been restored, and since then has increased to an immense extent. But, whatever may be the case, it is a fact that money is comparatively abundant in Russia, the emission of paper is not excessive, and a few years ago gold scarcely produced any premium to sellers. During the current year, likewise, armaments have been proceeding on a colossal scale. By the new levies and additional army has been put on foot, equal nearly to the whole of the Grenadiers are doubled. From the most powerful reserves are organized. These are drilled unremittingly at the rate of eleven hours a day. Up to the time most of the provinces have sustained their contingent cost the reserves formed in their respective limits. The German nobility of the Baltic provinces have spontaneously devoted 10 per cent of their income to the war expenses. The southern provinces, commonly called Little Russia, have delivered without payment thousands of carts and sacks of grain to feed the army. All the money for the sustenation of its war forces comparatively nothing to the Government, and explains why the cities from which Alma the Russian soldiers well clothed, not starved on meager or bad fare, and endowed with unexpected vitality and vigor.

The nation which thus heartily and lavishly backs its Government must naturally expect that its resources will not be squandered through vacillation and imbecility. It was not astounded by the war-whoop, and the only question with it is, that it may be skillfully directed to the end in contest. Thus far, discontent reveals itself, not on account of sacrifices made, but of the manner in which the national means are abused.

The statement concerning the national resources, it will be evident to every one, is of the first importance. All the reports of English and French press have concurred in representing the finances of Russia at an exceedingly low ebb; so low that it was with the extremest difficulty that necessary provisions were provided for the army—so low that famine was prevailing in St. Petersburg, and additional bankruptcy imminent. The Tribune asserts that bullion is not at a premium, that the Government is not troubled for means, that the voluntary contributions are immense, and that the military fund, which has been increasing for years, together with the long hoarded products of the gold and silver mines in Siberia, remain intact. These are the sinews of war. Should they prove to be as abundant as is represented, are not the Russians able to exhaust the strength of the Allies by a 'Fabian policy, if not on equal field, and finally conquer? The spirit of the nation and the light in which the war is generally viewed, can hardly be deemed of less importance than the state of the finances. If the whole people are as enthusiastic as the article in the Tribune and their own conduct represents them to be, the taking of Sebastopol would be nothing, the capture of Cronstadt nothing but a "material guarantee" of another thirty years' war.

We have copied so much of the article in the Tribune as appears above, because, if it is correct, it is far more important than the new battles at Sebastopol, and far more conclusive as to the fate of the war than their results has the appearance of truth.

"TAKING OF THE ALLIES BY SEBASTOPOL."

One of the best squibs we have seen concerning the siege of Sebastopol by the Allied forces appears in the Wall Street (N. Y.) Journal with the caption which we have quoted. In so much fun could have come out of such a locality we are puzzled to know, but come it has, and the best part of the joke is its truthfulness. Our latest news from the seat of war gives the facts on which the Journal's comments are predicated. The English forces marched within a comfortable distance of the Russians and threw up several redoubts, which they mounted with heavy guns and garrisoned with Scotch and Turkish troops—then retired in preparation for the morrow's labors. But, incredible as it may seem, and much as it may be resented against the expectations and comforts of Her Majesty's troops, these same Russians did not await the proper time for being attacked, but, on the contrary, marched out and made the attack themselves!—took the redoubts, driven off the Turks at a hard run, changed the direction of the cannon and killed one thousand English before they could be induced to return! At this rate we entertain fears lest the Journal's article may prove more true than even its wrote anticipated.

"Taking of the Allies by Sebastopol.—By the advices received per steamship Asia, we have information of a very extraordinary character; in fact, of a most unexpected, that we find serious doubts as to its authenticity. We refer to the taking of the Allies by Sebastopol. Believing, as we did, that the Allies were engaged in a very agreeable proceedings necessary to accomplish the boast of soon occupying this important position, we confess ourselves completely taken aback by this unlooked for reversal of our anticipations. We cannot very sincerely regret the change of affairs in that quarter, although we do sympathize with all that portion of their joint majestys' subjects who are sacrificing life and health to accomplish they know not what, and who do not care either. It appears that two redoubts were projected and completed by the very able engineers on the part of the Allies; and we should think from the confidence with which the building of them was finished, and the promptitude with which they were delivered in good working order to the Russians, that it was merely a business contract.

After taking possession of their easily acquired estate, the Russians felt some anxiety to try the mettle and capacity of Her Majesty's artillery which had been presented to them: and no better mark being within range, actually commenced a game of ball with a regiment of her aforesaid Majesty's light dragoons. This animated game of cricket resulted in a loss of five hundred men to the Allies, before the Russians were satisfied as to the quality of their guns. Sly jokers, those Russians! We actually believe they mean to fight it out to the last.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

South Carolina Conference met in Columbia, 15th Nov. and adjourned 20th, Bishop Pierce presiding; Bishop Capers present, in feeble health. From the *Southern Christian Advocate* we learn the following items:

The number of members, including fifteen on trial, is one hundred and thirty-three.

The Conference collections unabled the Financial Board to pay the claimants upon the Conference funds NINETY-THREE cents in the dollar—being a discount of only 7 per cent., the smallest ever yet declared. The union of lay with clerical members in this Board is working admirably, and the plan is worthy of adoption every where.

The Missionary Anniversary resulted in the handsome sum of sixteen hundred dollars.

The Missionary Collections of the year amounted to $22,000—this being a decrease upon the collections of last year, to be accounted for by reasons assigned. South Carolina has, nevertheless, done well, considering all the embarrassments of the year, and will cost her sister Conferences an effort to surpass her. The Mission Committee appropriated $16,650 to missions in this Conference for the next year.

The following preachers were received on trial: Francis M. Kennedy, Alexander B. Stevens, Capers E. Wiggins, J. W. Crider, James H. Ward, George K. Andrews, L. Connelly, Eugene W. Thompson, William A. Hemingway, Jesse S. Nelson, S. Barkster Jones, and Landy Wood. Tilman D. Pearis was readmitted upon presentation of his certificate of location. John A. Mood and S. W. Capers were superannuated, and H. A. Glass located.

HYMENEAL:

Married.—By Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., Summerfield, Ala., Nov. 24—Bishop J. Andrew and Mrs. Emily W. Childers.

OBITUARY:

Mrs. Amelia Jane Mime.—Our Church recently met with a great loss in the death of this amiable and excellent lady. She was the consort of Col. Wm. C. Mims, for many years a resident of this county, and a member of the Providence Church, Marie Hill Circuit, Alabama Conference. She was a native of South Carolina, born on the 23d of October, 1814, married on the 15th of July, 1830. Sister Mime was converted, and joined the Church under my ministry, in 1839, and has been a steady and consistent member ever since. Col. Mims removed his family to Texas last year; and on the 17th of August, she departed this life, in the blissful hope of immortality. May God comfort the bereaved hearts that are bleeding under this heavy dispensation of his Providence.

GEO. SHAEFFER.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Nov. 17 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

—O. R. Blue, $10.

—D. C. B. Connerly, $1; D. C. B. Connerly, $1; J. W. Cook, $3; D. C. B. Connerly, $6.

—J. G. Deskin, $10; W. C. Dowdell, $3 50.

—T. H. Foster, $10.

—R. C. Goodgion, $10; J. J. Graves, $2 50.

—C. J. Hallberg, $5; A. R. Hines, $2; S. Hawes, $18; C. J. Hallberg, $6; R. C. Hilliard, $2.

—Mrs. H. Kleinpeter, $3 50.

—J. Paul, Jr., $5; Miss M. R. Peebles, $1; R. F. Patton, (to Nov. 1856,) $5.

—T. B. Russell, $6; R. Randle, $5; R. Y. Rew, $3; Mrs. E. R. Reams, $3; R. H. Reed, $4.

—H. A. Sugg, $6; W. F. Samford, $1 50; J. McStuart, $3 50; J. W. Starr, $5; G. Stephens, $2.

—E. R. Woods, $3 50; W. Webb, $5; J. L. Wright, $25.

General Intelligence.

Immense Load of Cotton.—The mammoth ship Shakspeare was cleared from this port on Wednesday last with *six thousand four hundred and thirty-one* bales of cotton; the largest ever known. Her destination is Liverpool, and she was cleared by the well known house of C. V. Baxter.

Interments.—The following are the returns from the different Cemeteries of the city for the week ending on Sunday, 26th inst., at 6 a. m.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other diseases.	Total
Protestant, Girod street	1	9	10
Cypress Grove No. 1	0	2	2
" " 2	1	15	16
Charity Hospital	9	23	32
St. Patrick's	2	20	22
Catholic No. 1	0	8	8
" 2	0	12	12
St. Vincent de Paul	1	40	41
Lafayette	1	41	42
Total	15	170	185

The number of deaths by yellow fever the preceding week was 30. If the present cool, bracing weather continues we shall not likely be called upon to notice the disease any more this season.

Charity Hospital.—The following is the report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending Saturday 25th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.:

Discharged	193	Admitted	200
Died	50	Died of yellow fever	11

U. S. District Court.—A case of some interest was tried in this Court on Saturday. It was one involving the jurisdiction of the Court over events frequently occurring in waters heretofore considered to be under its jurisdiction. The case is entitled "J. M. Shield Steamboat Two Brothers." The plaintiff avers that April last, at Cincinnati, he furnished labor and materials for the steamer Two Brothers, then at that place, the amount of $426 68, for which he accepted the note of Martin Broderick, the owner. This note has been protested, and the petitioner now prays that the steamboat, which is now in this port, may be libelled for his benefit. The defendant does not deny the allegations of plaintiff, but denies the jurisdiction of the Court, alleging that the contract is not upon waters where the tide ebbs and flows, nor within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this Court." He also alleges that no the owner of the boat, he was present and assisted in making those repairs, and that the Court, therefore, has no jurisdiction to enforce the said contract against himself or his vessel. The argues, finally, that as the plaintiff took his note for said repairs, he converted his demand into an ordinary personal credit, which cannot be enforced in admiralty either *in personam* or *in rem*. After hearing the arguments of counsel, the Court took the case under consideration. Durant and Horner for plaintiff, T. Wharton Colby for defendant.

Consuls can not Celebrate Marriage.—In answering an official question propounded to him, the Attorney General has had occasion to decide that, under the law, Consuls of the United States in Europe have no official power to celebrate marriage, either between citizens of the United States or foreigners. It will be recollected that United States Consuls, in Germany particularly, have been in the habit of celebrating marriage between parties about to emigrate to the United States. In deciding, we take it for granted, has reference to no such case.

The political complexion of the new Legislature of Delaware stands thus: Senate—six Know-Nothings, two Democrats, and one Whig. House—nineteen Know-Nothings and two Democrats.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

We are being constantly placed under obligation to Northern publishers for advance sheets of new works which they are about issuing, containing extracts which it is expected we shall transfer to our columns, with laudatory notices, as a stimulant to futures sales. Were we to publish all of these specimens and extracts "of a highly thrilling character" which we receive, we should hardly have space for any thing else; and as, in nine cases out of ten, they are utterly devoid of interest, at the expirntion of six months we should hardly have six subscribers left. Were we, in addition, to fill up our advertising columns with the favors of Northern patent medicine manufacturers, at the highly remunerative prices offered, we might calculate on a certain failure at an early day.

It seems to be supposed by a certain class of men that country newspapers in general and Southern newspapers in particular can find nothing more valuable to set before their readers than what is directly or indirectly lifted to some private speculation, for the advocacy of which the publisher is to be recompensed by a copy of the book or a box of the pills puffed. Our opinions on the subject are somewhat different and lead us to decline the new system of gratuitous advertising for any man. If Northern publishers wish their works advertised here we shall be happy to accommodate them, even to the publication of the entire work, for a fitting compensation; and if pill doctors desire to have the efficacy of their medicines made known, we will publish every recommendation they have received or written on the same terms; but we will not take their pills at any price.

We are induced to make this statement by the receipt of about the coolest, as it certainly is the lengthiest, of all the puffing circulars which have ever reached us. Mr. J. S. Redfield, of New York, proposes to publish Barnum's Autobiography, and, in order to make it sell he has struck off a large sheet containing the table of contents and about three columns of matter extracted; all of which we are politely requested to copy "with such remarks as we may deem proper." Having done so we are to be furnished with a copy of the work. Price about $1 25. We respectfully decline. We haven't the room, and if we had, could fill it with much more valuable matter than Mr. Barnum's account of his different deceptions and rascalities. Nor in fact do we think that Mr. Redfield has any need of the press. The Life of Jack Sheppard and the Adventures of Murrell find a ready sale without being advertised, and though Barnum's roguories are not so grand they are infinitely more numerous and most unblushingly avowed. We have no doubt that the book will sell rapidly and extensively, and advise Mr. Redfield to save his money instead of uselessly spending it on advertisements.

Among other notabilities in the same quarter who aim at an early immortality, we observe Horace Greeley and Chevalier Wikoff—the former an ardent Abolitionist, etc.—the latter nothing more than an ardent lover. When Barnum, Greeley and Wikoff are fairly worked off and sold, we shall anticipate the autobiographies of Capt. Rynders and the remaining celebrities of New York. Can't we have them at once? The public mind is on the rack. The lives and speeches of Calhoun, Clay and Webster can only be sold by the hundred, but Barnum is to be "simultaneously published in New York, London, Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Leipsic." *Viva la humbug!*

The Bowie Knife Law in South Carolina. The Greenville Patriot publishes the skeleton of a bill which will be submitted to the South Carolina Legislature to suppress Bowie Knives, Arkansas Toothpicks, and other deadly weapons. The bill prohibits the sale of such weapons under a penalty of a thousand dollars, and imprisonment for twelve months. It also provides that "if any person shall kill any one by stabbing or shooting with a weapon concealed or worn about his person, such person or persons shall, upon conviction, be adjudged to be guilty of felony without the benefit of clergy, unless the judge trying the case shall be of opinion that such killing was in self-defence, then, in such case the jury may find a verdict of not guilty."

Mail Robber's Confession.—Byron, *alias* McDonald, who claimed to be a naturalson of Lord Byron and who was recently convicted of throwing the cars off the track of the Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, with the intention of robbing the mail and who was for this offense sentenced to the Michigan Penitentiary for life, has since his imprisonment made disclosures and confessions that he and Napier, his companion in crime, robbed the mail on the Michigan Southern Railroad at the time of its collision with the Michigan Central Road, some fifteen months since, at the intersecting point of the two roads. He states that in order to reach the mails, he crawled over the dead and wounded. Napier has escaped and fled to England.

A citizen of Coosa, Ala., named W. R. Penix, was recently seized near that place and forced into a carriage, which immediately started towards the Georgia line. Some of the friends of Mr. P., having learned the fact, started in pursuit, overtook the carriage, and brought back both the victim and his kidnappers. There were two of the latter, one of them being the Sheriff of Floyd county, Ga. The Coosa River Argus says that Mr. Penix had committed no crime; but was simply a debtor to a commercial house in Charleston, and unable to pay; and that it was at the instigation of this house that the outrage was committed. The Argus seems to think that the abductors have got themselves into rather an unpleasant fix. They were held for examination.

A girl by the name of Ellen White took the small-pox in Boston, a short time ago, and before her convalescence was completed, started on board the cars for home in Thetford, Vermont. During her brief journey of a few hours, she communicated the loathsome disease to some dozen people who were on board the train in which she traveled, several of whom have since died.

Protection against Loss of Life.—It has been determined by the Treasury Department to expend the appropriation for saving of life on the coasts of the United States, endangered by wrecks, on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey. Instructions have been issued by the Secretary, directing that the number of life boat stations on these coasts shall be doubled. That is, that there shall be one every five miles, instead of every ten miles, as at present. At each of these stations there is to be provided a house, for the temporary shelter of the wrecked, capable of containing 400 souls. Each station, also, has a life boat, a mortar to throw 300 fathom (900 feet) of hemp shot line.

Prices Now and Then.—A citizen who has ever kept an account of every thing purchased for his family, gives the following list of articles and their prices in 1829, to which he added the price of similar articles at the present time.

	1829.	1854.
Flour per bbl	$3 50	$10 00
Wood, per load	1 00	3 00
Potatoes, per bushel	25	1 25
Beef, per lb	4	10
Veal, per lb	3	9
Pork, per lb	5	10
Butter, per lb	10	31
Cheese, per lb	6	12
Total	$5 03	$14 97

These figures show an advance of about two hundred per cent. in household expenditures during the last twenty-five years. During that same period, the wages of mechanics and laborers have only advanced about twenty-five per cent. The more money that comes into the country, the worse it appears to make it for the man of toil—especially those who tell in the towns and cities. The high prices of food and the low price of labor must give our people a taste for farming. If we are not much mistaken, our land offices will sell more farms during the next five years, than they have for the past twenty. [Albany Knickerbocker.

New York Election Scene.—The New York correspondent of the Raleigh Register says: "When the writer of this went quietly to the polls, the other day, an uncouth German, with a Jesuitical cast of countenance, started up, and with a strong Dutch accent, said: 'I challenge that gentleman's vote, when I was thrust aside as a suspicious and dishonorable character. Waiting until all the loafers in the room had voted, I was then arraigned by an Irish Inspector and called upon to answer a number of interrogatories: 'Shure, and are yer nattl born in this countthry?' 'Yes!' 'Did yer come in this ward for the sake of voting?' 'No!' 'Did any body bribe yer, or promise yer, to get yer vote?' 'No,' (*creature understood.*) After a few more questions of the import, I became fully satisfied, and had the kindness to administer the oath. 'Angels and ministers of grace defend us!' The most un-American and foreign loving loco foco editor would have felt the blood tingle in every vein. We have had too much of this, and should henceforth have no more."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The annexation schemes of the United States at the present day seem, by some unfortunate accident, to find just as little favor in English eyes as those preceding ones which gained for us Florida, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico. Ready as John Bull is to annex to his own dominions all the remaining portions of Christendom—no matter how valueless, how remote or how hardly won—he will not pardon the same spirit in his transatlantic descendants or consider their culpability any thing less than downright rascality. He forgets from whom the disposition was inherited, and obstinately refuses to offset his own conquests in China by our milder victory over Cuba; his inexcusable seizure of Malta by our peaceable possession of Samana; his violent rape of Canada by our purchase of Russian America; his unfounded claim on Australia with our desiderated annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The fast approaching consummation of this latter scheme has just produced a more violent explosion of English sentiment, and a more laughable one too, than any other that we can recall. Her British Majesty's Consul General at Honolulu had, the wonderful astuteness to discover in some New York papers that a project of annexation was actually entertained in Washington and Honolulu, and that it was fast ripening to perfection. His wrath was beyond restraint. Having demanded an audience of King Kamehameha and obtained it, he proceeded to make a set speech of an hour and a half's duration, in which he called this country all the names he could think of, and while showing the crime of annexation to the United States vigorously urged an alliance with England. We give a report of his interesting oration in the next column of this paper, at length. It is a perfect diplomatic gem; but Sanderses Sanders himself, and goes whole degrees beyond Soule and John Mitchel in the strength of its expressions.

We are not over-credulous that the anger of Mr. Consul Miller or the presence of three British war vessels fresh from a repulse at Petropowlski, will seriously retard the annexation of the Islands to the American Union. We express no opinion as to the policy of the measure, which has numerous arguments on both sides. They have undoubtedly been weighed with care by the cabinet of this country and the authorities of the Islands. If the result has been what the language of the English Consul would seem to indicate—a determination to plant another star in our banner—it will be done, and Uncle Sam will have possessions in the broad Pacific of inestimable value to the commercial interests of the country. We should like a little fuller information on the subject; but as the annexation of the Sandwich Islands is, like the taking of Sebastopol, merely a question of time, we patiently abide the result.

Later From Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSEVERANCE.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the steamship Perseverance, Capt. Place, we have dates from Galveston to the 23d. Her list of passengers and consignees will be found under their appropriate heads.

A German named Adam Hess committed suicide in Galveston on the 20th by cutting his throat with a razor, while laboring under a fit of insanity.

Frost had appeared in most parts of Texas.

A correspondent of the Galveston News, writing from San Antonio under date of the 15th, states that an inundation of grasshoppers was doing great damage to the gardens in that section. The same writer says:

An express arrived this morning from Corpus Christi, being Special Orders No 128 which says instructions have been received from the War Department, under date of Oct. 28, reviving a previous order, which had been suspended, calling for six companies of volunteers. This is rendering for a Government, Col. Wait is directed to muster the six companies into service, without delay; if at Austin, divide them into two equal battalions, and send one to Fort Mason and the other to the vicinity of Fort Clark, instead of to Fort Worth, as previously ordered.

It is shrewdly suspected that an organization of the Know Nothings exists in this city, which originated no doubt from the result of the late election for School Trustees. The candidate brought out on the Ticket received two hundred and thirty out of two hundred and seventy-five votes. The German candidates had no show whatever.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Goneales, says:

"Our country is extremely healthy, crops are turning out much better than anticipated. A heavy emigration is pouring into our country, and settling up our rich and fertile valleys. Lands are going up to an exhorbitant price. Our town is also rapidly improving. The Churches, a magnificent Academy, fine dwelling houses, and stately store houses may be seen in every direction. In a word, we are decidedly a fast people" and believe in keeping up with the spirit of the age.

A company of Rangers, on the 16th instant, started from Austin in pursuit of a band of Indians who were reported to have crossed the Guadalupe below Fort Martin Scott. The Rangers took six days rations and started early to meet the redskins.

The San Augustine Red-Lander of the 11th inst., says there is scarce an hour of the day passes without the streets of that place being thronged with emigrants from North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The streets are continually crowded with carriages, wagons, carts, horses, mules, cows, hogs, white men and negroes, women and children, of every age, size and complexion; all looking well and apparently in fine spirits.

The Northern Standard, of the 28th ult., is informed by R. Regan, just arrived from Tennessee, that the road is perfectly thronged with emigrants, *bound for Texas*, principally from Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. The greater portion of them, however, from Tennessee.

The Tyler Telegraph, of the 8th inst., speaks of "large trains of emigrants passing daily through the streets" of that place; and, apparently, "having considerable wealth with them." The greater portion of them are from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and pretty much *all bound for Western Texas*. The Telegraph states that a train of twenty-eight wagons, containing ten families—in all, seventy-five persons—from Caroline county, Virginia, passed through the city of Richmond, on the 27th ult., *en route* for Texas, by land.

The Bastrop Advertiser, of the 11th inst., says the Colorado Synod, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, began its session in that place on Thursday, the 9th; Rev. Henry Renick, Moderator.

From the Rio Grande.—Maj. Norton, who arrived at Austin, on the 15th inst., from the Rio Grande brought the following intelligence from that quarter, which we condense from the State Times of the 18th:

Some of the Mexican citizens on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande, and the merchants of Brownsville, have subscribed sixty thousand dollars for the getting up and fitting out of another revolutionary force; provided, that the chief command be given to Gen. Carvajal. He has been called on by some of the most prominent revolutionists, with a view to securing his services, and it is thought he will accept the command. It is, also, said that the citizens of Monterey have guaranteed a contribution of four hundred thousand dollars, on their part, to be appropriated to the furtherance of the same great cause. The principal men of the revolutionary party are favorably disposed towards the acceptance of the services of foreigners in their army.

The arrangement, heretofore made, for the reclamation of fugitive slaves and runaway people can be relied. In consequence of the late order, from the Mexican authorities, prohibiting the crossing over of the Texas side of the river, horses, mules, etc., stock has become scarce and very high priced. The penalty for violating this order—even for passing over the broad-way—is five hundred dollars, and long imprisonment! The killing of any breed of animal is also strictly forbidden. If a Mexican should find it necessary to kill one of his own cows, for his family's subsistence, he must pay five dollars for the privilege.

"Every animal of whatsoever class is taxed—even to the dogs. Chickens and all domestic fowls also. Mexicano, who hitherto rejoiced in reporting long black looks, now have to pay twenty-five cents per month for enjoying that luxury. Doors, windows, in short every thing nameable, are taxed."

Gen. Woll has lately issued an order for clearing every thing from on the west bank of the Rio Grande eighty yards back—from Guerrero to Matamoros. That order was being carried into execution when Maj. Norton left. Fences were being removed, and the materials burnt—corn cut down—in short the whole valley will be almost shorn of its fields. The best and more fertile land is found on the margin of the river. Another order cuts off all communication between the American and Mexican sides of the Bravo. Neither man, woman or child can cross.

It is said that the Mexican troops along this portion of the Northern frontier, are so disposed in small parcels as, that if Gen. Carvajal should cross the river, it would not be difficult to "beat those scattered forces in detail." "Two thousand soldiers, exactly a line of over one hundred and fifty miles." The following is the present order of their disposition: At Matamoras, one thousand men, well armed, equipped and provisioned; also, with a good supply of artillery; at Reynosa, one hundred; at Camargo, four hundred; at Mier, four hundred, with three pieces of artillery; at Guerrero, one hundred.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

IMPORTANT FROM HONOLULU

The United States mail steamer Crescent City, Capt. J. McGowan, arrived at this port on Tuesday from New York, *via* Havana, bringing one hundred and seventy-six passengers and the California mails, with dates from San Francisco to the first inst., and from Australia to the fourth of August.

In Havana, there was nothing of peculiar interest occurring. The weather on the Island was delightfully mild and agreeable.

The Empire City sailed from Havana for New York at 12 M. of the 23d.

Steamship Falcon sailed from Havana for Apalachicola, with New Orleans mails and passengers at 8:30 A. M. of the 21th.

Steamer Sumprise, Captain Wakeman, four months from New York, had arrived at Panama on her way to San Francisco. All well on board.

Since leaving Havana, the Crescent City has experienced strong northerly and north-westerly gales, accompanied by heavy head sea.

The most important news received from California by this arrival is relative to the conduct of the British Consul at the Sandwich Islands. On the 18th inst. he made a communication of the most violent and abusive anti-American character conceivable, by the alleged authority of the English Government, to which sinlgement a coloring is given by the presence of three British war vessels. We append the Minister's speech:

May it Please Your Majesty—As the representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I have sought this interview to lay before your Majesty the sentiments of my Government in regard to your Majesty's sovereignty.

The subject of the annexation of these Islands to the United States is a matter of daily conversation in Honolulu, and it is even said that a treaty is in course of negotiation to effect that object. These rumors, taken in connection with certain newspaper articles published in the United States, and the studied respect and went of frankness on the part of your Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations towards myself, imposed upon me the necessity of asking for this audience to ascertain, if possible, from your Majesty, if any change of sovereignty was contemplated, and to give my reasons why no such project should or could be entertained without a violation of good faith with my Government.

I am aware of the countenance and support that the project of annexation to the United States has received from high official functionaries at Honolulu, which has given rise to considerable excitement among British residents. I consider it my duty to remind you that the treaty entered into with the Sandwich Islands by Great Britain was based on the express condition that your Majesty, your heirs and successors are bound to defend, at all times, to British subjects the same advantages and privileges as may be granted to citizens of the most favored nation; and that the Joint Declaration of England and France, of the 28th of November, 1843 was founded upon the clear understanding that your Majesty was to preserve your kingdom as an independent State. I therefore state, to augment your Majesty, in the name of my Government, that any attempt to annex the Sandwich Islands to the United States would be a direct violation of an existing treaty, and could not be looked upon with indifference by the British Government. I would further observe that no Monarch whatever has a right to alienate his kingdom, or enter into a negotiation with that view, without the concurrence of his people.

I cannot believe that your Majesty would for one moment entertain such a scheme, without an official notification to the British Government of a desire to alienate your sovereignty and that of the kingdom. And I feel bound to protest against the project, gotten up by American merchants, landed proprietors and other citizens of the United States as not being sanctioned by the Hawaiian Constitution and treaty stipulations.

I still hope these rumors may prove unfounded and that your majesty may maintain your independence recognized by the whole world and guaranteed by England and France—who are now in closer alliance than when that guarantee was given. But should your Majesty still declare to transfer the sovereignty of your Islands there are many and cogent reasons why a closer connection with Great Britain should be preferred to that of any other nation. Nothing could be more fatal to the future happiness and welfare of your Majesty and your people than annexation to the United States, and I cannot give my reasons against such a project more fully than I have done in a memorandum I prepared some months since to submit to your Majesty and which, if desired, can be read by me and drawn up in English, and Judge Robertson being present as Gen. M.'s interpreter, read the Hawaiian version.

This paper declares that the effect of annexation would be to make slaves of the natives—that slavery is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and that all persons of dark color are liable to be sold into slavery—that natives from their color could not enjoy citizenship in the United States, and that no treaty provision to that effect would be recognized by the American people. That there is no distinction in rank in the United States—no titles of nobility—and that the King and Chiefs would lose their rank and position and be despised on account of their color. That the institutions of the United States were demoralizing and corrupting and destroyed the amenities of social life. That there was no safety to person and property. Referred to the Blue Laws (Adultery laws of this Kingdom, etc.)

Gen. M. continued by reading telegraphic dispatches and comments on the New York Herald and Tribune of June 29th in reference to annexation—referred to the State of California as an example of the ill effects of annexation; represented the native Californians under Mexican rule as happy and contented—instituting a country club and living in the style of princes—possessing large herds and magnificent pastures—with every luxury and comfort at their doors. "But a change came over the spirit of their dream"—in an evil hour, Mexico, yielding to the necessity of the times, ceded California to the United States, and by the treaty of cession provided for the protection of the lives and property of such Mexicans as should remain in the country. And what was the result? California at once became the rendezvous for cut-throats, thieves, filibusters and all lawless men, and the poor Mexicans were robbed of their herds, had their lands taken from them, and in many instances for simply protecting their property they were wantonly and cruelly murdered. The treaty obligations to protect them were disregarded, and the boasted power of the United States was trampled under foot, society was unhinged, property cast adrift, and the bowie knife and pistol became the law of the land. The few poor Mexicans that remain are monuments, not of the wisdom of their laws, or the power to enforce them, but unwilling witnesses of the violation of the plighted faith of a treaty obligation. The country has not improved since in morals—the printing press and school house have failed in their mission—California has no laws that she can enforce, and disorder, wild riot and crime still pervade the community, men are hung in open day without the forms of law and there is no security for person or property within her borders. Every paper that reaches us from there teems with murder, equatter riots, and lawless acts [Here Gen. M. read some newspaper extracts.]

These are the scenes that your Majesty must contemplate as the result of annexation; these are the ironic that your people will be subjected to. I would not overdraw the picture; but I cannot imagine that I can lift the veil of the future, and see the remnant of your people gathered around some favorite chief, divested of his lands, reduced to beggary and wants, who, as he surveys the ruin and devastation that surrounds him, and views the beautiful landscape that surrounds the grave of his fathers, yields up his spirit, and with his last breath wafts a sigh for his beloved *Hawaii nei*, and a curse upon those who betrayed her trust.

The law of primogeniture and the English Colonial System has recently been assailed in a public address by a distinguished gentleman (alluding to Mr. Gregg's Fourth July Oration) and he felt called upon to allude to those topics. "The law of primogeniture was good and salutary law; one that kept up the necessary distinctions in society—the proper checks and balances of social life. As to the Colonial System which is so severely assailed (I know not for what reason, save that it is so admirably adapted to the condition of these Islands) I have no defence to make; it needs none at my hands. In these despised colonies slavery is not tolerated, and there is no distinction of color. Titles of nobility exist, and your Majesty and Chiefs would retain your rank and position, and your subjects would enjoy all the proud privileges of British Colonists should these Islands become a British colony. I do not know that England desires such a connection; I have no instructions on that subject, and merely indicate the advantages that might accrue to your kingdom from such a connection.

Under these circumstances I have to beg that your Majesty will take no action on the subject of your Majesty's sovereignty, till such time as I can receive instructions from my government.

I regret the necessity that compels me to allude to the conduct of your Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations, His Excellency R. C. Wyllie, in terms of disapprobation, but such is my disagreeable duty. Some twelve months since, in conjunction with the Commissioner of France, I had the honor at a private audience with your Majesty to present the joint protest of the Representatives of England and France, and the conduct of Mr. Wyllie was most extraordinary, he not only supplied Mr. Perrin and U. S. Commissioner with a copy of the protest but plainly told his reply and suppressed my rejoinder. A long *rigmarole* of a reply to the joint protest was sent forward by the same mail that carried the joint protest which was declared for your Majesty's ear alone. That Minister's conduct toward Her Brittanic Majesty's government is not marked by that frankness and candor that should characterize the intercourse between two friendly powers. It is a misfortune to your Majesty's government that so much relating to the Department of Foreign Affairs is published. There appears to be a perfect mania to publish by that Minister. I do not complain individually of a want of courtesy from that gentleman, but if press were published from that Department there would be less and feeling engendered in this community.

I thank your Majesty for the attention with which you have listened to my communication and shall be happy to hear your Majesty's reply.

[Note.—The agreement on Joint Declaration of the 28th November 1843 was to the effect that neither Great Britain nor France would take possession of these Islands as protectorate or otherwise. It was made by their naval forces after both bath made hostile demonstrations upon the King's sovereignty. The Government of the United States was not a party to the engagement, neither was Kamehameha III. This declaration alone prevents the French from taking possession in 1849—as Mons. Dillon will bear evidence.

Here Gen. M. closed his speech after occupying *one hour and fifteen minutes* in the delivery.

The King's reply is published as follows in the *Polynesian* in Italics. The *Polynesian* is the government organ:

"On Monday, the 18th H B Majesty's Consul General, made to the King in the presence of the Privy Council, in the name of the British Government, a long verbal communication (of an hour which 12 o'clock on the 6th inst. had been appointed. The Consul General was accompanied by Gen. M. Robertson as his interpreter. At the end of the interview which lasted an hour and a quarter, it pleased His Majesty to reply to the following effect:

"I have heard what you have said to me, in the name [illegible]

[illegible] your Government. I am not sure that I have clearly understood it all. But, I shall consider it so far as I may able in reflection. I would prefer that, on all matters which relate to my Sovereignty on which my chiefs and people have a deep interest, communications should be made in writing, so as to prevent misunderstandings and, if taken either by me or them."

The Sandwich Islands *Polynesian*, having published several extracts from the Kingston (Jamaica) papers commenting the United States Greytown, and Great Britain—highly derogatory to the former—was addressed by Commodore as follows:

U. S. Ship St. Mary's,
Honolulu, S. I., September 16 1853.

Sir: I observe in your paper, the *Polynesian*, of this date, an article which originated in a British paper published at Kingston, Jamaica, filled with rancorous hatred, which characterizes a portion of the British press towards the government and people of the United States.

As the article is published without comment on your part, and may mislead some of your readers, I beg to enquire whether it is your intention to endorse the charges herein contained against Capt. Hollins of the Cyane, and the people of the United States?

I pronounce the whole article of the Jamaica paper a tissue of falsehood. Captain Hollins is personally known to me, and a more gallant, honorable, high minded straightforward officer there does not serve in the navy of any country.

The charge of intoxication is grossly false, as Captain Hollins is not addicted to the habit. The disinclination which he gave to the filibusters at Greytown, I have no doubt was in strict compliance with orders from the U. S. Government as all such discreet.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. Bailey, Com U. S. Navy.

E. O. Hall Esq., Editor *Polynesian*.

The U. S. Commissioner, Hon. D. L. Gregg, also addressed a letter to the editor of the Polynesian, enclosed both by the same publication to which Capt. Bailey alludes:

The Polynesian, after publishing the letter, adds that in also allowing the article to appear in the Polynesian, we had no other motive than to afford our readers a hearty laugh at an explosion of gasconade as harmless as one of Planché's squibs, or Mrs Partington's drolleries".

The San Francisco Herald has the following concerning the case of English interference at the Sandwich Islands:

By the later advices from the Sandwich Islands we have the announcement of the arrival at the British brig of war Amphyrite, the British sloop of war Princemaide, and the French Corvette L'Artemise at Honolulu on the 18th instant. We were recently informed that three British men-of-war, the Amphyrite, the Rattlesnake and the Princemaide, had been ordered to Honolulu as a material force demonstration, in support of the presumptuous and ridiculous threats of a protest by Consul General Miller against the annexation of the islands to the United States. That superannuated official probably expected, by the presence of so large a number of British guns in the harbor of Honolulu, to afford aid and comfort in those of the native population who by his false and insidious misrepresentations should have become sufficiently disaffected towards the Government policy of a union with the American Republic, to create a revolution, and to subjugate, at last, if not dethrone the King. How he has succeeded in this disgraceful intrigue is sufficiently apparent from the condition of affairs at the Islands.

So far from any favor being exhibited towards these schemes of foreign interference, the course of Consul Miller has only aroused the utmost distrust and hatred among the Hawaiians. Had the project of annexation been so far advanced, its consummation would have thereby been more speedy and certain. His folly and incompetency would not at all for any further notice, but from the circumstance of a French vessel of war arriving at Honolulu, which may indicate that the monstrous alliance of France and England has conceived the purpose of bringing its influence to operate against the growth of republican institutions on the Pacific. The progress of the French fleet in our waters has produced a reciprocal manifestation of national cordiality, resulting from cherished courtesies, and disregarding an unnatural conjunction with our worst enemy in a cause with which we have no sympathy.

That ill feeling engendered by the recent note of the French Consul at this point, has also been adjourned at least by respect to the occasion. We are advised, moreover that Admiral Des Pointes had no orders in regard to any movement in common with the British at the Sandwich Islands, and we are unwilling to believe that the visit of the Artimese has sought to do with the proposed interference of Consul Miller. Republican liberty must be let alone in its legitimate progress, however much the despots of Europe dread the contagion of example in the Western World.

A Chinese chapel is being erected in Sacramento.

Gas Works in Sacramento.—The celebration of breaking ground for the construction of gas works in Sacramento, took place on the 24th. An address was delivered by the Mayor. Champagne followed.

A Sturgeon was caught a short distance below Stockton, on the 22d, and exhibited on the levee, which weighed three hundred and fifty-four pounds, and measured nine feet eight inches in length.

Wells on the Desert.—The Sacramento Union refers to a resolution passed by the last legislature, requesting our representatives in Congress to obtain an appropriation for the construction of wells on the Humboldt Desert. It is said that out of 8839 cattle, which were driven by the Beckwith route this season, only 1910 reached the State alive, most of the loss being caused by the alkaline waters on the Desert.

Extravagant.—Two apples and a pear were sold in San Francisco for the extraordinary price of $20. The apples weighed respectively 2½ and 2¾ pounds, and the pear 1¾ pounds.

Big Lum.—The Sacramento Union says that about ten days ago a miner, named Meech found a solid mass of gold in Weaver's Bar, on Feather river, which weighed sixteen pounds. It was picked up and discovered but four feet below the surface. The lucky Under Quill continues working, in claim with the company.

Isthmus.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Santiago arrived at Panama on the 4th with the semi-monthly mail from Chili. Peru and Ecuador, bringing also $800,000 in gold and silver.

There is no political news in Chili. A new treaty has been negotiated with England. Peru and Ecuador have accepted the offered mediation of Chili in the settlement of their difficulties. A legation is to be sent to the United States.

A vein of gold has been discovered in the streets of Santiago in the Cerro de Santa Lucia, in the very center of the city.

H. B. M. steamer Dido arrived on the 11th from a cruise. The French corvette Arentuse sailed on the 7th for Callao and Marquesas.

In Peru it appears that the Government forces, led by President Echinique, have been overmatched by Gen Castilla. The President had retreated to Lima, and when his return was made known great dissatisfaction was manifested, and crowds gathered in the streets shouting for Castilla. The troops were called out, and guards placed over the palace and other public buildings. Various revolutionary proclamations and placards were published, and to a few instances the people and the soldiers came into collision. Private advices state that six or eight were killed on both sides. All business was suspended, and the stores and shops closed.

In Callao the popular feeling in favor of Castilla was very apparent.

Private advices inform us that at the moment of the steamer's leaving Callao, Castilla was very near Lima. He not actually in the city. It appears certain that Echinique is on his last legs; that he has not the courage to meet Castilla, even supposing public opinion was with him, which it certainly is not.

The Lima Foreign News of the 21st says: "Henriette's party, which left this city on a gold seeking expedition on the Amazon in May last, have just returned after a fruitless search. They prospected on the Colorado River and on several other smaller mountain streams, finding gold but in very limited quantities.

The Courier of the 15th ult. says: "During the fortnight since our last steamer edition, little worthy of especial note has transpired upon the Isthmus. Aspinwall has been more frequently and more copiously drenched than we ever remember to have seen it within the same length of time. The profusion of showers has not, however, been distributed along the line of the road.

"The movements for a new Government at Aspinwall are in *statu quo*, and there is as little doing as possible in the way of mending matters at Panama. The secret of this delay lies in the confident presumption on the part of the wire-workers, that the National Congress has, by this time, or very soon, will declare the Isthmus an independent State, and render necessary a different style of government from that recently contemplated."

The Star of the 14th says:

"It is gratifying to hear of the rapid progress of the Railroad and the prospect of its speedy completion. The whole line is now nearly graded, and the working partiesat both sides are within about half a mile of each other. This track is all laid to *ten* miles, and we understand that a hand-car will soon be put on at this end."

Australia.

Export of Gold.—The total value of the gold exported from Australia for the first seven months of 1854, up to April 1, was £6,577,501, or about $30,000,000.

Extraordinary Circus Passage.—*Four Hundred and Two Miles in Twenty-Four Hours!*—The Melbourne Morning Herald, of July 11, says: Considerable interest has been excited in consequence of the appearance in our bay of one of the finest clipper ships the world has ever produced. The Red Jacket, under the command of Capt. Reed, has performed the passage from Liverpool to Port Philip in the astonishing short period of 67 days and 10 hours—a passage unparalleled in the history of sailing ships. The general

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Veils Cloud....A Welsh Song.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell
The sweet within thy woods to dwell;
For there are retired shadows seen,
That frequent haunt the dewy green;
In wandering winds the harp is rung,
The heavenly hymn, and vesper prayer,
Break softly on the tranquil air.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell
The sweet within thy shades to dwell;
For poesy has there her spotless throne,
And pleasures in the world unknown;
The murmurs of the distant hills,
The fabled silence of the hills,
And all the quiet God hath given
Without the golden gates of Heaven. [Rogers.

THE WIVES OF DAVID TENI S.

David Teniers was scarcely eleven years old when the painter Rubens came one day into the workshop of his father David was daubing a small sketch; at the sight of the great master, the brush fell from his hand. Rubens, perceiving that his presence disconcerted the youth, pinked it up, and added some touches to his work. From that day David Teniers determined to be a great man; yet, during more than ten years he worked as a mere painter of signs, waiting, like our old friend, Dick Tinto, for better days, till the Archduke Leopold appointed him his painter in ordinary, and gentleman of the chamber.

A little adventure suddenly decided his fate It happened that about that time a certain gentleman of the Court, being about to marry, gave instructions to Teniers to paint him a representation of the god Hymen. The gentleman being a connoisseur, Teniers employed upon the work all the resources of his genius; he imitated the graces of Albano and the coloring of Rubens, till his Hymen became more beautiful than Adonis. The painter did not forget the flambeau; never did the hymeneal torch shine with greater brilliancy. On the eve of the nuptials Teniers invited the gentleman to his studio "Here," said he, "you behold the highest ideal of love and beauty which my imagination has presented to me."

"You have hardly been so successful as I expected," said the gentleman, shaking his head with an air of discontent. "I have a better idea of Hymen than this. There is something wanting—a certain expression—a something which I feel, though I can not explain it."

"You are right in not being satisfied with my work," replied Teniers. "It is scarcely dry yet. My colors, like those of our great masters, improve with time. Allow me to bring you this picture in a few weeks. Since your marriage takes place to-morrow, you will have other business to attend to, besides looking at a portrait of Hymen Take my word; and if you find I am mistaken, I renounce my claim to be paid for the work."

The gentleman had nothing to reply; he left the artist's abode to visit his intended bride. She was a Flemish woman, of Spanish origin, as worthy of the pencil of Murillo as that of Rubens; but, as the lady had nothing to recommend her but her face, her mind not equaling her beauty, Teniers, like a sensible man, desired to give the gentleman time enough to recognize Hymen in his actual aspect. At the end of three months he conveyed his picture to the residence of his friend.

"You are right," exclaimed the latter at the first glance. "Time has much improved your picture. Age is necessary even to the most perfect work. You will allow, however, that the expression is a little too lively. It is Hymen, remember, not Cupid, whom you intended to portray. That laughing eye is scarcely natural. Hymen is a reasonable god, after all."

"Excellent!" exclaimed Teniers. "The lover is now only the husband. It has turned out as I predicted. Know, then, that it is not my painting, but your ideal that has changed." For the honor of his wife the gentleman was inclined to be angry; but how could he meet such a triumphant experiment? He offered at once to pay him the stipulated price.

"No," said the painter; "my genius has failed me in this affair. Grant me a few days more."

Teniers set to work again, and accomplished a chef-d'œuvre. By the aid of perspective, he contrived to produce a portrait of Hymen which should app ar charming when viewed sideways, at a certain distance; but which on a closer inspection, should be found to have a slight frown. The Archduke Leopold, having heard the history of this picture, desired that it should be placed at the end of his gallery. The curious, married and unmarried, came to inspect it. Dufresnoy, who relates this anecdote in his witty manner, concludes his recital thus: "The Duke caused the portrait to be placed above a kind of dais, to mount which the visitor had to pass a step very polished and slippery. Below this was the pleasing point of view; but no sooner had you passed the step than, farewell to the charm! It was no longer the same thing."

Cornelius Schut, the painter-poet, first related this little story: "What is more curious," said he in his narrative, "is, that this portrait of Hymen brought about the marriage of David Teniers" Cornelius Schut had a ward named Anne Breughel, daughter of Breughel, of Velours, also a painter. As she was beautiful, and of pleasing manners, old Cornelius Schut took a pleasure in walking abroad with her. Sometimes they visited the studios of Rubens and Van Baelen, who were also her guardians; sometimes the Court of the Archduke; at other times they spent the day in the country, or in making an excursion by water. One day, as they were walking in the Archduke's gallery, and her guardian was pointing out to her the famous picture of Hymen, Teniers happened to come in. After some remarks upon the weather, poetry and painting, Teniers said to the young maiden: "Would mademoiselle like to pass the step?"

"Yes," she replied, perhaps without reflecting "I take you at your word," said Teniers, offering her his hand. Anne Breughel blushed, and refused to pass. Cornelius Schut treated the matter rather as a post than a guardian.

"Why should you object?" said he, smiling. "What would be the advantage," she replied, somewhat emboldened, "since once on the other side the picture changes in color and effect?"

"For you and me, never!" exclaimed the young painter gallantly; "or, rather, I promise you to retrace the fatal step immediately." At that critical moment some strangers happened to come in. Teniers saluted his friends respectfully and withdrew, already in love with the young girl.

The next day, after some hesitation, he entered the studio of Cornelius Schut, who was painting some camelias in a garland of flowers "Master Cornelius," said Teniers, "will you tell me what is the best thing to be done to please a young maiden?"

"Write her some verses," said the poet. "So, you are in love, ah?"

"To desperation; to the point, in fact, that the Archduke says I have lost my senses."

"And with whom, Master David Teniers?"

"Do you not guess?" replied the cunning young artist. "Ah, if I could write verses like yours!"

"I am not master of the hand of Anne Breughel," said Schut, divining the object of his passion. "She has two other guardians—Rubens and Van Baelen. Besides, I take her for a woman of spirit, who will have a husband of her own choosing, and no other."

Teniers, meeting Rubens soon after, asked in like manner: "What was the best thing to be done to please a young maiden?"

"Make her a flattering portrait," replied the great painter.

"Oh, that I had your genius!" exclaimed Teniers. "I would make my portrait even more beautiful than Anne Breughel."

"If it is an Anne Breughel you are thinking of," replied Rubens, "go to our grave friend, Van Baelen; he will tell you, like an old philosopher who has subdued the passions of man's nature, what is best to be done in such a case."

Teniers went directly to the house of the old painter; he found him painting, upon copper, a copy of his great work, "St. John Preaching in the Desert." Teniers had seen the original often in the palace of the Archduke. He came at once to the object of his visit "What is the best thing to please a young maiden?"

"Love her sincerely," replied Van Baelen.

"You are, perhaps, right; and yet I adore Anne Breughel, who, I imagine, is not the least affected by my passion."

The three guardians interrogated their ward in turn. She had not forgotten David Teniers. It turned out that Van Baelen had spoken more wisely than his colleagues. The three took counsel together; they weighed in the balance the talent of Teniers and the fortune of Anne Breughel—the mind of the one and the beauty of the other. After some debats they decided for the marriage. The young pair were brought together at a supper at the house of Rubens, who, as well as his guests, amused themselves with observing their mutual embarrassement At the dessert they told Teniers that they had invited him as a witness to the marriage contract of Anna Breughel, in his character of a disciple of her grandfather, old Peter Breughel. Soon afterward the notary presented himself very gravely; a space was cleared for him at the end of the table. He unrolled the parchment, mended his pen, and prepared to remi the marriage contract of the future partners Young David no longer doubted his happiness.

The marriage contract, still preserved in the archives of the city of Antwerp, is prepared rather in favor of the wife than the husband It stipulates that in case of the decease of Anne Breughel, their children shall receive, not only the property which she brought him as a marriage portion, but also all interest in the joint property settled by the contract. We shall see presently that the clause was strictly fulfilled. The three guardians, artists as they were, had made all their arrangements like sober lawyers The marriage took place a few days afterwards On the morning of the wedding, the Archduke presented Teniers with a miniature portrait of himself and a gold chain Anne Breughel was of a sweet disposition and pleasing manners She brought her husband four children, and loved him to the last as on the first day of her marriage; while he, in his turn, loved her with all the tenderness of his passionate nature. In short, they never saw Hymen except on the favorite side of the step.

In the first years of his wedded life, Teniers continued to reside in the palace of Leopold, working almost exclusively for the king of Spain, who was so delighted with his works that he had a gallery built expressly for them. At first the artist did scarcely any thing more than copy the great masters of the Flemish and Italian schools. After a little while, growing weary of copying others, stroke by stroke, he contented himself with merely imitating them His imitations enjoyed a singular reputation—some persons even going so far as to prefer them to the models. He was particularly successful in his imitations of Rubens, which many mistook for the works of that master. But Teniers at length determined to be in his turn an original painter.

In his leisure hours, remembering the counsels of his aged father, he sketched by a few strokes of his pencil a scene taken near by, of pure and simple nature. Suddenly, he abandoned his grand subjects. Eminently Flemish, he limited his field to a Flemish horizon. He was wearied of gazing upon saints in ecstasy, and penitent Magdalens: he had never met with such things in his simple way of life. Was it not time that the human form should be painted under some other phase, and in a character more true to nature? If painting should be a mirror of nature, why not set that mirror beside the public way, as well as in the unfrequented by-roads? A picture of happiness, fresh and *naif*, a relief of actual life, can never be unworthy of art; prose may be made pleasing as well as verse. Thus reasoned the young artist.

Adrian Branwer and Van Craesbeck had already taken sketches among the mariners and other frequenters of the cabarets of Antwerp, of all the original physiognomies to be found there. There was not an interior of a public house, nor a droll or characteristic face which they had not copied a dozen times. Teniers saw that he must seek for a new world; but he had not far to look for that. In the little village of Perck, between Malines and Antwerp, there happened to be a chateau to be sold, called the Chateau of the Three Towers, an ancient Gothic edifice, worthy of lodging a prince. Teniers, who was indeed a prince among Flemish painters, purchased it, resolved to spend the remainder of his life there in the study of nature, and in the enjoyment of his good fortune. The place was well chosen—a church with pointed spire, meadow, lake, picturesque inclosure, bowers, copses, cabarets—every thing he wanted was to be found in Perck and its environs He lived here in good style, keeping lackeys and equipages, and his chateau became a celebrated rendezvous for the chase. The Archduke Leopold, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Marlborough, and many other illustrious persons, visited him there. Twice his extravagant way of life brought him to the verge of ruin; the first time he set to work to repair his fortunes by painting day and night. He did not dispense with a single horse or servant, nor did he even receive fewer of those illustrious visitors from all countries, who, in the Chateau des Trois Tours, fancied themselves in a royal palace. His industry restored his finances. It is said that at this time he even produced as many as three hundred and fifty paintings in a single year; but this extraordinary fecundity disheartened his purchasers, and his works fell in value. There is a tradition—but an improbable one—that he then adopted the singular expedient of spreading abroad a report of his own death, and that his wife even went into mourning, to induce belief in the story, and thus enhance the value of his works.

Teniers was in the midst of his career when his wife died. His affliction was beyond measure; his chateau, so cheerful before, became somber and comfortless; Nature, his ordinary teacher, spoke to him now of nothing but Anne Breughel. His marriage contract compelling him to give up every thing on the death of his wife, the painter found himself by this calamity suddenly reduced to poverty. His children would not have allowed the clauses of the contract to be executed in their favor, but Teniers, in spite of the entreaties of his friends, resolved to strip himself of every thing in the very year of her death; saying that "he would never consent to live on the property of orphans." The chateau changed owners and he retired to Brussels. Here he lived a solitary life, turning his thoughts unceasingly to the remembrance of his dear Anne, and devoting himself to the practices of religion, and to watching over the progress of his children at college.

Though living now in the most humble style, he had been compelled to retain one of his horses—all his pictures being the result of short journeys into the country. On these excursions, he had several times revisited Perck, wandering in the neighborhood of the chateau, and lingering over its association of love and fame. One evening he noticed, through the railing of the grounds of the chateau, a young lady walking in the garden, whose face bore several points of resemblance to that of Anne Breughel. In his surprise he let fall the reins upon the neck of his horse, which began to bite at the hanging branches of a willow. His eyes followed involuntarily the apparition, which seemed to him to be a dream of the past. In a moment the young lady disappeared by a retired pathway leading to the chateau Teniers continued musing, looking now towards the lake, and now towards the spot where she had vanished. "My poor Anne, you are dead to me," he exclaimed pensively. "No you are not dead. I see you every where—under these trees, at yonder window, beside that lake where we have walked so often."

While musing thus, the poor painter did not perceive that his horse, which had also his reminiscences, had begun to take the road to the stables. Upon the bridge, he drew up his reins again, and said, sighing: "No, no, my trusty friend, we have no longer any right to be here" That day, Teniers returned to his solitary home more sad than usual

"Why did I sell the chateau?" said he with bitterness. "There I should have been, in some sort, nearer to my dear Anne. In those old favorite haunts I might still, in imagination, have seen and heard her."

The next day, he could not refrain from returning to Perck. The chateau was then in the possession of a wealthy retired counselor named DeFresne The latter meeting Teniers in the neighborhood, and recognising him, begged him to accompany him to his old home, and consider himself still its master. The counselor presented him to his daughter, Isabella de Fresne. She was young and fair, and had the same tender and simple look as Anne Breughel. Teniers was delighted with her. She painted a little—Teniers offered to give her a lesson A shower of rain began to fall, and the advocate gadly took advantage of the circumstance to detain his guest. The poor painter almost believed himself living again in his ancient splendor. The sweet face of Anne Breughel was missing; but Isabella de Fresne was not wanting in charms.

"What a pity," said his host, over the dessert, "that you should have taken it into your head to leave the chateau! It was to increase the patrimony of your children, I am aware; but that appears to me to be carrying paternal affection too far. Such a genius as yours should have a palace for an abode."

"Nature is my palace," replied the artist, casting at the same time a wistful look at the gilded panels of the Chateau des Trois Tours.

"My greatest pleasure, Mons. Teniers," said the counselor, "would be to see you here till the fine season."

"Ah," said Teniers, "I should be too happy to live in such good and fair society, but my fete-days are past. Once I was not only a painter, but a fine gentleman; now I am only a painter. All my pleasures are now associated with my palisl. I shall continue to depict scenes of happiness, but it will be the happiness of others" So saying, Teniers regarded Isabelle tenderly. The young lady blushed, and turned the conversation into another channel.

The next morning Teniers rose at daybreak to return to Brussels. While his horse was feeding, he took a stroll through one of his favorite haunts upon the borders of the lake. It was a clear, fresh morning; a light wind was slowly moving the mists along the fields of Vilvorde; the country, refreshed with the rain of the night before, filled the air with sweet odors; and the sun, just risen, touched the glittering tree tops and the towers of the chateau. Arnold Houbraken relates this story. Teniers was leaning against the trunk of a tree, surveying the lake and the chateau, lost in thought, when suddenly raising his eyes toward the window where he had often seen Anne Breughel looking out on fine evenings, her image appeared there as if by enchantment. "It is she, with her light hair falling in curls," he exclaimed. "It is the same sweet face, so full of beauty and innocence." But in another moment he recognised Isabelle de Fresne. "Alas!" he exclaimed, it is not she; and yet"—

He returned to the chateau, mounted his horse, and rode away slowly. All that week he did nothing well. He attempted to paint from memory a portrait of Isabelle de Fresne, and failed; and yet, when it was but half finished, the face had seemed to remind him not the same time both of Anne Breughel and Isabelle de Fresne. Those two delightful images were for ever present to his mind; he sought to divert his thoughts from them, afraid of falling in love again. He made a journey into France, and even set out for Italy; but he had scarcely arrived at Lyons, when his new passion compelled him to retrace his steps. On his return he found a letter from the counselor, complaining of his neglect.

"Come, my dear Teniers," he wrote, "the very peasants are anxious to see their old master again; and my daughter Isabelle finds that, even from such a skillful master as you, a single lesson in painting is not enough."

Teniers started immediately for Perck. The counselor pressed him to pass the remainder of the season at the chateau. The painter accepted his invitation, and boldly instruied himself there, hardly sure that it was not more dangerous to fly from the presence of Isabelle, than to see her continually.

It happened—accidentally, no doubt—that the young lady had for an attendant one of the femmes de chambre of Anne Breughel. This was another illusion for the painter, who, when he met her, found himself often about to ask her whether his wife was abroad in the garden, or in the walks in the neighborhood. The woman—by force of habit, no doubt—dressed her new mistress exactly like her previous ones; there was the same arrangement of the hair, the same cap, the same lace, the identical colors. Teniers, meeting this living reminiscence sometimes upon the staire, or in dusky passages of the old chateau, would imagine himself in a dream. More than once, on kissing the hand of Isabelle de Fresne, the old time seemed to him to have come back again Every day he discovered some new point of resemblance. Last night, it was her hand; to-day, it is her foot; to-morrow, she will sing, and her voice will be the very counterpart of Anne Breughel's. Never was illusion more perfect at all points.

"What ails you, my friend?" asked his host one day, surprised at his absent and anxious look. "Does not our way of life please you?"

"Yes," said Teniers; "it is nothing—a passing recollection—a momentary regret. It is gone now."

One evening, after sunset, he was sitting again upon the ground beside the little lake, idly brushing the tall winter-grasses with his feet. Isabella and her servant passed him in the pleasure boat. The light veil of evening falling upon land and water confirmed the painter's misty rarerie; he was no longer master of himself, as in the broad day light. The hand of the skiff grased lightly on the bank; and he rushed forward.

"Anna! Anne!" he exclaimed, when they found themselves alone. "Pardon me, Isabelle, I meant," continued he, falling at her feet in the chivalrous manner of the times.

"Well," said she, carried away by his manner, "Anne Breughel, if you will." It may be easily imagined that the young Isabelle, perhaps a little romantic, had secretly loved Teniers; that touched by his sorrow for Anna Breughel, she had undertaken the task of consoling him, coming by degrees, by means of those illusions, to take the place of his adored wife.

Three weeks afterwards, Teniers married the daughter of the counselor. He returned to the chateau, and took again to his old way of life. Isabelle de Fresne, charmed by the simplicity of his genius, and his noble manners, remained devoted to him till the time of her death. She knew that her greatest charm far him was that she reminded him of his first wife. Far from complaining or feeling vexed on that account, she took pains to acquire the habits of Anne Breughel, with the generous intention of pleasing her husband. Teniers, in his turn, delighted with having found so sweet a companion, loved her for her own and for Anne Breughel's sake.

The painter survived his second wife, and died at the age of upwards of eighty. After her death, he returned to Brussels again, and lived in strict retirement devoted to his art. One of his sons, a Franciscan monk at Malines, held him in his arms as he breathed his last; through the zeal of this son he had become more than ever attached to the Catholic Church. For the convent at Malines, he painted his "Nineteen Martyrs of Goroum." The son has left a biography of his father, interspersed with orisons and litanies; the only interesting portion is the end, in which he describes the death of the great painter.

Already in a state of unconsciousness, David Teniers only spoke at long intervals. In the middle of the night, after a painful sigh, he took the hand of his son with agitation: "See, you, yonder?—youde!" he exclaimed. He saw, no doubt, passing in his mind all the curious orentions of his pencil. The Franciscan looked in the direction which he indicated.

"I see nothing, father."

"Do you see," continued the painter, without heeding his reply, "the alchymist in that laboratory, meditating? He turns toward me to bid me farewell. Farewell, then! What did I say? It is a drinker—there are two—three—four—the odor of their ale rises to my head. O! the deep politicians! these are the men who transport our Flanders into Spain. The drunkards! it is merely that they may drink from glasses overflowing with Malaga. My son, stop that boor from smoking, who has nothing to say apropos. I hear his pipe snap. No; It is the violin of poor old Nicholas Soest. There is a fair, then, in Perck to-day. Open the window and let me hear their cries better. Excellent! how they dance under the balcony! Take care, Margaret! Look at that sly chemist. The old dotard! It is a good thing, indeed, to have grey hairs. I like your violin, Master Soest; but what are you playing there? O my son—my son!—look there! this is fearful indeed!"

The dying painter shuddered from head to foot, and passed his hands over his eyes. "Do you see that doleful dance?—all their mirth is gone now. Old Nicholas Soest is nothing but a skeleton. Look how he whirls in the dust—all hastening to the church-yard. They are gone! Farewell, farewell, my friends. Call my servants it is time to go!"

These were, as nearly as possible, the last words of the laborious painter of nature. In obedience to his wish, the son had his remains deposited in the choir of the church of Perck, under that tower which, in his pictures, stands forth against so many horizons.

Major General Wool, Senator Weller and lady, and two or three others, recently came very near being killed in California by the running away of the horses attached to a stage in which they were passengers. The stage was brought to a stand still. Just before reaching a precipice, by coming in contact with stumps. The driver was thrown twenty feet and had his collar bone broken.

KENTON'S ADVENTURES.

The adventures of Simon Kenton, in the autumn of 1778, afford us another glimpse of the scene of Boone's captivity, and of other Shawanese villages. Col John Bowman was then meditating an expedition against the Shawanese villages, particularly Chillicothe; (Oldtown Green county,) and Kenton, accompanied by Alexander Montgomery and George Clark, undertook to explore the whole route to Chillicothe, and the vicinity and position of the town. This was effectually done, and all risk would have been avoided if the three spies had not yielded to the temptation of running off a drove of horses which they found enclosed in a pound It was late at night, but the noise of the operation alarmed the Indians in the adjacent village. Kenton and his companions were pursued, and although they had reached the northern bank of the Ohio River with the stolen animals, yet, before its passage could be effected, they were overtaken, Montgomery killed, and Kenton made prisoner, Clark escaping.

The Indians were greatly exasperated at their captive, abusing him as a thief, a horse steal, a rescoal!" and he received no indulgence at their hands, except that he was not struck dead with a tomahawk. With his hands tied behind him and his feet lashed under the horse's belly, he was compelled to ride a restive colt through the thickets of the forest, while at night the prisoner was extended upon his back and closely bound to the earth in a painful posture. Arrived at Chillicothe, he ran the gauntlet, but as Kenton saw an Indian in the line with a drawn knife, ready to plunge it into his breast, he broke through the lines and ran towards the council-house with a crowd of several hundred at his heels. Just before reaching that refuge, he was thrown down by an Indian who was in his path, and terribly bruised by the blows of his pursuers. Immediately a council was held, and soon Kenton saw, from the manner of the speakers and auditors, that he was doomed to die When the rots was taken, those who were for his torture struck the war club, which was passed from hand to hand, violently on the ground, their number far exceeding those who simply passed the club to a neighbor in token of mercy. Then arose a debate upon the time and place of the tragedy, and it was resolved that he should be immediately taken to Wapetomika, (now Zanesfield, Logan county.) On his way thither, he passed through the Indian towns of Piqua, (now Boston, seven miles west of Springfield, Clark county,) and Machecheek, (now West Liberty, Logan county,) running the gauntlet at each town, and baffled at Machecheek in an attempt to escape.

Soon after his arrival at Wampatomika, Simon Girty came to see him, and soon discovered that Kenton had been his companion and friend at Fort Pitt and in Dunmore's expedition. McDonald thus describes the scene which ensued: "Girty threw himself into Kenton's arms, embraced and wept aloud over him—calling him his dear and esteemed friend. This hardened wretch, who had been the cause of the death of hundreds, had some of the sparks of humanity remaining in him, and wept like a child at the tragical fate which hung over his friend. "Well," said he to Kenton, "you are condemned to die, but I will use every means in my power to save your life."

Girty immediately had a council convened, and made a long speech to the Indians to save the life of the prisoner. As Girty was proceeding through his speech, he became very animated; and under his powerful eloquence, Kenton could plainly discover the grim visages of his savage judges relent. When Girty concluded his powerful and animated speech, the Indians rose with one simultaneous grunt of approbation, saved the prisoner's life, and placed him under the power and protection of his old companion, Girty.

The British had a trading post at Wapatomika, from which Girty provided Kanton with clothing, and also furnished him with a horse and gun. The two friends were constantly together, roaming the woods and passing from village to village. While they were at Solomon's town, a short distance from Wapatomika, a party of warriors returned to the latter place from an expedition against Wheeling, in which they had been defeated by the whites, with considerable loss; and demanded the life of Kenton. Another council was summoned, and Kenton was again sentenced to death, notwithstanding all the efforts and eloquence of Girty. The latter could only obtain a reprieve until the prisoner could be taken to Upper Sandusky, where the Indians were soon to assemble and receive their annuities and presents from the British agents. As the Indians passed from Wapatomika to Upper Sandusky, they reached a village upon the headwaters of Sciota, where Kenton for the first time beheld the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who walked gravely up to the place where Kenton stood, and the following short conversation ensued: "Well, young man, those young men seem very mad at you!" "Yes, sir, they certainly are." "Well, don't be disheartened, I am a great chief; you are to go to Sandusky; they speak of burning you there, but I will send two runners to-morrow to speak good for you." McClung adds that Logan's form was striking and manly, his countenance calm and noble, and he spoke the English language with fluency and correctness. Kenton's spirits instantly rose at the address of the benevolent chief, and he once more looked upon himself as providentially rescued from the stake.

On the following morning, two runners were dispatched to Sandusky, as the chief had promised, and until their return, Kenton was kindly treated, being permitted to spend much of his time with Logan, who conversed with him freely, and in the most friendly manner. In the evening the two runners returned and were closeted with Logan. Kenton felt the most burning anxiety to know what was the result of their mission, but Logan did not visit him again until next morning. He then walked up to him, accompanied by Kanton's guards, and giving him a piece of bread, told him that he was instantly to be conried to Saudusky; and without uttering another word, turned upon his heel and left him.

At Upper Sandusky, Kenton was finally rescued from a death of torture by the interposition of Peter Druyer, a Canadian Frenchman, who was a captain in the British service, and acted as Indian agent and interpreter. It was to this influential personage, probably, that Logan's message had been conveyed. He offered the Indiane one hundred dullars in rum and tobacco, if they would allow him to take Kenton to Detroit for examination by the British Governor, promising to return him when they should require. A slight additional remuneration, afterwards paid to the Indians, completed the ransom of Kenton, who accompanied Captain Druyer to Detroit, and about a year afterwards escaped and returned to Kentucky

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE "SPIRITE."...One of the 'mediums' was recently put in communication with the spirit of the celebrated and eccentric Doct. Abernathy, to inquire what was the best of all medicines for diseases on the Lungs. Loud and distinct raps upon the table slowly, but promptly spelled out A-y-a-r-'-s C-h-e-r-r-y P-e-c-t-o-r-a-l.

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FOR THE CURE OF
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OF all the numerous medicines extant (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.
The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.
Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of
ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.
Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years' trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.
I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.
J. J. DURTON, M. D., F. R. S.
See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:
SCHENCY, Jan. 24, 1851
DR. AYER: In the month of July last, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa, in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of air and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough, and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.
Yours truly,
WM. W. SMITH.
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J. C. AYER, Chemist,
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Chunnynuggee Female College.
The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.
FACULTY:
Rev. W. H. ELLISON, D. D., President.
JOHN E. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss F. GERALDINE DAVIS, Primary Department.
Mrs EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	3 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.
Board can be had at from $16 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.
The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make the equal to any school of the same grade in the country.
A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.
RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 13 6m

Alabama Centenary Institute.
THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.
FACULTY ..FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES BEAUT, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. C. BEAGG, A. M., Principal.
Assistant.
This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—a healthy location, we believe, as there is in all the South It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.
Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.
One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.
The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.
The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.
The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.
The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.
D. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.
N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.
The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

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We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.
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Feb. 86

To All Methodists.
WE HAVE IN PRESS, and shall publish early in December, a work of great importance and value to the Methodist denomination, in all sections of the country. Its title is
THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP.
And comprising in a compact form, a beautiful collection of HYMNS, familiar to the denomination. Set to Music by Rev. Wm. McDonald of the Maine Conference, and Stephen Hubbard, Esq., Professor of Music.
The talented authors have devoted much time to this work, determined to prepare a book which should meet a denominational want, viz:
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FOR EVENING AND CAMP MEETINGS, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, THE FIRESIDE, AND THE CHURCH.
We shall publish two editions, one in half binding, to retail at 50 cents, and the other in full cloth to sell for 62½ cents.
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nov18 6t

Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Rectum, Anus and Urinary Organs, such as Fistula in Ano, Piles, etc. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb.
He may be seen and consulted in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, from the 1st of December to the 1st of May; and in New York City at No. 37 Irving Place from the 10th of May till the 20th of November of each year.
[From Hall's Journal of Health, New York, September, 1854.]
W. BODENHAMER, M. D.—The card of this gentleman will be found below. Having known the Doctor for a number of years, and the singular success attending his peculiar practice in the diseases named in his card, it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that of the following, from one of the leading journals of Louisville, Ky.:
[From the Louisville Journal, May 30, 1854.]
Dr. W. Bodenhamer, a distinguished gentlemen in his profession, from Louisville, Ky., has settled in our city, and has rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, office No. 37 Irving Place. Dr. B. is well known throughout the South and West for the successful and skillful treatment of diseases mentioned in his card. [N. Y. National Democrat, May 23, 1854.
It seems from the notice above that Dr. Bodenhamer has established himself in the city of New York. We can not commend him too strongly to the people of New York city and of all that section of country. He has devoted about fifteen years in Louisville and New Orleans, to the treatment of the diseases named in his

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MOSES AND GEOLOGY.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

In the preceding articles I have shown that the fossils of the inferior animals are found in the different formations of the earth long before the death of man. From this fact the inference is very strong, that they died before man fell. I state the fact only as a probable inference. On moral questions we are not to expect the clearness and certainty of mathematical demonstration. He who expects and demands this must, in the very nature of things, become sceptical. For, it is in the nature of almost every moral problem, that our conclusions are to be drawn from probabilities, and not from inevitable certainties.

From the scriptural account of the fall and of the death of man, as commonly understood, we should hardly expect to find any antediluvian fossils of the human race, while we might expect the fossils of the inferior animals in abundance. Adam, the first man, lived 930 years from the fall and 726 years before the flood. Methusalah was born 243 years before the death of Adam, and died in the year 1656; the very year of the flood. Now here are two men who lived as cotemporaries for 243 years, and yet their united lives link together the periods of the fall and of the deluge. There were, then, but two generations of man from the fall to the flood, and as these generations started from a single pair the number of deaths could not have been very numerous. Add to this, that the place of man's primitive abode is unknown; but let us suppose that it was in Asia, as is commonly believed, even then it would be almost a hopeless task to hunt for a few fossils of men numbering but two generations, starting off from a single pair and scattered over a continent measuring over seventeen millions of square miles. On the other hand, the inferior animals were formed abundantly in all the seas and in all the earth; they multiplied more rapidly than man; most, if not all of them died sooner than man; and hence we might expect to find their fossils earlier and more abundantly than man's, and this is precisely what we do find. Now, if it could be shown, upon any plausible hypothesis, that the vast formations, that we have noticed, were deposited within the short period of 1656 years, it might be that death was not in the world before the fall. But as we have shown that it was improbable, it follows, to a moral certainty, that death was in the world before the fall.

When the geologist finds a fossil or the organic remains of an animal, he takes it to the zoologist, who determines its genus and species; and, moreover, from its organization its habits may be pretty certainly ascertained. In this way it has been determined that carnivorous animals were amongst the first creations of vertebral entities. From the fact of such organizations it is confidently inferred that some animals were predatory—preying upon the weak and the helpless from the first; and, therefore, that death was in the world from the beginning of animal life. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the earth we tread on, are all teeming with life, so that in breathing, in drinking, in walking, multitudes must have been crushed.

In this position I do not intend to ignore nor negate the great fact announced in the scriptures, of "death by sin." As "all things were created by him (Christ) and for him," —as a special theatre on which to exhibit his scheme of redemption, so I suppose, that the world was arranged—preconditioned in reference to man's apostacy. The one fact is analogous to the other by contrast.

It is a philosophical fact, every where indicated, that there is a tendency in the particles of all organized matter to seek their primitive elementary condition. The sentence pronounced upon Adam, for his disobedience, seems predicated upon the known and acknowledged existence of this broad, universal fact. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Now mark: The reason assigned for his returning to dust is that he is formed of the dust. That he is taken out of the ground. This tendency to decay and death had been, hitherto, counteracted by his access to the tree of life. And, even, after the fall, he would not have died, but that he was denied access to this tree. Is there any doubt upon the question? Let the scriptures settle it: "And the Lord God said, behold the man has become as one of us, to know good and evil. And now lest he put forth his hand, and take of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever, therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken." Here it is plainly stated, that man might have perpetuated his existence by eating of the tree of life, and to prevent this he was removed.

We conclude, therefore, that death is not the result of any change in man's physical organization since the fall, but, simply, in his being cut off from that tree, by whose sustaining virtues his life might have been perpetuated. This conclusion is strengthened, further, by the facts and consequences of the laws of gravitation. We know that the heavenly bodies are held in their orbits, partly, by the forces of gravity. It is not probable that the laws, affecting all the systems within the reach of our telescopes, were changed because of sin on this inferior planet. And, moreover, but for the force of gravity in our earth, the timbers loosened from their roots, and the stones, yea, even the bodies of men and of beasts would have been carried away to other systems, or, at least, they would have held to the earth or have left it as some other force may have operated upon them; and, hence, to keep these in place, the laws of gravitation being in force. Now, the laws of gravitation were in force, projectiles cast into the air would have fallen to the earth. The human body coming in contact with these projectiles and with falling timbers must have been crushed, but for some counteracting provision—the life preserver just named. How this was done we knew not. But we do know that the life is not material. The body when formed of the dust was dead and inanimate. It was the breath of God in his nostrils that gave life. The body then is but the vehicle—the house in which the life dwells. The scriptures so regard it, calling it "this earthly house of our tabernacle." Now a house may be formed of very frail materials, as of thin glass, so that a very slight force would crush it, or by the improved arts of the present age it might be of iron, so that no force, of which man is master, could damage it. The child, we know, is destroyed by a force that would be scarce felt by a grown man. This may be analogous to the human body now and then. The tree of life may have imparted such strength, as that the falling tree should have been as harmless as the falling leaf or straw is now. Or, it may have imparted to the human body the property of elasticity, like that possessed by the atmospheric air, so that no wound or scar could be made upon it. However this may have been, it is matter of gratulation to the Christian to know, that while science makes known the fact that man, even, in his primitive abode, could not have existed without extraneous assistance, religion, even before the disclosures of science are made, reveals that assistance afforded. Thus, science, when she has travelled to the outer boundaries of her province, stops and gazes reverently into the face of her clearer-visioned sister, to see what further truths and lights she brings from afar.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

Notes taken of a Sermon, preached by Dr. Winans, Tuesday Morning, 14th November, 1854, before the Mississippi Conf. in Jackson, La.

TEXT: Isa. LXI: 1-2-3.—The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound;

2. To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn;

3. To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called Trees of righteousness, The planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified.

The prophet personates Christ in these words. He administers the Church—is the head of it. In him dwells all the fullness of qualification for the ministry, the power and the authority. Instruments and agencies, human, he employs in the dispensation of the gospel. He has his ministers under him—appoints and qualifies them, coworks and accompanies them. I pass to consider them—their authority, qualification and service. In Christ, as here set forth, they have their great exemplar.

I. *Authority of Christian Ministers:* The ministry is Christ's. He is the Minister of the New Testament—the Great Preacher. To Him only pertains the right to call men to share it. The Church cannot make a minister—the papacy cannot, the episcopacy cannot, the congregation cannot. They can only recognise the call of God. The ordination ceremony means no more. When that venerable man (pointing to the Bishop) imposes his hands, saying—"Take thou authority, &c.," the previously conferred authority of Christ has been ascertained as far as possible and is thereby acknowledged. This is proper, and for order and edification, to guard the pulpit and certify the world—but authority lies back of this—is divine.

It it be asked, "How is this call made?" I answer, by and from God. His Holy Spirit makes it known to him that is called. Whether by impression or revelation, the fact is established between Him and His instrument. The duty is made so plain—the duty of preaching the gospel—as to bind the conscience.

That God should do so, is to do no unusual thing. It is to employ no unusual method. Does He not communicate by His Spirit with every converted soul? Does He not by His Spirit assure every heir of heaven of an interest in the Redeemer's blood? It is no more fanatical to hold the one than the other—to profess a call of God to the ministry, than conversion. If it can be depended upon for the convert it can be depended upon for the preacher. It is the same God working in all. It is the same Spirit. There are, who demand for a call to the ministry something more definite, more palpable, more tangible, less open to mistake and delusion; as though the Christian world were not thrown upon this same evidence and method of divine communication, in every instance of the new-birth!

The suggestion of pride is held when that of delusion is abandoned—"It looks like presumption," say some, "that any creature should claim to have been singled out and this high honor put on him, by God." It would be a far greater reach of presumption for any creature to step forward, of his own motion, and volunteer to assume the awful responsibilities of the ministry. To be found in this position without a divine warrant, to undertake this ambassadorship without authority, might well make any man tremble. The charge of pride and presumption justly lies in the other direction.

II. *Their qualification:* I distinguish here between the incidental and the essential. The incidental qualifications are many, and more or less valuable. Learning is good: eloquence is good: personal address is good—these all may not be despised. But these and more, do not, and never did, and never can qualify for the ministry. There is one *essential* qualification and only one—*the unction of the Holy Ghost.* The man who is called of God and has this, is qualified if he does not know a letter in the alphabet. He can preach *then* and ought to preach. He has his commission and his outfit from head-quarters. Let him go and preach the gospel to every creature. God is with him and his word will be in power.

That God should call one to preach, without qualifying him, is without scripture precedent, without reason and against the analogy of his dealings. That His call should be acknowledged and His qualification not acknowledged is inconsistent. That one whom He has both called and qualified should be considered unfit for the ministry, is an impiety bordering on blasphemy.

We are in danger of confounding the essential and the incidental qualifications of the ministry—of counting those fit who have only the latter, and those unfit who have only the former. This is delicate and all important. The Church durst not prescribe any other essential qualification than "The Spirit of the Lord God." She has no right in any of her capacities, Council, Conference, Synod or College, to lay down any other condition as indispensable. The gift of God is not to be ignored, because other tests are not fulfilled—tests of profane or sacred literature, or science. These she can recommend, provide and facilitate, but not require. Our jealousy for an able ministry, a pure ministry, a powerful ministry, a ministry for the times, should not draw us away from the great truth. God is ever and anon rebuking those who do forget it, in passing by ministers who are the work of men's hands and putting honor on those whose learning is in one book—the Bible, and their qualification in one thing—the Unction of the Holy One. This is the harm likely to come of theological institutions, as such, and makes me deprecate them in the Methodist Church. The human, the scholastic, the incidental surroundings and trappings become unduly rated. Those are forbidden whom God has sent, and others sent whom He has not bidden. In defiance of these tests that have been, in some cases, insisted on as essential to the ministerial office, God has continued to call men who are not agreeable to them and to work by men who have not submitted to them.

This policy and the reason of it is found in this and similar Scriptures: "That the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us." The philosophy of it is illustrated by abundant analogy. From the masses instruments are taken to move them, instruct them and work out their moral and social elevation. Not those lifted up in birth and isolated by education—at a distance, a cold remove; but men who are in sympathy, who approach them understandingly; whose relative position commands the best approaches on every side and subject. Beyond the Church and outside of the ministry, we behold the strong captains, the controlling minds, Napoleon-like, taken from among the people.

Among the first eighteen evangelists and apostles we find but two who, according to their own confession, were not "ignorant and unlearned men." Thus was this ministry begun, which turned the whole world upside down. In this proportion originally stood the essential and the incidental. Yet in the life-time of a man, the gospel was made known and the Church planted throughout the then known world. Acting upon the same principle has the Methodist Church developed a ministry for the times, a ministry that under God has been instrumental in the revival of religion in the last century: that has kept pace with the rapid and overwhelming expansion of our country, and furnished it with the Gospel and ordinances of Christianity in advance of others; and though its centenary year has barely passed, is now the largest denomination in America, and the largest non-conforming body in England; in the old world is spreading, and in this, planted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Wesley was, in the beginning, under the prejudice of education on this point. He shrunk from allowing any man to exercise the ministry, however holy and heaven endowed, unless he had taken a College course, passed a University examination and studied didactic and polemic theology, as prescribed. The case of a lay-brother came before him—an unlearned man, but a good and sound man, called of God and qualified by God to preach. Wesley was on the point of forbidding him—holding the essential in abeyance to the incidental. But a wise and godly mother—God be thanked for such mothers—discerned better. It was the crisis of the revival of holiness then kindling. It was the birth time of Methodism. She said, "John, that man is as much called of God to preach as you are."

Am I, then, the advocate of ignorance in the ministry? Do I shield sloth, and laziness, and mental torpor and dwarfishness? Not at all. The minister ought to labor for correct knowledge and enlarged mental culture. Never be unemployed, never trifingly employed. Indolence is inexcusable. He should give diligence to study, to observation, reflection; whatever might invigorate his mind, quicken his perception or rectify his taste. At every stage of his ministry, even when he is old, he should be learning and improving. The whole plan of ministerial education is hinted in St. Paul to Timothy: "Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine.... Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed," I take it, that Timothy was a young convert, put into the ministry by Paul on a very small stock of experience or knowledge. His reading and exhortation proceeded together. The ministry was his school, as the itinerant ministry is eminently fitted to be. Preach as you learn and learn as you preach. Many have felt themselves the worse for the isolated studies of the theologian on professed preparation. Delayed on entering upon their great and pressing work, they have been poorly compensated for it, in the lumber of doubtful lore and the morbid habits of thought and feeling, and the impracticable views of men and things, they have acquired. By the confession of some they have had to unlearn much that was got in the cloister and the lecture room, and begin afresh, taking object-lessons from men as they are and the world as it is. Lectures and readings on pastoral theology have not made them pastors. And some of their dearly bought errors are never got rid of. But not so the learner who is preaching and the preacher who is learning. Duty is being fulfilled, not postponed to a fitter season. Grace is used as given. Every step in knowledge is practical and need not be taken backward: every acquisition to the point: every moulding of mind, character and habit to the work. He is doing good while getting ready to do greater good. No lesson is learned to be unlearned, but is useful then and ever after.

I have heard it and have no reason to doubt it, that when John Brown, the Irish preacher, applied to the Methodist Conference for license, that, to use his own language, "He did not know B from bull's foot; but one thing he did know—Jesus, as Savior." When they were about to refuse, he besought, saying: "But I do know that Jesus died for sinners, Oh! let me go and preach *that.*" In seven years he was one of the most useful ministers in the Conference and one of the most learned too. So it is in the actual ministry; there is not only felt need for study but opportunity. Redeeming the time, those who begin ignorant need not remain so. The ministry is not elevated when put among the exclusive and learned professions. They mistake its nature, ignore its power, dishonor God, injure the Church and imperil souls, who so hedge it about and restrain its outgoings. Notwithstanding, it is no place for sluggards. Old men should learn. Even a Bishop should be learning.

III. *Their Service:* The Lord hath anointed them—"To preach good tidings unto the meek." The word *meek* may be rendered poor. Jesus, as reported by Luke the evangelist, quoting this passage, in its application: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor." He puts the climax upon the identification of his ministry to the inquiring Baptist, by "The poor have the gospel preached unto them." If you are called, by way of reproach, the Church of the poor, the ministry of the poor, happy are ye. It is good, Christian reproach. You are in a safe line of precedents; succession, if you please. The Son of God has magnified your office. Let this be your boasting, in the Lord, and take care that it be true of you. To these you are *sent*, sent on a gracious business, "to preach good tidings." Carrying out this general mission involves several specialities, touching the heart and appealing to its best sympathies:

(1.) "To bind up the broken-hearted:" O, blessed surgery! Nothing in earth or heaven like it. An angel might envy this office, and desire to fulfil it. To the sin-sick, the alarmed, the condemned soul, the gospel of reconciliation is brought; the free offer of pardon and life: a present and full salvation, in Jesus' name.

(2.) "To proclaim liberty to the captives:" A reference to the Jubilee year. How grateful to be the bearer of such news, to play the jubilant herald! Both light and liberty; unbinding and enlarging; "Opening of the prison:" The gloom of the dungeon! The slavish chains! Is it any wonder that the liberated prisoner, going forth, should shout praises and give glory?

(3.) "To comfort all that mourn:" Inspiring them with hope. Reminding of the exceeding great and precious promises. So large a space, in divine ministration, to this tender and pitying work is assigned, that "Comforter" is the name assumed to a person of the Trinity. Above hope, greater than pardon, is the boon. The bounty of heaven is not satisfied in mere relief. It adds: Beauty for ashes! The oil of joy for mourning! The garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness! These are the services to be rendered by that ministry which Jesus appoints; of which he is the head and exemplar.

(4.) The propitious dispensation for the accomplishment of all this—the season of grace—

"To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord:" This time is now upon us.

(5) "And the day of vengeance of our God:" That too will come. As surely as mercy has her reign, will justice have here. God's truth will be vindicated. They dishonor Him who decline the proclamation of the day of vengeance with the propitious year. Both are his. A system of judgments backs up the system of grace. Mercy is first offered and rejected: long suffering and patience, entreaty and persuasion, are exhausted. Then the day of vengeance dawns upon the finally impenitent. See the prevailing goodness of God, not only in their order but continuance. The acceptable year: The day of vengeance. For a *year* the propitious season lasts; long drawn out. For a *day* vengeance rules.

(6.) The end of all and the sum of all is one. This done in such a manner and will result in such a way—

"That He might be glorified:" Nothing to the prejudice, every thing to the promotion of God's glory. Here the various lines of this glorious dispensation meet. To this every act of the various service is gathered, exalted. What of dignity and worth they lacked in themselves, is supplied here. Below this lofty range the eye of the minister must never fall. This single and steady view will at once guide and sustain. Duty done, nothing is lost. The ministry finished, God will be as truly glorified in the condign punishment of those who believe not, as in the shouts and hallelujahs that make the arches of heaven ring. To Him be glory for ever. *Amen.*

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

RALEIGH DISTRICT: Robt O'Burton, P. E.
Raleigh, Numa F Reid;
Raleigh City Mission, Henry Gray;
Raleigh African Mission, James Reid;
Raleigh Circuit, John W Tinnin;
Roanoake, Lingum S Burkhead, Norman A H. Goddin;
Henderson and Clarksville, Junius P Moore;
Granville, P Norman, John W Floyd, sup'y;
Person, John W Lewis;
Hillsboro' Circuit, Theophilus W Moore;
Chapel Hill, Peter Doub;
Warren Mission, Thomas B Reekes.

GREENSBOROUGH DISTRICT: W Barringer P E.
Greensboro', Wm H Bobbitt;
Guildford, Solomon H Heisabeck;
Randolph, Nathan A Hooker;
Montgomery, Zebedee Rush, Isaac F Keesans;
Haw River, Philmer W Archer, Benjamin F Long;
Franklinsville, Washington B Richardson;
Allamance, Benjamin M Williams;
Rockingham, Lemon Shell;
Wentworth, Joshua Bethel, Wm Anderson, sup'y;
Deep River, Shockley D Adams;
Agent for Greensboro' Female College, Wm Closs.

SALISBURY DISTRICT: Nathan H D Wilson, P E.
Salisbury, James L Fisher;
Rowan, Thomas W Postell;
Mocksville, Adam H Johnson;
Iredell and Taylorsville, David W Doub;
South Iredell, Clarendon M Pepper;
Wilkes, Wm A Brame;
Jonesville, Bedford B Shelton;
Surry, John M Gunn;
Forsyth, Charles M Anderson;
Winston, Wm W Albin;
Davidson, Robert P Bibb;
Yadkin, Williamson Harris;
Blue Ridge Mission, to be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT: John Tillett, P E.
Danville, James W Westbrook;
Yanceyville, Thomas S Campbell;
Leesburg, Peter H Joyner;
Halifax, James P Simpson, John S Davis;
Halifax Mission, Jos Goodman;
Staunton, James E Mann;
Pittsylvania, Wm Carter;
Franklin, Samuel J Spotts, J H Jefferson;
Alleghany Mission, to be supplied;
Patrick, Charles H Philips;
Germanton, Samuel S Bryant;
Henry, Thomas B James;
President of Danville Female College, Jas A Dean.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT, Rufue T Heflin, P E.
Washington, Joseph H Wheeler;
Tar River, James Jamieson;
Nash, Jeremiah Johnson;
Plymouth, Abram Weaver:
Williamston, John D Holstead, one to be supplied;
Tarboro, Robert J Carson:
Columbia, Isaac W Avent;
Mattamuskeet, Wm W Nesbitt, Caswell W King;
Bath, Samuel B Dozier;
Neuse, Henry H Gibbons.

NEWBERN DISTRICT, Ira T Wyche, P E.
Newbern, Centenary, Joel W Tucker;
" Andrew Chapel, Wash S Chaffin;
" Circuit, John W Pearson;
Snow Hill, Wm M Jordan;
Wilson, Alexander Gattis;
Goldsboro, Charles F Deems;
Smithfield, Paul J Carraway;
Duplin, Malcom L Douglass;
Onslow, Dougan C Johnson;
Trent, Wm F Clegg;
Beaufort, Ann Street, Thomas W Guthrie:
" Colored charge, to be supplied;
Kingston Mission, James J Hines;
Goldsboro Female College, James H Brent, President.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT, David B Nicholson, P E.
Wilmington, Front street, Samuel M Frost;
" Fifth street, Thos P Ricaud;
Topsail, Lafayette W Martin;
Rocky Point and Scott's Hill Mission, Arthur F Harris;
Sampson, Wm M Walsh;
Windsor, Marble N Taylor;
Fayetteville, Wm E Pell;
Bladen, Charles P Jones, Simeon D Peeler;
" Colored Mission, to be supplied;
Cape Fear Mission, George W Farrabee;
Smithville, John N Andrews;
Whiteville, Joseph B Martin;
Fayetteville Circuit, Daniel Culbreth;
William J Langdon appointed to labor for the benefit of Seamen in Wilmington.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT, John Jones, P E.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke, Thomas McRae;
Cape Hattoras, to be supplied;
Cape Look Out Mission, Zion F Meekins;
Straits, Isham Hill;
Allen S Andrews and James L Cotton transferred to Alabama Conference.
Thomas Jones left without any appointment, by a vote of the Conference.
Next Conference to be held in Wilmington. [*R. C. Ad.*

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT, H A C Walker, P E.
Charleston, Cumberland, Samuel Leard;
" Trinity, Joseph Cross;
" Bethel, John T Wightman;
" St James, William E Boone;
Cooper River, A Ervin, C E Wiggins;
Cooper River Mission, G W Moore;
St Andrew's Mission, to be supplied;
Cypress, A McCorquodale;
St Georges, P A M Williams;
St Georges and St Pauls Mission, A Nettles;
Pon Pon Mission, W C Kirkland;
Walterboro, A W Walker; F M Kennedy;
Ashepoo and Combahee Mission, P G Bowman, E A Price;
Prince William's Mission, Wm Hutto;
Black Swamp, A G Stacy, B T Jones;
Savannah River Mission, J D W Crook, D A Ogburn;
Combahee Mission, to be supplied;
Edisto and Ashepoo Mission, C Wilson;
Beaufort Mission, J B Coburn.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT, C Betts, P E.
Georgetown, C H Pritchard;
Santee Mission, M Eaddy, J S Connor;
Sampit Mission, T Mitchell;
Black River and Pee Dee Mission, A M Christsberg, J S Ervin;
Black River, M L Hanks, Wm W Jones;
Black Mingo Mission, J Parker;
Conwayboro, J L Shuford, R T Capers;
Waccamaw Mission, W Carson, G W Stokes;
Marion, H English;
Marion Circuit, H M Mood, E D Boyden;
Bennettsville, L M Little, J W Crider;
Society Hill Mission, J P Hughes;
Cheraw, H C Parsons;
Darlington, M A McKibben, L M Weaver;
Liberty Chapel Mission, J A Minick.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT: W Crook, P E.
Columbia, Washington st., W A Gamewell;
" Marion st., F A Mood;
Congaree Mission, N Talley;
Columbia Circuit, A L Smith;
Barnwell, S Jones;
Orangeburg, D J Simmons, W H Lawton;
Lexington, T D Pourifoy, Wm W Mood;
Santee, D W Seale;
Upper Santee Mission, A P Avant;
Summerville, W H Fleming;
Sumter, J J Fleming, R W Burgess;
Fairfield, C McLeod;
Winnsboro and Chesterville, J W North;
Chester, James A Ward;
Colin Murchison, Agent for Columbia F. College.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT, D Derrick, P E.
Charlottee, J R Pickett;
Charlotte Circuit, J W J Harris, J S Nelson;
Concord, P F Kistler;
Albemarle, W C Clarke;
Wadesboro, O A Darby;
Wadesboro Circuit, S H Brown, E W Thompson;
Chesterfield, D McDonald;
Camden, James Stacy;
Watereo Mission, H E Ogburn, A J Cranthen;
Lancaster, J H Robinson;
Pleasant Grove, W M Easterling;
Dutchman's Creek Mission, L A Johnson;
T R Walsh, President Ca. Female College.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT, J W Kelly, P E.
Spartanburg, Wm Martin, C S Walker, sup'y;
Spartanburg Circuit, D May, M A Connuther ford, R P Franks, J R Andrews;
Lincolnton, W C Patterson;
Dallas, W A Clarke;
Catawba, J Finger, R L Abernathy, sup'y;
South Mountain Miss, J T Kilgo;
Shelby, J W Miller;
Morganton, E J Meynardie;
McDowell, D D Byars;
Lenoir, W S Haltom;
Yorkville, G W M Creighton;
Yorkville Circuit, J M Bradley;
W M Wightman, Pres't Wofford College.

COKESBURY DISTRICT, R J Boyd, P E.
Cokesbury, H H Dunns, A H Lester;
Graniteville and Aiken, J A Porter;
Edgefield, J H Zimmerman, F Rush;
Newberry, W A McSwain;
Newberry Circuit, M Puckett, J T Dubose;
Union, W P Mouzon, L Wood;
Tiger River Mission, W'm Smith;
Laurens, Thos Raysor, A H Harmon;
Greenville, Whitefoord Smith;
Greenville Circuit, A B McGilvray, A B Stephens;
Mt Tryon, L Scarborough;
Jocassee Mission, A P Martin;
Pickens, W B Currie;
Pendleton, S B Jones, G W Ivy;
J W Wightman, Cokesbury School;
S Townsend, Agent for Tract Society of S. C. Conference.
A M Shipp, Professor in North Carolina University.
Charles Taylor and B. Jenkins, Missionaries to China. [*S. C. Adv.*

ROME TO BE BURNT OR SWALLOWED UP.—Dr. Cumming, in his "Apocalyptic Sketches," and many other authors, have asserted, as their interpretation of some parts of the Apocalypse, that Rome will be destroyed by fire from Heaven, or swallowed up by earthquakes, or overwhelmed with destruction by volcanoes, as the visible punishment of the Almighty for its Popery and its crimes. Townsend, in his "Journal of a Tour," says he is unwilling to deduce any argument of this kind from the prophecies which are unfulfilled; but he beheld everywhere, in Rome, near Rome, and through the whole country of Italy from Rome to Naples, the most astounding proofs, not merely of the possibility, but the exceeding probability, that the whole region of Central Italy will one day suffer under such a catastrophe. The soil of Rome is tufa, of a volcanic origin; the smell of sulphur, which is found to be most disagreeable, must be the result of volcanic subterranean action still going on. At Naples, the boiling sulphur is seen bubbling near the surface of the earth. When a stick was drawn along the ground, the sulphureous smoke followed the indentations; and Mr. Townsend says it would never surprise him to hear of the utter destruction of the entire peninsula of Italy.

The young and beautiful widow of the old Marshal St. Arnaud, on visiting the corpse for the last time, on seeing blood issuing from his nose was struck with the idea that he was not yet dead, and he said to have *fainted*, but from what feeling is not stated.

AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.—"I will and bequeath my beloved wife Bridget, all my property without reserve; and to my oldest son Patrick, one half of the remainder; and to Dennis, my youngest son, the rest. If any thing is left it may go to Terence McCarty.

BARNUM ON LOTTERIES.

In the course of his forthcoming life, Barnum gives an interesting and instructive sketch of his lottery experience. It ought to open the eyes of the "green ones." With another party, Mr. B. determined to go into the lottery business. Preparatory to this, he visited New York for the purpose of getting information on the subject. He says:

"Our visit to the New York lottery managers greatly enlightened me in regard to the profits of that line of business. I had been in the habit of selling tickets for Washington Yals, the editor and printer in Danbury, and also for O. W. Sherwood and his cousin Samuel of Bridgeport, for a commission of 10 to 15 per cent.; but in my interviews with Mr. Gregory, I learned that the managers, taking to themselves the 15 per cent. deducted on all prizes, furnished tickets to their agents at what was called "scheme price," which allowed the agents from 25 to 30 per cent. profit. The lotteries being drawn by combination numbers, the public generally had no knowledge whatever of the number of tickets in a lottery. The managers, therefore, made the prizes amount to less than the retail price of tickets by 25 or 30 per cent. This extra per centage was a shave additional to the fifteen per cent allowed in old-fashioned lotteries. I also learned that the process of arriving at the number of tickets in a lottery is this: Multiply the three highest combination numbers and divide by six; the quotient is the number of tickets.

I am continually annoyed, even at this late date, by lottery schemes sent by various agents at the South, where lotteries are still legal. I received one yesterday from a lottery firm in Baltimore. One of their schemes is as follows. My object in inserting it will, I trust, be appreciated: (We leave out the scheme referred to.)

It will be observed that there are seventy-eight combination numbers in this lottery. The number of tickets, as I have remarked, is determined by multiplying together the three highest combination numbers, 76, 77 and 78, and dividing by 6, which gives 76,076 tickets.

This number of tickets, at $10 each, amounts to	$760,760 00
Whereas, the prizes amount to no more than	570,570 00
Leaving a Profit of	$190,190 00
Add 15 per cent. deducted from $570,570 00, the aggregate of prizes	85,585 50
Making the entire profits on a single lottery	$275,775 50

In the above lottery the agent procures his tickets at $7 50 each. The whole number of tickets, multiplied by this price, amounts exactly to the sum set apart for prizes, $570,570; and the manager gets 15 per cent. drawback, or $85,585 50.

Thousands of persons are at this day squandering in lottery tickets and lottery policies the money which their families need. If this expose shall have the effect of curing their ruinous infatuation, I, for one, shall not be sorry.

After learning the profitable basis of the foregoing facts, I went to our Connecticut lottery managers, and from that time obtained my tickets directly from them at "the scheme price." In my turn I established agents all through the country, and my profits were immense. I sold from five hundred to two thousand dollars' worth of tickets per day.

On one occasion I sold a package of tickets to my aunt Laura Nicholas and a neighbor of hers, for $25. Before the lottery was drawn the neighbor sickened of her bargain and begged me to take the tickets back and my aunt consented. When the mail brought the drawn numbers from Hartford I had the package of tickets on hand. Not desiring to risk that amount of money, I induced eight of my customers to join me in the purchase of the package. We then opened the letter containing the drawn numbers, and found that we had drawn a quarter of the highest prize of $15,000. This result gave myself and eight others a profit of $850 each.

The fact was duly announced and my aunt never ceased to blame her timid neighbor, nor to lament her own ill fortune. The great luck of drawing the highest prize spread like wild-fire, as news in such cases, and the country for miles around was lottery crazy. Our sales increased immensely.

Fully appreciating the power of the press (to which more than to any other one cause I am indebted for my success in life,) I did not fail to invoke the aid of "printers' ink." I issued handbills, circulars, etc., by tens of thousands, with striking prefixes, affixes, staring capitals, marks of wonder, pictures, etc. The newspapers throughout the region teemed with unique advertisements. Immense gold signs and placards in inks and papers of all colors, covered my lottery office. As the curious letters of "Joe Strickland" were highly popular at that time, I advertised my office as being under the special favor and protection of "Dr. Pete Strickland," own blood cousin to the renowned Joe Strickland, etc. In bills and advertisements I rung all possible changes upon the renowned name. "The ever lucky Dr. Strickland." "Five more capital prizes sold by Dr. Strickland!" "A fortune for a dollar—apply to fortune's favorite, Dr. Strickland. Another mammoth prize!—hurra for Dr. Strickland, etc., etc." Home-made poetry was also frequently brought into requisition to set forth the inducements for patronising my office. Customers who brought their tickets and found them blanks, were told that their only wise plan was to "look for their money where they lost it;" "it was a long lane that never turned;" "such bad luck could not continue long," etc., etc.

The lucky drawers of the high prize before mentioned gave an oyster supper at my mother's tavern to about sixty persons (whom I invited, knowing them to be good ticket customers) and after the supper was finished, I counted out the prize money to the elated holders of the fortunate ticket. This so exalted our guests, that a package of tickets, amounting to $1000, was forthwith sealed up and bought by fifty subscribers on the spot at $20 each.

Selling so many tickets as I did, a prize of $1000 or $2000, and numerous smaller ones, must occasionally turn up. These being duly trumpeted, rendered mine the "lucky office" in the estimation of many. I received orders from distant parts of the country by mail, and sent out tickets on commission by post-riders and others. Among my "private customers" were a number of clergymen and deacons; and occasionally some of the weak brothers of the "Shakers," who came to Bethel to sell garden-seeds, bought a few lottery tickets "on the sly."

Whenever I visited Brookfield I called on one man who was of a serious turn. His aunt his wife were professors of religion, and he was a frequent exhorter at prayer-meetings. He always managed to buy a ticket or two from me, under the strictest injunction never to divulge the fact to his wife. I usually dined with him, and when he was busy looking after my horse, or otherwise engaged out of doors, I never failed to sell a ticket to his wife, who begged me to be very careful not to let her husband have any suspicion of it, for he was opposed to such things, and would never forgive her if he should know there was a lottery ticket in the house.

A genuine "Down Easter" was lately essaying to appropriate a square of exceedingly "tough beef" at dinner, in a Wisconsin hotel. His convulsive efforts with a knife and fork attracted the attention and smiles of the rest of the company, who were in the same predicament as himself. At last "Jonathan's" patience vanished under ill-success, when laying down his "utensils," he burst out with, "Strangers, you needn't laff—if you hain't got no regard for the landlord's feelings, you *orter have some respect for the old bull!*" This sally "brought down the house."

AN UNGALLANT MAN.—An advocate having lately gained a suit for a poor young lady, she remarked, "I have nothing to pay you with but my heart." "Hand it over to the clerk, if you please, I wish no fee for myself," replied he.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Rev. A. M. Wynn and family left this port for California Tuesday morning, on the steamship Crescent City, via Panama.

Getting Under Way.—The *Nashville Advocate* (30th ult.) says:

"The workmen are progressing rapidly in fitting up the Publishing House. We but recently got possession of the premises. No time will be lost in preparing the building for the reception of the machinery. All hands are doing their utmost."

So the wheels will soon be turning round. There is need of patience and reasons enough for exercising it. The world was not made in a day. Our Book Agents have embarrassments many and peculiar, and not of their own creating. To judge their operations by houses long established, would be unfair. Their available funds are not as great as is generally supposed. Besides, they stand in the anomalous and annoying condition of manufacturers whose business is built up before their factories. On the day of their appointment there was a large demand for what was to be supplied by them. Naturally enough, some crowding. Considering that they have to take a ground start, and arrange not temporarily but for the future, our Agents may be allowed to hasten slowly. We are confident they will do the very best under the circumstances in making us books.

Help for Corpus Christi.—A good lady, we will not say old, though she wears spectacles—called on Monday morning, a week ago. It was evident a kind thing was about to be done. Feeling for her purse—"Here, I want you to send this ($5) to the preacher that has such a hard time, and his dear good wife that shares it with him." She is in the habit of reading the *Advocate* all through, beginning Saturday when the carrier serves it, and sticking a pin or making a pencil mark where interrupted. Reading on in this style she came to the letter of our friend Lafferty, Sunday evening, and as doing good is worship she vowed five dollars, on the spot.

This week another good commission fell to our lot. J. W. B., of W. Miss., under date 29th ult., says:

"Below please find $10, for Mr. Lafferty. I should be glad to quadruple it, but that I am a good deal *diffused* similarly. I hope you will be able to send him some considerable amount of money."

Really, that is just what we should like to do. *Corpus Christi* is very suggestive of sacrifice to Christians and of doing good, even at the cost of self-denial.

Revival.—In an article on the Revival System, the *Banner of the Cross* (Episcopal) remarks:

"We have thus endeavored to show that, without distorting the doctrine of the Church, or making any innovations upon her well approved customs of administration, we have at our disposal all that is good in the revival system, provided we have faith enough and courage enough to use it. We do not pretend to say that we can, within a few years, supersede the popular system, or that we can attain to great numerical results. But we do affirm our conviction that by a wise expenditure of our energies at certain times and seasons, according to the Church calendar and to the urgency of circumstances; by cultivating a style of preaching, grave but earnest, solid but simple; by firing pocket-pistols as we pass about on week days, as well as big guns on Sundays; and by distinctly teaching men that they must believe and be baptised; by faithfully carrying out these principles, we shall steadily gain upon the system of man's device, and in due time outstrip it. We may make Canons, alter externals, overhaul our machinery and clip the Liturgy; but all will not suffice. To be more useful, we must be more abundant in labor, more evangelical in doctrine, more importunate in entreaty, and more sacramental in practice."

Franklin, La.—The *Banner* of the 30th ult. says of the opening of the Methodist Church, Rev. A. Cravens, pastor:—

"The regular services of the Church, which were suspended in consequence of the epidemic, were resumed on Sunday last, and will continue as usual. As some might attribute the suspension of divine worship to the absence of the pastor, we will state in this connection that such was not the case. He was here throughout the epidemic, administering, both spiritually and bodily, as circumstances permitted, to the sick and dying, and the Church was opened as long as there were persons to attend, which did not last long after the appearance of the disease. Those who remained here and were yet in health, deemed it a paramount duty to attend to the sick over every other consideration."

Morgan's Depot.—The *advertisement* of Mr. Morgan's Literary Depot will show our readers where they can find the new, rare, light and heavy, in shape of books and pamphlets.

Save Fifty Cents!—Many of our subscribers are now about commencing a new volume. All such are hereby respectfully reminded that by paying their *two dollars in advance*, they can save fifty cents. Do not fail to pay your subscriptions *early*.

Texas Steamships.—Persons travelling to Texas often write to us making inquiries about the steamers—their times, prices, &c. In the advertising columns will be found authentic information on these points. Harris & Morgan's line is a very superior and punctual one.

A WORK ON CHURCH BUILDING.

Somebody that can do it ought to furnish a manual on Church architecture; a plain book, with plain type, cuts and directions. Looking about us, there is not one church (building) to be counted in ten, but what, on inquiring into its history, turns out a botch or a cheat. This especially is the case, where their cost or design was at all ambitious or liberal.

"What did the house cost we worshipped in to-day?" "Well," replies the deacon or steward or elder, "it was intended to cost $10,000, but first and last it has not cost less than $14,000." This is common and there is a dead debt of the extra thousands. Ask how it came about, and one is struck with the similarity of explanations every where. They began at a guess. They had the plan in their heads and when it came to be worked many things were discovered wanting—had to be supplied, and all cost something. Parts had to be altered or pulled down, or now stand a rebuke to the building committee as long as time lasts, and a blot upon the building.

The builder and architect are different persons, but often merged in church building. Contractors work to their own advantage. The Church works in debt to their disadvantage. The committees send here and there for models to go by, and specifications. Or, they put their own heads together and produce them.

In towns, villages and country are expensive churches that are frights in their way. No beauty, taste, design, outside. Badly arranged and comfortless inside. All sorts of sizes, styles and mixtures of styles.

The *cost* is an item all will appreciate. A book is needed with models and specifications annexed, from which to choose, and knowing the price of materials in the neighborhood, the expense may be pretty accurately estimated beforehand.

The *comfort* is something. A pulpit well made and modeled costs no more than one elaborately wrong. A pew or bench of right height from floor, back suitably elevated and inclined, costs no more than one on which pains are spent to make it painful. Aisles and windows well arranged for light and air and passage, are worth the forethought.

But each society goes about "our church" in "our way," and sees the mistakes afterwards. They literally rise up to build, without knowing exactly what. For want of better models their errors are copied by neighbors.

Appearances and taste in these matters may not be despised. On this point a contemporary expresses sound views:

"It may be proper for people who dwell in log-cabins in a new and uncultivated country, where they have just planted themselves, to erect a rude edifice of logs for a "House of Prayer." And God may consecrate and honor that structure by his presence, as he did the ground on which Jacob set up a pillar, and make it 'the House of God and the Gate of Heaven.' But when that people, by the blessing of God, have converted the howling wilderness into the fruitful garden, and erected spacious dwellings for their families, and filled them with many of the works of art, which gratify the eye, and contribute to the comforts of life—does it become them to assemble for the worship of God in the old rude edifice, whose unsightly walls and seats and pulpit stand out in strange contrast with their private residences? We think not. It appears to us that the style and taste and neatness of the 'House of God' should be such as to correspond with their dwellings, and that there should be nothing in the structure or appearance of the sanctuary to offend good taste or associate religion with rustiority and ignorance—and nothing, on the other hand, to attract the admiring gaze of fools by the display of mere ornamental finery."

Will not some publisher, enjoying the services of practical architects and artists, put forth a volume of a hundred pages, 8 vo, with patterns for towers and steeples, foundations, groundwork, roof and cornices, galleries and winding-stairs, and all the arrangements, furniture and finishings within. Let the plans be numerous—say a hundred—of various styles, materials, sizes and costs. We are sure such a volume would sell. It would be a benefit.

The following preamble and resolutions were prepared and, for some days before adjournment, ready to be offered to the General Conference at Columbus; but the pressure of business prevented. Introduced, we have no doubt they would have received favorable consideration. We here put them to the vote of the public:—

Whereas, The demand for Houses of Public Worship within our bounds is very great, and constantly growing; and whereas, the want of some suitable guide for planning and making estimates of costs, selecting materials and making contracts, is constantly exposing our members and friends to great losses, mismanagement, imposition, and inferior models of edifices: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Book Agents be and they are hereby authorized and required to obtain a number of plans of comfortable and commodious church edifices, suitable for cities, villages and rural districts, with all the estimates of cost for building, drawings of plans and other necessary parts of such a work; and publish the same at their earliest convenience.

Resolved, That upon the publication of said work on *Church Architecture*, our Brethren in charge of the Pastoral work and members of the Church generally, are earnestly requested to avail themselves of the use of said work whenever they design erecting a house for the purpose of Divine worship.

H. N. McTYEIRE,
D. S. DOGGETT.

Wreck on Lake Erie.—The steamer May Flower went ashore at Point au Pelee, on Friday night the 24th ult. The passengers were all saved by the steamer Ocean. On the night of the 26th a violent gale prevailed on the Lake, and it was reported that the May Flower had gone entirely to pieces.

PRESBYTERIAN CENTRALIZATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Old School Presbyterians of the South West are moving towards the establishment of an Executive Board of Missions for the Southwestern States, to be located at New Orleans. They have already, by interesting the surrounding States and country, and subscriptions at home, secured an eligible depository for the South West, at which is to be furnished their Catalogue of Church Publications, in connection with the Parent Board in Philadelphia. This house is situated on Camp st., and cost $33,000. A good point.

The Executive Committee of Missions, which our friends have in view here, is also in connection with the Parent Board in Philadelphia. Nine years since the General Assembly established such a Committee in Louisville, Ky., and in the partition of territory following this action, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana were assigned to the Western Committee. But it is found that this centre of operation is not the most suitable. The Synod of Mississippi, just held in Canton, Miss., has joined that of Alabama, in an overture to the General Assembly, favoring this object.

The Committee reported the following, which was adopted:

"The Committee have held under consideration the communication from the Synod of Alabama, respecting the appointment of an Executive Committee of the Board of Missions for the Southwestern States, which Committee is to be located at New Orleans, and recommend to the Synod the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, 1st. That we approve of the appointment of such a Committee, with powers similar to that exercised by the Committee at Louisville, Ky., and to embrace within its field of agency the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

"2d. That we humbly petition the General Assembly, which holds its next meeting at Nashville, in May, 1855, to take this subject under consideration, and if, in their wisdom, they judge it to be for the welfare of the Church and the glory of God, that such Committee be established, that the Assembly do then and there, in the fear of God and reliance on his help, appoint such Committee. All of which is respectfully submitted."

DAVY CROCKETT'S FAMILY.

The Hickman (Ky.) Argus says that the wife and daughter of the distinguished patriot and eccentric genius, David Crockett, passed through Hickman, last week, on their way to Texas, to get possession of a portion of the land donated by the State of Texas to the heirs of those who fell at the battle of the Alamo, during the struggle for independence.

The biographies of Davy Crockett—the almanacs with pictures of hunters and animals, wild cats and panthers—wore charming reading for our boyhood. Crockett, drinking water out of the Mississippi (he scorned any thing smaller), or poking his knife under a bear's ribs, or telling Congress-jokes at a house-raising was better than Arabian nights for Young American entertainment. We begun to take Davy Crockett for a myth—an impersonation of the broad, strong, honest, energetic, self-reliant, Western character, and Ben Hardin as his "poor Richard." We had never seen any body that had seen him—the identical man.

In this uncertainty came our appointment in January, 1849, by Bishop Paine, to New Orleans. On the way we learned that a son of Davy Crocket was one of the official members of the Church! At the railroad he met us in person to give welcome and conduct us to his house for a home, till the parsonage could be fitted up. And a *home* it was. But what a contrast in the actual man to the one we had pictured! Small of stature, but lithe and well knit; light thin, hair; pleasant features; a playful mouth. In material, fine grained. In manners, easy and genteel, without effort. The only wild-cat realization was the keen grey eyes, wide apart, that wept at all that was tender and pitcous and touching, laughed in joy, and flashed fiercely under indignant excitement. Such was our first acquaintance in New Orleans; such one of the stewards and class-leaders and superintendent of the Sabbath School, and ready for every other good work. A good name too—*John Wesley* Crockett. The veritable son of Davy.

In his parlor hung a portrait of his father, taken by a master hand. *There* were the strong features, the marked character. The attitude was not chosen as seen in Cook's gallery—dressed in hunting shirt, surrounded by hounds and horns, rifle in hand, bowie at the belt and a cap of coonskin. It was subdued into civilization, for it was painted after Davy had been to Congress. There is no portrait in the land we would rather be in possession of.

Finding that Davy Crocket was a *fact*, we inquired if those tales of his doings and sayings were also facts. Here we ran too eagerly upon a tender point. The son was sensitive about those caricatures that made his father the type of the Western frontiersman; they had been pamphletted and circulated to the old gentleman's annoyance in his life time. He had marked traits and in that direction; but they had been exaggerated in catering to public taste. As to panthers and wild-cats and camp hunts—that was in the main true, as he, a younger son, had *had killed some* himself. But Davy Crockett, though entering public life under the great and usual disadvantages resulting from a lack of early education in the West, was shrewd and observing and had a sense of propriety. Even before going to Congress he was the counsellor of his neighbors, wrote their wills and did such matters; and read his family Bible on Sundays.

But the ruling passion led him on to death. The country got too thick settled. The old man longed for the freshness of adventure, and at the Alamo he found more than he bargained for. Attached to the watch chain of the son, we often remarked a treasure. It was a seal cut from the flint of the old hero's Alamo musket. The love of bold adventure runs in the blood. In the first expedition of Lopez against Cuba, the Cardenas bullets fell fast and thick around the feet of a grand-son of Davy. He ran away from his father's in this city to join the fray. His heirs, some day, may be noticed in a newspaper, going over to the gem of the Antilles on a similar claim! May he be worthy of his sire, who loved peace and did good.

Col. Crockett's popular manners and capacity and personal worth opened to him many offices of honor and emolument. The prestige of the name too was favorable. Indeed he had too many offices. Anxious to oblige his friends and of extreme sanguineous temperament, he was led into involved engagements, that divided his attention, conflicted with his interests and, in the end, brought embarrassment upon himself and others. The phlegmatic business man's standard is not the one to estimate him by. Never was the darkness so deep but *he* saw light ahead and spoke encouragingly to his friends. The kindness of his heart, the purity of his purpose, the genial light of his mind are refreshing memories to us. A few years ago he left New Orleans for his native State, Tennessee, and shortly after leaving died. In the darkness of death's solitary path we doubt not he saw light ahead! A large and beloved family were bereaved. May the angel of mercy keep the door of their dwelling.

With these thoughts—suggested by a news paragraph clipped from a western paper—have we indulged our own feelings—we hope to the pleasure of our readers and in tribute to one whose last days were shadowed by adversities, but whose virtues rose above the regions of storm and cloud.

"Lay the sod lightly
Over his breast—
Calm be his slumbers,
Peaceful his rest."

BOOK NOTICES.

Through H. D. McGinnis, Bookseller and Stationor, 36 Camp street, we have received the following publications. Mr. McGinnis has a large and valuable stock. Those who call on us, will find him and his clerk below the office, ready to accommodate.

Constitutional History of the United States. By G. T. Curtis. Harper & Bros.

As this book is again before us, we will say what the types did not let us say last week; that the signers of the Declaration were great by accident; the framers of the Constitution were intrinsically so. Those were brave—these wise. Mr. Curtis draws largely upon the Journals of the Continental and Revolutionary Congresses, the lately published autobiography of John Adams, and Sparks' Life of Washington—books not within every one's reach. His style is elevated to the subject, but nevertheless pleasing. It is an exceedingly valuable book. The reader often passes a crisis that makes him shudder. God truly was in *this* history.

To achieve the independence of a country is but half the great undertaking of liberty. Victory must be followed by order, security, and those great institutions upon which society reposes. How these did follow is herein set forth. Great has been the growth of statesmanship since 1774. The Continental Congress met without precedents. The Confederation was timid and bungling. The Constitution, as it is, was a pure development. The Union was begun with vague and confined notions. While a perusal of this history promotes an insight into the value and appreciation of the blessings of our Government, it discourages the hope of constitutional liberty for the world. Such favorable circumstances never can transpire again.

Wood's Illustrated Natural History. Harper & Bro.

It begins with the skull of a man and ends with the skeleton of a flea. Mr. Wood's knowledge is as comprehensive in zoology as Solomon's in botany, which was from the cedars of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall.

Forrester's Magazine, for Boys and Girls. Published by F. & G. C. Rand. Boston.

Here is neatly bound, the 13th vol. of a periodical, without fault in morals and taste, as far as we have acquaintance ourselves, and nice for the reading youth. See publisher's advertisement.

Ross' Southern Reader.

The author, D. B. Ross, ex-superintendent of Public Schools in Louisiana, has furnished a Southern Series, of which this stands fifth. One of the *very* few school books that are *Southern*.

Tower's Elements of Grammar. N. York. D. Burgess & Co. 1854.

We have already noticed this series favorably. One thought vexes us in reading such books—that they were not found out sooner.

Harper's Monthly.

H. D. McGinnis lays the December number on our table with usual promptness.

Harper's Gazetteer.

No. 7 of this work is furnished us by McGinnis, 36 Camp st. and by Morgan, Exchange place. It will be completed in three more numbers: has reached New. Price 50 cents each.

METHODIST PRESS.

A Newspaper for the Angels: This is the heading of an editorial in the *Chicago Christian Advocate*. Its remonstrances against the tendency of the Church to exhaust itself in working out side issues are wholesome:—

"A remark of an exchange has suggested our heading. Speaking of the revival department of his paper, the editor says: "This is the department that the angels fly down to read." The remark is as orthodox in its theology as it is beautiful in its poetry. Heaven is always represented as in sympathy with earth. It teems with kindred population—an angelic brotherhood. But its sympathies are never so specifically enlisted—or, rather, their enlistment so specifically designated, as in the work of the soul's conversion.

"I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance."

The conversion of a soul is one of the greatest events that can occur. To secure, then, its occurrence, is the noblest work—the most exalted philantrophy in which man can be engaged. The duties of the ministry are very various. That the greatest of all works—the work of revival—of saving souls—should not occasionally suffer among us from partial attention and divided effort would be more than could be expected. If we are not mistaken, a continued and special resistance to the clamoring claims of efforts that do not bear directly upon the conversion of the soul, are, just at this time, especially required among us. The building and endowing of colleges; the devising and executing of plans for the extension of our ecclesiastical influence; the erection of churches and parsonages; the discussion and defence of our time-tested polity; the relation of the pulpit to civil matters; Christian obligation at the ballot-box, are all good works and appropriate themes of thought, but when we cannot engage in them in deed, word and thought, in subserviency to the supreme end of the Savior's mission—the Bible's creation and the church's existence, such a state of things, such secularization, is the leaven of weakness that enervates the whole church. Is there not among us much of this leaven to be purged out? The strength of the church consists not in the magnificence of her edifices of worship, the number and independence of her endowed institutions, or the harmonious workings of her ecclesiastical machinery. Or, we should rather say, a church may become strong in all these, as has the papal, but weaker than Sampson, when deserted by his God, in the power to secure the regeneration of the human heart; a power essential to the identity of the church of God, always and every where. In its *outwardism*, Methodism was never more prosperous. But in the frequency and extent of its revivals; in the number of its conversions, sanctifications and additions, it has often, in different periods of its history, all things taken into account, been much more prosperous."

Spiritualist.—Somebody asked us if we were a spiritualist. "Why do you ask that question? "Because you put that article in last week." The article referred to was the professed interview of Judge Edmonds with the lost of the Arctic. As well charge us with belonging to the Greek church, for giving an item of news about the Russian war. The *Northern Advocate* gives our real views of the case:

"We seldom dip into the literature of these new lights. Spirit rappings is either too profound a mystery or too great a humbug for our taste. It goes to extremes so quick that it nauseates; our curiosity has too much modesty to bolt through all mysteries in such hot haste. But we have lately had the patience to read a couple of articles from Judge Edmonds, and really we must conclude that the Judge is a lunatic or else a free commoner among the spirits. They gather about him by hundreds; he exhorts them to get religion, and then hows them out of his presence with all the dignity of a Pope. He is the most flippant, irreverent dealer with ghosts that we have ever known. They talk slang to him, and he repeats it after them like one of their been companions. The presumption is, that the once able and excellent Judge Edmonds is demented."

The Right Policy.—Rev. Abel Stevens, late editor of *Zion's Herald*, writes to that paper his views on the education policy of Methodism. We ask attention to them. They may be charged with extravagance, "but they are just to human nature and to the condition of the church. They are extravagant in the sense that all energetic and successful movements are, to the paltry calculations of croakers."

Mr. Stevens has, in his travels in behalf of the Tract Society, had large opportunity for observation and inference on the condition of the Church. He says:

"One thing has interested me greatly in my observations on Methodism through the country at large—its zeal for education. I hardly err in pronouncing its eagerness in this respect a denominational monomania—a most fortunate one, doubtless, in many respects, but not without its blunders; its waste of property, local interferences, and wasting failures. Academies, female colleges, ordinary colleges and universities, are attempted almost every where; Conferences under old pledges for the support of given institutions, wheel about in favor of new ones; complications and embarrassments and failures ensue, and I fear that a "want of confidence," a fearful sense of the incompetence of the church, in its present condition, to sustain substantial literary institutions, is becoming wide-spread among that class of our people upon which we must mostly depend for funds. The result is, that most of our collegiate, and a large proportion of our academic institutions, are hardly ever out of embarrassments. Agents must ever and anon, drive over the Conferences, and storm the church for funds to save them from wreck. I hesitate not to pronounce this one of the greatest grievances of Methodism. We need the guiding wisdom of the General Conference, or at least of our most influential minds, to extricate us from its perplexities. I was about to say disgraces. Where, after all our educational struggles, can we point to a college occupying financially first-rate rank, shoulder to shoulder and eye to eye, with Princeton, Union, Yale and Harvard; a rank proportionate to our first rate numerical position among the religious bodies of the land? Some few are out of serious embarrassments, such as the Indiana Asbury University, and the Ohio Wesleyan University. I know of none other that is not still in a struggle for life, unless it be Dickinson, whose last agents are, I believe, succeeding well. In the name of our common cause, and for our common honor, can we not come to our senses in this respect; can we not sacrifice our local and petty experiments for the sake of some grand and substantial educational provisions, such as shall concentrate our patronage and the strongest ability of our Faculties, and shall commandingly stand out before the eyes of the whole nation?

"The 'Great North West' is attempting such an experiment in the neighborhood of Chicago. It had the good sense not to begin till it should rear a financial defence about it, which shall be invincible to the usual embarrassments which have so much mortified the church and crippled its educational projects in other places. It is, I think, the only instance in which we have so begun; already its revenues amount, I am informed, to 300,000 dollars, and agents are abroad for a hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand more, though the first stone of its foundation is not yet laid. The Biblical School, in connection with it has a single pledge, as you lately stated, of 100,000 dollars, besides the above. This is the right way to attempt such enterprises among us. It is the only way in which they should ever again be undertaken in our church. We could not do so once; we should in no instance do otherwise now; for we have institutions and need be in no haste, and we have resources to do what we please, wherever new ones may really be needed. I wish I could proclaim this sentiment as with a trumpet through the whole church. I would say to every man having resources, and who is loyal to our common cause, help no new experiment, give not a cent except where you have a clear guarantee of financial success before the first spade touches the soil. Where the church is already committed, help her, "might and main," out of the difficulties and discredit: but for the sake of every consideration of usefulness and honor, let us cease this trifling with great interests, and combine our energies for something worthy our denominational standing.

Let it be understood that any collegiate scheme, hereafter to be attempted among us, will be practicable in proportion as it is grand in its dimensions. I know the sentiments of our leading men on this subject, and I know this opinion to be correct. There is a general disgust, a denominational chagrin at our past failures; there is a longing desire among our intelligent wealthy brethren, to see a commanding university rise somewhere in in these United States, in honor of Methodism. I repeat it, you can command more money, and command it with tenfold more ease, for a *great design* of the kind, than for a small and hobbling one. You have blundered with the Wesleyan University, just here. Instead of fifty thousand dollars in the East and fifty thousand in the West, enough to keep the College about in its old *status* or slightly advance it, you should have proposed a sum which, with its present endowments, would place it on a platform square with those of Yale and Harvard. The design of transferring it into a first class University, of putting it at once and forever above these harrassing contingencies, would have enlisted the enthusiasm of your people, and brought in five hundred dollars where you can now get one hundred."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DOCTRINAL SUGAR.

THE WAY IT IS GENERALLY GIVEN.

The Rev. John Newton being once asked if he was a Calvinist, replied,—"I am more of a Calvinist than any thing else; but I use my Calvinism in my writings and my preaching, as I use this sugar,"—taking a lump, and putting it into his tea-cup, and stirring it, and adding—"I do not give it alone, and whole, but mixed and diluted."

This is the way that Calvinism is generally given and taken. Propound the whole system distinctly and connectedly to the world, and very few would swallow it; but give it to them in broken doses and disguised, and many receive it without knowing what they take. Hence, many do not know their own creed, or that of their Church, and such are not unfrequently surprised and offended, when told by those who have stood by and watched the compounding and preparation of the dose, what they have taken.

Such a course on the part of those who prepare their nostrums, may be thought smart; but in the eye of thinking men, it brands the whole system with the suspicion of falsehood. God's truth have to be disguised! Ministers of Christ descend to this! When did Jesus or Paul take such a course? There is a species of double-dealing induced by teaching Calvinism, to which we have never been able to see how ingenuous minds could descend. But there is no accounting for perceptions, any more than for tastes.

H.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MORALITY OF RICHES.

SOMETHING WRONG, COULD HE BE SAVED.

The death of Joseph Smith, of Rhode Island, was recently announced in the papers, and it was subsequently added that his estate was worth over $600,000! Mr. S. had long been an upright and apparently consistent member of the Methodist Church. No one, I believe, ever charged him during life with any lack of principle, or unsoundness of faith. But here comes out a fact which detracts greatly from his virtues, and throws suspicion over his whole character; he died worth $600,000! True, he left the Church of which he was a member, a legacy, viz.; $1,500 and a house; better than nothing; but think of *six hundred thousand dollars*, left to four children! There was the Wesleyan University, in the prosperity of which the Providence Conference is deeply interested, and towards the endowment of which the members of that body subscribed $6,000, struggling for an existence, in a languishing condition, yet this member of the church dies worth $600,000, without remembering it to the amount of a dollar! There too is the Conference Seminary, at Greenwich, which has had to appeal to the public again and again for aid, and still, there was the Christian man living within twenty miles of it, with *more than half a million* of Christ's money hoarded up, for his four children!

In the Conference within the bounds of which this Methodist lived, there are a dozen sick and worn out ministers of Christ, who spent the fire of youth and the vigor of manhood in the cause of God, and under whose ministry this man long and often sat, who are spending the evening of life upon the merest pittance, while a Christian brother has this vast fortune!

Here too is the world lying in the "wicked one," with its myriads for whom Christ died sitting in the shadow of death, the cry still pealing from the skies, "Preach the gospel to every creature," while this disciple kneels each day and prays, "Thy kingdom come," but holds on to the $600,000!

Mr. Editor, there must be something wrong, *very* wrong, in our teaching; in the holy which Methodism and religion have upon the minds and hearts of our people; and in the members themselves, when, in this age and condition of the world, men live and die in the Church, worth such an amount of money. Can a man, under such circumstances, be saved at all? If so, how much? Must he not, if admitted at all, dwell a kind of *refugee* in heaven—doomed to shine in nebulous obscurity for ever! I confess I do not envy such a man his lot. What, think you, Paul would have said to such a member? What would have been the character of the sermon at his funeral? Die worth $600,000, and the world in its present condition. O, God!

But it is not this high figure alone that will put a man's soul in jeopardy; I would not covet the man's condition who dies worth one hundred thousand, and does not properly remember the cause of humanity and Christ.

Oh, ye rich men! HAMILTON.

November 30th.

Death of Judge Clarke.—Our community and Church have lost another valuable citizen and member. Judge Clarke was a native of Port Gibson, Miss. He once informed us that, immediately upon his conversion—over twenty years ago—he had strong drawings to the itinerant ministry and regretted that he had not entered it *then*. As a local preacher he was useful. When his brethren urged upon him a recommendation to the Annual Conference for Elder's ordination, he declined, saying, he already had as much as he could be faithful to. Never shall we forget the words with which he prefaced his experience in the last love-feast we ever met with him—"My brethren, so great are the truths of our holy religion and so supernatural its experimental veritics, they must be witnessed to by those who have felt and know. Beyond human analogies and resemblings in themselves, we are called to give our repeated and joint testimony to them: this is our privilege and duty."

We add the following extract from Monday morning's *Bulletin*:

"Death of a Good Man.—

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven."

On Friday morning last, departed from our midst a good man, one whose life was good as a child's and unobtrusive. We refer to the Hon. J. C. Clarke, who died at his residence, on Nayades stroot, in the bosom of his family, of that insidious and treacherous disease, consumption. Though comparatively a young man—he was but 46—Judge Clarke was an old citizen, and has been identified with New Orleans for more than twenty years, occupying during that time several responsible positions in society. He was also at one time associated with Messrs. Beardsley & Ingraham in conducting the Commercial Bulletin, and was subsequently for some years Judge of the Third District Court of Jefferson Parish, which was abolished by the consolidated city charter. He was also a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to build up and extend the influence of which, in this city, he contributed liberally of his means and time. One of the officiating clergymen at his funeral stated that he had been largely instrumental in originating and sustaining a church among the slaves of this city, that now numbers a thousand members! Here is practical philanthrophy for you!

Judge Clarke possessed many estimable qualities of the heart and head, which endeared him to his family and friends. He was retiring in his habits, seldom going into society, and one of the most taciturn men we ever knew.

He leaves a widow and several orphaned children, some of them of very tender age, to mourn in the bitterness of anguish for his departure. May he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb hold them in the hollow of his hand. Alas! how vain and impotent is human condolence to assuage the the crushing pangs of the heart—pangs, the intensity of whose poignancy time and the great Healer only can extract."

North Carolina Conference.—The Richmond *Advocate* informs us this body held its 17th session in Pittsboro, N. C., beginning on 1st Nov. and ending on the 14th: Bishop Pierce presiding.

Preachers admitted on trial: Theophilus W. Moore, John W. Pearsen, Simeon D. Poster, Isaac F. Keesans, Benjamin F. Long, Norman A. H. Goddin, John N. Andrews, Carroll W. King, John S. Davis and Zion F. Medlin. Re-admitted, Solomon H. Helsabeck.

The good fruits of the gracious revival of religion during the year are seen in the gratifying increase in the membership of the church. The statistics exhibit a total of whites, 30,207; colored, 12,071; local preachers, 184. The net increase is: of whites, 1,080; colored, 426; of local preachers, a decrease of 6. Total increase, 1,500. This is an encouraging indication of the presence of God with his servants, and his blessing on their labors.

The Missionary contributions were reported by the treasurer, Rev. W. E. Pell, to have fallen a little below the amount raised the preceding year. The total reported was $3,346 81. A spirited anniversary was held during the session, at which the sum of $389 was contributed.

To meet the deficiencies of the ministers and for the superannuated, and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, the sum of $2,482 18 was raised and placed in the hands of the Joint Board of Stewards. They paid the claimants at the rate of $72 75.

The Scripture Always Fresh.—*Can this be said of any other Work?*—The venerable Dr. Woods, in addressing the students at Andover, said that when he commenced his duties as Professor of Theology, he feared that the frequency with which he should have to pass over the same portions of scripture would abate the interest in his own mind in reading them; but after more than fifty years of study, it was his experience that with every class his interest increased

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Notices.

W. H. FOSTER, Esq. furnished us the following religious directory to persons who know not where to send their children to Sabbath School, and to strangers visiting the city, and desirous to worship at the Methodist Churches:

Even in this city little seems to be known in regard to the strength and energy of this denomination. A journal, from which we might have expected some degree of accuracy, last week stated there were three Methodist Churches. We subjoin the following succinct account of the operation of this denomination in New Orleans, which may be relied on as absolutely accurate. The Methodists have regular services and Sabbath Schools in the following places on the Sabbath:

Methodist Episcopal Churches, Seats Free: Carondelet Street Church.—Rev. J. B. Walker, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 7½, P. M., and on Thursday evening. Prayer meeting, Monday evening. Sunday School, 9, A. M. Jno. Irvin, Superintendent.

Felicity Street Church.—Rev. L. Parker, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 7½, P. M., and on Thursday evening. Sabbath School, 9, A. M. Capt. R. L. Robertson, Superintendent.

Laurel Street Church, corner Laurel street, and upper line Fourth District.—Services every Sabbath, at 11, A. M. Sabbath School, 9, A. M. Richard Keen, Superintendent.

Carrollton Church, at Carrollton.—Services every Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 7½, P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. Sabbath School, at 9, A. M. G. W. W. Goodwin, Superintendent.

Algiers Church, Algiers.—Services on Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday night. Sabbath School, 9, A. M. James F. Fowler, Superintendent.

Bouligny Church.—(In a hired room.) Sabbath School, 9, A. M. Rev. J. D. Parker, Superintendent. Public services at 11, A. M., on Sunday, irregularly.

Gretna.—(Hired room.) Sebbath School, at 9, A. M. James H. Irwin, Superintendent. Public services on Sunday, irregularly.

Marine Hospital.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 4, P. M.

The last six appointments above are supplied by the local ministry.

First Gorman Church, Dryades street.—Rev. J. Peuley, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, at 11, A. M. and 7½, P. M. Leoture, Thursday evening, Prayer meetings, Monday and Friday evenings. Sabbath School, 9, A. M. John M. Gerding, Superintendent.

Second Gorman Church, Piety street.—Rev. J. M. Hofer, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 7½, P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Tuesday and Friday evenings. Sabbath School, 9, A. M. Frederick Dille, Superintendent.

Third German Church, Carrollton.—Rev. Chas. Herwig, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 7½, A. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Tuesday and Friday evenings. Sabbath School, 8, A. M. Chas Herwig, Superintendent.

Fourth Germnn Church, Sarnparu street.—Rev. G. Busamnn, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 7½, P. M. Leoture, Tuesday, and Prayer meeting Tuesday and Friday evening. Sabbath School, 9, A. M. G. Busman, Superintendent.

The Methodiet Episcopal Churches (Colored Congregations), Wesley Chapel, St. Paul street, corner Poydras, First Distriot; Sonlo Chapel, Maraie street, Second Distriot; Winans Chapel, Philip stroet, Fourth Distriot, have public service every Sabbath, at 11, A. M., and 3½, P. M., and Sabbath School upon the oral system, at 9 o'lock, every Sabbath morning. Those churches are under the supervision of Rev. H. N. McTyeire, hy appointment of the Louisinna Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in Tensas, La., on the 6th instant, Mr. IRA BOWMAN, aged about 64 years, leaving a bereaved wife and five children; who, as he was the object of their devoted affection, feel his lose with unutterable sorrow.

Mr. Bowman was a native of S. Carolina; spent some two or three years of his boyhood in Tennessee; immigrated with his father's family to the Mississippi Territory, about the year 1813, and resided in Mississippi many years. He then removed to Louisinna, lived several years near Clinton, and, finally, settled himself in Tensas Parish, where he finished his mortal career. He was three times married. First, to Mre. Elizabeth Shackloford, by whom he had a son and daughter, twins, both of whom survive him. Seoondly, to Miss Margaret Reiley, mother of one son, still living; and, thirdly, to Mies Mary E. Richardson. Two daughters, fruits of this union, also survive him.

My acquaintance with Mr. Bowman commenced in 1814; was intimate and uninterrupted, and continued to the close of his life, a term of forty yeers. I hazard nothing, therefore, in affirming that I knew him well. Indeed, it required no great perspioacity and a much briefer acquaintance to warrant such an assumption; for he was among the most ieartificial exhibitions of human character I have ever known. Guileless and frank-hearted, he was known and read of all men who had intercourse with him. A braver man, perhaps, never lived; and this was evinced by the perfect naiveté with which he uttered his thoughts, on all sorts of subjects and in relation to all conditions of men. Thus it occurred, that often in the course of his life, he severely arraigned the conduct of passionate and proud men; but, so far as I know, he never made himself an enemy by so doing. I account for this by the fact that his integrity and philanthropy were so universally admitted, that it was impossible to charge his animadversions upon evil purpose, or even unkindness. Benevolence was his master passion, the substratum of his whole character.

The parents of Mr. Bowmen were pious. His father was a local preacher, of pure character, of ardent zeal and of considernble usefulness, though deficient in literary attainments. The impressions made by the early lessons of piety which he received from these parents, was never effaced from his heart. Not only did he ever entertain a profound respect for religion and its institutions, but all along through life, he gave frequent and unequivocal evidence of his desire to participate in its duties and its advantages. Still, such were the gaiety of his feelings and the exuberance of his social temper, that he long lacked the sobriety of mind and settled seriousness of thought, indispensable to the formation and maintenance of Christian character. At length, however, severe and protracted affliction came, in aid of his better purposes. He, himself, was aware of the advantage, in this respect, of which affliction had been to him. After months of intense and unremitting suffering, and after much earnest solicitude in regard to his eternal safety, he was, in the latter part of September last, brought to "The knowledge of salvation, by the remission of sins," and continued to enjoy "Peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." To him, death was no longer terrible. He welcomed its approach, as that of a messenger of good tidings. His end was, accordingly, trustful, calm, and peaceful. His friends, therefore, while they feel their own loss with intense anguish, "Sorrow not, as those without hope." They expect to see their departed Friend, whom they so much and so deservedly loved, "renowned in immortal youth," safe harbored in eternal life. WILLIAM WINANS.

CENTREVILLE, Amite, Miss., Nov. 24, 1854.

THOMAS HENRY, only son of Bro. E. A. Sadler, departed this life on the 12th instant, nged eight years, nine months and sixteen days.

He was a bright and interesting boy, of more than ordinary promise. He had early learned the simple truths of the gospel, and, for one so young, possessed a clear and ready comprehension of them. He was very conscientious, careful to abstain from all improper language, and, following the example of his pious parents, he never retired to bed, without committing himself, body and soul, to God in prayer.

His departure was sudden and unexpected. Taken ill on Saturday, he died on Sunday. On Saturday evening, while lying very low, but still conscious, he spoke of death with great cheerfulness, saying, he was not afraid to die, as he believed he would go to heaven.

Torn from his father's arms on earth, he has gone to his mother's arms in heaven. How painful this separation from the one, how joyful his meeting with the other! His father mourns him below, his mother rejoices over him above. But the father lives in joyful hope that father, mother and children shall all rejoice together, at last, in the New Jerusalem. THOS. H. FOSTER.

MACON, Miss.

DIED in Starkville, Mi., 17th ult., Mrs. ANN JONES MONTGOMERY, who was born in Nash county, N. C., August 17th, 1786.

Her maiden name was Drake. Her brother, Caswell Drake, was an eminent minister in that section of country. She embraced religion in the 19th year of her age, and joined the Methodist Church, in which she lived a devoted child of grace.

In disposition sister Montgomery was mild and affectionate. The religion she professed threw a hallowed influence all around her. Her earnest enquiries and anxious watchings were always welcomed in the sick room. Her seat at church never vacant, if she could possibly be in it, and while there, the solemnity of her presence was indeed impressive. She was attending a revival of religion, that had been going on in this place several weeks, where, it is supposed, she contracted the disease of which she died. She suffered intensely for about a week, frequently enquiring how the meeting was progressing; and in the morning that the meeting closed at night, she left this for the Glory Land.

BY A FRIEND.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN R. GRYMES.

We are under the painful necessity of adding another to the list of distinguished Louisianians who have been taken from us within a comparatively brief period. The Honorable John R. Grymes died, in this city, Sunday evening, after an illness of some considerable duration. His death was not wholly unexpected, and yet there will be many who will be startled at its announcement.

Mr. Grymes was born in Virginia in the year 1786, and was raised and educated in that State. In or about 1807-8 he emigrated to this city, where he has ever since resided; where he has created a professional reputation of the highest order, and where he has enjoyed numerous and responsible offices. He was a volunteer under Jackson at the battle of NewOrleans. He held the United States district attorneyship for a considerable period, represented the city in the State Legislature, and took a prominent part in each of our constitutional conventions. Growing up, as he did, with the jurisprudence of the State, personally conversant with the history of most of the changes and modifications that have affected it during the last half century, it is not wonderful that he held a commanding position at the bar. His mind was admirably adapted to the profession which he embraced and adorned—at once synthetic and analytic—taking in the broadest principles and carefully treasuring up the slightest particulars. He studied the law as a man is wont to read history, not so much for the immediate personal benefit that may accrue, as for an insight into the causes and abstruse reasons. He compared the civil law of our own State and time with that of other times and States, and both with the common law. He was as much at home in Blackstone as Pothier or Justinian, and comprehended just as clearly the law of New York as of Louisiana. This exact and comprehensive learning was made most brilliantly manifest when he appeared before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, in behalf of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, against the Hon. Daniel Webster. It is probable that no man can be found in the Southwest combining such an amount of exact and critical learning with so great forensic abilities. A proper biography of John R. Grymes would be one of the most interesting works that could be written. It would be a chapter of our State history, and would necessarily introduce all of our most prominent men and measures for the last thirty years.

Intense excitament prevailed at Rochester, New York, on the 27th, in consequence of a rumor that the dead body of a female had been found in the river at Hanford's Landing, two miles below here. It was supposed to be that of Miss Emma Moore, who so suddenly disappeared sometime previously. The Mayor and the police proceeded to investigate the matter.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

The Conard steamship Africa left Liverpool on the 18th, and arrived at NewYork on the evening of the 29th.

The West India mail steamer Tamar had arrived at Southampton from San Juan da Nicaragua, etc., October 25, with $810,000 in specie, of which $163,000 was from California.

THE WAR—SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

There is nothing that deserves the name of later news from the seat of war. A pause seems to have ensued in the field-fighting before Sebastopol.

Dispatches, both Russian and British, say "the siege progresses with regularity." Both parties are in want of reinforcements, the besiegers much more than the besieged. The Russians, however, begin to be short of ammunition.

The rapid reduction, by death and disease, of the allied forces—now reduced to fifty thousand—had caused great alarm in England and France, and strenuous efforts were being made to send instant reinforcements.

The winter was setting in severely, and the fleets had suffered some disasters by gales at sea

It was expected in the French camp that an assault would be made on the 5th inst, and it probably would have been, had not the Russians attacked the Allied positions.

NOVEMBER 4—The firing was slack on both sides. Preparations were being made for the assault, and scaling ladders had been ordered up.

Four Russian ships in the harbor had been sunk by the Allies' fire. One of these ships was the Twelve Apostles. Typhus has broken out in the city from the number of unburied dead. Conflagrations are continually occurring from red-hot shot.

Water is exceedingly scarce. The Russians are preparing for street-to-street fighting. They are posting cannon to sweep the streets, and fortifying houses.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL, WITH TWO THOUSAND SICK AND WOUNDED!

An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great hospital, in Sebastopol, was set on fire by the shells of the allies, and was burned to the ground, with all its inmates, two thousand sick and wounded. This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that we published an English story to the effect that Menschikoff hoisted the hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up. The building thus fired on was really the hospital.

NOVEMBER 6—Accounts per last steamer stated that the battle was resumed on the 0th. Probably the following dispatch, being the latest telegraph to hand, refers to that engagement:

VIENNA, NOV. 15—Dispatches from Bnkelava, of date the 11th, have been received this evening, according to which another great battle has been fought. The Russians are said to have lost nine thousand men. The loss of the allies was also great, but they remained masters of the field."

NOVEMBER 8.—Dispatches from Prince Menschikoff announce that the operations of the siege continued, and that the allies were intrenching themselves strongly on the left flank of their position.

Sickness is on the increase in the Allied camp. The cold is very severe at night. Severe weather had occurred at sea; a Turkish eighty gun ship and a frigate sunk in a gale.

NOVEMBER 9—Official Russian news, via Vienna, states that from the 5th to the 9th nothing of importance had occurred at Sebastopol. The Allies were fortifying their position on the left bank of the Chernaya as strongly as possible. The Russians occupied the right bank. The bombardment of the city continued, but the breaches were always repaired.

ASIA.

We are totally without news from Asia. Both armies are in winter quarters.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Emperor has bestowed a pension of 5,000 roubles, and a decoration on the widow of Gen. Kornilieff.

The Journal of St. Petersburg, of Nov. 7, contains an official editorial complaining of misstatements in the late Marshal St. Arnaud's account of the battle of Alma. The Journal states that the Russian force at Alma was only 33 000 men, with 84 pieces of cannon, none of which were captured by the allies, excepting two guns dismounted and spiked by the Russians themselves.

The following dispatch was circulated at the Paris Bourse on Tuesday, as having been sent by Prince Menschikoff to Prince Paskiewitch, under the date of Nov. 6, at ten in the morning:

"You will find inclosed a dispatch which the grand dukes have written to their august father. The arrival of their Imperial Highnesses excited in the army and in the town the greatest enthusiasm, and the princes were received with hurrahs and transports of delight. The troops would have been delighted had the princes witnessed our success of the day before; and the garrison of the town testified its impatience to welcome their highnesses by a new exploit. In the afternoon, a column consisting of sixteen battalions, marched resolutely on the right wing of the enemy, and seized a redoubt. After a furious contest, hand to hand, our battalions returned to the town without being disquieted. Almost at the same moment, three battalions executed a rapid movement against the siege works of the right flank of the enemy. They took 15 guns (spiked them) after killing the greater part of the men who were serving them. The French hastened up and pursued our men with a most impetuous fire, which had no effect on them, and a body of 8 000 to 10,000 men resolutely advanced to the walls of the place. They were there received by a well-directed fire, which killed a great number of them; and a sortie, executed with a rare vigor, forced them to return to their lines. During this last movement, and a little before three in the afternoon, General Liprandi, with a part of the forces under his command, attacked the English lines. A desperate engagement ensued. I ordered forward from Tchorgoum the troops that could be collected in haste to pursue them. Our dragoons executed two brilliant charges. The enemy defended themselves most stubbornly, and the approach of night alone put an end to the combat. In our share of the day's proceedings 22,000 men were engaged on both sides.

The losses have been great; ours has been about 4000 men, and that of the enemy at least as great. This sanguinary affair has been only one of those accidents which occur so frequently in war. Had our forces been concentrated, we should, without doubt, have reduced the enemy to the utmost extremities. We are now getting all our reserves up from Simpheropol, Baktchi Seral, and Sutchive. We are about to resolutely assume the offensive, and we shall not allow one day's repose to the enemy. Their forces are diminishing daily. The partial reinforcements which they successively have received, have not been sufficient to fill up the voids which war and maladies have made in their ranks. Their number can not at present be more than 50,000 men. This army can not escape us; we have for us the moral ascendency and a great superiority in numbers. We are on our own ground, and we are fighting at the same time for our soil and for the most holy of causes.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the Russian party at Berlin, has published the following letter, purporting to be written in Sebastopol during the bombardment, and dated October 24: "After being bombarded for eight days, the town has indeed suffered a good deal, but the fleet is unhurt; only the steamer Vladimir has got two holes in her. The sailors who man the works erected by Col. Todtleben suffer the most. The resistance seems to irritate the besiegers, for, within the last few days, they have been firing with red-hot balls. You cannot escape them any where in the town. If the bombardment lasts long, the streets of the southern part will be, so to say, paved with iron balls. The sailors under Todtleben are, as it were, the living bulwark of the Crimea. They are admirable! Nachimoff, who formerly had never been on horseback, is now continually riding along the lines of batteries. In his own concise manner he addresses his sailors, who adore him. The moral influence of such man makes them saviours in great crises. Menschikoff, too, does not spare himself. As he was lately riding along the fortifications, in the brisket of the fire, the artillerymen called out to him: "This is not the place for your Highness!" The commander of a nation said to him, "Have you come here because you do not trust us? I swear to you, we shall all of us, to the very last, do our duty." "Then, let me also do mine," said the prince calmly. "Dannenberg will arrive at Sebastopol on the 2d or 3d of November."

ENGLAND.

Lord Palmerston left London on the 16th for Paris. He was accompanied by his wife. Although numerous rumors are afloat as to the object of his mission, there is little probability of the true one having transpired. Some say to arrange the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland. Others assert that his main business is to prevent the United States from absorbing Cuba, Hayti, the Sandwich and other Islands.

Both Houses of Parliament are further prorogued till December 14.

The Patriotic Fund now amounts to £90,000 sterling, and subscriptions keep pouring in.

The public and the committee of the fund subscribed for the relief of soldiers' widows and orphans are squabbling, tooth and nail, over its distribution. Hon. Major Pnwis, the Secretary, is charged with arbitrary conduct in excluding applicants.

Pilkington, Wilson & Co., Liverpool, owners of the clipper Red Jacket, have been applied to to convey the mails to Australia, in consequence of the Government having taken the small steamers as transport ships. P. & W. offered to land the mails at Melbourne within sixty-five days, but the Government insisted that the ship should call off the Isle of Wight, which they declined.

One hundred is about the average number of names on the army list soliciting commissions; since the war began the number has constantly increased, and there are now 1200.

The Duke of Argyle has been elected by the students, Rector of Glasgow University, over B. d'Israeli, the third candidate, Thomas Carlyle, having been withdrawn. The office of rector is nominal merely. He is expected to deliver a lecture, and no more is heard of him till he goes out of office at the year's end.

The United Service Gazette has a notice strongly in recommendation of Colt's revolver.

A severe gale was experienced on the coast of England on Wednesday, the 15th; some damage done, chiefly to coasters.

Reverend Joseph Owen Parr, Vicar of Preston, could not collect his "lister duesh" amounting to sixpence-half-penny, from certain Quakers of Preston. He seized their goods and sold them at auction—two hems, a copper kettle, a warming-pan, three brass pots, a canister of tea, and two loaves of sugar, to satisfy his claims and expenses of the auction. Diogenes, (Punch's rival,) commented on the subject, and the Rev. Joseph Owen Parr, Vicar, has sited the proprietors of Diogenes for libel before the Court of Queen's Bench.

FRANCE.

Two French divisions will sail from Toulon and Marseilles before the end of the present month of November. We have a repetition of the statement that France will send 50 000 additional men to the Crimea, of whose expense England shall pay one half.

It is now openly talked of that a loan is impending to the extent of 500 or 600 millions of francs. A new levy of 200,000 men will also be made. The Legislative corps will be speedily convoked to give the requisite authority.

Letters from the French prisoners in the Russian hands speak well of their treatment.

Count de St. Aulaire is dead. He was a member of the Institute of France, and, under Louis Philippe, was Embassador at London and elsewhere.

A Paris correspondent of the *Observateur Belge* states that he has good grounds for knowing that part of the British Cabinet, especially the Earl of Aberdeen, is opposed to Lord Palmerston's mission—what ever it may be—to France.

HOW THE ALLIES FARE THERE.

The correspondent of the London Times, entrenched before Sebastopol, says: "Salt is a luxury which is rarely to be had unless in conjunction with porky fibre, and as to milk and butter, the very taste of them is forgotten. Lord Raglan was very glad to get a little cold pig (pork) and a ration of rum and water one night on our march here. However, the hardest bit of all is reserved for our poor horses. All hay rations for haggagers are rightly refused, they only receive a few pounds of indifferent barley. There is not a blade of grass to be had—the whole of these plateaux and hills are covered with thistles only and where the other covering of the earth goes I know not.

A SHARP AFFAIR OF THE ALLIED SHARP-SHOOTERS.

A well-managed, though slight affair, which occurred yesterday, deserves mention. Lieut. Edward H. Welsh 88th regiment, who was in command of a small party of thirty sharp-shooters, had occasion, while pointing out a certain position to an officer of engineers, to expose himself and some of his men to the enemy's observation. Not long afterwards a body of the enemy, about one hundred and fifty strong, were observed to be advancing in a direction towards the sharp-shooters. Lieut. Welsh detached at once a part of his little force, and ordered them to conceal themselves among the brushwood to the left of the ravine, so that, should the Russians make the attack they might thus be exposed to a flanking fire. The Russians came forward, and appeared certain of securing the English officer and the few sharp-shooters who were with him; but as soon as they were within convenient range the party toward whom they were advancing fired into them. The fire they returned, but almost immediately afterwards the remainder of Lieut. Welsh's party, who had been concealed, discharged their Minies among them with well-aimed effect. The Russians were seized with a panic, many of them threw down their arms, and fled in disorder. Their leader alone showed courage. When his men commenced to waver, he seized one of their muskets and, waving it in the air, tried to rally them. While holding it in this position he received a ball in the elbow, and at once took the weapon in the other hand. He was thus vainly trying to restore courage to his men and urge them forward, when two of the sharp-shooters took aim at him. One of the balls wounded him severely in the neck and face, breaking his lower jaw. He then tried to retreat, but was made prisoner, and brought, together with one of his men, into camp. He was a powerful man and scarcely distinguished from the soldiers he was leading. Five of the Russians who had been killed were buried on the ground by the sharp-shooters. Several wounded escaped back to their lines. One man of the 77th regiment killed, was the only casualty in Lieut. Welsh's party.

INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY OF A BRITISH PRIVATE.

A private of the 33d regiment (Duke of Wellington's) by name Maguire, has attracted the attention of the commander-in-chief by an act of daring. He was in advance as a sharp shooter, and was made prisoner. He was being marched away, between two Russian soldiers, a third being in rear, when, seeing his guard for a moment careless, he seized a loaded musket from one of the two men at his side and discharged it at him. No sooner had he done this than he swung round the butt end, and with it struck the second man on his other side a blow on the head which felled him to the ground. The third Russian decamped, and Maguire effected his escape. He was at the time within a hundred yards of the Russian lines. His own Minie, which had been taken from him, was being carried by one of the two men by his side, but he knew this had been discharged, and therefore seized a musket from the other soldier, which fortunately turned out to be loaded. The affair was witnessed by a sergeant of the rifle brigade, and in consequence of his report Lord Raglan rewarded Maguire with a gratuity of £5.

EXPLOSION OF THE REDAN (RUSSIAN) BATTERY.

[Before Sebastopol (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Until twenty minutes after 2 o'clock, (Oct. 18,) the French batteries directed their fire on this work, when, unfortunately, the Russians projected a shell so truly into their battery, that, falling into one of their tumbrils situated in the middle of their reserve ammunition, it exploded, causing, of course, a fearful loss of artillerymen. A few minutes afterwards—that is, about half-past two—another shell was directed towards the same spot, with similar unfortunate results. The Russian batteries having it now all their own way, hammered unremittingly upon us with the greatest vivacity. They had sent forth from their remparts loud shouts of defiance or of victory when the explosion of the French and English magazines acquainted them with our misfortune; but it was now our turn to crow, for about half past 3—there suddenly shot upwards from the works, or rather the Redan on our front, a white livid flame, which ascended high into the air, and while we all paused to gaze on the spectacle a sound which rent the very earth trembla beneath us, followed by a most awful report, told us that the Redan had ceased to exist; for in the next minute its garrison of hundreds, blown to atoms, dismembered, and mutilated by the action of the explosion, were discovered hundreds of yards above the parent earth. So fearful and terrifying a spectacle I never here, nor do I hope ever again to witness. In the midst of a dense volume of smoke and sparks, which resembled a water-spout ascending to the clouds, were visible to the naked eye—arms, legs, trunks and heads of the Russian warriors, mingled with cannons, wheels, and every object of military warfare, and I may say with every living thing it contained. The explosions in the French and English batteries were like flashes in the pan of a musket compared with this.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, November 17, 1854—[From Richardson, Sepnce & Co.'s Circular]—During the week the Corn trade has been very quiet, and with more liberal supplies of English Wheat and Flour, prices are rather lower. Indian Corn continues in moderate consumptive demand for Ireland.

To-day's market was without animation, and Tuesday's prices could not be obtained. In Wheat or Flour very little was done, and only a limited business in Indian Corn. The quotations are: Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 43s 6d@44s ₱ bbl. White Wheat nominally 12s 6d @13s ₱ 70 lb. Indian Corn, mixed, 45s; Yellow, 46s; and White 47s for 480 lb.

Beef is in improved demand, and several parcels of Ordinary qualities have been taken for exportation.

Pork is more inquired after, and higher prices are asked.

Bacon—Only in retail demand at 35s@38s ₱ cwt, for average quality.

Lard is now freely offered and less difficult to buy; the sales reach about 500 tons at 53s@54s ₱ cwt on the spot, and 52s for delivery in the first three months next year.

Tallow early in the week was in good demand at 1s ₱ cwt advance, but has since become flat.

COTTON—The desire to sell has increased since Tuesday, and the demand having slackened, prices of Good Ordinary and Middling qualities have declined nearly ¼d ₱ lb. Business in Manchester continues very dull.

LIVERPOOL, November 17—[From A. Rennieloun & Co.'s Circular]—Cotton continues to be freely offered, and prices, though not quotably lower, are in favor of buyers.

The sales of the week are 30.130 bales, of which 8200 are on speculation and for export, leaving 22,930 bales to the trade.

The sales to-day are 6000 bales. Market dull. We quote:

Fair Orleans	6¼d	Middling Orleans	5 5-16d
Fair Mobiles	6	Middling Mobiles	5 3-16d
Fair Uplands	6	Middling Uplands	5 3-16d

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We copy the following synopsis of the President's message from the Picayune:

The message is a tame and uninteresting document. It commences with allusions to the past year as a marked one; to the failure of the crops to some extent; to the prevalence of disease, which has been unusually severe, and to the great sacrifice of human life by casualties. The state of the country is described as peaceful and prosperous; and the President, in this connection, alludes to the policy of our Government in avoiding entangling alliances, which we are enabled to do successfully, being at so great a distance from Europe.

The message then goes on to attribute attempts which have been made by European powers to control the direction of our foreign policy. Some have attempted it proceeds to state, to enforce arbitrary regulations; but the United States would not admit the claim of the sovereigns of one continent to legislate for all others. Our Government leaves trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political systems in their own way. Our military, in time of peace, is adapted only to maintain our exterior defenses, while the duty of our navy is to protect our citizens abroad, and the free exercise of our commerce. Our Government, being pacific in its policy, shows that it is not disposed to encroach upon the rights, or in any other way to endangor the security of other powers.

The growth of the United States, the President remarks, is the necessary result of the exercise of the sovereign rights belonging to and exercised by all nations.

The doctrine that free ships make free goods, is laid down and reiterated, the sole exception acknowledged being that of the case of goods contraband of war. The President says that he believes this doctrine to be sound and salutary, and he then proceeds to state that a proposition embracing this rule having been submitted to the other Governments of America and those of Europe, the Russian Government has already acknowledged it. None of the other powers have taken any action in the matter, but it is understood that the King of Prussia and the King of the Two Siollies are willing to adopt it should the leading powers of Europe also agree to do so.

The message then states that it has been proposed that it should be acknowledged as a rule of international law, that private property should be exempt from seizure by public armed cruisers, and that the practice of privateering be surrendered. To this, it is observed that we could not agree, because our regular navy is so disproportionate to the extent of the commerce to be protected. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers, is professedly founded on the principle that private property of unoffending non-combatants, even though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war. But the proposed surrender goes but a little way towards carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing as a rule of international law, to exempt private property on the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

The message next alludes commendingly to the reciprocity treaty, and recommends the refunding certain duties.

The next point in the message is the recommendation of the appointment of a joint American and British Commission, for the purpose of arranging for the sale of British possessions, adjoining ours, to the United States, with particular reference to the Territory of Washington, in which difficulties have already occurred between our citizens and the local authorities.

Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company have given rise, it is stated, to serious disputes; and it is important to all concerned that a summary means of settling them should be devised. The President says he believes that arrangements can be made for the extinguishment of the rights in question, as also of those of the Hudson's Bay Company to navigate the Columbia.

The late difficulty, with respect to the arrest of M. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, is next referred to, and its satisfactory settlement announced.

With respect to the right of Mr. Soule to pass through France, the message states that France withdrew the order for his expulsion, and unequivocally disavow having denied him the right of transit, and the President expresses the hope that no unpleasantness will occur between the two countries, in reference to the subject. The correspondence which has taken place, in reference to the matter is laid before Congress.

Affairs, with regard to Spain, the message states, remain unchanged. No proper opportunity had occurred to press negotiations, in reference to our claims on the Spanish Government, in consequence of the difficulties which have been transpiring in that country. The President says, however, that he believes that the present Government is favorably inclined towards a compliance with our just demands. The late Ministry were violently expelled from power, and the present incumbents are men of very different views from them, in relation to the administration of internal affairs. There are serious questions in relation to difficulties between the Spanish Government and the United States, still pending; but there seems good ground for expecting that our Minister will find fewer obstacles in the way of an adjustment, and making suitable arrangements for restoring harmony and preserving peace between the two countries, than he would under the former Government.

The message then announces that there are negotiations with Denmark pending, in reference to the proposition that that country shall discontinue the levying of the sound dues at Elsinore, and suggests a modification of the treaty of 1826.

The prosecution of the Japan expedition to a successful issue is next noticed, and the negotiation of a treaty, by which the inhabitants agree to open their ports to us, is announced.

The difficulties for some time existing between this country and Mexico, the message states, still remain unadjusted, owing, as in the case of Spain, to the disturbed condition of the country. The undertaking of filibustering expeditions against the country is denounced, and it is declared that participators in them must be punished. Finally, the commencement of the establishment of a new boundary line between the two countries is announced.

The efforts of our ministers and officers to open the Amazon to our commerce, it is announced, have not been successful.

The message then recommends it as the duty of Government to secure the avenues of the transit across the Central American Isthmus.

The question at issue with Great Britain in reference to Central America, it is stated, still remained unsettled, a serious misunderstanding having arisen, it is said, as to the import of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The message here incidentally narrates the circumstance of the Greytown difficulty. It fully sustains Mr. Borland and the bombardment of the place, on the ground that Greytown was only a piratical resort, and that the failure thus to have punished the place, would have left the offenders impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in their career of insolence. This transaction has, however, the President announces, been made the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers.

The subject of the ransom is then referred to. It amounted from all sources, to $78,649,705. The expenditure of this year, exclusive of the amount of the public debt paid, is reported to have amounted to $51,018,240. There is in the Treasury $20,537,000. It is estimated that the receipts this year will exceed the expenditures by at least $15,000,000. A reduction of the tariff is therefore again recommended.

The granting of additional military forces for the protection of our frontiers is urged upon Congress, as also is the granting of increased pay to army officers. It is proposed that there shall be four new regiments established—two infantry regiments and two mounted regiments. A reform in the organization of the army retired list is also recommended; and it is proposed that promotion shall be made according to merit, instead of according to seniority.

The apprentice system is then recommended to adoption for the navy, and an increase of our naval force is urged.

Additional legislation, for the purpose of promoting the security of passengers at sea is recommended.

The expenditures of the Post-offices Department is reported to exceed the receipts of last year by $1,753,000.

The President renews the expression of the views he laid before Congress last year, on the subject of grants of land for railroad purposes; but the message rather discourages all such projects.

The views of the President on the river and harbor improvements question, and the grounds on which he vetoed the bill on the subject, are promised to be given soon in another message.

Judicial reform is then urged, and in conclusion the President recommends the maintenance of the inherent rights of self-government, the accordance of the largest liberty to all citizens, obedience to the laws, and the cultivation of peace with foreign powers.

The message closes with the invocation of the divine blessing on the nation.

Louisiana Interior.

The Baton Rouge Comet of Saturday last has the following items:

We are pained indeed to learn that the wife of Mr. Fredrick Benker of this parish was burnt to death a few days ago by accidentally falling into the fire. She was stooping over a kettle of boiling lard, when her clothes took fire, and she was so badly burnt before assistance could be rendered that she died a few hours afterwards. It has not been long since that a lady on Church street met with a similar accident, and was so seriously burned that her life was despaired of. It should prove a warning to others.

Mr. Johnson, a wealthy planter of Wilkinson county, Miss., and a brother of Henry Johnson, late Governor of this State, fell overboard from the Magnolia and was drowned, on Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock.

The Donaldsonville Vigilant says:

The Bayou Lafourche is very low, with little prospect of a rise soon. The boats employed in freighting sugar and molasses to our port for shipment to NewOrleans, have been compelled to lay in the mud, not to say in the dust, all along the bayou. This is, we understand, quite unpleasant to the planters of Lafourche, as well as to the masters of the flatboats and steamboats employed in that trade. We tender them our sincere sympathy, under existing melancholy prospects, and hope that this late change in the weather will soon open that important trading channel. We would suggest to the planters of the bayou that a branch to the N. O. & G. W. Railroad, connecting with Donaldsonville, would certainly, if tried, relieve their sufferings.

The Alexandria Democrat states that a man named Joseph White, who assumed the name of Josiah Williams was arrested in that town on the 26th ult., on a charge of having murdered Levi Barron, in Liberty county, Texas, in February last. A letter was found on his person containing minute directions of his route through to Missouri, and when this was taken from him he confessed his identity. A reward of $2300 had been offered for his apprehension.

We learn also from the Democrat, that a young man named John Hawthorne, who confessed himself the murderer of Mr. John G. Young, had been killed by a man named Witsel, who lived about fifteen miles below Trinity. The story goes that Witsel attempted to obtain a warrant for the arrest of Hawthorne, stating that he believed the murderer of Mr. Young was staying at his house, but failed. Witsel returned home, and on the next day ordered the supposed murderer to leave his house, which the latter refused to do, saying that no man could make him leave. An altercation ensued, pending which, Witsel states, his unbidden guest avowed himself the murderer of Mr. Young—that he killed him for his money, and offered to divide with Witsel, on the condition that the latter would not attempt to arrest him, or drive him off from his house until the close of the pursuit slackened. On this proposition being refused, he snatched up his gun and fired two shots at Witsel, who then rushed upon him and snatched a knife from his own belt, with which he stabbed him twice, and killed him. On his body were found eight $100 bills on the Louisiana State Bank—a description of money in which Mr. Young was known to have received fifteen hundred dollars a few days before leaving Alexandria—besides some smaller bills and gold.

Numerous other circumstances came to light, connecting him with the murder, and leaving no doubt that he was the person who committed it. Hawthorne, it is said, was a native of Catahoula parish, belonged to an affluent and respectable family, and had previously borne an unblemished character. Witsel was arrested, and committed to the Catahoula jail, to await an examination.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending Saturday evening, 2d inst.:

Admitted	238
Discharged	220
Died	6

The following is the monthly report for November:

Admitted	1185
Discharged	895
Died	240

INTERMENTS.—The following are the returns from the different Cemeteries of the city for the week ending on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 6 A. M.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other diseases.	Total
Protestant, Girod street	0	9	9
Cypress Grove No. 1	0	6	6
" " " 2	0	28	28
Charity Hospital	3	43	46
St. Patrick's	0	33	33
Catholic No. 1	0	18	18
" " 2	0	13	13
St. Vincent de Paul	0	42	42
Lafayette	2	31	33
Total	7	213	220

MEETING OF THE BAR.—After the reading of the decisions in the Supreme Court, Monday, Col. Christy moved an adjournment, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. John R. Grymes and J. Calvitt Clark, lately deceased.

The Court adjourned and then a meeting of the Bar was called, in order to give a fitting expression of the respect of the profession to the many virtues of the deceased. Alfred Hennen, Esq. was called to the chair, and Christ

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Northern Sea.... By William Ross Wallace.

(Inscribed to the Memory of Sir John Franklin.)

I.

Roll on, roll on, thou Northern Sea,
Under the cold, eternal stars
That gaze upon thy mystery
Between the melancholy bars
Of ice to east and west—while evermore
The shadowy waves in darkness hurled
Seem chanting by a homeless shore
The dirges of a dying world!

II.

Roll on, roll on thine icebergs tall
And awful in their grim array,
Where Winter's demons spread the pall
Of raven wings on faded Day—
Where Night and Death have built their shrines
On that bleak flood and barren soil,
And even the sun no longer shines
The proud Ambassador of God.

III.

Oh, hadst thou not, stern Northern Sea,
From southern mother darkling there,
Enough of awful majesty
In walling wave and icy air!
Must man, the restless and the proud,
All ready crowned with orient might,
Go sounding through thy spectred cloud
To give new grandeur to the night?

IV.

"The world! the world is mine!" he cries—
Itself dust, half gold, with fire and steel,
He sighs adieu to Southern skies
And stamps defiant on the keel;
The Borealis lights his way,
Or glimmers o'er the ice-bound fleet,
Where rythmic wind and freezing spray
Are cold, pale prophets of the wreck.

V.

But on, and on!—upon his brow,
A shadow like some mystic word—
And, sweeping round the crushing prow,
The moan of tempests in his beard:
A little longer—what remains!—
A band of corpses stark and white—
A wilderness of icy plains—
A blood red sun—a spectral night!

VI.

Wail, wail a requiem, Northern Sea!
In steady rhythm wed and, low rhyme,
Befitting well the mystery
That broods o'er all the Arctic clime:
But never bid thy cruel blast,
Like triumph's tramp, cancerous sweep
Where solemnly by the maddening mast,
At last the glorious Vi-Kings sleep.

VII.

Their very failure is sublime—
For their's the unconquerable will
That in the Spirit's mountain clime
Binds Godhood on the firmament still;
This and this alone that makes
The mariner's forehead bright and grand—
The effort that as danger shakes,
Gives glory also in the hand.

VIII.

But wild North Sea! if, cruel yet,
Thou bid'st the Tempest clap his palms,
And where the soul of Death is set,
Roll out the stern, triumphant psalms,
Tell on bid on—a prophet light
Looms up the far-off waiting years,
That give shine into a calmer night,
And softer airs and happier spheres.

IX.

The world is Manly!—Awhile the King
May wait for many a glorious gem,
And the world still time shall bring
All jewels to his diadem!
The fire-crowned Monarch yet shall stand
With every element his own—
Cloud, Thunder, Ocean, Air, and Land,—
All tamed and crouching by his Throne.

X.

Then roll, roll on, O Northern Sea!
Defiant unto me, if thou
Canst not see yet the conquered be
Beneath a Vi-King's pressing prow.
But see the partner of the Brave,
Who stitch to her widowed woe,
For whom, beside the Eastern wave,
Even Hope herself has ceased to glow.

XI.

And for awhile thy tempest still,
Nor loudly draw thine icy breath,
Where on the Northland's snowy hill
The Ocean-Rider lies in death.
No iceberg thundering down the Deep
Could make thee so sublime, as when
Such stillness crooked o'er the sleep
Of last, but still unconquered Men!

New York, 1854. [Journal of Commerce.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—The question has frequently been asked of me, How can I account for so few of the unfortunate party having, in the expedition under Sir John Franklin being sent by the Esquimaux and few all those being found dead at or near the same spot?"

It is my duty, as well as my desire, to give very information on this distressing subject, not only to the relatives and friends of the lost men, but also to the public at large, and the vast medium of doing so is through the columns of your "far and wide" spread journal, should you consider the following remarks worthy of a place therein:

As I have sent the blue books on the subject of Arctic discovery by me, I may make some error in my statements; but, so far as my memory serves me, the last news we had of Sir John Franklin, in 1845, was that he had provisions for three or somewhat more than three years, which he could make last for four. Again, the captain of a whaler, whose name I forget, says that "the crews of the Erebus and Terror, when in Baffin's Bay, on their passage westward, were hilling and cutting down great numbers of waterfowl, as a resource in case of necessity."

The information obtained by me from the Esquimaux (by a mode of questioning which they understood, and in which they were induced to explain the different places where they had passed the winter seasons since the year 1846) was, I consider, perfectly conclusive as to the spring of 1850 being the period of the melancholy catastrophe to which I refer. This will make the time elapsed since Sir John Franklin was last seen in Baffin's Bay until the spring of 1850, very nearly five years.

Supposing that the provisions carried from England by the expedition did last four years, (by the end of which I have no doubt the crews of the vessels would be much reduced in numbers, and those that survived greatly debilitated,) the party would be wholly thrown on the snowy, rugged, rented wasteland, which I believe most persons will agree with me in thinking would increase the fatality of scurvy, if it already existed, or cause that dread disease, if it had not previously made its appearance.

This may account rationally for so few white men having been seen by the natives.

Again, "as to all the dead being found at or near the same place."

Nothing is more natural or more easily accounted for by persons of experience in the Arctic Seas, and whose mind is properly constituted.

Let us for a moment picture to ourselves a party of gallant men reduced by want, and perhaps disease to great extremity, pushing their way to the mouth of a large river, such as the Back, the ice on which they supposed would break up in a short time and permit them to embark in their boat. Having arrived near such river the strength of some had failed, so that they could not travel even when nourished to the pledge, and the others were unable to drag them. What step would brave men take in such a difficulty? My reply would be—cling together—stop, and let the stronger endeavor to kill game for the support of themselves and the weaker until the ice broke up, then embark them by turn, in the boat, and thus travel with much greater ease and speed than when on foot.

To show that this opinion is not a mere fancy or fiction on my part, I may mention that my first feeling on hearing the mournful tidings was one of regret that I had not been with the suffering party—a feeling difficult to analyze, but which must have arisen instantaneously and without reflection, from an idea that my greater experience of Arctic traveling and hunting might have been of assistance in security and danger.

I state this not as any thing praiseworthy or commendable on my part, but to explain what I think would be the sentiments of any man having the ordinary amount of courage and love for his fellow-man.

Another point to which I would for a moment advert is the tragic event connected with the last days of our countryman.

The Esquimaux whom I saw at Felly Bay preceded me to Repulse Bay, and, when I returned, were living in the most friendly terms with the Three men left in charge of our property there. None of these men understood a word of the Esquimaux language, yet I was informed by them, before I had communicated any of my news, that they believed a party of white men had died of starvation far to the westward, and that they had been reduced to a very dreadful alternative before death. On my asking my informants how they had discovered this, they replied by the signs made them by the natives.

It may be demanded why I did not give all these instances in corroboration of my statements in the report to the Admiralty. The answer is simple; I kept such for my more detailed report to the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, which circumstances to which I have alluded in a previous communication that appeared in your paper, have prevented me from completing.

I may add, in support of what I stated a few days ago regarding men carrying with them useless articles on having to abandon their ships in the Arctic Seas, that I have since learnt from the best authority—Sir John Ross himself—that in effecting his wonderful escape, after a three years' detention in Prince Regent's Inlet, he distributed his silver plate among the men, rather than leave it behind, and thus brought most of it to England with him.

Should you think these remarks worthy of your notice, you would oblige me much by giving them insertion.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
Tavistock Hotel, Nov. 6. JOHN RAE.

Escape from the "Sisterhood" at Emmitsburg, Md.—We find the following statement in the Frederick Examiner:

Miss Josephine Buckley, novice, who had not completed her probation, escaped from the sisterhood at Emmitsburg, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant. She is the daughter of Joseph Buckley, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., a Protestant, who took her under his protection through this city, on Wednesday last, on their way home. The circumstances of Miss Buckley's unlawful detention and escape therefrom, as detailed to several of our citizens by her father, were as follows: Since becoming a novice, she has been doing duty at St. Joseph's Seminary as a teacher of music, etc., for the last ten months. Some months since, however, she repented of her connection with the sisterhood, expressed a desire to return to her home and wrote to her father to that effect. That letter was torn up before her eyes, and she was compelled to write to a different strain, declaring her satisfaction and contentment with her situation.

This letter, mentioned letter received her father; while the deception was maintained by having all his letters to the daughter returned unopened. Aware at length that she was a prisoner, Miss Buckley determined to escape, and on the morning above named succeeded in effecting her liberty by climbing through a sash over a door, and thence into the yard. Her movements were overheard by the watchman, whose vigilance she eluded by concealing herself behind a tree. As soon as the watchman turned away she fled, alone, a stranger, in the night, and dressed in her novice's habit and black cap, this poor terrified girl escaped over the rough country, ten weary miles to the village of Creagerstown; where, on inquiring for the stage house, she was directed to Stevens's Hotel. Her immediately made known the circumstances of her case to Mr. Charles Stevens, the landlord and demanded his protection, which was promptly accorded, and in Miss Grimes, a relative of Mr Stevens, she found a faithful and gentle confidant and friend. Her next step was to write to her father, who, upon receipt of her letter, came without a moment's delay to her rescue. Miss B is about 18 years of age a very accomplished and beautiful young lady, speaking several languages, and a superior musician.

Affairs in China—Executions—The Americans and the Rebels.

CANTON Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

Last evening Rev Mr. Bonney and I passed by the execution-ground a narrow lane, one hundred feet long, occupied on one side by pottery-shops, on the other by a blank wall. It was quite accidental that we stepped aside a few yards from our way to see it, for I had passed over it yesterday when it was cleared of dead bodies, and was only revolting by the sight of a bin of decayed human heads, which would measure as much as a cord of wood, and the bloody, blood-soaked ground admitting a sickening effluvium.

But this afternoon we happened to pass by there not long after 5 o'clock, the execution hour, before the headless bodies were removed from the ground on the heads thrown into the heap. There lay fifty or sixty victims, which is not greatly above the average of daily executions for a week or two past, the heads near the body from which it was just severed, the hands tied behind the back, the legs sprawled, the victim fallen forward on the belly. The poor creatures are placed in a line, one before the other, in a kneeling posture, the head bent forward; one of the two executioners holds him, while the other strikes off the head at a single stroke, usually with the sword.

Mr. Bonney could understand the talk of the bystanders, and it revealed indignant feelings at this slaughter; for the victims are often poor and innocent, seized while at their lawful avocation, "on groundless suspicions, and executed without trial." I speak advisedly. Leong Ah used these words. One was taken while being shaved in a barber's shop. When one of the bystanders expressed himself freely to Mr. Bonney against the Government, his comrade hushed him, lest his words should be overheard and reported to the mandarins.

Yesterday the American Consul, Mr Spooner, wishing to ascertain the true state of matters at Pusheu, a town up the river, fifteen miles southwest from here, of 600,000 inhabitants, the possession of which is disputed with the rebels by the imperialists, causing a serious interruption of trade, went up with Capt. Rodgers, of the United States steamer John Hancock, two or three other American officers, Mr. Bonney and a foreigner, a party of nine than twenty-seven—in all thirty souls in two boats. They left at 9 o'clock A. M., and returned at 3 P. M.

Mr Bonney tells me the boats proceeded unmolested, and passed at 10 o'clock by the Imperialist transport boats, and a little above, through the fleet of twenty-seven Imperialist junks, containing the heavy guns, and the soldiers returned from a morning fight with the rebels at Fushan. The American was communicated in a friendly way with the junks and passed on. When within half a mile of burning buildings on the opposite side of the river from the town, they were challenged by straggling rebels, about sixty in number, who brandished their swords, looking fiend-like, and defying them. Mr. Bonney called loudly, and made very distinctly the Chinese signs of their friendly intentions, but in vain.

One of the rebels, several rods in advance of the rest, stooped, and resting his matchlock on an embankment, within fifty feet of the boat, aimed deliberately at the stern of the zig, where sat Mr. Bonney, Mr. Spooner, and Captain Rodgers. The boats had been previously put about, and were going down the river. Captain Rodgers noticed the rebel's movements, and remarked it aloud, so that Mr. Bonney had time to stoop his head below the gunwale, when the matchlock was fired, and a ball shot grazed Mr. Spooner's cheek and whisker. Instantly two guns were leveled and fired by the two marines in the other boat—the launch—and also Capt. Rodgers fired both charges of his double barreled gun, and the assailant fell deathless dead.

It is a time of constant excitement and alarm here among the Chinese, hundreds and thousands of whom are moving with their families and effects to Macao, Hong-Kong, etc., paying roundly for steamer conveyance. Nothing is done here promptly as with us, and disturbances may continue for weeks or months before a decisive result is obtained; but it seems increasingly probable that ultimately the rebels will succeed, and the Chinese imperial dynasty be changed.

From the London Times of November 15.

After the Battle.

We crowned the herd-won heights at length,
Baptised in flame and fire;
We saw the foemen's sullen strength,
That grimly made retire;

Saw close at hand, then saw more far
Beneath the battle smoke,
The ridges of his shattered war,
That broke and ever broke.

But one, an English household's pride,
Dear many ways to me,
Who climbed that death-path by my side,
I sought but could not see.

Last seen, what time our foremost rank
That iron tempest tore;
His touched, he scaled the rampart's bank,
Seen then, and seen no more.

One friend to aid, I measured back
With him that pathway dread;
Nor ear to wander from our track,
Its landmark English dead.

Light thickened; but our search was crowned,
As we too well divined;
And after fruitless quest we found
What we most feared to find.

His bosom with one death-shot riven,
The warrior lay laid low;
His face was turned unto the heaven,
His feet unto the foe.

As he had fallen upon the plain,
Invisible to ley;
No ruffian spoiler's hand profane
Has touched that noble clay.

And precious things he still retained,
Which by one distant hearth,
Loved tokens of the loved, had gained
A worth beyond all worth.

I treasured these for them, who yet
Knew not their mighty woe;
I softly sealed his eyes, and set
One kiss upon his brow.

A decent grave we scooped him, where
Less thickly lay the dead,
And decently composed him there,
Within that narrow bed.

Oh, theme for manhood's bitter tears,
The beauty and the bloom
Of scarcely twenty summer years
Shut in that darksome tomb!

Of soldier sire the soldier son—
Life's honored scantide
One live to close in England, one
In maiden battle died:

And they that should have been the mourned
The mourners' parts obtain:
Such thoughts were ours, as we returned
To earth its earth again.

Brief words we read of faith and prayer
Beside that hasty grave;
Then turned adieu, and left him there,
The gentle and the brave;

I calling back with thankful heart,
With thoughts to peace allied,
Hours when we two had knelt apart
Upon the lone hill-side:

And, comforted, I praised the grace,
Which him had led to be
An early seeker of that face
Which he should early see.

C. C. V.

REMORSE AND SUICIDE.—In the Baltimore Gazette of the 27th ult. we find the following account of the suicide of a murderer:

"It will be recollected that about two months since a German woman named Noble was found brutally murdered at her residence about six miles from the city on the Philadelphia road. Her body was found awfully mutilated, in a large tub, upon which had been placed a large stone and on the top a plank. The murder caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and, as the general impression was that her husband, Frederick Noble was the murderer, great efforts were made for his arrest. That he was the murderer, became the more apparent, on account of his absence from the farm, where every thing was left in confusion. The Governor of the State was induced to offer a reward of $300 for his apprehension, and a particular description was given of his person, etc. So matters remained until yesterday morning, when another horrible scene was presented. Early in the morning Justice Lewis Frantzberger was informed that a man was hanging dead in a barn on the farm of Noble. Upon examination it was found that it was the refugee murderer Noble himself. It appeared that he had climbed up on the outside of the barn or fodder-house, reaching the second story, where he stood upon a layer of sheaf wheat there, with a razor, which had been tightly bound around the handle so as to keep the blade from slipping, he had cut his throat, completely severing the windpipe. From the spot where his throat was cut, he appeared to have gone about six feet, where he hung himself with somewise about the thickness of a rye straw, the same with which the razor was bound. When found he was dressed in an entire new suit of clothes, inside and out, and in his pocket was a new razor and a new pen-knife. He was also cleanly shaved. There were appearances that previous to committing the deed, he had gone to his wife's grave, who had been buried on the place, and walked around it a number of times. This belief arises from the fact of seeing a number of tracks about the grave, which corresponds with the footsteps of the boots he had on. On his person was found a letter, written in German, in which he fully confesses his agency in his wife's death and attributes the cause to jealousy. He says in the letter that a dispute arose between him and his wife, when she said: 'You had better kill me and then kill yourself.' He then went out into the yard and got an axe and struck her on the back of the neck killing her. He let her lay for two hours, when he got a barrel, into which he thrust the body, and sunk it in the ground and covered it with another barrel, to prevent discovery. The letter further states that he came to the city on the next morning after the murder at 5 o'clock, and left the city in the 9 o'clock train for the west. His western visit extended as far as Cleveland, and during the time he went to work on a railroad, where there was some three or four hundred hands employed. Among them was a man who knew him, and he made sundry inquiries, which was the harder, time he had. He states that he came here to go to the gallows. The unfortunate man arrived in the city on the western train, on Saturday morning, and immediately proceeded to his recent residence, where he consummated the act of suicide. He leaves three children, a boy aged fourteen years, a boy aged three years, and a baby."

The Baton Rouge Comet of Thursday last says:

The U S steamship Fashion arrived at this port on Tuesday night last, and gave notice to the sleeping Red Gauchos of the last by firing off one of her largest guns. The Fashion is here on order of the War Department, to take troops to Key West. Fuss of which the arsenal here has a very plentiful supply.

MR. JONES IN PARIS.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Dear Jane: Having obtained leave of absence from my worthy employer, Mr John Hoxton, of Drury Lane, I packed up my valise and whisked over to Paris; the city which I had pined after from early boyhood. After procuring lodgings, I walked out to take my first lesson in sight-seeing. My steps brought me to *Place Vendome*, where I paused to admire the column erected in its center, the shaft of which is adorned with plates representing the various battles of the great Napoleon. I turned over in my mind each event in its order, when suddenly some one touched me on the shoulder.

"Monsieur admires ze colmnn," said a voice.

I turned and found a very elegantly dressed Frenchman close at hand. He was about thirty, thin, slight, pale, rather sallow, with polished beard, moustache, short hair, little sharp eyes, and a hooked nose. He wore patent leather boots, a black suit, and an eye-glass, and altogether looked quite the gentleman. He laid his hand upon his beard and bowed.

"Monsieur is English?" he said, with an insinuating smile.

"I have the pleasure," I replied, with some surprise.

"Monsieur, your hond," he cried; "ze union of mloe country and of zours is zo finest ting in *histoire*. Let me zo yoa mine oity."

"You are very kind," I replied, bowing, heonuco ha kept doing so all the time.

I oen not repeat all the fine things he said, because he really did speak English very hodly; but I understood him to say that the spectacle presented by the present alliance of Gaul and Albion was a *grande* speotacle; thet it was a fine thing to behold the two nations, once at war, now at peace; the *Czzzarrr* (that's the way he pronounced it) was an insane fool; what could he do against the ermine of Nap-ol-e-yon and the fleets of Veoktoria? In a word, we were brothers, and must fraternize. He ended by volnnteering to show me Parie.

My prejndices against the French fell before his polished manner. He had anch a delioate way of paying compliments. He linked his arm in mine, and took me to the Louvre, where he showed me an array of plotures quite wonderful. Then he took me round to the Palais Royale, treated me to some English hottled beor, and wonnd up by an invitation to dinner. I hesitated, not liking to take advantage of his kindness; bnt he insisted. Were we not nllies, brothers; must we not fraternize? He would dine with me to-morrow. At last he became so pressing that I yielded.

We entered a first-rate looking place, not a bit like our eating-houses. All mirrors, marble and gilding, silver-spoons and forks, snow-white table-olothe, a perfect Hebe behind the counter, dressed as for a ball, to whom every body bowed on entering and leaving, and waiters who moved about with a celerity quite amneing. I thought we were going to sit dawn here. Bnt no; Monsieur Julse (this was his name) after touchlag his hat to the lady at the bar, asked, as he explained to me after, for a private room. A waiter, with an apron under his arm, bowing and scraping, showed us the way. We were ushered uato an elegant apartment, and in five minutes more we were provided with two glasses of *absinthe*—so it was spelt.

M. Jules placed his little *liqueur* glass of yallow liquid inside the tumbler, and alowly, deliberately, with remarkable precision, poured the water on it drop by drop. The small glass overflowed, and tha tumbler in a few minutes was full of a milky looking fluid. He then did the same for me. Then he bowed and drank. So did I. It was the most disgusting effort at euotion I ever made. Dr. Bird never ordered me such a dose of physio. The Frenchman saw I did not approve it. He explained to me that perhaps it was an nequired taste, so was porter. At the very name of this beverage he made a wry face (what would I have given for a glass of half-and half!) but added thnt it was universally drank hnfore diuner to promote appetite. I gulped mine down and felt very sick. Tha Mephistopheles opposite smiled, and at that moment the soup was placed npon the table.

My Dear Jane, I never did eat such a dinaer. I copy a few items from tha *carte*, with explanations by C——. There was *creet* soup, a mixture of carrote, onions, turnips, hum, parsley, bay-leaves, butter, flour, etc; there was *bœuf en vinaigrette*, cold beef with a regular salad dressing; thera were *vol-au-vents*, rabbits; *beignets à la crême*, kidney beans; three wea *salmon-au-bleu*, soine smothered in sauce; piles of fruit, cake, and wine of a variety and flavor which I never indulged in before. The champagne acetued to come in at the nick of time, the Chatean Margaux was prodigions, the dessert wines were immenso.

We set, one opposite the other, sipping our nectar. A cnp of ooffee and a olgar were before me I must say that I had unbuttoned my coat. M. Jules told me to be at my ease. I accordingly took off coat and waistcoat. This made me feel so comfortable that I ventured another glase. It was delicious. I gently pushed aside the coffee, and told Mr. Jules that I liked the English cuetom of wiue after dinner. He replied that he himself in England had learned it; indeed, if I liked, the cloth should be oleared. But would I join a party of excellent fellows up stairs, where I heard a number of volces? There I could associate with some good soule, and drink wine *ad libitum*. I asked who they were. Well, they were membere of a clnb, who admitted nons but the initiated. I, however, as a brother, and a member of the great allied nation, should be admitted without difficulty He rose and went out. In three minutes he returned. If I would submit to be blindfolded while five questions were pnt to me, the thing was done. I must confese that I had takeu more wine than was right, so I consented to this very foolish thing.

I wee in darknese. A silence dead as that of midnight reigned in the room. M. Jules had left the room cautlously and closed the door behind him. I waited five, ten, fifteen minutes and then heard a tap at the door. I epoke not, but waited. All I had read of the initiations of nsophytes, of the mysteries of Eleusis, the last days of Pompeii, the drinkere in Vivain Grey, rnshed aoross my anxious brain. I knew that silence was the first duty. The door opened gently and I haard a slight cry. Then it closed again; only for a minute, however, for the next instant I heard a rnsh and roer of voices. My arm was rndely oelzed, the *serviette* which bandaged my eyes torn off, and I found myself in tha presence of the landlord and two waitars, all jahbering and talking in a wild and incoherent manner.

I looked ebont mechanicelly for my coat, waistcoat and hat; they were no where to be seen. Straage, too, but every spoon off the table, and every fork, had equally disappeered. What was the meaning of all this? Was it one of the trials aliudsd to by M Jules? Where, too, was that gaserouelndividual? The screams and gesticulatione of the avidently lrate landlord compelled me to look to my own condition. Bot I could not make any sense of what he eaid He handed me a long bill with a gross totel my eyes wera unable to see. A waiter, with a few worde of Eoglieh, endeavored to explain to me that I was to pay. I replied that my money, watch, etc., were in my coat and waistcoat. The landlord, on thie being interpreted, grew crimson with rage, and muttered somethlag in Franch One of tha waitera left the room. I sat down and drank my ooffee quite satisfied, for, of oonrse, he had sent for Jules.

In about ten minutes, in walked four soldiers! with guns, ferocious beards, tall fur caps, and a look of etolidity quite enough to put a saint in a passion. They dragged me to my feet and pushed me before them I protested; I swore, I said I was a respectable Englishman. In vain; thera was no fraternity about them. They were four as uomaunsred ruffians as ever I saw. In this state—without coat, hat or waistcoat—I was taken into the open street, and marched like a malefactor, with a guard of four men—where, I knaw not. It was nearly dark, and very few noticed me. Some boys laughed when I stumbled over their horrid stones; but what they said I knew not, neither did I care. I was desperate. I hated France, the alliance, the war. I wished I could have turned Russian. One moment I sven wished myself a Greek patriot; but of that I repented when I recollected S——'s description of the Greek patriots of London—half Russian earls, half Jew peddlers. I could have planted a dagger in the heart of France.

I saw nothing of the road by which they took me; I knaw of nothing but a glare of light, a tourmur of voices, until I was ignominiously thrust into a cell—into a cell, June—Mrs. Jones. For this I went to Paris—I, who never saw the inside of a police office in London And such a cell! Underground, damp, dark; with five comradee, all Frenchmen, doubtless all thieves. There was not a seat left; I sat down upon the floor; it was of stone! In vain can I task my pen to tell of the abominations of that night.

* * * * *

An hour later I was free. The police had captnred M. Jules, a noted thief, liberated convict, and swindler. They found my property on his person. It was all returned to me intact. Hut I had four pounds twolve shillings to pay for the dinner. I never saw a man so obsequious as was the landlord. I out him dead, and mark me, I make no moro stray acquaintances in the streets.

EIGHTEEN YEARS A CAPTIVE AMONG THE INDIANS.

We were visited, a few days ago, by a man by the name of Joseph Barney, who says that he is in search of a son, whom he supposes to live somewhere near Alton. He made his escape on the 5th of last May from the Flat Head Indians, near the head of the Flat Head river, in Oregon. He stated that he has been with this tribe of Indians eighteen years. We listened for some length of time to his history, many portions of which are truly thrilling. He was taken prisoner in 1836 on the upper Missouri river, while in the employment of a fur company. He is a native of France, and speaks English but poorly; but we give what he communicated to us as nearly as possible. He was in company with a man by the name of John Robertson, both of whom were captured. They attempted to defend themselves, and killed two Indians, but they were overpowered—there being twenty-five Indians to contend with. They were secured hand and foot, and placed on ponies, and started to the northwestward, and traveled five weeks, when they came to the hunting ground of the tribe, where they were given up to the chief, who manifested much joy at their capture. They were unbound and confined in a hut, where they were fed, but not allowed to escape. The chief offered them his two daughters if they would marry and remain with the tribe. Finding escape utterly impossible for the time being, the terms were accepted, and the marriage took piece. The fruits of this marriage were two children, both of which are still living, a daughter, sixteen, and a son, fourteen, both of which he left with the tribe. Two years ago Robertson attempted to escape, but was retaken, scalped and burned alive, leaving three children with the tribe. Seven years ago Barney attempted to escape, but was recaptured and would have been put to death but for the interposition of his wife, who was the daughter of the chief During the time of his captivity, Barney states that he was engaged with his tribe in three battles, two with the Blackfeet, and one with a tribe the names of which we do not know—in one of which he says over seventy Blackfeet were killed.

The most of the time of his captivity, he lived on the head of the Columbia river, and at times as far up as the head of the Flat Head river. During this eighteen years, he saw neither salt, bread, potatoes, coffee, tea or anything of the kind; living upon meet or moose, deer, skunk, rattle-snake, turkey, prairie hens, etc. At the time he made his escape he was near Lake Superior, about sixty miles from a trading post of the American Fur Company. The chief (his father-in-law) was a doctor, and on the 15th of May left, and while he was gone, Barney succeeded in making all the Indians dead drunk with the whisky which had just been received, giving one and a half pint to each Indian. After they were asleep, he took his bow and arrow, tomahawk, pipe, tore and packed forty pounds tobacco, flint and steel, and two pounds of meat, being all there was in the hut. He started and travelled all night, having his dog along; the next morning he killed his dog to prevent his returning to give colue to his trace.

About 11 o'clock the same day, when about thirty-five miles, he was overhauled by his father-in-law's (the chief's) dog, which he killed with his bow and arrow, and carried the carcass away from the path, and then concealed himself in the brush; while he was there concealed the chief passed by him; as he passed, the chief muttered to himself, in his language—"I will pass this mountain, and at the foot of it I will take the left hand." Overhearing this, Barney availed himself of this information. Following the chief to the foot of the mountain, he found, sure enough, that he had taken the left hand road, which he ascertained by the tracks of his ponies. He continued his journey to the east until about two hours before daybreak on the next morning, when he sat down, fatigued and hungry; after daylight he killed a rattlesnake eight feet four inches in length, which he roasted and ate for breakfast. He kept on in the same direction, when about 5 o'clock he was overhauled by his brother-in-law's dog, which he killed immediately and passed on. On the next day, about 5 o'clock, he was overhauled by another dog belonging to the tribe, which he disposed of in the same manner as the others; after which he proceeded without any molestation, traveling four days without daring to build a fire, only in the day time. He was seven weeks traveling before he came to any tribe of Indians, during which time he had spent one week in despair, not traveling or expecting ever to reach a habitation of whites.

The tribe the above time he came to a tribe which he calls the Tomahawks. Here he was kindly treated by them. For fear of being taken again, he assured them that he belonged to the Flat Heads, and was in search of two crasy Indians who had made their escape. After asking some questions in English concerning the crasy Indians, he departed, and after nine miles travel, came to the Missouri river. He made a raft of logs and crossed over, traveling due east, he continued his journey nine weeks before he arrived at White's Lake, in Minnesota, during all of which time he had subsisted upon game, which he killed with his bow and arrow. He remained there three days, and sold his accoutrements for clothing, and then made his way for this State. He arrived here in the cars.

Barney is a man of considerable intelligence, and seems to have a vivid recollection of nearly all that passed during his captivity. He seems familiar with Indian life, and gives many of their signs for determining courses, course, distance, &c. He would like to see his children again, but would forego the pleasure than to go back and remain with the tribe. He was married soon after he came to this country, and lived in Otsego county, New York, where his wife died, after which he was employed by the Fur Company. He is 63 years old, but still seems active and hardy. He describes the country where he has been as being the handsomest he ever saw. Truly he has "seen the elephant," and if his story is correct he can tell of more trials, tribulations and adventuras than any one now living. [Missouplu (Ill.) Statesman.

FLAT-FOOTED.—However much of truth there may be in the charge of hebitual intrigue and dissimulation on the part of the Czar, the Russians come out "flat-footed" for the war. A British journal says: "Natives of Black Russia are nearly all flat-footed, which makes them incapable of long and rapid marches. A man with this defect is not admitted into the English army; and the fact of so large a part of the Russian army being thus naturally constructed, explains in some degree the great losses which attend its march.

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See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

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"THAT ODIOUS PRACTICE OF SHOUTING."

We find the following lively sketch in the editorial columns of the *Methodist Protestant:*

METHODIST PREACHERS' MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The question proposed to be discussed was in substance this: "Does the existence of sects in the church of Christ impede the progress of genuine Christianity?" It was very handsomely discussed, though the general sentiment was in favor of the negative. There seemed to be little, if any difference between the several speakers, and there was certainly a very commendable spirit of charity toward other denominations manifested by them all. The strangers present were formally invited to participate in the debate, but there was no occasion for them to say any thing where so much had been so well said. One of the speakers having referred to the watchfulness of the different religious denominations over each other, Dr. Hodgson, with a pleasant twinkle in his small black eyes, arose, and with meek gravity said he would furnish them an illustration of this godly jealousy, in an article contributed to a late Presbyterian paper published in that vicinity, which he held in his hand. He read from the Philadelphia Presbyterian Banner, an article descriptive of a Maryland camp meeting. The description beggars description truly; it presents in grotesque deformity what is frequently seen at camp meetings with some regret; but what, despite the irregularities that do occur, could never be properly tortured into such a scene as the writer gives. On the reading of the paper some of the preachers expressed indignation at the shameful outrage of such a publication—others thought there were mitigating circumstances, in the occasional departures from propriety which such meetings present, and Dr. Durbin mentioned things which he had seen, which to an outside observer, one not participating in the sympathies of the meeting—would appear highly indecorous and irreverent. He did not justify the publication; he thought it an outrage itself on Christian propriety; but he was prepared to make some excuse for the writer, because of the position from which he contemplated the scene he described. Gradually the main question was lost sight of, and the subject of *shouting* came up in its place, as a sort of side issue. The interest of the meeting and of the discussion was manifestly increasing. The president allowed and seemed with the rest to enjoy the latitude taken, when the venerable James Sewell, formerly of the Baltimore Conference, arose, and in one of the most impressive, humorous and yet dignified and pointed speeches we have ever heard—in his own peculiar manner, and those who know him, know what his manner is—set the whole company, one moment in a perfect roar of laughter, and the next started the vigorous and hearty amen from every part of the little assembly. He sat down, leaving us to understand that he was not alarmed at the existence of sects, while Christian love was permitted to hear a good old-fashioned Methodist shout! He said he believed in shouting, he wished we had more of it; he had read in an old book of a certain old saint of God, who once felt shouting happy, and he cried out in his joy, "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" and then as though he supposed there might be something inside of him beside his soul, he exclaimed in addition, "All that is within me, bless His Holy Name!" The sensation just hers was quite lively. When he said, I must tell you a little of my experience about this shouting. I was once stationed in Virginia over a very lively set of Methodists, the most lively congregation I think I ever had. They were not ashamed nor afraid to shout if they felt like it, and many a happy time did we have together. On one occasion I saw Rev. D. ——, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a very excellent man, sitting before me while I was preaching. It would have amused you to see his surprise, as indicated by his shifting and turning himself about, after the work had fairly commenced. He looked alarmed, as though he thought the people had lost their senses for certain; but the meeting closed in good order, and many went to their homes happy in God.

A few days afterward, I met him in one of the streets.

"Good morning, Bro. Sewell," said he, with very marked politeness.

"Good morning," said I, as pleasantly, in return.

"I was at your Church on last Sabbath night," said he.

"Yes, sir; I was glad to see you, and hope you will be found frequently in our midst."

"Permit me to say to you, sir," rejoined he, "that you have prospered much as a people, but if you would discountenance that odious practice of shouting in your public assemblies, you would prosper a great deal more."

"Ah!" said I, "you think so, do you? You yourself discountenance it, I presume."

"Yes, sir," said he, emphatically, "we do."

"Why, then, do you not prosper? You have been preaching here for years. Let me ask you, kindly, has one soul been converted under your ministry since you have been here? Have you a member of your church who prays audibly and regularly at the family altar?"

"In truth, sir," said he, looking a little serious and confused, "I dare not answer either of your questions in the affirmative."

"Well, then, allow me to ask again, why do you not prosper, since you are so much opposed to *shouting?*"

"We have so few who minister in holy things among us," said he.

"Then you should pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers in his vineyard."

Recovering himself a little, he said, with some emphasis, "But let me inform you, my dear sir, that the worshippers of Juggernaut shout!"

"And do they not pray, too?" I inquired.

"I believe they do," said he, with a pleasant smile.

"Then," said I, "I suppose we must stop praying, for the same reason that you would urge why we should quit shouting."

"But," said he, with an air of some triumph, as though he now had me, "I knew a man that professed religion and was a great shouter, who was very irregular in his life!"

"Indeed!" replied I. "Well, I knew another man, who professed religion and never shouted at all, and he was just like him."

A short and significant silence ensued, in which Rev. Dr. —— appeared as though he would not be sorry if he could conveniently sound a retreat. I followed him up, however, by saying:

"Since you are so much opposed to shouting, I wish you would preach against it, taking this for your text: 'Cry out and shout thou inhabitant of Zion, for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee,' and I will come and hear you."

"No, sir," said he, I would not take that text, I would select this: 'Shout, O earth!' and I would prove that earth is dumb; and then where would you be?"

Mr. Sewell said he really thought at the time there was such a passage; but on examination afterward he found it was mis-quoted, that it ought to be, "Shout ye lower parts of the earth!" He said that his observation justified him in concluding that the upper ten, i. e., the higher parts of the earth, cannot shout; they are afraid of it. But assuming the text to have been correctly quoted, he said he should cite "O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord!" "I would prove," said he, "that the word earth in that place, meant the people upon the earth: then it would be, "Shout, O earth,' that is, the people of earth, the whole world, and then where would you be?"

"At this state," continued the speaker, "my friend, the Doctor, became rather pensive. Looking down he said:"

"I really am frequently very much discouraged. I try to do my very best to serve the people. I prepare my discourses with considerable care and labor; but it seems very little good is done."

"Suppose," I said to him, "suppose a farmer, after he had broken up his ground, were to entertain an idea that his seed was not quite fine enough, and were to grind it in his mill, and sow the meal instead of the seed, when do you think he would have a crop?"

"My dear sir," said the Rev. Dr. ——, parting with me good humoredly, "Do you really think I sow meal?" We parted in love, determined to keep the "unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace."

Mr. Sewell said he would mention one other incident connected with shouting. He was preaching in B— Chapel, on Sunday, the 8th of the present month, and during the discourse felt his own soul elevated, and saw pretty clear intimations that the banks of Jordan would be overflowed; and sure enough, presently the power came, and a lady in the midst of the congregation shouted aloud, and the effect was startling. "After service I came down," said he, "and approached toward the lady, who was still greatly excited. As I advanced a sister said:

"She's a Jewess! she's a Jewess! How, in the world did she happen to come into a Methodist meeting?"

Another said, "She's a Jewess, Bro. Sewell, and has been converted while you were preaching."

I approached her. She was all excitement. As I drew nigh she exclaimed, with electrical effect: "He has come! Yes, he has come into my heart! He is the Messiah! He is the Christ! Glory be to His holy name!"

We cannot hope to give the reader more than a faint idea of the impression made by this speech of the Rev. Mr. Sewell. There were moist eyes all over the room. A few additional remarks closed the exercises of the meeting. Among them were some pointed observations of Dr. Durbin, who asked what an outside party, not knowing the subject of discussion, not participating in the sympathies of the meeting, but simply hearing the expressions of pleasure that had been given in the way of laughter and responses, would have thought, had he been told that this was a Methodist preacher's meeting. He would have taken up a very incorrect notion. Yet not more so than those who, not entering into the sympathies of revival meetings, look upon them from a stand-point which reveals only the irregularities of the occasion.

We left the brethren at the conclusion of the exercises, feeling that no where else in that city could Monday morning have been more pleasantly or more profitably spent.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.

THE KIRCHENTAG.

A correspondent of the *Christian Observer*, visiting from Europe, Nov. 10, says:

In Germany, there are some signs of revived spirituality which may be gratefully pondered. These have been made more visible by the meeting, about a month ago, of the German Kirchentag at Frankfort. This was one of the largest Ecclesiastical Conferences ever held, numbering 1515 enrolled members, besides 700 more, who were not enrolled. The first meeting of the Kirchentag was held in 1848, and was the fruit of a desire for union and reformation cherished by the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. The very existense of these Churches was imperilled by the unsults of Popery and Rationalism; and the Protestant Pastors of that country have met year from year for the last seven years, to devise, if possible, some common ground on which they might co-operate in repelling these assaults. The great event of session of last year was the resolution, "that the Augsburg confession of faith should be the common foundation of the German Churches." This was a symptom of returning spiritual life and closer union. This, in some respects, the noblest confession of the Reformation, so long laid aside, is an ancient banner unfurled once more on the plains of Germany. And the proceedings of the Kirchentag this year indicate farther progress. The opening service was a sermon by M. Deichler of Frankfort, in the great Church of St. Catherine, on Luke x. 41, 42. From this text the preacher proved that for the reform of the Evangelical Church, of which she stood in great need, her union with Christ her Lord should become more and more intimate. After this, M. Hoffman, preacher of the Cathedral at Berlin, discussed the first subject in the order of the day, by reading an elaborate paper on "The proper uses of the Bible in the Church, the School and the Family." He would have the old custom of reading the Bible in public worship revived, and week evening services instituted for reading the Bible, with a short exposition of the portion read. As to the School. M. Hoffman argued for the teaching not of extracts, but the whole Bible. He also advocated the reading of the whole Bible in regular order in the family; and in this way he would restore new Bible life in Germany. A discussion followed, conducted by Professor Schenkel, Dr. Barth, Prof. Stern, Pastor Mallett and Dr. Krummacher, author of "Elijah the Tishbite." There were some slight differences of opinion as to the propriety of reading the *whole* Bible, but none as to the authoritative and exclusive place the Bible ought to hold in the faith and practice of the Church. When it is considered that 2,000 ministers, from all parts of Germany, who were present, concurred in these sentiments, may we not believe the day of *rationalism* is past in Germany?

Dr. Muller, the well-known author of a work on Sin, introduced the first subject allotted to the second day. "The relation of the Church to the civil legislature relative to the question of divorce." The low and lax condition of legislation on this matter in Germany has led to many practical evils. In Prussia the law has gradually degenerated, so that at the present time there are no fewer than fourteen cases for which one party can insist upon a divorce, the most of which have no warrant from Scripture. Dr. Muller had the unanimous support of the assembled Pastors in the practical measures which he proposed to counteract the legislative enactments of the State.

On the same day another subject was discussed—"The grounds on which Infant Baptism can be vindicated." Prof. Steinmeyer led the way by reading a long paper on Infant Baptism. The Prof. opposed baptismal regeneration and viewed the operation of the rite as wholly negative, uprooting from the Old Adam but not engrafting into the New Adam; destroying the old man but not implanting the new man. The Kirchentag took up this topic in consequence of the efforts of the Baptist missionaries to spread their peculiar views, which are opposed to those of well-nigh the whole German nation. The only practical result of the discussion was a resolution to publish a popular work on Infant Baptism.

On the third day the principal subject discussed was the "Inner Mission," answering to Home Missions in England and your country. This "Mission has so far been crowned with signal success.

The subject of games of chance, gambling-houses and lotteries, was taken up on the fourth day. Much was well said of the immorality of these practices, and the social demoralization of which they are the fruitful source; and it was resolved to petition all the governments of Germany to exterminate them by the strong arm of the law.

On the last day, Prof. Schaff, of Mercersburgh, Pa., addressed the meeting on "the relation of the German Evangelical Church to her daughter-church in North America." He dwelt chiefly on the prospective importance of America for the inward and outward development of the kingdom of God on earth—the position and mission of the German Church in America—and the duties of the German Church towards the immense mass of emigrants who, year by year, sought a new home in the United States. A long discussion followed, and most of Dr. Schaff's motions were adopted.

PHYSICIANS.

"LUKE, THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN."—Col. 4: 14.

We believe more was designed to be implied by this expression than is ordinarily understood; for who, out of the pale of our immediate family circle, bears so intimate a relation as does the long endeared family physician?—Yes, endeared to us often by association with some of the holiest, the most soul absorbing moments of our lives. Sometimes, indeed, associated with our most afflictive moments, also, which for a time will render his re-appearance painful; but when time has effected his healing process, we greet him again with a new and subdued tenderness, from the fact that he has been witness of, and, to a degree, sharer in our sorrow. It will be well remembered how many families beside those directly concerned, were plunged in grief at the Norwalk tragedy. Long, long will it be ere Salem's poor and suffering forget her noble, *her* "beloved" Pierson!

We know of none in the community, who more demand our consideration and sympathy. Faithful to their posts; but for them how sad the condition of those who are compelled to remain during the unhealthy season in the city. Rarely indulging in the gayety of watering places; seldom, indeed, recognized elsewhere amid the gay; they who encountered the severity of winter, day and night, patiently attending at our couch of suffering, may now be found mounting, unwearingly, staircase after staircase, to the close, unattractive, and often infectious chambers of the sick and dying.

THE APOSTLES:

THEIR LIVES, WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Good deal is said in the Ecclesiastical History about the Apostles themselves, but very little about their families. In this view a French writer asks the following questions: Were the Apostles married? Did they have children? What became of these children? Where did these Apostles live? Where did they write? What became of them? Did they have a district? Did they exercise a civil ministry? Did they have jurisdiction over the faithful? Were they bishops? Did they have a hierarchy, rites and ceremonies? These questions are curious, and the reply involves a great deal of obscure antiquarian learning.

1. *Were the Apostles married?*

There exists a letter, attributed to St. Ignatius, the martyr, in which are these decisive words: "I remember your sanctity, like that of Elijah, of Jeremiah, of John the Baptist, of the chosen disciples Timothy, Titus, Erodious Clement, who lived in chastity; but I do not blame those others, happy in the bonds of marriage, and I hope to be found worthy of God in following the traces in His reign, after the example of Isaac, Jacob, Isaiah, and of the other prophets, such as Peter and Paul, and of their Apostles who were married?"

Some scholars have pretended that the name of St. Paul is interpolated in this famous letter. Turien, and all those who have seen the letters of St. Ignatius in Latin, in the library of the Vatican, acknowledge that the name of St. Paul is found in them. And Baronius does not deny that this passage exists in some Greek manuscripts; but he pretends that these were added by some modern Greek.

There was in the ancient library of Oxford, a manuscript in Greek of these letters of St. Ignatius, in which these words are found. I do not know whether it was burned with many other books, at the taking of Oxford by Cromwell. There is still one in Latin in the same library, in which the words "*Pauli et Apostolorum*" is effaced, but in such manner that the ancient characters may be easily read. It is certain that this passage is contained in many editions of the letters.

The dispute concerning the marriage of St. Paul may be very frivolous. What matters it whether he was married or not, if the other Apostles were so? We have only to read his first Epistle to the Corinthians, to prove that he might have been married, like the others: "Have we not the right to lead about a sister, a wife, as well as other Apostles, and of the brethren of the Lord and Cephas? Or I only and Barnabas, have not we the right to forbear working? Who goeth a warfaring any time at his own charges?" It is clear from this passage, that all the Apostles were married as well as St. Peter.

And St. Clement, of Alexandria, declares positively that St. Paul had a wife. The Romish discipline has changed, but that does not prevent there having been other customs in the primitive times.

2. *Of the children of the Apostles?*

We know very little concerning their families. St. Clement, of Alexandria, says that Peter had children; that Philip had daughters whom he married; the Acts of the Apostles speak of the four daughters of St. Philip, who prophesied. It is believed that there was one married, and that she was St. Hermione.

Eusebius reports that Nicholas, chosen by the Apostles to co-operate with St. Stephen in the holy ministry, had a very beautiful wife, of whom he was jealous. The Apostles having reproached him for his fault, he corrected himself, and bringing his wife before them, said, "I am willing to relinquish her; let him who will take her to wife." The Apostles did not accept his proposition. He had by his wife one son and several daughters.

Cleophas, according to Eusebius and St. Epiphus, was brother of St. Joseph and father of St. James the lesser and of St. Jude, whom he had by Mary, sister of the Holy Virgin. Thus, St. Jude, the Apostle, was cousin-german to Jesus Christ.

Heggesippus, quoted by Eusebius, says that two grandchildren of St. Jude were shown to the Emperor Domitian as descendants of David, and as having an incontestible right to the throne of Jerusalem. Domitian, fearing that they might make use of this right, questioned them himself: they exposed their genealogy; the Emperor asked them what was their fortune; they answered that they possessed thirty-nine acres of land which paid tribute, and they were laboring men. The Emperor then asked them when the kingdom of Jesus Christ would come; they said that it would be at the end of the world. After which Domitian let them go in peace, which proves he was not a persecutor.

[Exchange paper.

PULPIT RHETORIC.

The *Puritan Recorder* publishes reminiscences of a theological professor. Writers and sermon-makers will find volumes to their advantage in the following:

"But Dr. Griffin especially excelled as a Rhetorical teacher. The exercises of the class in criticising each others' compositions, under his guidance, were the most interesting and profitable of any. He required each student to take notes, while one was reading his essay, and then each in turn was called upon for his criticism. Then he would criticise both the essayist and the critic. By such an exercise he would impress on the minds of the students, the leading principles of rhetoric, so that they could be easily apprehended and not easily forgotten. Nothing was more remarkable than the exhaustless patience with which he inculcated a single rule, till he saw it well fixed in the practice. For instance, one of the most common errors of young writers is that perpetrated in the form of mixed metaphors. Whenever one of these occurred in a composition, he would stop the reader and say, "Paint it!" that is, complete the image represented in the metaphor, and see if all its parts correspond with each other. To use one of Blair's examples quoted from Shakspeare: "Take up arms against a sea of troubles;" he would have them picture in the mind the sea, and then the armed host, that they might perceive that the two were incongruous, and therefore that the metaphor was not fit. After he had made his meaning well understood, he was wont to correct the recurrence of this fault with a single stroke, by the single expression, "Paint it!" So of every other common fault in composition; he had it as distinctly labelled, and could as quickly correct it and pass on. His mode of taking the wind out of the sails of a turgid writer, was extremely happy. The student would read off with great confidence, a long and what he conceived to be a splendid sentence, full of high sounding words and pompous imagery. The Doctor would say, "Stop, let us see." He would then take the evident sense of the sentence, if it had any, and put it in line simple words, and say, "You mean so, do you not?" "Yes, sir." "Then say so." The student would, perhaps, stare, and find out with difficulty at last, that he meant that he should write down those five words, in place of his great sentence, made with learned length and thundering sound. He would then, for a while, be stumbled at the discovery, that those few simple terms, embracing all the sense which he had to convey, were better than his many portly words employed before. Here, before he thought of it, a new principle of writing had gained possession of his mind; viz: That the true force of writing consists in the maximum of sense with the minimum of words; and not, as young writers usually have it, in the maximum of words with the minimum of sense. If the student was reluctant to suffer such a collapse, through loss of words and wind, the Doctor would follow him through his composition, making the like change on every sentence that needed it, and then direct him to copy it off, and see how much better it would read. Though the reduction in bulk would be striking, and the labor of copying small, most were compelled to confess the improvement.

"Indeed, his main labor, as a Rhetorical teacher, was in a war against words—an effort to drill the student into the condensation of his forms of expression. His theory was, that force in the utterance of a thought was in inverse proportion to the number of words and syllables required. And therefore, that the short Saxon words, the monosyllables, if we have them, are better than the longer words of Latin derivation. It was a position of his, that the hearer's or reader's thought travels faster than our language can travel; and if the expression lags behind, by reason of the lumber of the words, the mind of the hearer becomes tired of waiting for it, and an impression of fatigue or dullness is produced. Herein, he said, he accounted for the fact, that among preachers there were many of extensive scholarship, sound sense and ardent piety, who in their sermons were incurably dull. The hearer might listen and see that there are important thoughts and new and striking views of truth in the sermon. But, in spite of this, his attention flags, and can be sustained only with an effort. If you attentively examine the structure of this class of sermons, it will be seen that the thought is smothered in the words. There is an amount of verbiage, which so much taxes the patience of the hearer, in the effort of picking out the thought from the redundant words, that the interest in hearing is destroyed.

"Having this view of style, he laid a heavy hand on all redundancies, till the student was astonished to find how many of his cus-tomary words could be spared, and what a new force and quickening his discourse had acquired by the loss of them. This idea could not be received and comprehended by the student until the Doctor sat down with him and I went over every sentence, striking out every useless word and showing him how much the force of thought was improved by taking it away; thus demonstrating that words with writers are but necessary evils. While doing this, the thought expressed in every paragraph was, of course, thoroughly scanned; and if there was no thought in it, which often happened, the student was enabled to see it. A very common matter of surprise with students was, to find how little of sense was left in their labored essays, after the redundant words were cut away."

In Demerara, every one is "Esq." that wears shoes and stockings.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

The session was held at Helena, and commenced on the 8th inst. We learn the session was brief and harmonious. The following are the appointments of the preachers, as copied from the Memphis *Advocate:*

HELENA DISTRICT, Stephen Carlile, P. E.
Helena station, John H Rice;
Helena circuit, Absalem H Kennedy;
Lawrenceville, David W Bowles;
Old Town, John C Reid;
Marion, Isaac L Hicks;
Oceola, W H Wood;
J E Cobb, Editor of the Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate, and member of the Quarterly Conference at Helena.

JACKSONPORT DISTRICT, J M Steele, P. E.
Jacksonport station, H O Perry;
Augusta circuit, Z G Brittain;
Powhatan, F W Thacker;
Guinea ville mission, T B Hilburn;
Gaineshoro', W N Pankay;
Bolivar, to be supplied.

BATESVILLE DISTRICT, John Cowle, P. F.
Batesville station, to be supplied;
Batesville circuit, E T Jones;
Greenbrier mission, G A Donnelly;
Searcy mission, Richard Dodson;
Clinton mission, C McGuire;
Salem mission, Hugh A Barnett, one to be supplied;
Lehman mission, Jessee Griffin,
Soulesbury Institute, H J Newell; and a member of the Quarterly Conference at Batesville station.

CLARKESVILLE DISTRICT, T Standford, P. E.
Clarkesville circuit, J D Andrews;
Dover circuit, H H Hawkins;
Waldron circuit, John S Mathias;
Fort Smith station, R F Colburn;
Van Buren station, Young Ewing;
Ozark circuit, to be supplied;
Grand Prairie mission, J D Adney;
Dardanelle circuit, R W Hammett;
Lewisburg circuit, J D Stockton;
Crawford Institute, J S McAlister, and a member of the Quarterly Conference at Van Buren station.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT, L P Lively, P. E.
Fayetteville circuit, W T Thornbury;
Boonsboro' circuit, Jordan Banks;
Bentonville circuit, Green Boyd;
Huntsville mission, B Harris;
Carrollton, Pleasant Basham;
Yellville, D H Carithers;
Jasper mission, A M Chadwick;
White River mission, James Mackey;
Bluff Spring Academy, J S McCurver;
S W D Chase, Agent for Sabbath Schools and Tracts.
W H Gillespie, transferred to Memphis Conference, and appointed to Holly Springs station.
A R Winfield, J F Carr, J F Caldwell, transferred to Ouachita Conference.
Calvin M Slover, transferred to Indian Mission Conference.
H G Cardon and B S Cardon, transferred to Texas Conference.

DISCOVERY AT JERUSALEM.

The following account of an interesting discovery, recently made at Jerusalem by Dr. Barolay, an American physician, is given in a recent letter from Rev. H. D. Kitchell, of Detroit, to the *Chicago Herald*, dated at Jerusalem, August 12th:

"Not long since, as Dr. Barolay was walking outside the wall of Jerusalem, his dog pursued some small animal into a hole under the wall, and was gone so long as to awaken his curiosity. With some difficulty he opened the hole, and pressing in he found it opening into a spacious cavern. He closed the opening then, but went out with his son soon afterward, and suffered himself to be shut out of the gate over night: as the gates are all closed at sunset. They then entered the cave, prepared with lights, and spent the night in exploring and accurately measuring the vast cavern which they found within. We formed a party, and very early one morning visited this cave, before any people were stirring beyond the walls. It is on the north side of the city, a few rods eastward from the Damascus gate. For about ten feet the passage is barely large enough to admit the body, and you crowd yourself in feet foremost. Then climbing down some eight feet you find yourself in a passage vaulted over by a smooth rock, which opens out into a long succession of immense chambers. They spread far and wide under the hill, which forms the north-eastern portion of the city. It seems to have been, originally, a natural cave in the rock, which has been quarried out in every direction, till it now appears as a series of chambers, vast and deep, hewn in the solid unstratified lime stone. Stone was, perhaps, quarried here in ancient times, for building in the city. The full length of the excavation is said to be near 1,000, directly toward the site of the temple. Immense galleries lead off on the sides; and the roof, in many parts, 40 to 80 feet above, almost beyond the reach of your torch-light, is supported on huge piers of the rock, left for the purpose. At the end is a fountain and small pool, the water quite saline and strongly impregnated with lime. In one deep pit was found, when the cave was first entered, the skeleton of a man, whose bones still lie piled on a rock near where they were discovered. Some poor fellow, long ago, found here a dark chamber and death, and a sepulchre surpassing that of the Kings. We spent many hours in following out the many apartments of this cave."

VERY UNGALLANT.—The last Knickerbocker has the following upon a pooless with red hair:

Unfortunate woman, how sad 'tis your lot—
Your ringlets are red, and your pocket's not.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, *Monday December 4*

The second session of the thirty-third Congress commenced to-day.

The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, in the absence of Senator Atchison, President.

The following Senators were present:

Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pettit, Rockwell, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson, of Kentucky, Toucey, Wade, Weller, Wright and Brainard—37.

The Secretary read a letter from Senator Atchison, informing the Senate that he should not be able to reach Washington before the second or third week in December, and requesting them to appoint a presiding officer in his place.

On motion, Mr. Cass was appointed President of the Senate until the arrival of Mr. Atchison.

Mr. Lawrence Brainard, Senator elect from Vermont, in place of Mr. Phelps, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Several notices were given, the President's message was received and read, and then the Senate adjourned.

The Speaker called the House to order. After prayer by the Chaplain, the roll was called and 193 members answered to their names.

Several new members appeared and took their seats.

The selection of seats was then made.

The President's message was received and read, several notices of motion, etc., were given, and then the House adjourned.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The Picayune of Monday evening contains an elaborate article concerning "American Interests in the War," which we deem so just and timely as to induce us to copy it. It speaks of the indifference felt by Americans concerning the success or discomfiture of the English troops in the Crimea, and goes on to say that this feeling

"springs out of a prevailing conviction with Americans that England is profoundly jealous of the growth of the United States, interferes directly to defeat our aims, and has herself originated and prompted schemes of hostility which endanger our quiet, if not our safety at vital points.

"They know that Cuba belongs to Spain, and that the Sandwich Islands do not belong to England or France; that Central America and Mexico are our neighbors, not hers, and that we have an interest in them infinitely more near than the English have in Turkey, where they are expending so much blood and treasure to keep up an influence; they are fighting us from our station on the Atlantic to our States on the Pacific, more exclusively than the Isthmus and Egypt, through the Sultan's dominions, are the highway to India, for which the British are fighting. Now, when it is notorious that British diplomacy has been engaged every where in opposition to our desires, and when they read the angry tone in which we were threatened with future punishment if we do not cease pursuing our new objects with England in a better condition to defeat them, it is impossible that, on any question of feeling or calculation, they can be expected to show any zeal for the success of the British armies. If there is any regret that this should be so, the cause is to be sought in that line of public conduct towards us by which the British Government has taught us, that it is not our friend itself, and is the prompter of others, continually to our injury. When the British cease to be enemies, and in accord with our enemies, they may have a right to expect a more cordial feeling for them in their quarrels. The absence of which in the present war strikes them as selfish and unnatural. They do not choose to be friends with us; they have no right to complain that we do not make their enemies ours. We may think quite as kindly of the Emperor of Russia, who never did us any thing but kindness as we do of them, who keep us in a state of perpetual watchfulness for acts of unfriendliness.

"After all, it is our national sympathy with their cause that they crave, and are offended at not receiving. The American Government has done many acts of preference to Russia, and what disturbs the British is the sort of popular indifference that prevails here to the high sounding pretences upon which the Allies vindicate the war, and the popular indications of a wish that the Russians may make a successful defence of their soil against the invaders. Assuming that we are bound to admit that the Allies are waging war against a despotic power, the most absolute in the world, and that the ground of the war is the defence of the weak against the tyranny of the strong, and of freedom, order and civilization against a grasping and barbaric despotism, they pronounce us faithless to our own principles, because we do not join in with a shout for the downfall of Russia.

"It is highly creditable to the good sense of our people that they have not been hurried away by catch words into a false position. As lovers of freedom, and as republicans in principle, they have little interest in the European quarrel as it stands, its pretexts or its results. If they inclines to the side of Russia, as a matter of feeling, it is from an preference to her form of Government, or sympathy with the original cause of her quarrel with Turkey. The war has become a struggle for the balancing of power and territory in Europe, among the contending powers, the adjustment of the proportions of influence which monarchs and emperors shall respectively bear towards each other, in which the masses of the people, their advancement in happiness and privileges, are matters not at all investigated or cared for. It is a strife for mastery among ambitious Governments, and we never heard the first plea advanced that either side broke to the elevation of the people in the scale of political rights, or dreame of conceding self-governing or constitutional privileges.

"How could England claim the particular sympathy of free Governments against Russia, as the arch enemy of European liberties, when up to within a less than month England and Russia were the closest of allies in the maintenance of what was called conservatism and order in Europe, and Nicholas the chief bulwark against the perils of revolution? How could it be, when England is the ally of the French Emperor, who holds in his hands an absolute power, extorted from a bewildered people, by the bloodiest treachery, and exercised with an iron rule, which crushed out every vestige of opposition to his personal will? How is it, when the taunting champion of civilization and liberty is eagerly courting the alliance of Austria—of Austria, the meanest, most cruel, and most treacherous of despotisms, whose alliance cannot be had without consenting to protect her against all internal movements, which might be made by the oppressed multitudes, to wrest some rights from their masters? The Northern Powers cannot maintain their alliance with each other, or obtain any co-operation among the German powers, except by renouncing all purpose to meliorate the condition of their subjects, perpetuating their governments. Were England alone in a struggle to maintain herself with her advanced institutions, against continental absolutism, or in preserving what is free, or in struggling to be free, among European nations from the hordes of the Czar, or his brother despots in Austria or Prussia, and showed herself willing to accept the cordial sympathy and material support of America, she would have it in a substantial form—and the time may come when she will regret that she did not merit our friendship by simply doing justice, and letting us alone. But it is idle for her to look for our sympathy in a contest which we know is conducted on her own account, and for her own material interests. Through which, if freedom and the nations derive any advantage whatever, it will be from other combinations hereafter, in which England will here no part, and against which her present alliances bind her to be hostile."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Star of the West, which arrived at New York on the 24 inst., brought eight days later news from California, but nothing of special interest. We extract the following items:

The rear guard of the grand overland army of the present season are near the western terminus of their long and arduous journey. Within the last few days a number of immigrant trains have arrived, from whom we have derived information of great interest to the public.

Mr Otis Sullivan, an old resident of this city, left the Missouri River on the 20th of May with a party from Iowa and Missouri, and having also a number of head of horses in the train. They came along with no difficulty until their arrival at the Loup Forks, eighty-five miles this side of the Missouri, where the Indians commenced hostile demonstrations by driving off ten of their horses.

On the ensuing day, which was the third of June, the party, nine in number, sallied out in pursuit. They came up with the Indians, whom they found to be well armed with English muskets, and better equipped for service than they themselves. On the first attack nine were killed, and shortly after the emigrants were joined by ten rescuers from another train, when the pursuit was renewed as far as Beart Creek, and this time with better success, as they succeeded in capturing the chief of the red men, whose name was Omshaw. Their prisoner informed his captors that there were nine hundred with the savages. The Indians numbered between sixty and seventy. The encounter occurred on the south side of the Platte. [Saturday's Union.

A duel was fought on the 8th of November between Col. J. D. Woodlief and Achilles Kewen, about ten miles from Oakland. About one hundred and fifty persons were assembled as spectators of the encounter. The parties fought with Mississippi rifles, at forty paces—placed back to back and to wheel and fire. At the first discharge, Col. Woodlief fell, shot through the heart, and died instantaneously. He was shot through and through, and was dead almost as soon as he had touched the earth. Mr Kewan was unhurt.

Captain Spence, of the brig Henry Williams, at San Francisco, from the Sandwich Islands, reported that on November 3, in latitude 38 degrees N., longitude 130 degrees 26 seconds W., he was in the vicinity of a naval engagement between some unknown ships at sea. The weather being very foggy, he could not see the vessels. He says:

I should fancy by the three first shocks that they were broadsides, for it caused our vessel to shake similar to a volcanic eruption. They were then followed by some twenty or thirty single guns, as near as we could judge from the distance, and lastly there were two others fired similar to minute guns.

RUSSIAN STOICISM.—At the attack on Petropolowska, the Russians are said to have fought with unflinching courage. An example is given of a Russian sentinel, against whom upwards of sixty rifle shots were aimed, but nothing could overcome his stoicism, and he continued to pace up and down the ramparts of the fort in which he was stationed, without leaning his head either to the left or right. He escaped.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Pen and Scissors.—The pen editorial is at this time enjoying a sabbath. The scissors have worked unusually free, and we hope with usual discretion. Pro-tem finds that the Editor, on leaving for the Alabama Conference, pocketed the pen and left only the scissors behind. We shall, next week, present our readers another interesting letter from John Bunyan.

Godey's for January, 1855, is early at hand. This number is unequalled in the splendor and finish of its engravings, and in the variety and readableness of its matter. The plates alone are worth the price of the volume. This number contains 100 pages, 68 engravings and 60 contributions.

Blackwood's for November, offers an attractive table of contents.

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

New Orleans, Nov. 8th, 1854.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire,

Editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate,

Dear Sir:

It may be interesting to yourself, as well as to a majority of your readers, to know that the Fifth Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated, together with the opening of their new Bible House, on Sabbath Evening, the 17th inst., at Odd Fellows Hall. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Leycock, Rev. J. B. Walker, and probably another minister, together with the reading of the Annual Report.

It is expected that all the Churches will be closed and both pastors and people attend in mass on so interesting an occasion.

Should any Minister or Church have been omitted in distributing special invitations, they will please consider this as a general one to all. Very truly yours,

THO. K. PRICE,
R. G. LATTING,
Committee of Arrangements.

JAS. SAUL, Ch'n Board of Directors.

Virginia Conference.—The proceedings of this body, sitting in Norfolk, Bishop Pierce presiding, have been received up to the fourth day. No important statistics are yet available. Our accounts, taken from the *Richmond Advocate*, do not furnish us with the date on which the session began. The following notice of the fourth day is from the *Southern Argus:*

The proceedings of this day were very attractive and full of interest. The body met in the upper part of the Church, which was entirely filled with visitors. We venture the remark that no body of men who meet in deliberate session is possessed of more and varied talent than the Virginia Conference There are present men of the most acute, logical and analytical minds, whose thoughts burn with facts which bury opposition deep below the surface of human opinion; there are men of high discriminative, discursive minds; men whose words are eloquent syllables of truth that thrill and please auditors; men of age and of youth. In this place we would say something of the presiding officer. He is a fine looking man of the medium height, with a keen black eye, and a massive forehead that indicates great strength of intellect and character. He has a full round voice, and has the reputation of an eloquent, and logical, and discursive preacher; his energy of character is proverbial in the South, and every one speaks of his presiding talents in the highest regard.

There were many able speeches made on this occasion, abounding in passages of eloquence, and even humor, that we have never heard surpassed. The citizens of this place will find it very pleasant to while away an hour in the midst of the session.

On Friday evening, Rev. Mr. Dibrel delivered a most able, lucid and interesting discourse to a crowded house, before the Young Men's Aid Society; and yet he did not do himself that justice which former discourses would warrant. Dr. Smith also addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner; after which a collection was taken up, amounting to $850. The congregations that attend on the ministry of the different gentlemen appointed to hold divine service are overflowing, and among them many members of the different denominations of this city. There is an unusually large number of visitors present in this city, especially of the fair sex.

Our brother of the *Texas Christian Advocate* is on his way to the East Texas Conference. He leaves Houston and meets with these delectable baps:

On the Way.—Next morning, bidding adieu to friends, we set out on a lovely journey of over two hundred miles, alone, and over some of the worst roads in the world. Bro. Shearn had supplied us with another horse, and also with the "tug" to which the "trace" is fastened. We soon came up with an old gentleman and lady, in a kind of barouche, driving two horses and going our route all day. We resolved to make a guide of him, as he appeared to be an "old Texan." We soon came to some frightful road. The old man got into many a mud hole that we were enabled to miss. But just as we were crossing the last bog in the timber, and about to enter the flat, barren, dreary prairie that stretches about thirty miles beyond Houston, the newly supplied "tug" broke. There we were, in the middle of a wide bog, and the harness broken! With our mud-boots covering our clothes nearly to the knee, and rope in hand, we plunged in, the mud reaching half way to boot tops, and soon tied it up. Then, going before the horse, we encouraged him to come out, which he soon did, to our great delight. After thanking the Lord heartily, we started; but our fellow-traveler had paid no attention to our distress and was out of sight.

"Ten Thousand a Year" is decidedly slow; it is starvation wages, in comparison with some people's income, as William B. Astor's, for instance, which is said to amount to twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum, or, deducting more than half for expenses, about ten thousand per week.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A COUNTRY SERMON.

BY A LAYMAN,

My Friend: Having discovered from the general tenor of your conversation to-day that you are all farmers, (for instead of inquiring about the welfare of your souls your only inquiry appears to be about the state of your crops,) I have determined to preach from a text that cannot but interest you exceedingly, as it contains a plain and never-failing rule for obtaining the full consummation of those desires which appear to be so near to your hearts.

The text is this: "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty." These words are found in Proverbs, 3 c. vv. 9 and 10. They are the words of Solomon, and for our present purpose we shall consider them as only the advice of the wisest man the world ever saw, without referring to the spirit of inspiration by which they were doubtless penned. Taken even in this sense, they form a rule of worldly wisdom, not to be neglected: one based on experience, as all proverbs are, and one calculated to operate through all time as an unchangeable rule of God's dealing with the cultivators of the soil. The rule is a very plain and simple one, easy to be complied with—nothing burdensome in it, and one which insures a blessing on those who comply with it. Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of thine increase. Oh, say some, that was a rule peculiarly adapted to the Jews, who were under an obligation by their law, to pay tithes and give offerings of first fruits to the Lord, but it is in no wise required of Christians who are not under the law, but under grace. Here's scripture quoted to save a barrel of corn or a bale of cotton! But on your own supposition, God gave a rule to the Jews which contained a promise of temporal rewards. This rule was given to them because they were God's favored people; but since the glorious light of the gospel has shed its hallowed rays over the Gentile world, have we not also become partakers of the promises, made to the fathers; and are not we equally interested in appropriating to ourselves every promise and every blessing contained in the Scripture? 'Tis true, my friends, that sacrifices and offerings are no more required as propitiations for sin, but does it thence follow that we are to neglect and despise the means which God himself has pointed out for our future and temporal welfare, and reject his wisdom on the ground that it was only intended for the Jews, and had no application to God's people the world over?

But your supposition is not true. The book of Proverbs was written by Solomon, or is at least a selection from the many thousand wise sayings of this wisest of men. It is a book that was written for the purpose of giving subtility to the simple, to the young man, knowledge and discretion. And it is further said "that a wise man will hear and increase learning, and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels, to understand a proverb and the interpretation, the words of the wise and their dark sayings." And it strikes me that this book was written for instruction of all men, in all ages of the world. What was wisdom in Jerusalem in the days of Solomon, is wisdom there to-day, and equally so in any other part of the globe. Doubtless in this book are found many allusions to the manners and customs of the Jews to illustrate and explain the peculiar duty treated of, just as a writer of the present day would allude to the laws and customs of his country to illustrate any subject about which he was writing. The book of Proverbs is like the mint of the United States, which was created for the purpose of coining gold and silver for the use and convenience of our own people, but we know that American gold and silver coin is just as valuable in any part of the civilized world as it is here; and is not wisdom preferable to either?

But, says one, I have only made half a crop of cotton, and scarcely corn enough to bread my family, and you know what the Scriptures say, (for such an one can quote Scripture almost as well as the devil) that we must take care of our families first and charity begins at home, &c. And how did it happen, my dear friend, that your crop was so short. Why, there was a drought, or a flood, or no rain, or too much rain, or a horse died, or something else happened which caused all the mischief. Not so, my friend; you had no confidence in the promise of God; you despised all his warnings and chastenings; you worked with your worldly wisdom late and early without the least intention of honoring God with your substance or of dedicating a small portion of your increase to Him who might justly claim the whole; you scarcely thanked him for the dew of his heaven, or the light of his sun, or his refreshing showers which he sent you, so seasonably, and which enabled you, ungrateful that you are, to make the little that you have made. Look at the poor Indian! without the wisdom of Solomon or the light of Revelation, he honors *his* God with the first fruits of his increase, nor does he dare to use the produce of his field until he has, in his way, made an offering to his God of green corn, thus acknowledging that there is a deity who demands at least a free-will offering of his creatures for mercies and benefits conferred. I once knew a man, and would that I knew more, who conscientipusly set apart a tenth of the increase of his fields for religious purposes. I never knew that man to complain of bad crops. He always made plenty and to spare, and many of his poorer neighbors could have testified to his liberality.

Now, let me earnestly exhort you all, and counsel you what to do, in order that your barns may be filled. When you plant your crops resolve that a certain portion of your increase shall be dedicated to the God that made you and to whose sun and rain you are indebted for all you have. The result may surprise you but it will not surprise me, for I know that God is faithful, who has promised it. You can scarcely be at a loss to dispose of the portion thus dedicated. Look around you. Would not the price of a few barrels of corn or pounds of cotton be instrumental, in your hands, in promoting the great cause of religion and truth. It is true that God might in a moment convert the world if he saw proper; but he works by means. The history of the world shows this, and man has appointed work to perform in this great reformation. Oh, that you would be willing in the great work, the spread of the Gospel! Even the taking of a religious paper into your family would be of great aid. The good influence of such periodicals has been felt by thousands. Assisting in the education of the rising generation will contribute materially in dissipating the gloom that seems gathering around us. Are there no Sunday schools in your neighborhood that would thankfully receive a donation of your money to aid them in the purchase of books? And think you that God will not bless your labors for those purposes? Assuredly he will, if you will confidently rely on his aid in all your labors; your barns will be filled, for God has said it.

Look at the poor overworn minister of the Gospel, who labors for the good of souls: have you nothing to spare to him from the increase of your fields, which God has given you? Have you no poor, distressed neighbors, that a little of your bounty would relieve from the pressure of penury? In fine, there are hundreds of ways in which you can honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase—only plant in faith, relying simply on God's promises, and my word, or rather God's word, for it, and you will no longer complain of short crops. But be faithful to the end—God is not mocked. When he has performed his promise, by giving you good crops, perform yours, by using a portion of your increase in such ways as will be acceptable to him. Be industrious, be diligent in your business, and leave the result to Him, who never has promised without performing.

NATCHITOCHES.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF DR. ADAM CLARKE.

Bacokfield, Mi., Nov. 30th, 1854.

Ma. Editor—

I have in my possession the original letter, or what I believe to be the original letter, of Dr. Adam Clarke, being his reply to the Committee (I think) of the M. E. Church to an invitation to visit this country. It was presented to my husband, A. W. C. (now no more) while a student in Augusta College, Ky., in the year 1834, by the late Bascom, as a "literary curiosity." Deeming it a peculiarly valuable and interesting document, I have concluded (with the advice of some) to forward a copy of it to you. The original can be seen, if desired. Respectfully,

M. A. C.

TO,

Messrs. T. Emory, B. Waugh, N. Bangs, F. Hall & Geo. Lackley.

Gentlemen and Rev'd Brethren.

Having been absent in the west of England, for a considerable time, your letter did not reach my hand till some weeks after its arrival. Your kind invitation to visit the United States, was gratifying to me and had I been apprised of your intention a few months earlier, I should most certainly have endeavored to meet your wishes; and by doing so I have no doubt I should have been both gratified and profited. But the warning is too short, and I am engaged so far both to England and Ireland in behalf of our Missionary cause, that I cannot by any substitute redeem those pledges. I had proposed also to have visited the Zetland Isles, if possible, but as I had not pledged myself to the voyage, I could have waived my purpose in favor of America, to visit which I have been long waiting for an opening of Providence.—I might add, that I should have had the appointment of our Conference for the voyage.

Now, altho' I feel a measure of regret that I am disappointed in this wished for visit to the American Continent, yet I am far from supposing that there may not be a providential interference in the way.—I am, no doubt you have already learned, an *old man*, having gone beyond *threescore years and ten;* and consequently not able to perform the labor of youth.—You would naturally expect me to preach much: and this I could not do.—One sermon in the day, generally exhausts me, and I have been obliged for several years, to give up all evening preaching, as I found the night air to be peculiarly injurious to my health. My help, therefore must have been very limited, and in many cases, this would be very unsatisfactory to the good people of the United States. This deficiency, I grant, might be supplied by an able assistant, who might be inclined to accompany me, but even this, would not satisfy the eye or ear of *curiosity*. But, as the journey is now impracticable, these reflections are useless. I respect and wish well to your *State;* and I love your *Church*. As far as I can discern you are close imitators of the original Methodists (than whom a greater blessing has not been given to the British nation, since the Reformation), holding the same doctrines, and acting under the same discipline; therefore have you prospered, as we have prospered. There is no danger so imminent both to *you* and *us*, as departing from our original *simplicity*, in spirit, in manners, and in our mode of worship. As the *world* is continually changing around us, we are liable to be affected by those changes, in our movement, and in our mode of worship. We think, in many cases, that we may please well intentioned men better, and be more useful to them, by permitting some of the more innocent forms of the *world* to enter into the *Church*. Whenever we have done so, we have infallibly lost ground in the depth of our Religion and in its spirituality and unction. I would say to all, keep your *doctrines* and your *discipline;* not only in your Church books and in your Society rules—preach the *former* without refining on them: observe the *latter* without bending it to circumstances, or impairing its vigor by frivolous exceptions and partialities.

As I believe your *nation* to be destined to be the mightiest and happiest on the globe; so I believe that your *Church* is likely to become the most extensive and pure in the universe. As a *Church*, abide in the Apostolic doctrine and fellowship. As a *nation*, be firmly united, entertain no petty differences, *totally* abolish the Slave trade (if it be not yet done), abhor all offensive wars, never provoke even the puniest State, and never strike the *first blow*.—Encourage *Agriculture* and friendly *traffic*, cultivate the *sciences* and *arts;* let *learning* have its proper place, space and adequate show of esteem and honor—if possible, live in peace with all nations.—Rethink your holy zeal for God's cause and your country's weal; and that you may ever maintain your liberty, avoid as its bane and ruin, a national debt. I say to you as it was said to Rome, of old—

"Tu regere imperio populo, Romane memento:
Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos."
Virgil.

But, whither am I running? Will it be a sufficient excuse to allege "the zeal of *your house* hath eaten me up." Truly, truly, do I wish you good luck, in the name of the Lord, and therefore, with my best prayers for your civil and religious prosperity, and hearty thanks to each of you individually, for the handsome and honorable manner in which you have formed your invitation, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen and Reverend Brethren, your obliged humble servant and most cordial well wisher, ADAM CLARKE.

Haydon Hall, Middlesex, Feb. 6, 1832.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ARMAGEDDON:

OR, THE OVERTHROW OF ROMANISM AND MONARCHY.

The existence of the United States foretold in the Bible, its future greatness; invasion by allied Europe; annihilation of Monarchy; expansion into the Millennial Republic, and its Dominion over the whole world. By S. D. Baldwin, A. M. President of Soule Female College. [Tenn.] Cincinnati: Applegate & Co., Nashville: Methodist Publishing House, Stephenson & Owen." 1854.

Title page enough one would suppose for any book. But not too much for this *wild-fanatical* do you call the man, that would endeavor to verify its announciation? Stop my friend, be not too hasty, neither be too rigidly wedded to old opinions. It may be, you have not been ligitimately "tied on" to those opinions, and if so, a divorce will be perfectfully legal and scriptural.

The title page as above given is explicit, and announces a work that now lies before me, and which I have read through with a great deal of satisfaction, and edification. And this notice is to call the attention of the public to it. I say the public—the people, for it is verily a work for the people, especially Americans. For if the theory of our author be correct, we have the greatest work to do, that has ever been wrought in the world. That is, to spread our Republicanism over the entire globe. For this, prophecy was given, and blood will be shed, and to which facts, events and fulfilments of prophecy all bear witness.

Here it is contended that the United States is "Israel restored," and of course the commonly received notion of *Israel's carnal restoration* to Palestine is contested, and shown to be both *absurd* and *anti-scriptural*. For his own theory, our author gives *fifteen* different items from prophecy which find coincidences in the United States, and in no other country in the world.

In chapter the *fifth*, he shows that "all the great forces of Europe, Asia and Africa—allied with Russia," are to invade the United States, or Isral restored, but that we will triumph in the contest, and that this is to be the great battle and destruction of monarchy.

In the sixth chapter he gives "Nebuchadnezar's panoramic vision of the six kingdoms of the world." He concure with the commonly received opinion that the first four kingdoms were the Babylonian, Medo-Persian, Macedonian and Roman Empires, but that the fifth kingdom was the United States of America, which he identifies by the following points: 1. The time of its rise. 2. The character and mode of its origin. 3. Its character and its work of demolition, and the manner of it. 4. Its change of character. 5. Its perpetuity. 6. Its character as a theocratic republic and royalty."

But we have not time nor space just now to follow him in all his chapters; suffice it to say that he identifies the United States of America with Daniel's fifth kingdom, or *Ancient of Days;* with Israel's restoration, spoken by Daniel, chap. viii., 13, 14 vs., with Michael, chap. 12: with the events of *the sixth seal* in the revelation—the woman with twelve stars, and her man child: *the seventh* trumpet, or the man with many crowns, on a white horse.

This, as every one knows, is a new and untried field of prophetic interpretation. This, we think, is original with the author before us. At least we have not met with any thing of a similar character in the course of our readings. And we would here say, let no one condemn the theory unheard; it was not the result of merely *fugitive thoughts*, but the result of more than twenty years of severe and prayerful study. He gives us the *discovery*, as he terms it, of the method by which he arrived at the conclusion above given. He shows from prophecy facts and *figures*, the time of Israel's restoration to nationality, which was the 4th of July, 1776. He by the same process gives us the present war between Russia and Turkey with the allied powers of England and France. But he says that in this war Russia is to prove victorious!! He then states that Russia will endeavor to extend her conquest in our country, by invasion, and that she will be led on until she arrives somewhere in the Ohio or Mississippi valley, *when* and *where* the battle of Armageddon, or the battle of the Great Day of God Almighty will be enacted. This will be emphatically, he thinks, war of wars, and the termination of blood and carnage in our world. This will be at farthest by 1878. Then will come the Millenium Kingdom, which is the universal sway of Republicanism throughout the world, when the Gospel will be preached, without let or hindrance to every nation and people.

Now, reader, but a feeble idea have we given of this book, but if you will purchase it, and read it, we will venture to say that if you set to, to read it with any prejudice, that such prejudice must give way to a great extent, if not wholly, by the time you have read "The Conclusion."

The key to unlock the prophecies adverted to in the book, is every way rational and agreeable to common sense, events and figures. So far as the key refers to figures, in one case only Mr. Baldwin made over *fifty thousand calculations*. Here was patience untiring! And through more than *three score* pages he explains to his readers *fully* his entire method in coming to his conclusions. Get the book for yourself, read his data, the evidences of that data, his method of calculation, and behold yourself a resident of the greatest country that ever has been or ever will be known to the world, and upon the very eve of the greatest Revolution that is to be known in the history of our earth.

J. A. CLEMENT.

Spring Hill, Monroe co., Ala., Nov., 1854.

INQUISITION IN LOUISIANA.

Ah! In Louisiana. Not to-day yo Creoles and Protestant Christians. But hear how near it came to being domesticated, as one of the institutions. The *Presbyterian* has gathered the facts from Gayarre's History of Louisiana:

"The lack of ability, and not the want of inclination, has been the only reason why Popery has not displayed the same enormities in America which have characterized it in the old world. Freedom of opinion and the light of the gospel render it necessary for Rome to restrain herself, and modify her policy, if she would succeed here. From the third volume of Gayarre's History of Louisiana, just published, it appears that arrangements were actually made for introducing the inquisition into Louisiana, when that territory was under Spanish control. On the cession of the country to France, all the documents and archives were carried off to old Spain, and there carefully locked up; but through certain facilities recently enjoyed by Mr. Gayarre, he found access to these documents, and amongst other things has brought to light the benevolent intentions of his holiness for making good Roman Catholics on American soil, through the tortures of the inquisition. It will be seen that it was not his fault that the plan failed to be carried into execution.

"It appears," says Gayarre "that soon after the death of Charles III., who was far, from being a bigoted king, an attempt was made to introduce the much-dreaded tribunal of the Inquisition into the colony. The reverend Capuchin, Antonio de Sedella, who had lately arrived in the province, wrote to the Governor to inform him that he, the holy father, had been appointed Commissary of the Inquisition; that in a letter of the 5th of December last, from the proper authority, this intelligence has been communicated to him, and that he had been requested to discharge his functions with the most exact fidelity and zeal, and in conformity with the royal will. Wherefore, after having made his investigations with the utmost secrecy and precaution, he noticed Miro that, in order to carry, as he was commanded, his instructions into perfect execution in all their parts, he might soon, at some late hour of the night, deem it necessary to require some guards to assist him in his operations.

"Not many hours had elapsed since the reception of this communication by the Governor, when night came, and the representative of the holy inquisition was quietly reposing in bed, when he was roused from his sleep by a heavy knocking. He started up, and, opening his door, saw standing before him an officer and a file of grenadiers. Thinking that they had come to obey his commands, in consequence of his letter to the Governor, he said, 'My friends, I thank you and his Excellency for the readiness of this compliance with my request. But I have now no use for your services, and you shall be warned in time when you are wanted. Retire, then, with the blessing of God.' Great was the stupefaction of the friar when he was told that he was under arrest. 'What!' exclaimed he, 'will you dare lay your hands on a Commissary of the holy Inquisition?' 'I dare obey orders,' replied the undaunted officer, and the reverend Father Antonio de Sedella was instantly carried on board of a vessel, which sailed the next day for Cadiz.

"Rendering an account of this incident to one of the members of the Cabinet of Madrid, Governor Miro said, in a despatch, 'the mere name of the Inquisition uttered in New Orleans would be sufficient, not only to check emigration, which is successfully progressing, but would also be capable of driving away those who have recently come, and I even fear that in spite of my having sent out of the country Father Sedella, the most fatal consequences may ensue from the mere suspicion of the cause of his dismissal.'"

TASTES DIFFER.

In a Lecture on what he had seen abroad, Wendell Philips observes:

"In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plough, while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw wood, he does not bring a horse along. He never had one, nor his father before him. He puts one end of the saw on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hands, rubs against the saw. It is a solemn fact, that in Florence, a city filled with the triumph of art, there is not a single auger, and if a carpenter would bore a hole, he does it with a red hot poker! This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women and children, with an industry that shames labor-saving Yankees. Thus he makes labor, that the poor must live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their backs, when one mule could draw all of it in a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is from no want of industry, but there is no competition.

A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous, as though he were chasing a dollar. With us, money is every thing; and when we go abroad, we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuses to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five. But one of the lazzaroni of Naples, when he has earned two cents, and eaten them, will work no more that day, if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day, and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for making money, no motive for it, and everybody moves slowly.

METHODIST PRESS.

The time has come, more than ever before, when the question of novel reading should be met. Religious fictions, if it be not a misnomer, are teeming from the press daily—ficticius literature has come into the field professedly as an adjunct and help-meet of religion. Does religion stand in need of help from this quarter? Is it safe, expedient or right to accept of the alliance? The editor of the Memphis *Advocate*, on a subject german to this, if not the very subject itself, says—

Reading.—We desire to put a few pertinent questions to christian parents. It has been suggested to us from observing the almost universal vitiated tastes acquired among the youth of both sexes, and those, too, of Christian parents, for the perusal of works of fiction. It is, to remark the least of it, a criminal waste of time that could be devoted to far nobler purposes. We would ask then, are the vagaries of a mind—cultivated though it may be, and of a highly intellectual order, moved too by the inspirations of, an immaculate genius, yet not chastened by the hallowed influence of a purer and more sacred inspiration, whose origin is divine—we ask, are the vagaries of such an intellect to be given to your children, in preference to these beautiful lessons of instruction which have been left to us by those whose lives themselves have been as an bright, directing light, discovering to us the only true source of virtue and happiness? We put the question, and how very many parents, and christian teachers, too, stand convicted, of not only permitting, but of recommending the works of fiction. And some even endeavor to pallinte and defend this palpable desecration of the youthful mind.

Say they, "fine moral lessons are frequently deduced from the writings of some of our standard novelists." Moral lessons, forsooth! Give them their full name, and we will accede to it: lessons of moral depravity. And again, they repeat, "what a graphic and truthful portrayal of human nature we often see limned by these magic displayers of the secret workings of the human heart." Indeed! any more so than we may discover by a careful perusal of that *chef d'œuvre* of its kind, the Proverbs of Solomon? But even were that granted, we ask whether the knowledge of human nature thus derived be a sufficient antidote for the moral poison imbibed also? No. And we earnestly caution parents, and, too, the readers themselves, against this newborn development of our age of progress. Are we now to ignore the teachings of those who were considered as spiritual guides in an age of spirituality? Must we have a "higher law" too, in religion as well as in politics? You answer, assuredly not. But the tendency of your teachings—you who recommend to your youth fictions—is as real and tangible towards these results as if you would seek to ignore the great source of truth and light itself. And the results, which the history of almost all readers of fiction present, instead of illustrating the advantages derived from this source of reading, unmistakeably point to that "pride which goes before destruction, and that haughty spirit which presages a fall."

Sunday School Visitor and Dr. Summers. We take the following communication from the *Southern Christian Advocate:*

As the last number of the fourth volume of the *Visitor* has been issued, all communications to this journal will be henceforth addressed to the editor, the Rev. L. D. Huston, Nashville, Tenn. Those subscribers whose subscriptions extend into the fifth volume will be supplied in due course of time from that city. All communications to the Book Editor may be addressed to him for the present, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.—which place, by the way, he and his family, through a gracious Providence, reached in safety this day, having taken leave of Charleston with sorrowful feelings three days ago.

THOS. O. SUMMERS.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 25, 1854.

The Home Circle vice The Southern Ladies' Companion.—The prospectus of this periodical remained sometime in the columns of certain contemporaries before our attention was called to it. From the name "Home Circle," we put it down at the first glance as the style of some new organ of "the Rappers." It turns out that the *Companion*, like many of its fair patrons, perhaps, is about to change its name. We take it that this periodical is now unsexed, and that its literature is henceforth to be of the common gender.

The *Home Circle*, devoted to religion and literature, will be published monthly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance. Each number will contain 48 pages, super-royal octavo, printed on fine calendar paper, in superb style, and embellished with one or more engravings. The articles shall be mainly original, and furnished by the best writers of the land together with choice selections from the most approved magazines, foreign and domestic.

Methodism in France.—The following is from the Mission Rooms, New York:

France.—We have received a long and interesting communication from Rev. Charles Cook, D. D., President of the Methodist French Conference, giving an account of the present state of the work in France. We hope to lay the whole letter before the church shortly. In the meantime we give below some extracts, as brief indications of the state of matters there. We regret to learn that the local authorities continue to use their power, not their rights, to oppress; but it is a matter of rejoicing that the people bear it patiently, and seem even to grow; they worship God privately and by moonlight, when they may not do it publicly, and in sunshine. The work is divided into two principal districts—the North and the South. The nucleus of a third, or central district, is forming, it is hoped. The districts have their superintendents, or presiding elders, and are divided into circuits, with their appointments, and in many cases Sunday schools, and some few day schools. Dr. Cook says:

Notwithstanding some hindrances as to the extension of our work, many more souls have been converted to God this year than in any year of our labors in France. Our increase at last conference was 258, besides 167 on trial. The little one has become a thousand, as we now reckon 1,099 members; we have 130 preaching places, 20 preachers, 5 paid evangelists, 29 unpaid local preachers, 31 Sunday schools, 1562 scholars, taught by 145 teachers.

Speaking of the Southern district, the superintendent says: "We have 7 circuits, 10 regular ministers, 4 evangelists, 8 teachers or Scripture readers, 22 local preachers, and 93 Sabbath school teachers. We preach in 80 towns and villages, to several thousand stated hearers."

It is incidentally mentioned that the country house of M. Guizot, the great French Protestant statesman, who was a member of the cabinet of Louis Phillippe, is in the vicinity of one of the circuits in the South district; and to testify his approbation of the work the Methodists are doing in his vicinity he sent them an hundred francs.

Speaking of the aid we have rendered them, and also of the island of Corsica, he says: "We owe these hopeful beginnings, dear brethren, to your generosity; and to you we must look, under God, for the support of this work and its extension. Rimatelli, the converted Corsican assistant, speaks of the whole family brought under the power of operation of God's Holy Spirit. We have family prayer every evening; and when we have visited them unexpectedly, I have found them either at prayer or reading their Italian Bible."

The *California Christian Advocate* comes to us with more name. To its present style is added "and Temperance Journal." The editor makes these revelations of home and conjugal morals:

We have been drifting rapidly toward social ruin for several years. Who is to blame? This question different persons will answer variously. We have our views and will sketch them. First, the men are mostly to blame, for they laid the foundation. They came out here and reveled in wickedness. Husbands and fathers acted like devils incarnate—as though the everlasting laws of God were abrogated. Their sins took hold of them. It marked their faces, poisoned the fountains of sentiment, discolored their moral perceptions, and when their wives and children arrived here, "murder would out." Transgression a man can never effectually hide. The motions of his eye, the intonations of his voice, the terms of his speech, aye, a thousand things will proclaim his past life. This known, the wife would feel the spirit of alienation and become careless. Carelessness would be augmented by the conduct of the husband, after her arrival. Things the way been paved for the wife's ruin. We are not inclined to justify the wife's conduct. Sin is sin everywhere.

The large proportion of males in the community has contributed in the same direction. The conduct of many of the men and women who claim to lead in society, has been destructive. We refer to the wife and husband being so little in each other's company, so much in the company of others of the opposite sex. When a man gets married, companion for the future is his wife. Formerly when he goes out on excursions of pleasure, if any lady goes with him it should be his wife; and he should spend his leisure hours at home in her society. A man who is sauntering about town with his family at home, is a fit subject for the whipping post or the penitentiary. The law should take hold of him and punish him severely.

Flattery has led not a few females astray. Suddenly surrounded with wealth and decorated with elegant apparel, they have become exalted beyond measure. In this condition they are lit subjects for the heartless flatterer, and by such are ruined. The world never saw so much mushroom aristocracy as we have here. Every day the story of the once turning queen, is brought to mind. She was always queenly until the rats came into the room, and then she would go at her old business. This aristocracy of an hour originates dangers; it has helped to produce the evil we are referring to.

Men tell us the times are improving, the number of divorces is diminishing; that society will soon rectify its wrongs, and in after a few years, a new state of things will come. We doubt it. Society will not regenerate itself. That dogma of French philosophy is false, in the light of history and sound reason. Improvement is the result of effort, earnest, manly, self-sacrificing. Shall we have it, or sink to a lower depth?

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* has picked up the following readable and suggestive morceau, in the memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander. It is extracted from a letter addressed by the Dr. to another minister. Children are not enough remembered in the pulpit.

Our common preaching does the children no manner of good. But pass this: sermons suited to children can be preached. I have tried it over and over, and I never had an audience more attentive, or who better understood my meaning. I often go now and deliver addresses to them at Sunday School Anniversaries; and to keep up and enliven attention, I commonly stop and ask them questions, which I expect them to answer. They seldom refuse to speak, and their answers give opportunity for further explanation. I delight in such discourses, and if I had health and leisure would have one every week. Perhaps I shall, as it is. But I am constrained to remark, that the talent for preaching to children is, of all other preaching talents, the most rare.

A brother, who has better preaching talents than myself, and more piety, when he speaks to children reads them a discourse from a paper, so composed as to be fit for the press; but while it is in the course of delivery, almost every one is vacant or wandering.

I. J. K. has a great love for children, and has devoted himself to the Sunday School cause, and thinks he has the talent of addressing them. I went to hear him once, and of all the affected, vulgar, quaint, ill-edged discourses, this exceeded. The more sensible children laughed in his face.

L. M., once a student here, often undertook to address children. His method was to entertain them with figurative and exaggerated stories. Sometimes he terrified the little urchins almost into fits. One of my children was present at his meeting, when a thunder storm of some violence arose. To increase the terror, he blew out the candles and intimated that perhaps the day of judgment had come.

Another dear old brother screams at the top of an astounding voice, and they gaze in stupid wonder. Too much noise drives away thought. No man can have any variety of ideas, nor any connected train, beneath the deafening roar of a cataract.

ROBERT HALL.

In a sketch of the celebrated Robert Hall the late Mr. Jay gives the following:

"He was at the Tabernacle the first time I ever preached in Bristol, and when I was little more than seventeen. When I came down from the pulpit, as I passed him, he said, 'Sir, I liked your sermon much better than your quotations.' I never knew him severe upon a preacher, however moderate his abilities, if, free from affectation, he spoke with simplicity nor tried to rise above his level. But as to others, nothing could be occasionally more witty and crushing than his remarks. One evening, in a rather crowded place (I was sitting by him), a minister was preaching very finely and flourishing to little purpose, from the 'white horse,' and 'red horse,' and the 'black horse,' and the 'pale horse,' in the Revelations. He sat very impatiently and when the sermon closed he pushed out towards the door, saying, 'Let me out of this horse-fair.'

"I was once in the library at the Academy conversing with one of the students, who was speaking of his experience, and lamented the

hardness of his heart. Mr. Hall, as he was taking down a book from the shelf, hearing this turned towards him and said: 'Well, thy head is soft enough, that's a comfort.' I could not laugh at this, it grieved me, for the young man was modest and humble and diffident. He must have felt it severely, and I have no doubt but Mr. Hall's indelicious smote him afterward for his apparent harshness and offence. There is no just excuse for such things. We must not fling about arrows, and if nay of them pierce, say it was in sport. Should not only ill-nature but wit or humor expose us to this evil, we know the prayer, 'Set a watch, O Lord, upon my mouth: keep the door of my lips.'

"A minister, popular too, one day said to me, 'I wonder you think so highly of Mr. Hall's talents. I was some time ago travelling with him in Wales, and we had several disputes, and I more than once seen silenced by him.' I concluded now the truth was, and some weeks after, when his name was mentioned, Mr. Hall asked me if I knew him. 'I lately travelled with him, said he,' and it is wonderful, sir, how such a haggage of ignorance and confidence could have been squeezed into the vehicle. He disgusted and wearied me with his dogmatism and perverseness, till God was good enough to enable me to go to sleep.'"

DAUGHTER, SISTER, WIFE AND MOTHER.

Woman, in the nobler acceptation of the word is indeed a bright and beautiful creation. Whether as a daughter, sister, wife or mother, she invites admiration. As a daughter she refines the atmosphere of a household, checking the impetuosity of brothers, and forming an invisible but chastening link between husband and wife. Look at a home in which there are no daughters! Where is the music, the ringing laughter, and the sweet confidences, and the softening influences of a virgin toilette, neatly arranged hair and the modest seclusion which even the roughest boys during the holiday time rigidly respect! Depend upon it, daughters are a powerful element in civilization. They tame the rough asperities of fathers, impose a restraint on the volubility of angry wives, and in a matter-of-course, instinctively-understood kind of way, enforce the maintenance of a pure discipline and regularity, and a decorum which keeps some of the angel light always shining by the domestic fireside. As a sister, how supreme is her lightest word, how potent her authority over the most unruly, unlicked cub of a brother! And then look at a brother in after-life, who has enjoyed the blessing of having had a sister! How polished his demeanor—how gentle his courtesies to the opposite sex! Habitual respect for his sister has drilled him into a legitimate appreciation of all women; he neither disparages, nor does he suffer disparagement of women in his presence. As a lover he is manly—for, having had a sister to guard and cherish, his courtship is tinged with a chivalrous respect for the honor of the lady to whose hand he aspires. Indeed, we might almost indefinitely multiply instances of the power a sister exercises over the future life of a brother; but will content ourselves with the observation, that we have always found greater contentments, more genial temper, a larger amount of urbanity, polish and talent in families graced by daughters than in those which had none.

But the influence of daughter and sister in life—teeming though they be with all sweetness and gentleness—must yield in value to that of wife. Man is a wreck without a wife—a mere peripatetic, feeding on thistles and treading on thorns. His daily existence is a walking shadow of humanity; he scarcely is conscious of the dignity of his nature—his soul is fallow; and the few scattered daisies on its surface only make him the more conscious of his self-desolation. When held down in the polypus embrace of his many passions, his only consolation is a fierce self-idolatry, which in time consumes all that is good and noble in his disposition. Man owes an infinite deal to marriage, and language is too feeble for the eulogy of a wife. She is the corner-stone of society, the guardian angel of every earthly bliss, every earthly virtue and happiness. She it is who makes the strong man docile, the savage one tame, and the great one human. Where she is, there is a paradise; where she is not, there is a howling desert. Her smile, like the glow of early summer's morn, gilds every thing around her with radiance that quickens all the ennobling impulses, and lifts human nature nearer to the immortal source of its being. Nothing beneath the stars is more lovely than marriage; and, as the purity and dignity of marriage rests chiefly with the wife, to her he all the honor and the glory. As the oldest living English poet has finely expressed it, "She is a light shining within, when all without is dark." And if we travel from the wife to the mother, how glorious, yet how touching, is the transition from the devotion of the one to the self-denying, worshipping fervor of the other. The mother is the next step in the ladder by which we climb from earth to heaven. Her unselfishness, watchfulness and hope in her offspring, are as beautiful as solemn.

TOO BIG TO PRAY.

I tarried for a night with an old friend, who had always seemed indifferent on the subject of religion. His wife was pious, and endeavored to impress the minds of her children with proper views of God and eternity. Her little boy, of two or three years, when about to retire to rest, knelt down by his mother and reverently repeated the child's prayer. When he arose from his knees, he turned to his father with a seeming consciousness that he had performed a duty, and addressed him, 'Father, I have said my prayers, have you said your's; or are you too big to pray? I thought it was a question that would reach that father's heart, and it might yet be said of him, "Behold, he prayeth."

I have since noticed many, very many, who were too big pray. I knew a young man a college student, of brilliant talents and fascinating manners. Yet he would sneer at piety and pious men. He was considered a model by a certain class around him. In a revival meeting the Spirit of God reached his heart. He saw his danger and resolved to reform. Then he thought of his companions, who had witnessed his past life. They would say he was weak minded and fickle. He would lose their respect. He could not come down from his high position. He could not take up the cross through good and evil report, and his serious intentions passed away, perhaps for ever. *He was too big to pray.*

I knew a man who had passed the middle age of life. His children had grown up around him, while he had been careless and unconcerned about their eternal welfare. A change came over him, and he felt that duty called him to pray in his family. But how could he assume such a task before his household, which would be astonished at such a strange event. He shrank from the effort and finally relaxed into his former coldness and indifference. *He was too big to pray.*

I knew a physician who held a high rank in his profession. The urbanity of his department, joined with an intelligent mind, made him a pleasant companion. But he was sceptical in the doctrines of the Bible. He witnessed the happy death of one who triumphed in the last trying hour, and his infidel opinions were shaken. "Almost he was persuaded to become a Christian." But the pride of his heart was not subdued. He could not humble himself at the feet of the cross. *He was too big to pray.*

I knew a man of great learning and great worldly wisdom. He became a disciple of Christ, but he mistook the nature of prayer, in the "simplest form of speech," he often used "great swelling words," and lofty rounded periods. His prayers were not edifying. *He was too big to pray.*

How many thousands there are around us, who have been elevated to high places in our land, who would not dare to be seen upon their knees, supplicating the Majesty of heaven! *They are too big to pray.*

WHAT FAMILY GOVERNMENT IS.

It is not to watch children with a suspicious eye; to frown at the merry outbursts of innocent hilarity; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholy little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault it is not to punish them simply on account of the personal injury that you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without a rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant, if applied a fault of tenfold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence, that he is the worst child in the world, and destined to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of sin, and to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit and unquestioning and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirements of the civil magistrate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and Father in Heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God, without reference to whether it may or not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or others.

It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation; in a few words, fitly chosen, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you intend and can remember to perform; to say what you mean, and infallibly to do as you say.

It is to govern your family as in the sight of Him who gave your authority, who will reward your strict fidelity with such blessings as He bestowed on Abraham, or punish your criminal neglect with such curses as He visited on Eli.—[Religious Herald.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED, in East Feliciana Parish, at the residence of Wm. Sandels, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Thomas Burnett, Rev. J. H. Davidson, of the Texas Conference, to Mrs. Louisa S. Towsley.

MARRIED, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, on the 12th, Samuel Wilkins Stafford, of Wilkins county, Missippi, to Miss Elizabeth P. Bell, of this city.

Natchez papers please copy.

OBITUARY:

DEPARTED this life, Aug. 3d, 1854, in Ittawamba county, Miss., Mrs. Mary Gilmore, aged 75 years and 5 months. Sister Gilmore emigrated in very early life from N. Carolina to Georgia, where she professed religion, and joined the M. E. Church, at the age of 18. In her life and conversation, sister Gilmore illustrated most impressively the excellency of the gospel; amid the pressing cares of life she always maintained the consistency of an humble, devoted disciple of her much loved Lord. She was a great lover of prayer, and never sufferred temporal business to intrude upon her hours of devotion, and when her companion was absent and her health would admit, she always officinted at the family altar morning and evening, and as long as she was rational, she had the utmost confidence in God, her redeemer. During her last affliction she lost her reason entirely, and remained in that condition until her spirit took its flight to a brighter and happier clime, where

Sickness and sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more.

N. T. RIGGAN.

The Nashville C. Advocate will please copy.

DIED, near Gurlnudville, Nov. 15th, 1854, Flora Amanda, daughter of Rev. James M. and Parmelin Turnor, aged 15 years, 8 months and 26 days.

She was to her parents affectingly devoted, confiding and obedient. Much of their earthly joy flowed from the touching sweetness of her spirit. At times, near its termination, she seemed disquieted in conforming to the requisitions of her attendants; but these occurred under extreme nervous excitement, therefore are not to be regarded as an index of the state of her heart. For infinite goodness may permit such to occur that He may display the wonders of his grace, as was fully done in the triumphant composure enjoyed and written upon each illumined feature, down to the last sigh that marked the flight of her plumed spirit for fairer, holier climes.

A little more than one year ago, at the Paulding camp meeting, she professed, and, in her own favored simplicity, enjoyed that greatest gift of Redeeming Love, the witness of God's Holy Spirit, that she was His child. That transforming change, the full conversion of her soul to God, was radiant and gleaming, so full, so precious, that the scene of her dying moments was one of calm triumph, environed with immortal might; though she spoke not a word for many hours previous to her death.

It has been my happy, yet mournful, fortune to witness the last hours of long tried pious men and women; yet I am constrained to say that hers, in the clear and beaming joyfulness of "Love, that casts out all fear," "of a hope full of immortality," in all that pictures the heart's peace upon the features, in all that says "upon his breast I lean my head," in all that was beautiful and sublime, it had never been given me to witness.

It now remains for me to say to her associates, beneath whose eyes these lines may fall: Be pious, be Christians; holy, living Christians! and where Jesus is, there shall you be also.

To her parents a word: Remember, He who wore the plaited crown of thorns promises to strengthen you; therefore you can do "all things;" say now the most difficult of things, "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

"That star went down in beauty,
But it shineth sweetly now;
In the bright and dazzling coronet
That decks the Savior's brow."

E. S. ROBINSON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MRS. LUCY ANN MCNEILL, the subject of this notice, was born 29th Sept. 1829. Joined the M. E. Church in 1849, married to Mr. J. D. McNeill Dec. 21st, 1853, and died at her father's residence, Mr. John Davies, in Wilcox county, Ala., Nov. 6th, 1854. Sister McNeill was raised up to "fear God and keep his commandments," taught the principles of Christianity in early life, from which she did not depart when arrived at mature age. She was a woman of great energy; and her habits of industry and economy, in the domestic circle, were almost unparalled among her sex, and it may be well said of her, that her character in this respect is beautifully described in Prov. 31 ch. 27 v. "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness." She was pious, and a devoted lover of the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church. She died of consumption; suffered much, but bore it calmly; manifested patience and resignation to the will of God. Said to her mother-in-law and to the writer of this, the last time they saw her, in bidding her friends farewell, "I hope, if we never meet again, we shall meet in heaven." Her friends sorrow, "but not as those who have no hope."

May God bless the bereaved friends and sanctify this afflictive providence to their good. A. C. RAMSEY.

ALLENTON, Ala., Dec. 1st, 1854.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DIED, in Wilcox county, Alahama, 21st October, 1854, Mrs. L. E. Robbins, wife of Rev. J. P. Robbins, formerly of Conecuh county, Ala., in the 34th year of her age. She was raised up piously; joined the M. E. Church when quite young; lived a consistent Christian; died in peace, and no doubt." rests from her labors and her works follow her." In all the relations which she sustained to her family, the Church and to society, she maintained an upright, dignified and exemplary character. She died of dropsy, suffered much, but was patient and resigned. In frequent conversation with her husband and others gave satisfactory evidences that for her "to live was Christ, but to die was gain." Said to the writer of this, the morning before her death, "Oh! this beautiful morning, the sun shines so clear, I thought my time had come; what a pretty time to die; I thought my sufferings were about to close; I am ready to go, but must wait patiently the Lord's will." In this frame of mind she died, leaving an affectionate husband and seven children, and many friends, to mourn for her. Since her death the Lord has taken her infant son Ahiezer Clark, also; the child has gone to embrace its mother, "where sickness and sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more." A. C. RAMSEY.

ALLENTON, Ala., Dec. 1st, 1854.

DIED, in this place, on the 14th November last, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Moore, consort of Joseph G. Moore, Esq., in the 32d year of her age.

Sister M. was a native of Georgia, and was married in 1839, and joined the M. E. Church with her husband, in 1846. She was often called to mourn bereavements of the little loved ones of her household, and repeated afflictions threw an air of sadness over her Christian experience. But she was true, faithful and steadfast in her discipleship; regular in her attendance upon all the means of grace and the discharge of duties. As she lived, so she died—firm, tranquil and confident. During a protracted illness (Typhoid fever) of more than two months duration, she was never heard to murmur or complain, but indeed her skies seemed to brighten and her joyousness to become more and more full, as she slowly descended into "the dark valley." She often broke forth in ejaculations of praise to God, for his goodness in surrounding her with so many mercies and blessings. A short time before her death, she told her sorrowing husband she would gladly go and be with her Savior. And to her minister she said, that though she had been an undutiful child of God, yet she felt she was still a child, and never lost the spirit of her adoption. Firmly relying on the merits of her Savior, this meek and retiring Christian fell asleep in Jesus. A husband and two little daughters, with numerous relatives and friends, mourn the temporary absence of wife and mother, relative and friend, for she was true-hearted in all these relations. H.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Dec. 1st, 1854.

IMPERFECT NATURALIZATION.—A decision, just rendered by the United States Circuit Court at Boston, has disfranchised two thousand alien voters in consequence of the defective organization of the police court by which their papers were issued.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSEVERANCE.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston with dates to the 8th, and our files of exchange from the interior. The La Grange Monument makes the following announcement:

The Rev. Dr. Wm. P. Smith has commenced writing a History of Texas. The Dr is an old Texan and is very familiar with all the incidents of Texas in early times.

Dr. Smith was Surgeon General of the Army of Texas, under command of General Stephen F. Austin, at the beginning of the Texas revolution, and distinguished himself, by his extraordinary coolness and intrepidity, on an important occasion, during the memorable "Siege of San Antonio," in December, 1835.

The Seguin Mercury, of the 25th ult. says that, on the night of the 23d, a young man of that place, named Joseph Nance, was so severely wounded by a quantity of gun powder exploding, that he died on the following evening. It appears that the powder which exploded had been placed in a hole, bored for its reception in a live-oak tree, and that a fragment of the tree was directed by the force of the explosion between his arm and side, breaking his arm and so injuring his side as to cause his death.

The same paper says:

Millions of locusts now infest this section of the country. We may expect them again next spring, and it is anticipated that the crops will be injured by their presence.

The Houston Star of Wednesday last says:

Several cases of fever occurred in this city last week, two of which resulted fatally—one of them in the family of the editor of this paper. The impression so common that a severe frost puts an end to yellow fever, proves erroneous, for we had not only experienced several severe frosts, but had had considerable cold weather. The weather again turned cold on Sunday last, and on Monday night there was some sleet.

The Victoria Advocate, of the 24 inst., publishes a call, from a number of the most prominent citizens of that town, and the surrounding country, for a public meeting, with a view to taking steps towards the navigation of the Guadalupe River. The Advocate says:

Various circumstances have occurred, unfortunately, for several years, to retard this important object—but most conspicuous, however, was the project of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad. Since that project has exploded, or at least is postponed for an indefinite length of time, good reliable navigation from the coast here is highly important to the interests of this town.

We find in the Seguin Mercury Extra, of the 25th ult., an interesting letter, from Maj. Erasmus Johnson at Seguin, dated "Below Santa Cruz, twenty-three miles down the Santa Cruz River, Sept. 20, 1854." We extract the following:

"All my men are in excellent health. I have not been sick an hour. We have had the finest kind of grass ever since we left the Rio Grande. In this valley it is like a meadow."

About fifty-five miles back, in the valley of the San Pedro we had a stampede; a rainy, dark night, and but three men on guard. The hands at camp did not know of it until some of them got away. By 10 o'clock next day, we had collected all but one hundred and seven head; during the day we collected all but forty-seven. We stayed two days, and then left eight hands to hunt for them, and went on with the train. After going five or six miles we came upon a grave, where Dunlap's brother-in-law, Houston, had been killed a few days previous by the Indians. They got twenty of Dunlap's horses and 160 head of cattle belonging to Beck & Bryant, which have never been discovered. When we got near Santa Cruz, we learned that on the mountains, two or twelve miles east of Santa Cruz, Cadenilds was attacked. His men all run, and one of the Fabin's was killed. The entire herd of cattle was driven off. The oxen were left untouched. This happened on the 21st of August. Houston was killed on the 23th. We passed Houston's grave on the 30th of August.

When we arrived at Santa Cruz, we found Dunlap's train and twelve families; Beck & Bryant with the balance of their cattle; Franklin with 250 head. They were good as we saw. We had to stop to rest our stock. Gallaghan took forty-two of our men, twenty-three of the other trains, and twenty-five Mexicans, and started to try and find where the Indians were with the stock. They started at night; next morning they came suddenly upon forty Indians—had a fight; killed all but nine; got one Mexican killed and three or four wounded slightly. One of our men, Sheppard, was wounded in the shoulder with an arrow. It has not prevented him from doing service.

From a Brownsville letter to the Galveston News, we extract the following:

From the interior of Mexico by way of Matamoros, we have nothing of interest, except the late admission by the Dictator's organ, that His Serene Highness cannot subdue or hold in check the revolution in Michoacan. I have seen a private letter from General Alvarez to a distinguished Mexican exile, residing here, in which, among other things, he says that he will, by the 1st of December next, be thundering in person at the gates of Morelia, the capital of the revolted department, unless the place before then surrenders to one of his Lieutenants, who carry on military operations in that section of the country. Alvarez's object is to occupy a seaport on the Pacific, and thus cripple the tyrant already exhausted resources. The indomitable Chief of the *Pintos* will be as good as his word.

We learn from the Austin State Times that Capt. Travis had returned from his scout without having discovered any Indians. The Times has the following:

Capt. Travis had returned from his scout without having discovered any Indians.

David Dean, a member of Capt. Travis's company, killed Mr. Kirk, a messmate of his, in Fredericksburg. The murder was dastard and cold-blooded. He managed to disarm Kirk and then blew his brains out. The exertion of Capt. Travis alone saved him from the infliction of summary vengeance by the men. The excitement was intense, but was happily restrained. Dean was in custody, strictly guarded by fifteen men.

Capt. Walker, after returning from the San Saba, made a reconnoissance on the head of the Guadalupe. He encountered a party of Indians—killed several and recaptured nineteen American horses. The particulars of the engagement were not given to Mr. Pratt.

Capt Henry is still out. He is reported to have drawn supplies for a month, and purposes finding Indians if possible.

Col. White was in the vicinity, and the companies of Walker, Travis, Henry and Rogers were to have been mustered into the United States service on the 30th. Two of the companies are to be sent to Fort Clarke and two to Fort Chadbourne.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived yesterday evening from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that city to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst.

The Mexican Economist states that the Mexican Industrial Exhibition was held in the University Edifice, in the City of Mexico. His Serene Highness, the Consorti *plebiscite* distributed the prizes himself, and the Minister of Fomento, Don J. Velasquez de Leon, delivered a speech upon the occasion. The proprietors of the Economist announce in a card that the publication of their paper would terminate with the number issued on the 25th ult.

The Mexican papers give us accounts of the elections of Plebiscite in favor of Gen. Santa Anna at Vera Cruz, and the City of Mexico, the accounts from the other places not having come in. In the former city we do not find a single negative vote recorded in the City of Mexico, on the first day of voting, 12,452 affirmative votes were thrown and one vote in the negative, which private letters to the editors of the Economist of Vera Cruz state, was thrown by a carpenter named Mendoza. The voting was to continue for the two succeeding days.

His Highness, the President, has issued an order that every officer, employee or agent of any kind of, the government, both civil and military, who under any pretext abstained from voting on the question of continuing the extraordinary powers of the President, shall be immediately dismissed from his place, unless he presents ample proof that he was prevented from so doing by physical or moral reasons.

The news in relation to revolutionary movements is very scanty. A rumor is reported to the papers of the city of Mexico that the city of Acapulco has pronounced against Alvarez, commanding as Governor Don Telesforo Moreno. This statement is not made officially, and wants confirmation.

The town of Tejupilco, in the District of Sultepec, was attacked on the 14th by a body of about fifteen hundred insurgents, under the command of Pionon. The attack continued during the 14th, 15th and 16th of November, but was unsuccessful. The Government account states that the insurgents were put to flight with great loss and had taken up a position on some neighboring hills.

We find no notice whatever in the Mexican papers of Gen. Alvarez, or of the operations in the State of Guerrero.

On the morning of the 27th the Supreme Government of Mexico received an express from the Michoacan, stating that the insurgents had attacked the city of Morelia with twenty-five hundred men and one piece of artillery; that after six hours fighting the Government was reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Tavera with his brigade, and the enemy were driven from the city, leaving in the streets and suburbs three hundred killed, a large number of wounded and prisoners, and their piece of artillery. The loss of the Government troops is not stated, the death of Gen. Echagaray being the only one spoken of. Gen. E. was the Commandant General of the State and was succeeded in the command by Gen Torrejon.

The official dispatches state that all the bands of the insurgents under the command of Huerta, Pueblita, Arias, Pinzon and others, united for the purpose of attacking the city, and that the number of disaffected people that joined them in the town increased their numbers to more than 3,500. The arrival of Gen. Tavera was most opportune, and undoubtedly saved the city. The official account does not state that the insurgents lost their artillery, and although several days had elapsed, the Government had received no further advices.

The Mexican papers state that the amnesty published by the Government has had the most happy effect, and that in the town of Coyuca alone, Gen. Zuloaga had received the adhesion of more than one thousand men under it.

It is also stated that the insurgent chiefs, Ribbe and Salinas, had accepted it with their bands, and that several small towns had sent in their resolutions of acceptance.

The papers state that the one hundred and sixty-two French prisoners, sent from Guaymas to Perote, had been brought down to Vera Cruz and placed at the orders of the French Minister, in order that they may be embarked on board a French vessel of war. This was done in proof of the distinguished consideration in which His Serene Highness holds the Emperor of the French.

Don Romulo Diaz de la Vega, the present Governor of Yucatan, passed through Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. for the City of Mexico, where it is said he has been called by the President for the purpose of being honored with an important mission.

Later from New Mexico.

The Independence Messenger of the 25th has letters and papers from Santa Fe to the end of October. The Messenger condenses the news, from which we extract the following items of interest:

The Indians are still at their old game—murdering the whites and stealing stock. The present policy of our Government towards these Indians is certainly very defective. At the last session of Congress $50,000 was appropriated for holding treaties with the Apache, Navajo and Utah Indians, and making them presents. This has not done much good, as a statement of a gentleman from Albuquerque will show. Some time during last summer a trader's train was stopped by the Indians on the Arkansas, and threatened and insulted—the Indian agent being present distributing presents among them at the time, but was afraid to interfere.

Last month the Indians came down in Judge Digge's twenty miles south of Albuquerque, and run off fifty of his mules, and then passed by our old friend's house, Dr. Connelly, and no doubt would have taken all of stock but he had them on an island in the river, and they were thus missed—but ran off twenty head of animals belonging to the Pueblos, and got off safely. There was a military party past in three or four miles, but the soldiers were on on a campaign. On the 26th ult., information was received at Albuquerque, from the Prefect of Valencia county, that a party of Indians had come into the neighborhood of Tome—took a woman and some children prisoners, whom, with as many stock as they could drive, they carried off. There were no troops to pursue and chastise them and rescue the prisoners. The truth is simply this: there are not troops enough in that country to make a campaign against the Indians, and protect the stores on the posts; and nothing can be done until more soldiers are sent out.

From the Santa Fe Gazette, we learn that Intimidarde pio Sisalla Valley had acknowledged the jurisdiction of the United States and surrendered two or three fugitives who had escaped from justice.

Captain Sykes and lady, and Miss McKee, had arrived in Santa Fe.

A company of Dragoons, under command of Captain Ewell, arrived in Santa Fe on the 9th, and afterwards marched to Las Lunas. Assistant Surgeon Leavenworth arrived there on the 7th, from Fort Defiance, on his way to the United States.

A soldier belonging to Fort Defiance was killed in the early part of October, by a Navajo Indian. The soldier was met a little distance from the fort and shot without any provocation.

Lieut. Jno W. Davidson, U. S. Dragoons, arrived in Santa Fe on the 23d October with his command. He had been out on a three weeks' scout, in search of Indians along the eastern frontier of the territory. He traveled several hundred miles, but saw nothing of the enemy. He secured the country watered by the Rio de Pecos and Rio de las Gallinas.

The troops under command of Major Grier arrived at Santa Fe on the 23d of October.

Gen. Morrow then held a talk at Rio Arriba, early in October, with Chico Velasquez band of Indians, after which presents were distributed to them. The Capote band was not present. The Indians made many protestations of friendship and a desire for peace, to be broken the first convenient opportunity.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Harry Churchill, left New Orleans for San Juan, and arrived there on the morning of the 5th, making the run in five days and nineteen hours. Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, left New York on the 27th, and arrived at San Juan on the evening of the same day. Both ships left at the same time, the Northern Light with 300 passengers and over a million treasure.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Means at San Juan, wife of Major C. H. Means of Memphis. She died of Epilipsy, to attacks of which she had been subject. She was buried at Punta de Arenas, Tuesday, October 6. Country is healthy and the transit was easily and quickly made by the passengers. The revolution in Nicaragua is still active, Chomoro is in possession of the Plaza at Granada, where he entrenched himself and forces at an early period, occasionally making sallies upon his opponents, sometimes with effect and again meeting with a reverse, yet managing to sustain himself in his position and occasionally we learn adding additional force to his command.

Soon after the capture of the schooners upon the lake, belonging to the Castilon interest, by Chomoro, the force in possession of San Carlos, at the junction of the river on the lake, fearing an attack, returned from that position to Castilo Viejo, or Castillo Rapids, about forty miles below, on river San Juan, where they now are under the command of Telaya, the commandants of that place.

A short time after the evacuation, Chomoro sent a force under the command of Canal, one of his Generals, to take possession of San Carlos, which he did, and we believe has threatened to go down and attack those in possession of Castillo Viejo; at all events they are in the latter place in hourly anticipation of his (Canal) appearance, and are making preparations to defend it.

Thus matters stand at present, neither party obtaining any material advantage of late, Chomoro's (the great leader-President) prospects being considered the best. Nothing of importance from San Juan or Greytown. The town is building up again, and trade is reviving a little. The British sloop-of-war Vestal, Capt. Thompson, and the steam-frigate Termagant, Commodore Handerson, are lying in the harbor, the former having relieved the Arab.

Officers and crew all well. The English mail steamer sailed on the 7th for St. Thomas.

By the steamship Prometheus, we have San Francisco papers to the 24th of November. Every thing appears quiet in the Pacific. The San Francisco papers are barren of news. The Herald of the 17th says:

The English and French men-of-war were gally decorated with flags and streamers yesterday, in honor of the late victories of the Allied forces in the East. At noon a salute was fired and the afternoon, on board the Forte, spent in dancing, feasting and other festivities. The men were allowed a holiday. It would be amusing if the next mail should bring news that Sebastopol is not taken.

The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. S. S. Lee, arrived on the 21st from the Sandwich Islands, bringing dates up to 14th November.

The Mississippi has a splendid band on board. Of this the Polynesian says:

"On Thursday evening last the band of the U. S. steamer Mississippi gave an instrumental concert at the Court House, where were performed many choice pieces, by the most celebrated composers. This band is composed of persons of great professional experience, and is said to be as fine as almost any other afloat, and on the evening in question, they fully justified their reputation before the public."

Our citizens will no doubt have an opportunity of hearing this band during the stay of the steamer in our port.

Official Courtesies.—On the 31st of October Hon. King gave audiences to the Commissioners of France, acting for the British Consul General, who was indisposed, to present the officers of H. B. M.'s ship Tribomalee, and H. I. M.'s ship L'Artemise. The usual complimentary passed, and the King was invited by both the commanders to visit their respective ships. The Polynesian understands that both the L'Artemise and Tribomalee will re-anchor at Honolulu with the arrival of the combined squadron, which is expected at the Islands some time in November.

Sale of Real Estate in Honolulu.—At a sale of real estate in Honolulu, at auction, Nov. 1st, the store premises of R. C. Janion, Esq., on Merchant street, brought $4,850, and the wife property in Nuuanu Valley, about a mile and a half from town, brought $4,650. L. H. Austin, Esq., was the purchaser of the former, and R. C. Wyllie, Esq., of the latter property.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation.—The Argus speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company. Of the steamers it says:

"The Sea Bird made last week a trip to the windward and proved herself in every respect a sea-worthy, roomy and pleasant boat, and we rejoice to see that she was met patronized by passengers and freight both ways. The West Point left last Tuesday for Kauai with a crowd of passengers and a heavy freight bill. This is truly encouraging."

Disaster at Sea.—We are sorry, says the Polynesian, to report the wreck, on the 4th of September, of the Chilian whaling bark Rivello, Capt. Ray, on a shifting sand-bar, in Bechon Gull, near Marie, in the Ochotsa Sea. The Rivello was seventeen months out from Valparaiso, and had on board twelve hundred barrels of oil, and twenty-five thousand pounds of bone. The ship and cargo were a total loss; the captain and crew were saved, and taken on board the ship Corevan, of Fall-River, and afterwards distributed among the different ships in the fleet.

Capt. Ray also informs us that he saw the ship City of New Bedford, strike a sand bar within a mile of the reef on which the Rivello was lost, about 6 o'clock on the evening of September 6th. She immediately hoisted signals of distress in the mizen rigging, and fired guns throughout the night, but in the morning had entirely disappeared. He thinks she must have gone to pieces, but the crew could save themselves in their boats as they were not far from a Russian settlement, where they would be hospitably received but would probably bar as to winter there, as no more ships went in.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, OF THE ARMY, AND OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

We present below a brief synopsis of these important public documents:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 5

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy recommends an additional but gradual increase of the Navy; its reorganization and the enactment of new resolutions for the discipline and improvement of seamen.

On the increase of the Navy the Secretary says he "is far from the opinion that the enlargement of our navy should stop with the action of last Congress. The protection of our commerce; the guarding our extended coast; the preservation of our rank as a nation, demand that we should not be entirely stationary, and with inactive indifference behold the progress of other powers in our strength. Even with the additional unfinished steam frigates, our naval force will not exceed fifty vessels in condition for service.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year for the reorganization of the Navy; the creation of a retired list for inferior officers; the discharge of the inefficient, and to have promotions regulated by capacity and merit in some degree, instead of, seniority of examination and pay, in some extent controlled by active service.

The bombardment of Greytown by the sloop of war Cyane is narrated, and the Secretary remarks that "he could not approve Commander Hollins for his conduct. Humanity often lends her sympathy to the suffering, however just the punishment; but particularly rarely condemns the brave officer who administers that punishment, from a sense of justice to his countrymen, whose property has been destroyed, and whose national flag has been insulted."

Lieut. Strain and party are complimented for enterprise and exhibition of powers of endurance and generous devotion to duty in the exploration of the Darien Ship Canal Route.

The result of the expedition is, according to Lieutenant Strain's report, that the proposed canal is totally impracticable; and this, the Secretary apprehends settles the question forever.

Professor Maury's achievements in developing his theory of winds and currents, and his preparation of charts are noticed most flatteringly. It is estimated that the saving to our commerce by the use of his charts would amount to several millions per annum.

Robert L. Stevens's iron war steamer, shot and shell proof, for harbor defense, is rapidly progressing. The boilers will be ready to put on board in about three weeks.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The actual strength of the Army is only ten thousand seven hundred and forty-five. The whole authorized strength is fourteen thousand two hundred and sixteen. The deficiency is fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments. A statement of the changes made in the distribution of the Army during the past year is made.

The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminoles has received the attention of the Department, but its efforts have not been very successful. Better fortune is expected next year, through the instrumentality of the new plan of operations. The Indian difficulties elsewhere are alluded to. The massacre of Lieut. Grattan and men by the Sioux is narrated, and the fact stated, that the Army forces is quite inadequate to the protection of our frontier and to punish Indian aggressions. Our entire loss in Indian actions during the year is four officers and sixty-three men killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The occurrences on the frontier furnish deplorable proofs of the insufficiency of our military force, and of the absolute necessity for its increase, which was urged by the Secretary last year. Our effective force does not exceed seven thousand men, which is entirely inadequate for the purpose for which we maintain a standing army. Its immediate increase is urged, at least sufficient to give some degree of security to the Indian frontiers, for which purpose the regular force is the most efficient, cheap, proper and constitutional means. The increased pay to enlisted men, induced the enlistment of one thousand and five men in September and October last, against three hundred and nineteen during the corresponding months last year. The number of recruits required for the service of the ensuing year will probably not be less than six thousand.

He recommends the use of camels and dromederies for military purposes again, and asks an appropriation to test their usefulness. An increased pay for officers is urged as an act of justice and necessity. Additional legislation is asked to place the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the army on an equality with the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the navy. The necessity of a revision of our military legislation in some important particulars is pointed out, in order to prevent conflicting claims in regard to rank and command, which now give rise in much inconvenience and trouble. One great source of difficulty is the double rank recognised by our laws; to remedy this it is proposed to give effect in brevet rank only when the President may see fit, and forbid the exercise of brevet commissions in the regiment, troop or company where officers are mustered. Elaborate suggestions for reorganization of the staff corps are presented, and compared with European systems. It is supposed that there be nine Brigadier-Generals; one for each Department; one for Quartermaster-General, one for Adjutant-General, and two for Inspectors-General; being an addition of three to those who now, by brevet or otherwise, have rank and commend as Brigadier-Generals. Other marked changes to staff appointments, rank and duty, are proposed.

Reforms in the organization of regiments are also suggested. The expediency of general promotions by seniority instead of merit is doubted by the Secretary; and the establishment of a retired list again urged. Professorships of Ethics and of English studies at the Military Academy are recommended.

Many other subjects are treated of at considerable length.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Post-master General, in his report, recommends the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of a system of registration of all valuable letters, at the option of the correspondents—five cents additional postage being charged for registration, and all registered letters to be made up under a special mail bill, and sent under a special envelope to the Post-masters. A system of checks and accounts is also suggested, in order the more readily to ascertain when valuable letters are missing, and to give an easier clue to mail robberies.

The Post-master compliments the Collins line of steamers highly, and thinks the original allowance made to it by the Government was too low, but that the present pay is too high. He does not, however, recommend any decided course with reference thereto. He thinks the California mail steamers' service costs too much, and suggests that unless contractors will give weekly service for the present contract price, the Government had better exercise their right and abrogate the contract by a purchase of the Company's ships.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BURNING OF THE OCEAN.

If the following from the Hallowell Gazette is correct, there were two more lives lost in the disaster which resulted in the burning of the steamer Ocean than has heretofore been supposed:

"Mr T. Moores, of this city, who was on board the Ocean at the time of the collision, gives us some particulars which we have not seen published in the newspaper accounts. He states that he was standing in the upper saloon when the crash came, and that a gentleman and lady were sitting at a table near the stove, who were immediately buried up beneath the rubbish and splintered fragments of the upper deck and side beam of the boat. He heard their cries for assistance, and endeavored to remove the timbers that confined them; but to lose them a minute the smoke and fire rushed up through his apertures, and he was compelled to leave them to their fate, and no doubt they were burned with the boat. Mr. Moores had barely time to make his escape before the boat was entirely enveloped in flames."

MORE EFFECTS OF THE RECENT GALE IN NEW YORK.

We find the following dispatches in the New York papers of the 6th inst.:

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 5

The Government schooner

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DEMETRIUS THE DIVER.

There [illegible] greater need to be by [illegible] that [illegible] the leaves to [illegible] time [illegible] to me no choice but t[illegible] turn to the old, dark [illegible] dark, grim skeleton [illegible] respective glance toward [illegible] that are gone.

[illegible] and fearfully so. A brave people, patient, high[illegible], terrible, yet magnanim[illegible] their wrath [illegible], when we acknowl[illegible] and qualities possessed [illegible] always been the [illegible] European frock-coats and a [illegible] a blue to[illegible] writer [illegible] United States [illegible] views [illegible] not objec[illegible] glass [illegible] with coffee [illegible] Nor is [illegible] newspaper [illegible] and turbaned, [illegible] taciturn[illegible] meditation, [illegible] pipe [illegible] prayers five times a day, [illegible] and who, as to wars and [illegible] famine, [illegible] and [illegible] *Allahabar* God is great. [illegible] on whom we may meet [illegible] our daily walks, who can [illegible] rible massacre of Scio, in the [illegible] eighteen hundred and twenty-[illegible] just names, through the edifying [illegible] of diplomacy, the passionate [illegible] Lord Byron and the crude (because [illegible]) intelligence of the English [illegible] to understand that there was something [illegible] the Greeks and the Turks in the Morea, the Peloponnesus and the Archipelago, and that the former were not, on the whole, quite rightly [illegible]. We were just going to set about [illegible] among an Spanish on these and other [illegible] upon us like a tempest-tost ship. Gradually [illegible] accurately the frightful news was [illegible] how the terrible Scio, then one of [illegible] prosperous, most [illegible] the Greek Turkish [illegible]—peaceful Smyrna, [illegible] university, commerce, [illegible] in three days disappeared. [illegible] of Scio has never [illegible] and only in so far [illegible] called upon to advert [illegible] nb tongue could tell, no [illegible] language, a little of [illegible] in the defenceless [illegible] Pacha. [illegible] it [illegible] days [illegible] were drowned in [illegible] Constantinople [illegible] of the in[illegible] the family, the [illegible] day, the [illegible] was never to [illegible] come to, the [illegible] nursing, and the child [illegible] of fifteen thousand [illegible] in cold blood; and the [illegible] became a habitation for [illegible] howling dogs, and wheeling [illegible]

[illegible] assumed the ven[illegible] There is a Greek [illegible], who was blind by [illegible] the massacre, and [illegible] the fury of the [illegible] invaders [illegible] through inanimate, so cruel, they [illegible] kind young girls as they could [illegible] them to be sold in the slave [illegible] Turkish [illegible] island to itself, half fam[illegible] [illegible] to crawl out of holes and [illegible] where they [illegible] hidden [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] what had been Scio, but they [illegible] not by [illegible] In an agony of fear lest [illegible] they made the [illegible] way across the seas to other islands, [illegible] to inaccessible haunts on the main land. Those who had the means, took refuge on the French and Italian shores of the Mediterranean.

There is a [illegible] ship which, if you were minded to go to it by [illegible], you could have reached in [illegible] days by [illegible] you can [illegible] it in those [illegible] a [illegible] from Paris [illegible] but a little which by sea you must [illegible] of Biscay, and pass the [illegible] Gibraltar, and coast along the [illegible] of Africa. To [illegible], with its [illegible] mud-baked houses, its orange [illegible], brown-skinned children, and [illegible] against medley [illegible] of which walk the [illegible] costumes that ever [illegible] in France, [illegible] from Italy, [illegible] from the Canaan [illegible] or Famar, of Constantinople [illegible] the magnificent [illegible] of Anatolia and Roumelia. There [illegible] gentlemen and their families, [illegible] could [illegible] themselves with [illegible] having saved their heads and their [illegible] some merchants quite stripped [illegible] never to return, in the true Grecian [illegible] afresh, trusting and smiling, [illegible] sanguine and persevering [illegible] there were poor rayahs, [illegible] boatmen, [illegible] had their little all, and [illegible] but their manual labor to depend [illegible] were glad to carry burdens, and run [illegible] help to load and unload [illegible] Marseilles.

[illegible] Demetrius Comneros. None knew exactly what he was a Scio[illegible], and had escaped after the massacre; that he was quite alone, and very poor. He was fortunate enough, to possess a somewhat rare [illegible] instrument, which made his earnings, although precarious, considerably more remunerative than those of his fellow-countrymen [illegible] the station to which he appeared to belong. Demetrius Comneros was a most expert swimmer and diver. Had Demetrius Comneros lived in our days, he would have been a professor to a society; the walls would have been covered with posting-bills and woodcuts portraying his achievements; and he would have had a convenient exhibition room, and a sliding-scale of prices for his entertainment. In eighteen hundred and twenty-[illegible] he contented himself with the exercise of his talents in the open port of Marseilles, which was satisfied with the stray francs, [illegible] sous, copper coins and liards, flung to him when he emerged from the water, all spatted, like a Newfoundland dog. He [illegible] to lead a sufficiently easy loung[illegible]ing, [illegible], gambling, swimming and diving, sometimes for sheer amusement; at others, banking [illegible] the genial sun with such profound indolence that had you not known him to be a Greek, you would have taken him for a genuine lazzarone of the Quai Santa Lucia. Demetrius was some thirty years old, tall, magnificently proportioned, with a frank countenance, wavy black hair and sparkling black eyes. His attire was exceedingly simple, being ordinarily limited to a shirt, [illegible] and white striped drawers, secured round the waist by a [illegible] sash, and a small Greek fez-touch on his [illegible] ornamented with a tarnished gold tassel. Shoes and stockings he despised as effeminate luxuries. He was perfectly contented with his modest fare of grapes, melons, [illegible] bread, garlic and [illegible] wine. Hence [illegible] cost him nothing, as [illegible] the Greek merchants, settled at Marseilles, allowed him to sleep in his warehouse, like a species of watch-dog. When the weather was fine he swam and dived, and dried himself in the sun; when it was foul he coiled himself up into a ball, and went to sleep.

In the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, it occurred to the Turkish Government considerably to strengthen their navy. There was an arsenal and a dock-yard at Constantinople then, as there is now; but the Ottomans did not know much about ship-building, and in the absence of [illegible] guarantee for the safety of their [illegible] artists were rather chary of entering in the service of the Padishah, for, as the shipwrights wouldn't go to Sultan Mahmoud, Sultan Mahmoud condescended to go to the shipwrights; that is to say, he sent an Effendi, attached to the Department of Marine, to Marseilles, with full powers to have constructed four frigates by the ship-builders of that port. As the French Government had not failed to interest itself one way or another in the Eastern question, and the ship-builders of Marseilles did not care one copper centime whether the Turks beat the Greeks, or the Greeks the Turks, sold more than all this, as the Effendi from Stamboul had *carte blanche* in the money department, and paid for each frigate in advance, they set about building the four frigates with a hearty good will, and by the spring of eighteen hundred and twenty-five two of them were ready for launching.

It was observed by the French workmen that Demetrius the Diver appeared to take very great interest in the process of ship-building. Day after day he would come into the slip where the frigates were being constructed, and sitting upon a pile of planks, would remain there for hours. Other Greeks would come occasionally, and launch forth into fierce invective against the Turks, and against the French, too, for lending their hands for the construction of ships which were to be employed against Christians. In these tirades Demetrius the Diver seldom, if ever, joined. He was a man of few words, and he sat upon the planks and looked at the workmen, their tools and their work. Nobody took much notice of him, except to throw him a few sous occasionally, or to say what a lazy, skulking fellow he was.

At length the day arrived which was fixed for the launch of the first frigate, the *Sultani Bahri*. Half Marseilles was present. The sub-prefect was there, not officially, but officiously, (whatever that subtle distinction may be) crowds of beautiful ladies, as beautifully dressed, were in the tribunes round the sides of the slip; the *Sultani Bahri* was dressed out with flags and aboard her was the great Effendi himself, with his secretary, his interpreter, his pipe-bearer, and the armateur, or ship-builder.

The sight of a ship-launch is to the full as exciting as any race. The heart beats time to the clicking of the hammers that are knocking the last impediments away, and when the mighty mass begins to move, the spectator is in a tremor of doubt, and hope, and fear. When the ship rights herself, and indeed walks the water like a thing of life, the excitement is tremendous; he *must* shout, he *must* congratulate himself, his next neighbor, every body, upon the successful completion of the work.

Now, every thing had been looked to, thought of, prepared for, the triumphal launch of the *Sultani Bahri*. The only obstacles between her and the waters were certain pieces of wood, technically called (I know not what their French name may be) dogshores, and these were being knocked away by the master shipwrights. This operation, I may remark, was formerly considered so dangerous that in the royal dock-yards it was undertaken by convicts, who obtained their liberty if they accomplished the task without accident. Just as the first stroke of the hammer became audible, Demetrius the Diver, who had hitherto been concealed among the crowd, plunged into the water, and swam right across the track that the frigate would take on its release from the slip. A cry of horror burst from the crowd, as he swam directly toward the ship's stem, for the vessel had begun to move, and every one expected the rash diver to be crushed or drowned. But, when he was within a few feet of the frigate, Demetrius the Diver threw up his arms, held them aloft for a moment, in a menacing manner, then quietly subsided on his back, and floated away with the tide. The *Sultani Bahri* slid down her ways to a considerable extent; she was even partially in the water, but she walked it by no means like a thing of life, for her stern began to settle down, and, if the truth must be told, the new frigate of His Imperial Highness the Sultan stuck in the mud.

They tried to screw her off, to weigh her off to float her off; but in vain. When a ship sticks in launching, there is frequently no resource but to pull her to pieces where she sticks, and this seemed to be the most probable fate in store for the *Sultani Bahri*. The Effendi was in a fury. The ship-builder was disconsolate; but the Frenchmen only ascribed the misadventure to the clumsiness of his shipwright, whereas the Moslem, superstitious like the majority of his co-religionists, vowed that the failure was solely owing to the evil eye of the Giaour diver, Demetrius Comneros. Had the Effendi been in his own land, a very short and summary process would have preserved all future ship-launches from the troublesome presence of Demetrius Comneros and his evil eye; but at Marseilles, in the department of the Bouches du Rhone, the decapitation, bowstringing, or drowning, of even a rayah was not to be thought of. So the Effendi was obliged to be satisfied with giving the strictest orders for Demetrius's exclusion from the ship-builder's yard in future; and, after a delay of some months, the second frigate (the first rotting in the mud) was ready for launching.

Anxiety was depicted on the Effendi's face as he broke a bottle of sherbet over the bows of the frigate, and named her the *Achmedie*. Immediately afterward a cry burst from the crowd of "Demetri! Demetri the Diver!" and, rushing along the platform which ran round the vessel, the Effendi could descry the accursed diver holding up his hands as before, and doubtless blighting the onward progress of the *Achmedie* with his evil eye.

Evil or not, a precisely similar disaster overtook the second frigate, and the launch was a lamentable failure. The ship-builder was in despair. The Effendi went home to his hotel cursing, and was about administering the bastinado to the whole household as a relief to his feelings, when his interpreter, a shrewd Greek, one Yanni, ventured to pour the balm of advice into the ear of indignation.

"Effendi," he said, "this rayah that dives is doubtless a cunning man, a magician, and by his spells and incantations has arrested the ships of my lord, the Padishah, whom Allah preserve, in their progress. But he is a rayah and a Greek, and a rogue of course. Let my lord, the Effendi, bribe him, and he will remove his spells."

"You are all dogs and sons of dogs," answered the Effendi, graciously, "but ont of your mouth, devoured to the slipper, Oh Yanni, comes much wisdom. Send for this issue of a mangy pig, this diver with the evil eye."

Demetri was sent for, and in due time made his appearance, not so much as salaming to the Effendi, or even removing his hat. The savoy of the Sultan was sorely tempted to begin the interview by addressing himself through the intermediations of a bamboo to the soles of the diver's feet, but fear of the sub-prefect and his gendarmes, and indeed, of the magical powers of the diver himself, prevented him.

"Dog and slave!" he said, politely, "dog that would eat garbage out of the shop of a Jew butcher, wherefore hast thou bewitched the ships of our lord and Caliph, the Sultan Mahmoud?"

"I am not come here to swallow dirt," answered the diver, coolly; "and if your words are for dogs, open the window and throw them out. If you want any thing with a man who, in Frangistan, is as good as Effendi, state your wishes."

"The ships, slave! the ships!"

"The first two stuck in the mud," said the Greek, "and the third, with the blessings of Heaven, and St. George of Cappadocia, will no more float than a cannon-ball."

"You lie, dog! you lie!" said the Effendi.

"'Tis you who lie, Effendi!" answered Demetrius the Diver; "and moreover, if you give me the lie again, by St. Luke, I will break your unbelieving jaw."

As the Effendi happened to be alone with Demetrius (for he had dismissed his interpreter) and, as there was something exceedingly menacing in the stalwart frame and clenched teeth of the Greek, his interlocutor judged it expedient to lower his tone.

"Can you remove the spells you have laid on the ships?" he asked.

"Those that are launched are past praying for."

"Will the next float?"

"If I choose."

"And the next?"

"If I choose."

"Name your own reward, then," said the Effendi, immensely relieved. "How many piastres do you require? Will ten thousand do?"

"I want much more than that," answered Demetrius the Diver, with a grim smile.

"More! What rogues you Greeks are! How much more?"

"I want," pursued the diver, "my wife Katinka back from Stamboul. She was torn away from Scio, and is in the harem of the Captain Pacha. I want my three children; my boy Andon, my boy Yorgki and my girl Endocia. When I have all these here, at Marseilles (Marseilles) and twenty thousand piastres to boot, your frigates shall be launched in safety."

"All well and good," said the Effendi. I will write to Stamboul to-night, and you shall have all your brood, and the piastres as well, within two months. But what security have I that you will perform your part of the contract? The word of a Greek is not worth a para."

"You shall have a bond for double the amount, which I will hand over to you, from two merchants of Marseilles. You can not give me *all* I should like," concluded the diver, with a vengeful frown. "You can not give me back my aged father's life, my sister's, my youngest child's; you can not give me the heart's blood of the Albanian wolf who slew them."

Within a quarter of a year Demetrius the Diver was restored to his family. He insisted upon receiving the stipulated reward in advance, probably holding as poor an opinion of the word of a Turk as the Effendi did of the word of a Greek.

The momentous day arrived when the third frigate was to be launched; a larger crowd than ever was collected; every body was on the tiptoe of expectation. Demetrius the Diver, who, during the past three months, had had free access to the ship-builder's yard, was on board. The dog-shores were knock away, the frigate slid down her ways, and took the water in splendid style. The launch was completely successful. The Effendi was in rapturos, and believed more firmly in the power of the evil eye than ever. A few days afterward the fourth frigate was launched with equal success.

"Marvelous man!" cried the envoy of the Sublime Porte; "by what potent spell wert thou enabled to bewitch the first two frigates?"

"Simply by these," answered Demetrius the Diver, in presence of a large company assembled at a banquet held in honor of the two successful launches. "Five years ago my father was one of the most extensive ship builders at Scio, and I was bred to the business from my youth. We were rich, we were prosperous, until we were were ruined by the Turkish atrocities at Scio. I arrived in Marseilles alone, beggared, my father murdered, my wife and children in captivity. How I lived, you all know. While the first two frigates were being built, I watched every stage of their construction. I detected several points of detail which I was certain would prevent their being successfully launched. When, however, I had entered into my contract with this noble Effendi, I conferred with the shipwrights; I pointed out to them what was wrong; I convinced them, by argument and illustration, what was necessary to be done. They did it. They altered, they improved. Behold, the ships are launched! and the evil eye had no more to do with the matter than the amber mouthpiece of his excellency the Effendi's chibouque! I have done."

The Effendi, it is said, looked rather foolish at the conclusion of this explanation, and waddled away, muttering that all Greeks were thieves. Demetrius, however, kept his piastres, gave up diving for a livelihood, and commenced business on his own account as a boat-builder, prospered exceedingly with Katinku, his wife, and Andon, Yorghi and Endocia, his children. As to the two frigates, they were equipped for sea in good time, and were, I believe, knocked to pieces by the allied fleets at the battle of Navarino.

A Slight Mistake on Both Sides.

The other day a person who is somewhat of a linguist, speaking French fluently and Spanish tolerably well, found himself in company with two other travelers in a stage that was conveying them from Pearhill to Carmel. The strangers were conversing in German, and one of them alighted at a farm-house mid-way between the two villages. Our friend was left with the other traveler as his companion for the journey. The conversation between the two friends had been lively, and the silence that ensued when the aforementioned traveler left was painful. At last our hero thought he would endeavor to get up some sort of conversation in order to beguile the time.

"*Parles vous Français, monsieur?*" said he, addressing the supposed German.

"*Non, na entendes,*" replied the other, "*canst sie Deutche sprachen?*"

"*Nicht,*" replied our hero, with a shake of the head; but he added: "*Habla V. Espagol?*"

"*Si, senor, poco,*" replied the traveler, and a sort of mongrel conversation in tolerably indifferent Spanish was maintained between the two until the stage stopped at the destination, when both travelers prepared to alight.

"Take care of my baggage, Jim!" shouted the supposed German in unmistakable vernacular, to the driver, as he stepped on the stoop of the hotel."

"What, sir, do you speak English?" asked our hero, in a tone of surprise, "I thought you were a German!"

"To be sure, I do. I ought to. I'm a Dutchman, but I thought you were a Frenchman!"

TREMENDOUS STORM AT THE NORTH.—The following dispatches in the New York papers of the 5th will give some idea of the effects of the recent great storm in the North and East:

BOSCOUT, North River, Dec. 4.—We were visited yesterday and last night by a very severe snow storm. Early in the evening especially, it snowed very fast and blew a perfect gale.

We have learned of the following disasters on the river near this place, viz: The steamers Adrian and Homely are sunk, and the Troy is broken in two, and is a total loss. There are also several other boats lost, the names of which we have not been able to learn. The barges Ohio and Monroe, and four or five others, are ashore near Point Ewen. The barges, also, were part of the South American tow from Albany. The deck loads of pump of the boats and barges were driven ashore. We have not learned of the loss of any lives.

Snow fell here to the depth of nine inches. The wind is N. N. W., and is quite cold.

BOSTON, Dec 4.—A tremendous northeast storm of wind and rain raged in this locality last night, but the weather is pleasant to-day.

The train from New York last night has not yet arrived. The damage in the city by the gale was trifling, being mainly confined to awnings, signs, etc. One or more chimneys were blown down. Some injury was sustained by the shipping in the harbor. The ship Westward Ho was badly chased, and the brig Matanzas was driven ashore at South Boston. The brig Arabella lost her jibboom, and several ballast lighters were sunk.

We have heard nothing from the Capes yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The brig T. P. Perkins, from Philadelphia for Boston, loaded with coal, went ashore last night near Fourth Cliff, at Scituate. Crew saved.

The brig Whitaker, of Goldsboro, from Calais for New York, with lumber, is ashore at North River, Marshfield. Crew saved.

The schooner Boston, of and from Bangor to Nantucket, lumber laden, went ashore at the entrance of North River Marshfield, and the vessel has gone to pieces. The crew were all saved with the exception of a boy named Henry Armstrong, twelve years of age.

An unknown brig is also ashore near Scituate Light.

THIRD DISPATCH.—Ten or twelve vessels of small size were sunk by the gale last night, but no loss of life has been reported.

No storm of equal violence has occurred in this vicinity for many years.

We learn that the House telegraph wires were completely stripped from the poles east of Springfield for a distance of ten miles.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 4.—The brigantine Elisa Ann, of Blue Hill Me., is ashore at this place. She is light, and high upon the beach. The schooner Enoch French, of Fall River, is also in the same situation. Both vessels were bound out, in ballast.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—The schooner Omar, with a cargo of salt, went on the west pier this morning and will prove, probably, a total loss. Efforts are making to save the crew, but, thus far, without success. The Government's life boat was wrecked alongside.

The schooner Pearl is ashore west of the pier, but will probably be got off.

CLEVELAND, 9 o'clock, P. M.—The schooner Omar is now breaking up. One of her crew, in attempting to get to the west pier, was drowned. Another was saved by a rope flung to him from the pier. Capt. Keeob and five others are still on board of her, and the storm continues to rage with unabated violence.

The brig Roseine and the schooner Monsoon have just come in safely, driving in before the gale.

The propeller Pangeant has started out to try and save those remaining on board the Omar. On reaching her, two of her crew, in attempting to jump aboard of the propeller, fell into the water and were drowned.

Capt. Watts, of the steamer Ohio, who had volunteered to go in the propeller, then jumped on board of the Omar with a rope, when the propeller was driven off by the violence of the storm, and Capt. Watts left on board the schooner.

The propeller subsequently made a second attempt, and succeeded in rescuing Capt. Watts and the remainder of the crew of the Omar.

The schooner Charles Crooks from Oswego, loaded with salt, has just gone ashore at the breakwater. The crew are saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

CLEVELAND, 9 o'clock, P. M.—The gale is now somewhat abating, but it is still terrific.

The schooners Stargis and Virginia, and the brig Maryland are lost. Their crews were saved.

The schooner J. J. Johns is ashore at Grand River, and all that were on board of her are lost.

The propeller Pangeant sunk in the slip from injuries received in saving the crew of the schooner Omar.

INTERMENTS.—The following are the returns from the different Cemeteries of the city for the week ending on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 6 A. M.:

Protestant, Girod street	22
Odd Fellows' last	11
" " 2	28
Cypress Grove No. 1	43
" " 2	51
Charity Hospital	14
St. Patrick's	27
Catholic No. 1	45
" " 2	5
St. Vincent de Paul	46
Hebrew, Fourth District	4
Lafayette	294
Total	

The propeller International, lying at the dock at Buffalo, took fire on the 4th inst., and burnt to the water's edge. She was owned by the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad Company, and was valued at $40,000, and insured for $20,000.

THE THING SETTLED.—Milkmen, from time immemorial, have existed under a stigma, based upon the blueishness and insipidity of their milk, and a very natural supposition that the fault was owing to hydropathic infusions, made in the secrecy of dairy walls or the darkness of night. Still, as none of them were ever detected in the operation, the charitably disposed gave them the benefit of their doubts, and tried to attribute the weakness of their milk to the debility of their cows, or the inferior quality of their pasturage—any thing, in fact, rather than to the hydrants and cisterns so unfeelingly spoken of by a portion of the community. It is with no little sorrow and sympathy for the future reputation of our milkmen, that we now record the entire dissipation of the doubt in their favor, and that the most charitable of our city milk-drinkers are at length compelled to look the damning fact of their turpitude straight in the face. To come to the point, then, on Saturday forenoon at 11½ o'clock, at the corner of Poydras and Philippe streets, officer Peterson seized the horses and milk-cart No 4421, belonging to Samuel Thompson, for three offences which are set forth in the affidavit, to wit: First, for running without brands; second, for blocking up the street; and thirdly, for "filling his cans at the hydrant, all against the city ordinances." If Mr. Thompson had been detected in private in the act of diluting his milk, it would not have looked so bad; but to attempt such a thing at mid-day, in the open street, seems to betray a callousness that nothing but a long practice in that business, or a universality of the custom among his fellow-milkmen, could justify. Recorder Bright yesterday ordered him to pay a fine of only $10—rather small, one would suppose, but large enough, perhaps, when we recollect how much the public is at the mercy of the milk-venders. We are

THE WORLD TO COME.—The following were the meditations of the celebrated John Foster, on the death of his wife. They will seem to many as a transcript of their own thoughts under similar bereavements:

Can it be—how is it—what is it—that we are not indebtents of the same world—that each has to think of the other as in a perfectly different economy of existence? Whither is she gone—in what manner does she consciously realize to herself the astonishing change—how does she look at herself as no longer inhabiting a mortal tabernacle—in what manner does she recognize her state as only a few weeks since—in what manner does she think, and feel and act, and communicate with other spiritual beings—what manner of vision has she of God and the Savior of the world—how does she review and estimate the course of principle through which she had been prepared for the happy state where she finds herself—in what manner does she look back on the death, which she has so recently passed through—and does she plainly understand the nature of a phenomenon so awfully mysterious to the view of mortals? How does she remember and feel respecting us, respecting me? Is she associated with the spirits of her departed son and our two children who died in infancy? Does she indulge with delight a confident anticipation that we shall, after a while, be added to her society? If she should think of it as (with respect to some of us, many years, possibly before each an event, does that appear a long time in prospect, or has she begun to account of duration according to the great laws of eternity? Earnest imaginings and questionings like these arise without end; and still, still there is no answer, no revelation. The mind comes again and again up close to the thick black veil; but there is no perforation, no glimpse. She that loved me, and I trust loves me still, will not, can not, must not answer me. I can only imagine her to say, "Come and see; serve our God so that you shall come and share at no distant time."

HOW ABERNETHY GOT MARRIED.—Have I mentioned the recent death of the widow of the late John Abernethy, the great surgeon? She was on for eighty. There is a story of the way in which Abernethy got this woman to marry him. Once upon a time, he went to oburnh, and was shown into a pew where there were two ladies. He had no prayer book, and the young lady handed him one. They walked out of the pew together, and found at the porch that it was raining heavily. Abernethy offered to take them home in his carriage which was waiting. They had some chat, in the course of which it came out that they were mother and daughter, not very well off, and widow and daughter of an officer in the army. Abernethy set them down at their humble dwelling.

As he stood at their table he handed his card to the daughter and said—"Young lady, I am Mr. Abernethy, the surgeon. I have never married, for I never could spare time to court. I should like to marry you. If you will have the goodness to write me a line on Tuesday, saying whether you will bare me, I shall call the next day and take you to church." Mamma asked him to walk in. He said he could only spare fifteen minutes, and he came out within that time the accepted of a very pretty woman. They were married on the Tuesday, and he drove home with her to the stately mansion of which she thus became the mistress. "My dear," said he, after he had introduced her to some of his friends assembled to receive her, "you must excuse me until 3 o'clock, for I have to give my lecture at Bartholomew's Hospital, which I cannot omit on any account." They were a very happy couple, and when Abernethy died in 1831 his widow came in for all his wealth, estimated at something like one hundred thousand pounds. [London Sunday Times.

AN EXEMPLARY HUSBAND.—There is only one species of fish known, which builds a nest with as much precision and regularity as a bird. It is called the Stickleback, and inhabits pebble streams of fresh water. The male fish has all the work to do of building the nest and taking care of the eggs and young ones. He first selects a proper spot in which to build his nest. Then he goes abroad and collects in his mouth all the straws and bits of grass or leaves, which are floating down the stream, and brings and heaps them up where he has decided to build; but as the materials are light and liable to drift down stream, he takes the precaution to bring sand also, to deposit on the first layer of his nest, and thus hold it in its place. In order to make his building materials adhere together, he presses his body against them in a slow vibratory manner, in order to see if it is strong enough to resist the action of the stream, agitates the water with his fins, making small waves best against it; and if he observes that any of the straws are moved he plasters them down again, and heaps on more sand. In this manner he continues until his house is finished. The door is then made by repeatedly thrusting his body through the walls until a hole is made.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Tuesday morning last, says the Tlaquemine Gazette of the 9th inst., a negro woman belonging to Mr. Norbert Marionneaux, was overtaken during the feeding of the mill, when her dress accidentally caught in one of the cogs, and she was literally ground to atoms. The circumstances which she was in at the time of the accident made it a double death.

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OF all the numerous medicines extant (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years' trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Feb. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa, in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of air and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough, and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly,
WM. W. SMITH.

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Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:
REV. W. H. MILLSON, D.D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
Miss F. GERALDINE BATTLE, Primary Department.
Mrs. EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	16 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.
Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., july 15 6m

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.—FEMALE COLLEGE.
REV. A. H. MITCHELL, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. B. F. LARRABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
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MRS. LUCINDA FRANKSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN R. LARRABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
REV. R. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNGLIN, A. M., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. O. BRAGG, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the coming session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

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VOL. IV...NO. 47. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1854. WHOLE NO. 201.

From the Independent.

CORRESPONDENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

AN ARMENIAN WEDDING.

As the description of an Armenian wedding would doubtless prove interesting to your numerous readers, I may be permitted to lay before them the facts connected with one of which I have been a witness, and to which I had been invited, on the 8th of October last.

But, previous to entering on the details of the ceremony, let me take a glance over the preliminary steps, generally taken, and which pave the way to the final union of two happy beings. As the present relation embraces only the custom of that part of the Armenian sect, at present under the religious dynasty of Catholicism, we will find in many points a close resemblance to the same rites in our own country.

When a young man has taken a *penchant* for a damsel with whom he has been acquainted, or whom he has merely seen and conversed with in the mute but expressive language of the eyes, and if dutiful, he flies to his mother or other female relatives, and begs her to go and see the young lady and judge of her suitability. Soon the mother knows what is going on among the young people, and if she approves of her son's choice, she will not wait to be consulted, but goes on the mission of her own accord.

The visit thus made by the mother is, to all appearance, an ordinary one, and she is accompanied by two or three of her female friends. Nothing is immediately said about the object in view, and the conversation is sustained the same as usual, but the relatives of the young lady have learnt the purpose of the visit and act accordingly. Consequently, the young damsel is brought out, as it were, and is selected to hand to the company sweetmeats and water. With regard to the use of this last beverage, it is the only one permitted on such occasions, and, strange to say, no wine is ever allowed.

After this visit, and if the mother of the young man is pleased, a lapse of two or three weeks, sometimes more, takes place, and during this space of time the parents of both parties come to an arrangement about the match. The dowry is set aside and the necessary preparations are made concerning the betrothal and afterwards the marriage. These are the two great points of the whole rite, and one is not to be neglected any more than the other.

A sufficient time having elapsed, the betrothal takes place at the house of the patriarch, or in the council-chamber of the nation, and not in person, but by proxy. On the day appointed, the male relatives of both parties proceed to either of the afore-mentioned places, and two plain gold rings are exchanged. These rings have been bought by the intended bridegroom, one of which has been sent to the family of his love. After the simple service of betrothal, the rings are conveyed each unto its respective destination, and until the marriage, they are worn either on the first or third finger.

The betrothal rite is generally performed by a priest, deputed by the Patriarch, though among great and wealthy families it is done by the latter personage himself, for which he always receives a handsome present.

From the time this ceremony takes place, the youth is allowed to visit his betrothed as often as he pleases, but on his first visit he must bring a piece of jewelry or other handsome gift, as a mark of respect and delight at seeing the young lady. This custom of the sight-offering is never neglected. But there is one drawback attached to this; for the young man, though allowed the pleasure of social intercourse with his beloved, is under the restraint imposed by the presence of others. The youth can never converse or walk with the lady alone. Whenever they meet, either in house or street, some members of the family must be present, and should they break through this rule every one in the nation has a right to comment on it, to the great annoyance of both families.

Ten or fifteen years ago the Armenians were much more strict than they are at present, and filial obedience was always inculcated with regard to the choice of a partner for life. None of the young men or maidens ever consulted their own will, but left the whole management of this important rite to the judgment of their parents, and naturally these latter looked only to the worldly and politic view of the question, and asked not to unite two loving hearts, but only to turn the riches of both houses into one common channel. Even at the present day, the custom is still retained among the most distinguished of the Catholic Armenians, and thus many unhappy marriages take place, though by contact with Europeans, this sect, as a body, has dropped many of its old fashioned observances, this among the number.

Immediately after the betrothal, the girl begins to make her wedding dresses and take other preparatory steps for her coming nuptials. Six months is the general lapse of time between the two events, though it may be contracted into two or three months.

The wedding day gradually approaches: but before entering on it we must not forget that most important personage at the ceremony—the god-father. No couple can ever be married without a god-father, and he is always a necessary appendage and one of the most honorable persons at the time. It is the duty of the bridegroom, sometime before his marriage, to procure the services of one of his friends for this office. And though it is considered an honorable position for any one, yet, as it is attended with an outlay of expense, many would shrink from the proposition, were it not from the fear of not being able to procure one themselves.

At the nuptial ceremony the god-father is obliged to bring all the wax candles necessary for the purpose; and the larger they are the better. These candles will oftentimes cost the sum of five or six hundred piastres. Besides these, he also procures two handsome garlands of flowers, which he presents to the newly-married couple. In return, and out of respect, the bride kisses his hand, and also those of his wife or sister, who may be present. And on the wedding day, the god-father, in behalf of his wife or sister, presents the bride with a handsome present, suitable to her new position.

The marriage most commonly takes place on a Sunday, and on the Saturday evening before, all the extra dresses, shawls, etc., are packed in a trunk and sent to the house of the bridegroom. These things are called, in Turkish, *Jehes*. On the same evening the bride's family and their immediate friends assemble in the house of the former, and hold a feast to celebrate the joyous morrow. The father gives a toast at the commencement, and as it is in favor of his daughter, it is universally responded to; and when the damsel rises to drink in acknowledgment, every one cries, *Anoush*, which translated, means, "Let it be agreeable."

At this feast the young lady, for the first time, wears the veil which is to decorate her brow on the morrow. It is also the gift of the god-father, and is very expensive, being made of gold and silver wire. In the first place, a golden circlet is bound around her head, and from this are suspended wires, small and delicate, of either gold or silver, which, hanging down to the waist, envelops her whole features. The veil is worn all the time of the feast, and presents a glittering and beautiful appearance.

The Sunday morning of my visitation opened bright and clear, and accompanied by one of my Armenian friends, I set out, about midday, for the house of the bridegroom. Many of his friends had already assembled, and were waiting the arrival of the damsel, to whose house carriages had been sent to convey her and her relatives. In this case, it is customary for the female relatives of the young man to accompany the carriages, and receive the bride from the hands of her parents, who from that moment give up all right and title to her; and in fact they never accompany their daughter to her marriage, but remain at home waiting patiently for some weeks, until the daughter, then a wife, makes them a visit under the character of a new position.

Whilst waiting the appearance of the young lady, whom I had a great curiosity to see, I glanced around the room, with the hope of finding some familiar faces. In doing so I speedily perceived that there were no women present, and, wonderingly, I turned to my companion and asked the cause. I was then told that the invited ladies were received by the young man's mother in another part of the house, and they were entertained there in a similar manner to the men, who, every now and then, were drinking boiling hot coffee and eating sweetmeats. And connected with this refreshment there is a very curious observance, which I must not pass over unnoticed.

Whenever, in an assembly like this, you receive a spoonful of Turkish preserves, or a glass of sherbet, you must render thanks to each individual in the room, one after another, by raising your hand to the chin and then to the head with a quick motion, as if making a salute, and at the same time uttering the words: *Afiahler olsoun!* "Let it be good health!" Thus, it is quite amusing to see twenty or thirty persons all making those motions at each other for two or three minutes, and with the greatest solemnity imaginable.

Of course the young bridegroom was present, and, judging from his appearance, he seemed very happy. He was like most of his nation, olive complexioned, with a profusion of black hair which hung long from beneath a bright new fez. He was richly and handsomely dressed, and on his fingers sparkled a couple of brilliant diamonds. I knew Tanarsen Ogion to be a young man of good principles, and the promising scion of a wealthy family.

But the long expected cortege has come, and as the clock strikes eight, à la Turk (2, P. M.), the cynosure of all eyes enters, the youthful Seraphina N——, and attended by her companions, her god-father among them, she takes a seat prepared for her on the raised end of a divan. When she entered, every one, and I among the number, arose and remained standing, till she had seated herself. Before doing this, however she kissed her god-father's and god-mother's hands. I could not get a good glimpse of the bride, for she wore the envious gold veil before mentioned, and my curiosity remained but partly satisfied. I could see that her eyes were fine, but as a bride is not allowed to converse except when necessary, during the ceremony, I was unable to judge whether her voice was silvery or otherwise.

After waiting a short time, the priest, or rather the priests, for there were two of them, whose fees were paid by the god-father, entered the room and commenced the ceremony. A temporary altar had been erected, and before it was placed a divan for the accommodation of the couple. Previous to taking her seat there, the young bride had a white silk covering thrown over her whole person, resting on her shoulders. The pair were then placed in such a position on the divan that their foreheads almost touched each other. At this moment the priests took their places and recited several prayers, and one of them delivered a short lecture to the interested parties, which, I afterwards learnt, treated of their rights and duties to each other in the state on which they were entering.

Then each was asked whether he or she took the other "for good or for evil, in prosperity and adversity, whether ugly or handsome, for time and eternity." They of course answering in the affirmative, the priest takes the hand of the girl and puts it in the right hand of the young man, and repeats over them the following consecrated words: "I, taking the hand of Eve, and giving it to the right hand of Adam, repeat what God hath said: 'I gave to man a companion, part and parcel of his own rib, and what I have joined let not man put asunder.'" The happy pair being now man and wife, the priests repeated two or three more prayers, asking for the blessings of heaven on the ceremony just performed, and thus concluded the important rite.

The priests then departed, and the wife returns to her seat, while music is brought in, and with that and dancing our time is spent for another hour, when a large bell gave the signal for dinner. But not having time to indulge in this best part of the ceremony, I made my excuses to the husband, congratulated him on his happiness, and took my leave of the company *in toto*. And I have no doubt that the guests had a jolly good time of it, for they did not "go home till morning," and when I called the next day, the last few had just taken their departure.

The parties who are thus married remain quietly at home for three or four weeks, after which the husband and wife make a ceremonial visit to the house of his father-in-law, for the purpose of thanking him for the gift of his daughter. Then a series of visits is made among each other's friends, until, finally, every thing settles down in order again, and the lately married pair go on their way through life, subject to the same rules and regulations as other mortals.

A woman condemned to death, in the reign of Richard III., lived forty days without food or drink. A young lady, 16 years of age, is mentioned in the Edinburg Medical Essays, who was thrown into such violent tetanus, or rigidity of the muscles, by the death of her father, that she was unable to swallow for fifty-four days. A still more extraordinary account is related of a man who, on recovering from a fever, had such a dislike to food of all kinds, that for eighteen years he never tasted any thing but water.

INSTINCT OF A HORSE.—Mr. A. had, for a considerable time, a span of sprightly little horses that he had never separated. In the field and the harness, they have always been together. This had caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago, he went out with them to Lake Minetoska, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them to the lake and tied them several rods apart, on a strip of grass that grow upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee he threw himself upon the floor, to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish.

Not much time had elapsed before the sound of approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after, one of his horses appeared at the door. The animal put his head in, and giving one neigh, returned at a slow gallop, yet under excitement, to the spot where, but a few minutes before, he and his companion had apparently been safely tastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water, entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged.

While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage his unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by, manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy, and when his mate was extricated from this situation, and again upon his feet, on terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy.

That this intelligent animal should have noticed the unfortunate situation of his mate that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should sunder a three-fourth inch rope, and finally, that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are curious circumstances to us, and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genus homo." [St. Anthony's Ex.

A RICE FLUM PUDDING.—Take three gills of whole rice, wash it and boil it in a pint of milk; when it is soft mix in a quarter of a pound of butter and set it aside to cool, and when it is cold stir in another pint of milk. Prepare a pound and a half of raisins or currants—if currants, wash and dry them, if raisins, seed them and cut them in halves. Dredge them well with flour, to prevent their sinking, and prepare also a powdered nutmeg, a tablespoonful of mixed mace and cinnamon powdered, a wine glass of rose water and a wine glass of brandy or white wine. Beat six eggs very light and stir them into the mixture alternately with a quarter of a pound of sugar; then add by degrees the spice and the liquor, and lastly, stir in, few at a time, the raisins or currants. Put the pudding into a buttered dish and bake it an hour and a half. Send it to table cool.

You may make this pudding of ground rice, using but half a pint instead of three gills.

MINCE PIES.—Boil three pounds of lean beef till tender, and when cold chop it fine. Chop three pounds of clear beef suet, and mix the meat, sprinkling in a tablespoonful of salt. Pare, core and chop fine six pounds of good apples; stone four pounds of raisins and chop them; wash and dry two pounds of currants, and mix them all with the meat. Season with a spoonful of powdered cinnamon, a powdered nutmeg, a little mace and a few cloves, pounded, and one pound of brown sugar; add a quart of Madeira wine and a half a pound of citron cut into small bits. This mixture, put down in a jar closely covered, will keep several weeks. It makes a rich pie for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

[Maine Farmer.

PECULIARITIES OF CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

Racine composed his verses while walking about, reciting them in a loud voice all day, when thus working at his play of Mithridates, in the Tuileries garden, a crowd of workmen gathered around him, attracted by his gestures; they took him to be a madman, about to throw himself into the basin. On his return home from such walks, he would write down scene by scene, at first in prose, and when he had thus written it out, he would exclaim, "My tragedy is done!" considering the dressing of the acts up in verse as a very small affair.

Magliabecchia, the learned librarian to the Duke of Tuscany, on the contrary, never stirred abroad, but lived amidst books, and upon books. They were his bed, board and washing. He passed eight and forty years in their midst, only twice in the course of his life venturing beyond the walls of Florence; once to go two leagues off, and the other time three and a half leagues, by order of the Grand Duke. He was an extremely frugal man, living upon eggs, bread and water, in great moderation.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet; a dog he had brought from Wutburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him, and the walls of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the Pope. He worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate in his brain, he would take his flute or guitar with him to the porch, and there execute some musical fantasy (for he was a skillful musician), when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed Luther did not hesitate to say that, after theology, music was the first of the arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only art which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. The great gnarled man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts and papers carried to him there, and he worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again, to continue his studies. In his later years he dictated his writings to secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. The sentence issued complete from his mouth. If he felt his facility of composition leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, gave up writing and composing, and went about his out-door duties for days, weeks and months together. But as soon as he felt the inspiration fall upon him again, he went back to his bed, and his secretary set to work forthwith.

Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage at mid day; Byron at midnight. Hardoin rose at four in the morning, and wrote till late at night.

Aristotle was a tremendous workor; he took little sleep, and was constantly retrenching it. He had a contrivance by which he awoke early, and to awake was with him to commence work. Demosthenes passed three months in a cavern by the seaside, in boring to overcome the defects of his voice. There he read, studied and declaimed.

Rabelias composed his life of Gargantua at Bellay, in the company of Roman Cardinals, and under the eyes of the Bishop of Paris. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and Bornau. Pascal wrote most of his Thoughts on little scraps of paper, at his by moments. Feaelon wrote his Telemachus in the palace of Versailles, at the court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. That a book so thoroughly democratic should have issued from such a source, and be written by a priest, may seem surprising. De Quincy first promulgated his notion of freedom of person and trade, and throwing all taxes on the land—the germ, perhaps, of the French Revolution—in the boudoir of Madame de Pompadour!

Bacon knelt down, before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

The life of Liebnitz was one of reading, writing and meditation. That was the secret of his prodigious knowledge. After an attack of gout, he confined himself to a diet of bread and milk. Often he slept in a chair, and rarely went to bed till after midnight. Sometimes he was months without quitting his seat; where he slept by night and wrote by day. He had an ulcer in his right leg, which prevented his walking about, even had he wished to do so. [Eliza Cook's Journal.

WHAT IS A SPIKE?—Most people are impressed with the belief that a spiked gun is for some time rendered useless, but it is not every one who knows what a spike is. A correspondent in the Morning Herald makes this clear. He says: "They are about four inches long, and of the dimensions of a tobacco pipe, the head flat; a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft upon being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—no easy task, as they are made of the hardest steel, and being also loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making a drill bite as effectually as it should do. Its application is the work of a moment, a single tap on the flat head with the palm of the hand sufficing. This can be easily done, even if it is ever so dark."]

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

The following excerpts are from the New York correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner*, Phila.:

OUR THANKSGIVING DAY IN NEW CHURCHES.

The pulpit is too much turned into a political platform on such occasions as this. I am not disposed to throw any blame on our talented ministry—but I cannot help feeling the force of the old proverb, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*" Let the cobbler stick to his stool. The Christian minister is called to preach the gospel, not to preach politics. The gospel of Christ is the only true message that should leave the pulpit. It is adapted to all classes, be they native born, or foreign. Besides, the gospel ministry should not join in the general tone of "political denunciation." Christ's kingdom is not of this world. Paul the Apostle, was a foreigner in Jerusalem, in Damascus, in Ephesus, in Philippi, in Athens, in Rome, in Corinth, in Spain, in Britain; yet Paul founded churches in all these places. Columba was a foreigner in Scotland, yet he shed his gospel light from the sea-girt rock of Iona upon the bleak hills of stern Caledonia. Mackenzie, and the Tennents, and President Finley were all Irishmen, and, of course, foreigners; yet the one founded our Presbyterian Zion, and the others were no mean luminaries in reflecting the rays of gospel light upon our country. It is not my apprehension that any evil can come to our churches from foreign lands. As long as the Bible lies unclasped and untrammeled on our pulpits, there need be no fear about foreign influence. Presbyterians from Scotland and Ireland are too well acquainted with their Bibles and the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms, to bring any innovations into our churches. That influence must be guarded against from another quarter.

REV. JOEL PARKER, D. D.

His text was chosen out of Daniel ii. 44, 45; and Luke xiii. 20, 21. Dr. Parker manfully battled against mingling up the pulpit with politics. He said the Church had acquired an unhallowed connection with the state in the establishment of the Papacy. In the Reformation it was not delivered from this alliance. The idea of advancing religion through the magistracy clung to our Puritan ancestors. It clings to us. There was something bold and captivating—something that almost bordered upon chivalry, in assailing political movements that seemed palpably wrong, and in exposing the wickedness of great men. Here we had hundreds of sermons, so called, on the "Higher Law," the "Mexican War," the "the Nebraska Bill," the "Prohibitory Law," &c. In nearly every pulpit in this city, the Sabbath preceding the election, circulars were placed, requesting the pastor to preach on Temperance. This was all wrong. The Church has solemn duties; the mission of the ministers was most sacred—it was his to work for the salvation of souls—it was through him

"The violated law
Speaks out its thunders, and in tones as sweet
As angels use, the gospel whispers peace."

REV. DR. BETHUNE.

This gentleman preached, as usual, a powerful discourse. Its pervading theme was thankfulness, interwoven with politics. The following extract is so strikingly truthful, that it may be interesting to my readers:

"First, then, let us consider that excellent as our institutions are, and great our advantages, they do not secure us from adversity, unless we be faithful to ourselves. Forgetting the difficulty with which they were obtained and brought to their eminent excellence—may, forgetting the imperfections which as was said before, appertain to every thing human; while some unmanfully cherish visionary fears, others seem to think that nothing can break the spirit, or limit the enterprise they inspire. We have laughed at danger and defied misfortune, and now read a sad lesson in the reverses which we suffer. No venture has been so rash, no scheme so disproportioned to the means for its execution, no doctrine so repugnant to all the laws of trade and currency, but has been coveted and glorified under the name of Yankee enterprise. Nay, we have turned fatalists, and though all the warnings of the past stare us in the face, we claim that manifest destiny will carry us through. Aye, spurning the experience of fifty centuries, reviling established truths as old women's fables, laughing the gray head to scorn, and heedless of beacon or landmark, the popular cry is Progress! Progress! against conservatism, Progress! against prudence, Progress! against all that men's toil, and study, and suffering, and blood have wrung out of time. Progress! for which science is too slow, laws too slow, Christianity too slow. Progress! though the rail be laid of splintering iron and green wood. Progress! though the driver knows not a valve of his machine. Progress! though the steam strain the boiler beyond its strength. Progress! though the landslide be on the track, or the quicksand beneath it. Progress! though an equal force be hastening to meet us. Progress! though uncounted lives, and treasures yet more precious, be in the train. Progress! increasing, accelerating, wilder, until with earthquake crash, amidst shrieks, groans and agony, it is stopped in shame and horror, and death. No system, no position is proof against such senseless impetuosity. The grand excellence of our political Constitution is, that it leaves us free to act for ourselves; there is no power on earth or in heaven to help us."

MESMERISM AND ITS EVILS.

This delusion has not wholly disappeared. Though it is not so much heard of, it is still practised by a few ignorant, puerile minds, to the frequent hazard of health and life. No right minded man should countenance such an evil. Last week two professors of the Mesmeric art tried their influence upon a young girl, whom they threw into a sleep but whom they were unable to awake. The police were notified, and Captain Carpenter of the Fifth Ward police, makes the following statement respecting the affair:

George Farland, of No. 125 Forty-first st and Dr. Hoffman, of No. 70 Suffolk street, professors of the science of Mesmerism, called at the house of Mrs. Miller, No. 130 Church st to make some experiment in their line of business. A girl named Amanda, who boarded with Mrs. M., and had been put to sleep by this operation of Farland's and as easily awakened, on this occasion, however, Farland had rather to sleep, and then requested his friend, Dr. Hoffman, to add his mesmeric influence, which he did, by passing his left hand up and down her face and blowing his breath in her ears. This occurred about 4 o'clock, P. M. After conversing they found her in a slumber, and in a short time they proceeded to awaken her by their usual method, but lo, and behold! their power had left them. They continued their efforts for two hours or more, but in vain. Becoming alarmed, Farland hastened to procure the assistance of Dr. Hollock, a more professional doctor in the art. Meanwhile Mrs. Miller sent for Dr Enger, a regular physician. Information was received at the station-house of the serious affair, and forthwith went to the house, accompanied by Lieut. Martin, and also sent for Alderman Hoffmire to witness the grand finale and to arrest the professors, in case the girl failed to awake. Dr. Hollock attended the girl for some three hours, but with little success, and the sufferer had frequent convulsions. Finally, Dr. Enger administered some medicine to the poor girl, and in a short time she was convulsions, much to the joy of Farland and Dr. Hoffman, whom I had sent to the police station, by the advice of the Alderman. Subsequently the individuals were released from custody by Alderman Hoffmire, on the assurance of Dr. Enger that she was sufficiently recovered to be out of danger. The girl continued her mesmeric slumber from 4 o'clock, P. M., till midnight.

WILBER FISK.—This distinguished scholar and divine knew what it was to pursue knowledge under difficulties. A writer in the Ladies Repository, in speaking of his early struggles, says: "When he was a young man, without property, or parents, or other friends to help him, he walked four miles one stormy night, to borrow a Latin grammar, and the next, after having closed a school he was teaching, walked five miles to obtain from a young lady who, more fortunate than he, had been to the academy, some instructions how to study Latin. That homeless youth, who took his first lessons in Latin at the age of twenty, from a girl much younger than himself, occupied for twenty years or more, an important position in the literary institutions of the country, having educated thousands.

[Pres. Herald.

A Bishop Two Hundred Years Old—Bossuet's Reappearance in his own Cathedral.

Paris Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

PARIS Nov 20, 1854

Strange as it may seem, the exact spot where reposed the remains of Jacques Benigne Bossuet, the great and good Catholic divine and pulpit orator, one of the brightest illustrations of the French church, was not known. A popular writer, M. Poujoulet, in a work recently published, entitled "Letters on Bossuet," mentioned the fact, and suggested that search, in order to identify his tomb, should be instituted by the proper authorities. The actual Bishop of Meaux determined to act upon the hint, and to this end ordered excavations to be made in the vaults of the Cathedral of Meaux.

Success has promptly crowned these efforts. The excavations commenced about noon on the 8th inst., under the direction of the Bishop, who was guided by the instructions contained in the will of Bossuet, and by imperfect indications contained in some documents relating to the tombs of the cathedral belonging to its archives; discovered the tomb of Bossuet after two hours' labor. The workmen first struck, at a depth of about two feet beneath the pavement, a small stone vault. It was opened and a leaden coffin was disclosed. It was that of M. de Ligny, the immediate predecessor of Bossuet, and was situated just below the episcopal throne. Bossuet, it is known, had requested to be buried at the foot of his predecessors.

The excavation was continued in that direction and soon brought to light a small vault similar to the last, about six feet in length, three feet broad, and three feet deep. It was formed of mason's work, its walls being five or six inches thick and covered by a vaulted arch. The vault contained a leaden coffin, about one and three-quarter yards long. Upon the cover of the coffin, above the breast, was fixed a copper plate, on which was engraved in capital letters, beneath the well-known arms of the illustrious prelate, (three wheels,) the following inscription:

Hic quiescit resurrectionem expectans
Jacobus Benignus Bossuet, episcopus Meldensis
comes consiliarius, eccusiastes Delphini
præceptor primus, eccusiastes Paris
Perpendiculi eloquentiarius, Universitatis
Parisiensis privilegiorum apostolicorum
conservator, et collegii Navarræ
superior, obiit anno Domini MDCCIV
die XII aprilis, annos natus LXXVI
menses VI et dies XVI.
Requiescat in pace!

The coffin lay horizontally upon a thick oaken plank, which itself was placed across three bars of iron, raising it slightly from the ground.

By orders of the Bishop of Meaux the leaden coffin containing the mortal remains of Bossuet was opened on the 14th instant. The head was found covered with four folds of linen, which were cut away with a pair of scissors, and the features were then seen. They were much less changed than might have been expected, considering that the body had been buried a century and a half. An artist who was present took a sketch of the face as it appeared when the coffin was opened. When it was known that the features of the deceased could be seen, a great number of persons hastened to the Cathedral.

Several ecclesiastics also arrived from Paris. In the night of the 14th a glass was fixed over the face so as to preserve it from the contact of the external air, and the next day, at ten in the morning, a funeral service was performed, at which the Bishop officiated. Pontifical ornaments covered the coffin; a crosier was placed close to it; and Bossuet once more appeared as Bishop in his own Cathedral. All the functionaries of the town were present on the occasion, as well as a large number of other persons. After the mass had finished, the crowd walked round in order to see the features of the deceased. The coffin was replaced in the evening in the vault.

ANECDOTE OF MR. TRAFTON.—The Manchester Democrat gives the following:

Among the members of Congress elect in Massachusetts is Rev. Mr. Trafton, whom many in this city will remember as a lecturer in several of our churches two years ago. He is six feet two inches in his stockings. Mr. Trafton is a prompt, self-reliant speaker, and an incident he told us of him, while in London several years ago, which indicated that he will not be afraid even of Senator Douglas. Wishing to enter the House of Lords—a favor never granted to ordinary travelers—he walked up to the porter—

"Is Lord Brougham in his seat?"

"He is."

"Ask him to come to the door—a gentleman wishes to see him."

In a few moments the porter returned with his lordship.

"I am Rev. Mr. Trafton, of Massachusetts, and ask of your lordship the favor of looking upon the House of Lords in session."

It is hardly necessary to add that he was very cordially ushered in.

Capt. Smith, who has recently been convicted at New York of having been engaged in the slave trade states, that New York is the great headquarters from which the trade is carried on. He says:

Neither in Cuba nor in the Brasils is it carried on so extensively. Ships that convey slaves to the West Indies and South America are fitted out from the United States. Now and then one sails from Philadelphia, more from Baltimore, but most from New York. This is our headquarters.

Officer; "Didn't you guarantee, sir, that the horse wouldn't shy before the fire of an enemy?" Horse dealer: "No more he won't. 'Tisn't till after the fire that he shies!"

GEORGE THE THIRD AND THE DYING GIPSY.

[Mr Crabbe relates the following singular and affecting anecdote:]

George III being out one day hunting, the chase lay through the skirts of the forest. The stag had been hard run, and, to escape the dogs, had crossed the river in a deep part. The dogs could not be brought to follow; and it became necessary in order to come up with it to make a circuitous route along the banks of the river, through some thick and troublesome underwood. The roughness of the ground, the long grass and frequent thickets, obliged the sportsmen to separate from each other, each one endeavoring to make the best and speediest route he could. Before they had reached the end of the forest, the King's horse manifested signs of fatigue and uneasiness; so much so, that his majesty resolved upon yielding the pleasures of the chase to those of compassion for his horse. With this view, he turned down the first avenue of the forest, and determined on riding quietly to the oaks, there to wait for some of his attendants. The King had proceeded only a few yards, when, instead of thegery of the hounds, he fancied he heard the cry of distress. As he rode forward, he heard it more distinctly—

"Oh! my mother! my mother! God pity and bless my poor mother!"

The curiosity and kindness of the sovereign led him hastenly to the spot. It was a little green plot on one side of the forest, where was spread on the grass, under a branching oak, a little pallet, half covered with a kind of tent; and a basket or two with some packs lay on the ground at a few paces distant from the tent. Near to the root of the tree, he observed a little, swarthy girl, about eight years of age, on her knees praying, while her little black eyes ran down with tears. Distress of any kind was always relieved by his majesty, for he had a heart which melted at human woe.

"What, my child, is the cause of your weeping?" he asked. "For what do you pray?"

The little creature at first startled, then rose from her knees, and, pointing to the tent, said—

"Oh! sir, my dying mother!"

"What!" said his majesty, dismounting and fastening his horse up to the branches of the oak, "what, my child? tell me all about it."

The little creature now led the king to the tent, where lay, partly covered, a middle aged female gipsy, in the last stages of a decline, and in the last moments of life. She turned her dying eyes expressively to the royal visitor, then looked up to heaven, but not a word did she utter; "the silver cord was loosed, and the wheel broken at the cistern." The little girl then wept aloud, and stooping down, wiped the dying sweat from her mother's face. The king, much affected, asked the child her name, and of her family, and how long her mother had been ill. Just at that moment, another gipsy girl, much older, came out of breath to the spot. She had been to the town of W——, and brought some medicine for her dying mother. Observing a stranger, she courtesied modestly, and hastening to her mother, kissed her pallid lips, and burst into tears.

"What, my dear child," said his majesty, "can be done for you?"

"Oh, sir," she replied, "my dying mother wanted a religious person to teach her, and to pray with her before she died. I ran all the way, before it was light, this morning, to W——, and asked for a minister; but no one could I get to come with me to pray with my dear mother."

The dying woman seemed sensible of what her daughter was saying, and her countenance was much agitated. The air was again rent with the cries of the distressed daughters. The king, full of kindness, instantly endeavored to comfort them. He said—

"I am a minister, and God has sent me to instruct and comfort your mother."

He then sat down on a puck by the side of the pallet, and, taking the hand of the dying gipsy, discoursed on the demerit of sin and the nature of redemption. He then pointed her to Christ, the all-sufficient Savior. While doing this, the poor creature seemed to gather consolation and hope; her eyes sparkled with brightness, and her countenance became animated. She looked up—she smiled; but it was the last smile; it was the glimmering of expiring nature. As the expression of peace, however, remained strong in her countenance, it was not till some time had elapsed that they perceived the struggling spirit had left mortality.

It was at this moment that some of his majesty's attendants, who had missed him at the chase, and had been riding through the forest in search of him, rode up, and found him comforting the afflicted gipsies. It was an affecting sight, and worthy of everlasting record in the annals of kings.

He now rose up, put some gold into the hands of the afflicted girls, promised them his protection, and bade them look to Heaven. He then wiped the tears from his eyes, and mounted his horse. His attendants, greatly affected, stood in silent admiration. Lord L—— was going to speak, but his majesty, turning to the gipsies, and pointing to the breathless corpse, and to the weeping girls, said with strong emotion—

"Who, my lord, who, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto these?"

Happy Effects of Humanity.

The following facts of a young chief of the Pawnee nation, and son of Old Knife, one of the Indians who visited the city of Washington, a few years ago, from the foot of the Rocky Mountains, are highly creditable to his generosity and his benevolence. This young warrior, when those events occurred, was about twenty-five years old. At this age of twenty-one his heroic deeds had acquired for him, among his people, the rank of "Bravest of the Brave."

The savage practices of torturing and burning to death their prisoners existed in this nation. An unfortunate female, taken in war with the Paducah nation, was destined to this horrible death. The fatal hour had arrived; the trembling victim, far from home and her friends, was fastened to the stake; the whole tribe was assembled on the surrounding plain, to witness the awful scene. Just as the wood was about to be kindled, and the spectators were on the tiptoe of expectation, this young warrior, who sat composedly among the others, having before prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed through the crowd, loosed the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted the other himself, and made the quickest speed toward the nation and friends of the captive.

The multitude, dumb and nerveless with amazement at the daring deed, made no more effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as the act of their deity, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly retired to their village. The released was accompanied through the wilderness towards her home till she was out of danger. He then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of the journey, and parted from her. On his return to the village, such was the respect entertained for him that no inquiry was made into his conduct, no censure was passed on it, and, since the transaction, no human sacrifice has been offered in this or any of the Pawnee tribes. Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause!

On the publication of this anecdote at Washington, the young ladies of a female seminary in that city presented the brave and humane Indian with a handsome silver medal, on which was engraved an appropriate inscription, accompanied by an address of which the following is the close: "Brother, accept this token of our esteem, and when you have again the power to save a poor woman from death and torture, think of this and of us, and fly to her rescue!"

The Reciprocity bill passed the Nova Scotia Legislature on the 11th inst., by a vote of 32 to 10.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY, FELICITY STREET.—The anniversary of this Sunday School will be held at the Church, corner of Felicity and Chemut streets, on Sunday night, at 7 o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing and speaking—exclusively by the children.

REV. H. T. LEWIS, editor of the *Reformer*, a paper published at Handsboro', Miss., paid us a brief visit the other day. Bro. Lewis is a temperance man, tongue and pen. He speaks himself and his paper speaks. We say, "hear him for his cause," and read too.

GRAHAM'S for January. Its contents are of usual interest. Its engravings and illustrations are better than usual.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, Nov. 1854. Republication. Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y. This best of the Quarterlies presents the following table of contents:

1. The Wonders of the Shore. 2. Popular Education in Scotland. 3. Melman's History of Latin Christianity. 4. The insoluble Problem. 5. Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe. 6. Sir H. Holland on Mental Physiology, Electro-Biology, etc. 7. Annotated Edition of English Poets—William Cowper. 8. Progress and prospects of the War.

LATER YEARS, by the author of "The Old House by the River," and "The Owl Creek Letters." New York: Harper and Brothers. This is a book of life incidents and life sketches, both of city and country, chiefly the latter. There is in its chapters much of *naiveté* and unaffected beauty. Its perusal will be a charming prologue to pleasant dreams, when too fatigued and sleepy to read any thing else. At H. D. McGinnis's, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

AGNES—A Franconia Story, by the author of the "Rollo Books," Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers.

CAROLINE.—A Franconia Story, by the author of the "Rollo Books," Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers. These are pleasant sunny 16mos., brilliant red covers, with gilded lettering on the backs, and filled inside with pictures both of the pen and pencil. They offer entertainment of the right sort for young heads and hearts, and in the right time. Christmas is at hand. At H. D. McGinnis's, 36 Camp street.

REVIVAL.

Bro. A. Watson writes us of an excellent Camp Meeting Revival in the Jasper circuit, Walker county, Ala. Thirty-one professed religion, and seventeen joined the Church.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Fifth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at Odd Fellows' Hall, Sunday evening last, J. A. Maybin, Esq., President, in the chair. The meeting was opened by reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Hays. The spacious Hall was filled to overflowing by an intelligent audience, who appeared to be deeply interested in all the exercises.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. T. S. Copes; eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Van Arsdale and Rev. J. B. Walker. The statistics presented by this report were of the most interesting character, showing that the Society have labored to meet the wants of the people who came within the sphere of its operations.

The effective choir of singers added much to the interest of the occasion.

The collection was a small one, for such an audience; 470 dollars.

THE FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL IN NEW ENGLAND.—We were much interested, lately, in learning from a friend the circumstances under which the first Sabbath School in New England was established. It was some forty years ago. These schools had just begun to attract considerable attention in England, and a very few were just starting in New York city. Mrs. Sharp, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Sharp, when on a visit to New York, about this time, had occasion to notice the schools there in operation, and was so much pleased with the idea, that immediately on her return, she, in connection with her husband, started a project for such a school in the Charles street Church in Boston.

One day, as Brother Rose, now of Cleaveland, then a member of Dr. Sharp's Church, relates, a pleasant little party, composed of Dr. Sharp and his wife, with a few friends, members of their church and congregation, were on an excursion to one of the islands in the vicinity of Boston. One of their number, now the Rev. Henry Stanwood, who lives near Rochester, N. Y., approached Mr. Rouse, and naming to him the Sunday School project which the pastor's wife had originated, solicited a small subscription in aid of it. This was the first time that Mr. R. had heard of a Sunday School. The result was, the opening of such a school in the Charles Street Church. Here was the beginning of Sabbath schools in New England. Friend, how small a seed has since grown how great a tree!

[Christian Times.

A little boy, four years old, who was among those saved from the burning of the steamer Ocean, in Boston Harbor, attributes, in all apparent sincerity, his preservation to the fact, that he "was a good boy and God took care of him."

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

The lowest ideal of what this spirit is must place it above that zeal and consecration which now obtain in the Church. Only a few comparatively are possessed of its highest fervor. The embodiments of this ideal, at the present time, are limited to so many as admit of an easy and individual designation: some leading and eminent ones; some obscure ones, in whose hearts this spirit is and in whose lives it is illustrated. They are here and there, sporadic and isolated. This spirit does not embue the whole. It is intensified in individuals, but the mass is not all and equably aglow.

A few localities come nearer its possession than others: some may possibly claim it in its full power; but the Church in its length and breadth is far below it. What of this spirit we have runs too much in veins; it wants diffusion, it needs universalizing.

These instances of eminent devotion aside, the Church, as a body, is actually without the spirit of missions. The results attained hitherto, and for which the Church in general is credited, are the fruits of zeal and liberality in the few. So far as these results are particular they do not overrun the standard of consecration. If regarded as the index of general interest in the cause of missions, they represent a spirit which exists in the last degree of feebleness; a spirit that is unworthy of the missionary name.

To bring this truth before us, we have only to consider what we are actually doing. The amount of money given for foreign and domestic missions in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, during the year ending May, 1854, was one hundred and sixty-eight thousand and thirty-one dollars and thirty-three cents; less fourteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, contributed by the United States government for the Indian missions. That this statement may show what we are actually giving *as a Church*, a very considerable amount, contributed by those who are not communicants, must be deducted. What proportion of the whole this amount is, cannot well be determined. We suppose that it is somewhere between a fourth and a tenth. The grand total, thus reduced, is contributed by a Church whose membership is nearly half a million, and whose moneyed resources are proportionately large. We need not divide this amount by the number of our membership in order to show its insignificance. The conclusion is reached at once, that the spirit of missions does not possess the Church.

The revelation becomes more patent when we consider the means used, and the efforts made to obtain this scanty pittance. So far from its being a spontaneous offering, pressed upon the acceptance of the missionary treasury, it has, rather, been extorted by any length of importunity, by pulpit zeal, by platform appeals, by anniversary occasions and declamations, by life membership proposals, and other godly seductions. These means and efforts prove that the amount given by the Church is much more than a fair representative of its liberality. It is not given readily and cheerfully. It is wrung out—almost forced from the hands to which it is credited.

There can be little doubt that the money gauge is the true one, by which to ascertain the breadth and depth of the missionary spirit. Its application shows that this spirit is almost wholly wanting: a spirit that reaches the whole, from centre to circumference, and leavens to the last extremity of social and individual responsibility. Whilst money may be the gauge of admeasuring the zeal of the Church, it is not of the highest end of missionary appeal. The spirit of missions, subjectively in the heart of the Church, is the true and high issue. This lofty type of evangelical life is our first want. It lies between the effort and the result; and the greatest result, in dollars and cents, can be reached only through it. Under the pressure of immediate demand our anniversary and stated collections are too often urged by motives and secured by means which, to say the least, are of equivocal propriety. Passion and prejudice, local interest and carnal sympathies are enlisted. Almost any thing to reach the pocket. The amount realised on these occasions depends upon the humor and declamation of those who advocate the cause. Comic, tragic and farcical *ad captandums* are sent out to explore the varied whims of an audience, and to untie the purse strings of a miscellaneous assembly. These abuses, if they be such, grow out of the painful conviction that the people are dead to better appeals. To say nothing of the morality of this course, its policy is detrimental. The spirit of missions must be cultivated. The means we shall hereafter point out.

MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who died at Washington, recently, at a very advanced age, was a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and was born in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N. Y. In 1780 she was married to General (then Colonel) Hamilton, who at that time was attached to the military family of Washington. In July, 1804, General Hamilton fell in a duel with Colonel Aaron Burr. Mrs. Hamilton has, therefore, survived the loss of her distinguished husband upwards of half a century. The body lay in state for two hours prior to the obsequies, where the friends and acquaintances of the deceased took a farewell look. The coffin was made of plain mahogany, and on the silver plate was inscribed the following words:

ELIZABETH HAMILTON,
BORN
9th August, 1757,
DIED
9th November, 1854.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. DR. THWEATT.—We learn from the *Caddo Gazette*, of the 9th inst., that Bro. Thweatt has accepted the presidency of the Mansfield Female College, located at Mansfield, De Soto Parish, La. This institution is to be placed entirely under the control of the Louisiana Conference. This point we regard as eligible, and there is no one in our knowledge, more eminently qualified for the charge of such an institution than Bro. Thweatt. We bespeak for it the patronage of North Louisiana—an abundant and encouraging patronage.

We extract the following from a notice published by the Committee of Arrangements:

The services of Dr. H. C. Thweatt (well known throughout the State as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South) have been engaged as President of the Institution. The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweatt is a member; a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield have subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars; a very spacious building, adapted to all the wants of the Institution, will very soon be put in process of erection. In the mean time, the Female Academy, already completed, will be used for the purposes of the School. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages of what constitutes a polished education, may rest assured that no school can be found for the Southwest better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweatt to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of learning as may be found necessary. To those living at a distance we would say, that no village in any section of Western Louisiana offers more advantages, as far as health, society, etc., are concerned.

The rates of tuition will be the same as those charged in the higher schools of the country—the particulars of which will be published hereafter. The first session of the School to commence on the 8th day of January, 1855.

Parents will please send on their daughters, as there are always advantages to be derived from an early commencement.

Board can be obtained for the present in respectable private families, at moderate terms.

We append the following remarks by the Editor of the *Gazette*:

We feel something of a sectional pride in calling attention to the advertisement of the Mansfield Femal College. The spirit of education is abroad in the land. Our people have awakened from the condition of torpor which has, for so long a time neutralized their action in behalf of Home Education, and are setting about a practical solution of the hitherto intricate problem which involved the expediency of establishing schools and colleges at home. The citizens of Mansfield have shown themselves equal to the emergency. They have displayed a generosity which invites attention. Show us a community alive to the benefits of education, and who hang not back from the adoption of the means and appliances for its acquisition, and we will show you a community of high-toned, upright citizens.

From the high reputation acquired by Dr. Thweatt, we doubt if a better selection could have been made. His qualificatione for the post cannot be questioned.

The healthy location and pleasant society of Mansfield render it a suitable place for the establishment of an institution of learning of a high order. We wish it abundant success.

METHODIST CHURCH, LAKE PROVIDENCE.—The *Herald* says: "This substantial edifice has recently undergone thorough renovation and repairs, and is at this time one of the finest churches in this section of country. The new spire is ninety feet in height, and is remarkably well constructed for strength and beauty. Mr. Harp, the pastor, deserves great credit for the accomplishment of a work in which the community are so deeply interested. May great spiritual happiness attend our Methodist friends in this place."

ARROGANCE OF ATHEISM.—The following extract from "Foster's Essay," exposes the intolerable arrogance and presumption of atheism, in pretending to an extraordinary degree of heroism in rejecting the general belief of the existence of a Deity:

"But it is heroism no longer, if the atheist knows that there is no God. The wonder then turns on the great process by which a man could grow to the immense intelligence that can know that there is no God. What age and what lights are requisite for this attainment! This intelligence involves the very attributes of divinity, while a God is denied. For unless this man is omnipresent—unless he is at this moment in every place in the universe—he cannot know, but there may be, in some place, manifestations of a Deity by which he would be overpowered. If he does not know, absolutely, every agent in the universe, the one that he does not know may be God. If he is not himself the chief agent in the universe, and does not know what is so, that which is so may be God. If he is not in absolute possession of all the propositions that constitute universal truth, the one which he wants may be, that there is a God. If he cannot, with certainty, assign the cause of all that exists, that cause may be God. If he does not know everything that has been done in the immeasurable ages that are past, some things may have been done by a God. Thus, unless he knows all things—that is, precludes another deity, by being one himself—he cannot know that the Being whose existence he rejects, does not exist. But he must know that he does not exist, else he deserves equal contempt and compassion for the temerity with which he firmly avows his rejection, and acts accordingly."

Mr. De Bow, the late Superintendent of Census, states that there are in the United States, 38,184 buildings, used for religious worship of all denominations, having accommodations for 14,000,000 persons, and a total value, including other property, of $87,466,331. There are about 30,000 clergymen. The Methodists have more than half of all the churches. There are about five churches to every 3,000 of the total population. The churches of Charleston accommodate a larger portion of the population than do those of Boston.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

At the Monthly meeting at the Tract House, the Rev. Mr. Wood, secretary of the American Board, communicated recent intelligence from the missions. The following are some of the items:

INDIA.—Letters have been received from Dr. Anderson and Mr. Thompson, the deputation to India, which were sent from the Red Sea, they were well, and expected to reach Bombay in the usual time from that point.

The death of Mrs. W. W. Scudder, Sept. 14, at Madras, is announced. The mission is greatly afflicted by this bereavement.

Several Mahomedans have recently been baptized by Scotch and other missionaries in India.

CHINA.—Mr. Baring (August 4 and 22) reports business altogether stopped at Canton. The city was invested by the rebels, and from the appearance of things, would soon fall into their hands. They have no head and are mere banditti. They have no connection, as yet, with Tai-ping-wan. Great distress prevailed, and fearful apprehension as to the future.

A letter from Capt. Fishbourne, of the Royal Navy, to the Dublin Express, pronounces the recently published proclamation of Taou-suc-Tsing (the Eastern Prince) against foreigners, a forgery. It may, however, be genuine, and proof of new influences predominant among the insurgents.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Mr. Coan (Sept. 20) gives an interesting account of a tour made by him along the Eastern coast of Hawaii. His church (Hilo) contains 5,500 members. Of these, he says 1,000 are generally absent; 1,000 are aged, decrepid, invalid and children; 1,000 are drones, &c., so that the available force is only about 1,000. These are scattered along a coast of one hundred miles, without harbors, without a market, or facilities for reaching a market. The people are, therefore, extremely poor; yet they have built and kept up twenty-five houses of worship, support their pastor, and raise $1,000 a year for foreign objects. Men whose whole property is not $500, give $200 and $300 to a meeting house. One who cannot raise $50 as his total fortune, gives $20 to the support of the pastor. Many who have not $5 in money in the year, give it all, or nearly all, in the monthly concert collections. "These are living facts." Such facts have meaning, for the offerings are purely free will ones.

AFRICA.—Mr. Walker (Sept. 11), reports all well in the Gaboon mission. Mr. Preston and Mr. W. had made a tour of interest fifty miles along the coast to the river Nazareth, and one hundred miles up that river. The river is large, but the population on the lower part is small. Mr. Bushnell is at the new station of Nengenenge, seventy-five miles from the sea. Several conversions are reported at Baraka. Appearances in the mission are hopeful.

THE NESTORIAN MISSION.—Mr. Crane died in Gawar in August. His end was peace. Additional laborers are earnestly called for in a field white to harvest.

THE ARMENIAN MISSION.—Two new stations, Sivas and Marash, are to be occupied. Interesting incidents are reported from various parts of the field.

CHOCTAWS.—Sept. 10th, nine were admitted to the Church at Red River, on examination. [N. Y. Spectator.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.—A valuable article on this subject is given in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for September. That portion relating to the manufacture of the spurious article, is absolutely appalling. It appears that a dealer in Massachusetts imported poisonous drugs, by which he made eight hundred hogsheads of brandy, selling at the rate of two dollars and a half, which just cost him thirty cents per gallon. He pocketed one hundred thousand dollars as the result of his villainous deception, and judging from the present rate of consumption of liquors of all kinds, he was probably only one of quite a considerable class.

And yet some men complain most bitterly, says the Weekly Telegraph, against a prohibitory law, and call it oppressive. The liquor business outstrips all others in deception. Men engaged in it deliberately adulterate with poisons, which are annually destroying, in our country, from 30,000 to 50,000 persons, and then complain of a law enacted to prohibit their murderous business! If a class of men should open shops for the sale of any other article which should kill an eighth part of the number now destroyed by alcoholic liquors, the dealers in spirit would be the first to imprison them. If it is not right to prohibit, by enactments, the sale of an article which builds three-quarters of our jails, prisons, houses of correction and pauper houses, supports almost entirely our courts of justice, and actually destroys, not indirectly, but directly, more than thirty thousand human lives—then all other laws for the prohibition of crime are wrong. The law now considers the rumseller a criminal. This is right. There are no greater offenders against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, than rumsellers.

The Bishop of Oxford was rebuking one of his clergy for following the hounds. "My lord," replied the clergyman, "every man must have some relaxation, and I assure your lordship I never go to balls." "Ah," said the bishop, "I perceive you refer to my having been at the Duchess of Sutherland's party; but I give you my word I never was in the same room with the dancers." "My lord," responded the clergyman, "my mare and I are getting old, and we are never in the same field with the hounds."

POLITICAL PREACHING.—An anecdote is related of the celebrated Mather Pyles, a clergyman of Boston at the time of the Revolution. On being asked why he did not preach on politics sometimes, he replied that he had thrown up four breast works, behind which he had entrenched himself, neither of which could be forced, and continued, "In the first place, I do not understand politics; in the second place, you all do, every man and mother's son of you; in the third place, you have politics all the week—pray let one day in the seven be devoted to religion; in the fourth place, I am engaged in a work of infinitely greater importance; give to me any subject to preach, of more consequence than the truths I bring to you, and I will preach on it the next Sabbath."

From the Advocate and Journal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From the minutes of the Annual Conference, just published, we take the following table of the numbers in society in each Conference, showing the progress of the Church in membership during the past year:

CONFERENCE.	Members.	Probationers.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease
California	1,438	61	1,599	211	
Baltim's	65,964	8,439	74,453	1,352	
Oregon	1,182	336	1,548	627	
Philad'a	49,119	6,977	56,096	2,283	
Prov'nce	18,439	1,801	15,231	527	
N. Jersey	32,057	5,552	33,509	1,130	
N Engl'd	13,886	2,127	16,013	1,495	
N. Hamp.	9,352	1,772	11,124	358	
N. York	24,395	4,254	28,559	187	
Troy	23,432	3,641	27,073	778	
N.Y.East	21,411	2,834	24,945		399
Maine	9,692	1,576	11,268	75	
B'k River	17,125	3,072	20,197	879	
Vermont	6,590	1,181	7,771	368	
W.Virg'a	15,614	2,738	18,352		3
E. Maine	8,127	1,939	10,066		214
Pittsburg	30,648	4,303	34,951		246
Wyoming	11,273	2,619	13,892	335	
Erie	21,314	2,860	24,174	241	
Oneida	17,006	2,725	19,731	449	
E Genesee	16,252	2,542	18,794		63
Wisconsin	10,190	2,154	12,344	919	
Genesee	9,782	1,423	11,155		363
Ohio	27,745	2,666	30 411	365	
Indiana	19,653	2,784	22,387	1,431	
Michigan	16,911	2,234	19,145	1,183	
N. Ohio	26,504	3,169	29,673	450	
N.W.In'a	13,052	1,976	15,028	817	
S. Illinois	13,706	3,754	17,460	1,248	
R'k River	26,856	3,332	24,232	5,373	
N. Indi'a	17,436	3,416	20,851	1,536	
Iowa	16,479	3,183	19,653	3,248	
Cincin'ti	29,595	2,771	32,366	41	
S.E.Ind'a	18,215	2,200	20,415		295
Illinois	19,106	3,447	22,553	1,382	
Kentucky	2,706	626	3,333	955	
Missouri	4,400	1,037	5,437	938	
Aakansas	1,629	412	2,041	264	
Liberia	1,265	163	1,428	119	
Total	679,282	104,976	783,358	32,315	1,588

These statistics, it will be seen, show a net increase of 30,732 members during the year.

We find that the number of travelling preachers, in the several Conferences, is 5,483, of which 4,814 are effective; the remainder being either superannuated or supernumerary. There were forty-two deaths among the travelling preachers during the year. The number of local preachers reported is 6,149.

The total amount of Missionary contributions reported from the Conferences is $229,049. The largest amount is from the Baltimore Conference, which raised $29,234. The largest contributions, in proportion to the membership, are from the New England Conference, which gave an average of, nearly, 58 cents a member; Cincinnati, 43 cents; and New York East, 42 cents.

OUR GERMAN DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Rev. J. Rothevillier gives, in the last number of the *Western Christian Advocate*, a summary of the statistics of our German Missions in the several Conferences, from which we take the following list of the numbers in society (including both members and probationers), and their contributions to the Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies, and the Sunday School Union of our Church:

CONFERENCE.	Nos. in Society.	Miss. Col.	Tract Society.	S. S. Union.	Bible Soc.
New York	1,291	$1,592	$ 73	$ 43	$ 44
Cincinnati	3,434	1,044	138	44	55
S.E. Indiana	2,653	851	49	3	51
Rock River	1,811	1,054	73	32	52
Illinois	2,956	1,176	100	58	94
Total	12,145	6,617	433	185	296
Last year	10,777	5,158	342	129	247
Increase	1,368	$1,459	$91	$56	$49

It will be seen that there has been a gratifying increase, both in the number of members and in the contributions to the several religious societies. The aggregate of these contributions from the German societies in the New York Conference makes an average of 122 cents for each member. In the Cincinnati Conference, 65 cents; Southeast Indiana, 36 cents; Rock River, 67 cents; and Illinois, 48 cents.

OUACHITA ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, HELD AT WASHINGTON, ARKANSAS.

The first session of the Ouachita Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held in the town of Washington, Arkansas, commencing on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1854. The Rev. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh being present opened the Conference by reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer. Prayer was also offerred by the Rev. Wm. C. Young.

The list was then called and the following members answered to their names:

Wm. C. Young, T. E. Garrett, J. B. Annis, John H. Blakely, S. Spurrier, R. H. Carter, Andrew Hunter, W. Moores, W. P. Ratoliffe, C. P. Turrentine, Samuel Morris, Robert M. Kirby, Alex. Avory, A. B. Winfield, J. P. Hulse, Peter Haskew, Wm. T. Anderson, Fountain Brown, R. M. Morgan, Marous C. Manley, L. S. Marshall, John Harris and J. C. L. Aiken.

The certificate of transfer of A. R. Winfield, an older from the Arkansas Conference, was read. The certificate of transfer of James E. Caldwell and John F. Carr, probationers of one year was read.

W. P. Ratoliffe was nominated and elected Secretary.

STATISTICS.

DISTRICTS.	Whites.	Colored.	I. E.	I. D.	I. P.	Missions.	Bible C.
Little Rock	1441	388	5	6	5	$108 35	$30 00
Washington	1714	183	7	9	21	157 30	
Camden	2765	749	13	10	13	1177 93	234 71
Pine Bluff	1347	522	0	0	14	280 00	5 00
Columbia	132	127	2	0	1	5 00	
Totals	7830	1975	36	33	58	$1760 68	$269 70

The aggregate of the numbers in the report on Sabbath Schools is as follows: 30 schools, 53 superintendents, 123 teachers, 1,155 scholars, 2,405 volumes in library, $10,600 collected for Sabbath Schools, and 265 visitors taken.

On the first day of the session a motion was made by C. P. Turrentine, that we write the name of our Conference "Washita," which was lost. It was then resolved that "we use the original orthography, which is 'Ouachita.'"

The Conference paid the following customary tribute to the presiding Bishop:

Resolved, That our beloved brother Bishop Kavanaugh is entitled to and we hereby tender him our sincere thanks for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over our Conference.

Resolved, That his presence among us will ever be greeted with pleasure, and that he will ever have our best wishes and prayers.

The Conference adjourned to Monday evening, Nov. 27th. The following are the

APPOINTMENTS.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT—A. R. Winfield, P. E.
Little Rock station, A. B. Winfield;
Little Rock circuit, A. L. P. Green;
Benton circuit, J. W. Owen;
Upper Saline mission, Burton Williams;
Rookport mission, R. H. Cartor;
Perryville mission, L. H. Johnson;
Brownsville circuit, D. G. L. McKenzie.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—T. E. Garrett, P. E.
Washington station, Wm. C. Young;
Washington circuit, B. C. Weir.
Blue Bayou, J. H. Blakely;
Arkadelphia, W. B. Baxter;
Montgomery, Thos. Hunt;
Dallas mission, Enoch Gaddic;
Little River mission, C. P. Turrentine.

CAMDEN DISTRICT—W. P. Ratoliffe, P. E.
Camden circuit and mission, J. B. Annis, D. W. Eppes;
Eldorado and Wesley station, H. L. Aikin;
Eldorado circuit, John J. Couch;
Lapeal circuit, J. M. Bradley;
Magnolia circuit, Joseph M. Stevenson;
Lewisville mission, Wm. J. Scott.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT—Wm. Moores, P. E.
Pine Bluff station, John Pryor;
Pine Bluff circuit, Elijah Crowson;
Richland Colored mission, F. Brown;
Plumb Bayou, J. E. Caldwell;
Lehi, Wm. T. Anderson;
Princeton, S. Avery, H. R. Withers;
Hampton circuit, Wm. Winbourn;
Warren, J. P. Hulse;
A. Hunter, Agent American Bible Society and member of Princeton Quarterly Conference.

MONTICELLO DISTRICT—R. M. Morgan, P. E.
Monticello circuit, R. F. Witbors;
Lacy circuit, S. Spurrier, P. Haskew, sup.
Hamburg, R. M. Kirby;
Napoleon, M. C. Manley;
Napoleon mission, James Rice;
Columbia circuit, B. R. Truly;
Arkansas, J. F. Carr;
L. S. Marshall, Agent for the Tract Cause in the Ouachita Conference, and member of the Monticello Quarterly Conference.
John Rhyne, transferred to Pocahontas circuit, Ark. Conf.
K. H. Neely, transferred to Bolivar, Ark. Conf.
William H. Gilliam, transferred to Batesville station, Ark. Conf.

AN ECCENTRIC PREACHER.—Rev. John Hersey, an old and well-known Methodist Preacher in Virginia, is thus described by the *Richmond Examiner*:

Mr. Hersey makes a deep impression wherever he goes. He is proverbially straight forward, disinterested and guileless. He will wear no clothes except such as are indispensable to his comfort, and eat nothing except what is necessary to keep the wheels of life in motion. He would fast and pray until literally starved to death, rather than touch a morsel of any article of food cooked on Sunday. He would rather walk fifty miles than indulge in the luxury of a ride six hundred yards. He would sooner penetrate the mud knee-deep than set his foot on a Brussels carpet. He would sit on a porcupine saddle as comfortably as he would on a cushioned chair. In example as well as in precept, he loudly condemns the fashions, the follies and vanities of this sinful world. He strikes at them with ten-fold force when found in the Church, or in persons professing the name of Christ. He does not believe in the popular potion, that "a saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn."

At the conclusion of his discourses in our mountains, he can adopt as his own, with very slight variations, the language used by the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, in a sermon delivered at Georgetown, not long before his death: "My humble hearers," said Lorenzo, "I have preached in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and in America. I have preached to George III., I have preached to George Canning, but believe me, I never preached a better sermon to them than I have this day preached to you. I would not flatter Neptune for his trident. I would not compromise the cause of my Heavenly King for all the smiles that earthly royalty could confer. I told them precisely what I tell you—unless you repent of your sins, your eternal damnation is sure." Mr. Hersey can apply to himself a portion, at least, of the historical part of this passage. He has preached in three quarters of the globe, and perhaps in the fourth also.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.—There are now one hundred evangelical missionaries in China. Five ports, with which there is connected a population of 10,000,000, are accessible to them, and where, but a few years ago, the attempt to proselyte was a capital offence. The Chinese language has been mastered (Dr. Morrison having completed a compendious dictionary of the language) and portions of the Bible are now sent from Nankin all through the empire, bearing the imperial imprimatur, as well as printed forms of prayer, which might be used with propriety and edification in any community. Numbers are already converted.

A CHILD'S THANKSGIVING.—A few days since, in a neighboring town, a little boy of two summers was seen standing in the middle of the road, and, bestowing a very low bow upon a great, sober faced cow; while he lisped forth, in sweetest infantile accents, "Thank ou, pretty moolly oow, for making pleasant milk for me."

It seemed that the little fellow had a song book at home, wherein a verse ran:

"Thank you pretty oow, who made
Pleasant milk to soak my bread;"

and the couplet returning to his mind at the moment, he made it a point to stop and thank Mistress "Moolly" on the spot.

LARGE PRICES FOR COPYRIGHT.—It is stated in the Boston Traveler that Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, have paid the family of the late Judge Story $150,000 for copyrights of the various works written by the Judge. His copyrights have sometimes yielded his family $8000 per annum. Of Daniel Webster's writings the same house has sold 50,000 volumes, and of Bancroft's History of the United States 30,000 copies have already been sold. For one series of works (the Cambridge Mathematics) they paid $30,000 for the copyright.

WORSHIP.

BY ALICE CAREY.

I have no seasons and no times
To think of heaven—often at night
I go up on a stair of rhymes,
And find the way exceeding bright;
And for some accidental good
Wrought by me, saints have near me stood.

I do not think my heart is hard
Beyond the common heart of man,
And yet sometimes the best award
Smites on it like a stone, and then
A sunbeam that may brightly stray
In at my window, makes me pray.

The flower I've found in some chance nook,
Giving its wild heart to the bee,
Has taught me meekness, like a book
Of written preaching, and to see
The corn-fields ripe, an orchard red,
Has made me bow in shame my head.

When mostly in God's works I see
And feel his love, I make my prayers,
And without form or formulæ
My heart keeps Sabbath unawares,
And by the peace that comes, I know
My worship is accepted so.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EARLY MISSISSIPPI METHODISTS.

Rev. Dr. Drake—Washington, Thirty Years ago—Social Life—The Pestilence—The Christian Minister by the Death-bed—Rivals—Old-fashioned Methodism—A Word to the Reader.

In the proceedings of the late Conference, at Jackson, I noticed, very prominently, the name of Benjamin Drake. The indefatigable presiding Elder, the learned theologist, the distinguished acting head of Centenary College is better known to you, and your readers, than to me. It is twenty years since I last saw him, and longer, much longer, since I first heard him preach in the old Meeting House, in Washington. He was then a very young man, remarkable for his fine personal appearance and the grace and blandness of his manners. Washington was not then a straggling, crumbling, melancholy village, but a well-built, populous and fashionable town, with two superior institutions of learning, and a society distinguished for refined manners and elegant hospitality. It was surrounded by highly cultivated plantations; and it was not unusual to see collected there in the Meeting House, or at evening re-unions, more than a hundred young ladies, all intelligent, many of them radiant with beauty and wit. The young men were equally numerous, well-educated, gay, gallant, courteous, many of them prodigal, but few intemperate. It had been the seat of the territorial government (when Mississippi and Alabama constituted one territory), and many of the dignitaries of that epoch, with a few representatives of the more ancient Spanish *régime*, with their peculiar costumes and stately manners, still lingered there. Two ex-governors, two ex-senators, several ex-judges, and a number of Federal functionaries, residing in the village, infused enough of the spice of politics into the general circle to make conversation *piquant*, without being partisan. Others, gentlemen of fortune, repaired there to educate their children, and thus a society sprung up which has rarely been surpassed. Beautiful mansions, embowered in shade-lawns embrodered with flowers and shrubbery, equipages dashing from house to house, tables spread in the most exquisite style, music floating on every breeze, every household joyous with youth and beauty—such was Washington, thirty years ago! Alas, that it is not so now. In the bloom of its loveliness it was stricken and perished. The blow came, as sorrow and death often come, when least expected, and when the pulse beats highest and strongest. Ever since its first settlement by the Gibson family, it had been proverbial for its health; but at the period of its greatest prosperity two epidemics came, and it wilted like a leaf in the grasp of winter. Of the young and beautiful, few were spared. They sleep—Oh, how silent and lone—in the old deserted grave-yard, and the winds over moan there, wailing and low!

Mr. Drake just came to Washington in its period of sunshine. It was likewise the palmy days of Methodism. The old Meeting House, under the powerful preaching of Winans, the seductive eloquence of Burrus, the persuasive accents of Lane, the fervid exhortations of Harper, and the labors of other itinerants, had been the scene of several glorious revivals. Mourners crowded to the altar; those holding the highest social position leading the way; and they were not ashamed to weep—not afraid to shout—and to announce to the whole world what God had done for their souls. Well do I remember, among these bowed and contrite spirits the venerable Magruder, the learned Alexander Covington, the stately B. R. Grayson, the courtly Wm. L. Chew, the generous-hearted John W. Bryan, and many others—all now numbered with the dead. The wealthy, the gifted, the lovely, the fashionable, spurning the sneers of the world, tore off their jewels and rushed, penitent and wailing, to the altar, and *there* proclaimed the validity of their salvation; and there exhorted friends and companions to seek the Lord.

This, sir, was the kind of Methodism I was accustomed to in my boyhood—for I was confifteen at the time I am describing—and there was a little more of it now, you would record more conversions and more revivals. A regular old-fashioned shout—a spontaneous altar-spoken exhortation—a confession *de grande delicto*—bursting right from the heart, is as much part and parcel of genuine Methodism as John Wesley himself, and so Wesley believed and taught.

In the revivals of those days, Mr. Drake took an active part. He had become, from the outset, a general favorite with the Church and in society. He was everywhere a welcome guest. But popularity and pleasure never seduced him from his duties. With an exterior and a temperament to shine in worldly pursuits, he nevertheless devoted himself to study, and to those higher functions that devolve on the minister of God. He was blessed with the light and example, the counsel and assistance of a truly great man—a man severe in his exactions of duty—inflexible, even to harshness, in the pursuit of truth, and right, and justice, and yet one of the humblest of Christians and gentlest of men—WILLIAM WINANS—for so many years the champion and illustration of Methodism

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

in the South. *Clarum et venerabile nomen.* Treading diligently in his footsteps, from year to year, and from grade to grade, the young Itinerant has attained the eminence which he now deservedly enjoys.

Not in seasons of prosperity only, have I known Mr. Drake. I have seen him when the black wing of pestilence swept athwart the sky; when weeping and wailing took the place of revelry and mirth; when heart-strings were breaking; when death was chambered in our dwellings, and manhood and beauty withered where he walked. Ah, what pangs those dreadful scenes recall! Long, long years have passed. Seasons and flowers have bloomed and died. Cares and vicissitudes have oppressed my memory; yet I never can forget the young minister, calm and undaunted, facing every peril to strengthen the timid, to pray with the stricken, to comfort the bereaved. Oh, how many gems of beauty and of price were swept away by the wild wave, while I, a worthless weed upon the shore, have been suffered to remain!

In early life I saw much of Mr. Drake, and closely studied his characteristics; and though I have not seen him for twenty years, I venture to say that he is now, what his youth promised he would be, a man of kind and ardent affections, and warm and zealous in the cause—uniting a comprehensive and enlightened mind with a gentle and conciliating address—neither cold nor indifferent, nor yet a fanatic—and richly endowed with qualities to attract those who, from generous prejudice or habitual disregard, are indisposed to religious instruction.

But enough for to-day. Those sketches are from memory. They are the impressions of youth. I have neither memoranda, diary nor cotemporaries to consult. It is of the past chiefly, and of the dead, that I shall speak. Even when I refer to the few that survive, it is more with reference to what they were, than what they are. My only motive is to say a few kind words of early friends, and cast a cypress leaf on the graves of the loved and lost—once the charm and ornament of society—new, "to dumb forgetfulness a prey." If I fall into errors as to names and dates, facts, or in my estimate of men, there are those who can correct me, and thus we shall get the materials of history.

JOHN BUNYAN.

PEARLINGTON, Miss., Dec. 11th.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED, on the 5th Dec., 1854, by the Rev. Walter Mc. Daniel, the Rev. JOHN W BRONSON, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss SUSAN E. NICHOLSON, youngest daughter of Martha and Alexander Nicholson, Esqr., of Coosa county, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED, in Summerfield Ala., on Friday morning, Dec. 8th, 1854, after a short illness, CHARLES EDWARD BELLINGER, son of Dr. C. Bellinger, of Robinson springs.

This writer has seldom had the happiness to know a youth more gifted and excellent than was his deceased friend and pupil. He possessed a high order of intellect, a quick, strong and comprehensive mind: so that it was ever a pleasure to instruct him, and each to-day exhibited the fruits of yesterday's labors. His candid truthfulness, his uncompromising honesty and cheerful vivacity, rendered him a lovely companion and a faithful friend. But, alas! he has gone—and while we lament the fall of one so buoyant with hope, so full of promise, we find solace in the reflection that he "is taken away from the evil to come."

E. D. PITTS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the students of the Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala., the following proceedings took place. Mr. N. M. Skipper was called to the chair and Wm G. Hill requested to act as secretary. The object of the meeting being to show a proper tribute of respect to the memory of C. E. Bellinger.

After an eloquent and appropriate eulogy by a fellow-student, Samuel Briggs, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his providences, to demonstrate our mortality, by taking from our midst our school-mate and companion, Charles Edward Bellinger; and feeling that by the afflictive stroke we have lost a high-souled and honorable associate, the Institute a shining and intellectual member, and his parents a noble and hopeful son, it is, as a tribute to his memory, hereby heartily

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the sudden and untimely death of our fellow student and friend.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in evidence of our esteem for his virtues and our sorrow for his loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and a copy of them sent to his parents, in token of our sincere condolence in the hour of their sad bereavement.

N. M. SKIPPER, Pres't.
WM. G. HILL, Sec'y.

SUMMERFIELD, Ala., Dec. 9th, 1854.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 21, inclusive.

B.—B. B. Boall, $3; J. Bevorly, $16 50; O Bryant, $1 50.
C.—S. Carlile, $4; J. Croft, 30 cts.; L. Cately, $2; Miss M. Coffee, $1 50; Miss P. Coffee, $1 50; Mrs. A. Cruthers, $1 50.
D.—F. Davis, $2; J. S. Dickerson, $2; J. H. Davidson, $1 50.
E.—E. Ellis, $2.
F.—Mrs. S. E. Fountain, $2; Mrs. E. K. Furrar, $2.
G.—R. J. Gill, $1 50; T. Gibson, $1 50.
H.—J. Harlaud, $1 50.
J.—J. M. Jones, $10.
L.—J. B. Lewis, $2; H. Lewis, 35 cts.
M.—P. H. Miller, $1 50; J. Matthews, $6; J. C. Murphy, $1 50; W. Moores, $10.
N.—E. T. Nabors, $2.
P.—Z. Preston, $2; J. T. Preston, $1 50.
R.—Mrs. E. W. Raiford, $2; S. A. Rugan, $2; R. Y. Row, $3; A. J. Redding, $2; R. Randle, $5.
S.—L. G. Sutton, $1; T. A. Smith, $6; H. J. Simmens, $5; A. T. Simmons, $2; D. O. Shattuck, $5; J. H. Stone, $5.
T.—J. Thompson, $3; Mrs. L. W. Tooner, $2; W. Tabor, $1 50.
W.—J. M. Wesson, $10.

General Intelligence.

By Telegraph.

Destructive Fire in NewYork—Several Lives Lost and Many Persons Severely Injured.

NEWYORK, Dec. 20.—The block of buildings on the easterly side of Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Among the buildings destroyed was the City Assembly Room, in which a ball was in progress at the time. One man was killed and several ladies injured.

By the falling of the walls of the various buildings burnt five firemen were killed, and fourteen others seriously injured. The loss is variously estimated, some placing it as high as a million of dollars. It is believed, however, that it will not exceed one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Departure of Lord Elgin from Canada.

QUEBEC, Dec. 20.—Lord Elgin, the late Governor-General of Canada, leaves here for NewYork on Friday, and will embark thence for England, in the Collins steamship Pacific, on the 27th inst.

Sir Edmund W. Head, the new Governor-General, was sworn into office yesterday. All officials who were deprived of rank in joining in the annexation movement have been restored to their former positions.

Non-Arrival of the America and Sarah Sands.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20.—We have as yet no tidings of the steamship America, which is supposed to have left Liverpool for this port and Boston on the 6th inst.

PORTLAND, Dec. 20.—The screw steamer Sarah Sands, which was to have left Liverpool on the 5th inst. for this port, has not yet made her appearance.

NewYork Markets.

NEWYORK, Dec. 20.—Our Cotton market presents no change worthy of note. The sales to-day were 400 bales. Ohio Flour sold to-day at $8 50 to $9 25. Of Western mixed Corn sales were made at 90 to 97½ cents. Pork firm. Lard 10¾ to 10¾ cents. Sales were made to-day of 1800 bags Rio Coffee at 9¾ to 10¼ cents.

The Cincinnati Infernal Machine.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—In the case of Arrison, the author of the late infernal machine in this city, a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree was returned by the jury to-day.

SAFETY OF THE ALBANY.—The Crescent City arrived at NewYork on the 14th with the very gratifying news of the safety of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, about whose safety there were serious apprehensions from the general belief that she had been lost with probably all those on board.

The captain of an English brig named Esplegie, at Havana, received a letter while at Jamaica, from the British Consul at Carthagena, announcing that the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany was at Carthagena on the 10th of October, and that all on board were well. This account leaves therefore, no doubt of the safety of that vessel. The intelligence will be hailed with delight.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The hull of the leviathan ship Great Republic, says the NewYork Times of the 11th instant, was towed to her dock, at the foot of Dover street, East River, yesterday afternoon, preparatory to her being put in the United States Dry Dock for repairs. The mammoth specimen of naval architecture loomed up like a great fortification; the big smoke-pipes of the large tugs by which she was propelled scarcely reached to her upper deck.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat relates the following: A small telegraph wire, about seven hundred yards long, is stretched across the Ohio River, about three miles above Evansville, Ind., from pole to pole, and after running about fifty feet from the pole on each side, connects with the large wires on the banks. This line wire was struck by lightning, and the entire length of it melted! Not an unbroken piece over two inches in length was found! That which dropped on the bar was in a fused state, as though it had melted in the air. We never before heard of more than a yard or two of wire being thus melted by a stroke of lightning. In this case over seven hundred yards were melted.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—It is stated that a company is shortly to be formed in NewYork city for the manufacture of paper from saw dust and shavings. Experiments have been gone into, and some of the most beautiful paper made from these materials. It is estimated that saw dust can be purchased for $5 per ton, and that the process through which it will go in the production of paper will bring the price of the latter down at least 20 per cent.

THE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Journal of a recent date makes out the great slave excitement case in the city to have been a quiet affair. It appears that the military companies were ordered out, and while they were marching up and down in one part of the city, the Marshal and his posse were in another part securing the fugitives, four of whom were sent back to St. Louis.

QUICK PUNISHMENT.—We learn from the Athens (Ga.) Watchman, of the 14th inst., that two negroes who placed a fence rail, or something of the kind, across the Georgia Railroad track, not far from Madison, on Friday night last, seated themselves, one at each end of the rail, with the intention of jumping off on the approach of the cars, whose out of harm's way, they might see the fun! In accordance with the usual habit of the race, however, as soon as they became still, they fell asleep—the train came thundering along in the mean time, cutting off the arm of one of the fiends, and breaking the head of the other.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Sussex (N. J.) Herald states that a cow was slaughtered on Saturday, December 2, on the farm of Andrew McMurry, in Byram, and imbedded in her heart was found a cut nail, over two inches long. The heart appeared to be considerably decayed in consequence. The animal, to all appearances, had always been healthy.

THE INDIAN MURDER NEAR FORT LARAMIE.—We have been permitted, says the St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst., to examine letters from Mr. C. A. Kinkead and Mr. C. A. Jamison, from which we learn some particulars of the recent massacre and mail robbery by the Sioux Indians, near Fort Laramie.

It appears that Mr. Kinkead left Fort Laramie on the 13th of November, in company with Mr. Jamison, the conductor of the Salt Lake mail, and his two assistants, one of whom was named Wheeler—the other man's name is not stated. When the party had reached a point about twenty-two miles from Laramie and six miles from Major Dripps's station, they were attacked by fifteen Sioux Indians, and at the first fire two of the party were killed and a third mortally wounded. When Mr. Jamison, who was about 100 yards in advance, was shot, his mule ran back to the wagon in which Mr. Kinkead was sealed, as yet unhurt. Mr. K. concluded to mount him and rescue, but as he emerged from the wagon, a ball grazed his neck, and he had hardly mounted the mule, when he received two arrows in his breast, two in his hips and two in his back. He fell senseless to the earth, but recovering soon, he saw two Indians making off with his mule. They made signs for him to go back from where he came, and hesitated for Dripps's station. Fortunately Major Dripps was out, engaged in scattering arsenic to poison wolves, which abound in that region. He met Mr. Kinkead, and assisted him to the house. Arrived there, Mr. Kinkead dispatched a messenger to Fort Laramie, and an escort was sent forthwith, to bring him to the Fort.

He is now staying at Fort Laramie, and is rapidly recovering. At the time the attack was made, he had with him about $20,000, one half in coin, and the rest in drafts. The coin was carried off by the Indians, but he succeeded in saving the drafts. The mail bags were cut open and ransacked, but according to Mr. Barnes's statement, the letters were recovered, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY, Dec 18.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, 16th instant:

Admissions	317
Discharges	230
Deaths	58

The number of deaths given in our last report was seventy-one.

DEATH IN A BUGGY.—Two gentlemen yesterday came to the city in a buggy, with the corpse of a man whose name was supposed to be John Kelly, from a prayer-book found on his person with that name in it. The gentlemen stated that they took the deceased, who was very sick, in their buggy, at 11 o'clock, at Soulat's plantation, five mile above Carrollton, with the intention of bringing him to the house of a friend on Poryfaire street, but that he died before reaching Carrollton, and that they were unable to find the house designated. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and returned a verdict of death by cholera.

TUESDAY, Dec 19

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Mr. Jacob Helfer, a respectable citizen of the Fourth District, about 25 years of age, committed suicide by drowning, on Sunday, near the head of First street. He was well-circumstanced in life, but for several years past has been subject to aberrations of intellect, and it was doubtless under one of those afflictions that he committed the fatal act. He generally dressed carelessly; but on Sunday morning he dressed himself up in unusual style, and went to a barber shop near the river to get shaved. After being shaved, he left the shop without taking his hat, went down to the river's brink, and waded out till the water reached his middle. He then ducked his head under, as if to try how it would feel to drown; after which he got upon an old pile, where he projected from the water in a standing position. He seemed to change his mind for an instant, and called awhile for help; when help approached, however, he finally made up his mind, and plunged into the current. All efforts to save him were unavailing, and notwithstanding the magnanimous offer of ten whole dollars for the recovery of the body, made on the spot by a rich relative, it has not yet been found.

The Battle of Inkermann.

The following thrilling account of the battle is given by the correspondent of the London Morning Herald:

A little after 3 on the morning of Sunday the 5th, when a heavy fog shrouded every thing from view, the various garrisons of the redoubts at Balaklava were roused out by the noise of large masses of troops approaching. At about 4 o'clock a cloud of skirmishers advanced to the brow of the hills on which the rear of our camp lines rests. This whole attack upon the rear of our lines was a mere feint to draw off attention, while a serious and desperate attempt was made to force our camp, and turn the whole of our position on the right, near Tchernaya.

Suddenly, and near 5 o'clock, to the surprise, and I think also a little to the consternation of all in camp, a most tremendous cannonade was opened from the heights near Inkermann, full upon the right of our position. The two-gun battery on the hill over the Tchernaya was held by a strong party of the 50th.

No one suspected or believed it possible that the enemy could get guns up this by a single night, so the place had been but little regarded. Yet it was from this spot that the Russians opened the fire from about ten guns full on the two gun battery and the light and second division, which lay about half a mile in the rear. The instant the cannonade began, and the first emotions of utter astonishment and surprise were passed, the 50th picket kept close under the earthwork of the battery, and the shot flew over them, doing but little injury. The cannonade in the rear recommenced. All forts, redoubts and batteries round Sebastopol opened with a tremendous roar which seemed to shake the earth. The scene at the moment was awful. The whole camp except to the rear, seemed encircled by fire, as flash after flash lit up the foggy air in all directions. This uproar was perfectly deafening, for our batteries began to reply, and both sides firing shell increased the din tenfold. The shower of these terrible explosives, which rained into the camp like hail, baffles description. No place was safe from them. They killed men and tore the tents to pieces on places which we had hitherto considered as utterly out of range.

The horror of the scene was increased by the obscurity of the morning. It was not 5 o'clock, the darkness and fog were still thick and through the heavy air the broad red flashes of the guns, and their tremendous reports seemed ten times louder then ever. For all that could be seen or told to the contrary, the Russian batteries seemed within fifty yards of you on all sides. In course the troops remained under arms, but did not attempt to move; every one knew that before the real attack commenced, the artillery would cease, and the sharp cracking fire of musketry begin.

The picket of the 55th had been all this time lying under cover of the walls of the two-gun battery on the right. The fire of the Russian artillery, though much directed on the battery, had done little or no damage, and the men still lay under cover, when the guns ceased. The noise of an immense body of men advancing was heard close upon the batteries.

The fog prevented our fellows seeing far, but the noise told plainly that some 5000 or 6,000 Russians were already close at hand. The instant the Russians caught sight of our battery through the fog, although they seemed utterly upset by their reception in climbing the hill, they rushed forward with a dash we hardly gave them credit for. Nothing daunted by the immense disparity of numbers, the 55th nailed till they closed within ten feet, and then gave one tremendous volley, which stretched the of the enemy in the dust; and then each man loading and firing as fast as he could, kept up an incessant discharge of musketry upon each Russian as he approached. The Russians halted for a moment, and then, with wonderful courage, rallied up and returned a close and telling fire. In less than five minutes they again attempted to storm the battery. In an instant they rushed on and poured over its banks and through its embrasures in overpowering numbers. There was a moment of desperate struggle, during which our gallant 55th fought hand to hand and foot to feet with their numerous assailants. It was but a moment, and in the next they had repulsed the attack and preserved the battery. But it was by coln our fellows displayed all this courage—the enemy already outnumbered them at the rate of 40 to 1, and fresh masses were coming up every minute. Our men tell by dozens.

Their numbers diminished every instant, while those of the enemy increased. Suddenly the Russians made another charge, and this time with more effect. Firepower by point they swarmed into the battery like bees, in truly irresistible numbers, and the 55th, after more than two-thirds of the picket lay dead around, retired from the battery just in the nick of time. By the 11th division of Russian infantry had crossed the Tchernaya at another point, and were trying to take our men in rear and flank. The 55th fell back among the bushes fighting to the last, till they came to another picket, under the wall, on the old post road, which, like itself, had lost half its men, and were fighting desperately to repel an attack from a column of the enemy's infantry. The two pickets joined and for a time held the road against all their assailants, who fell in heaps under the cool murderous fire of our men. But the check to the Russians was only momentary, fury had now got between 8000 and 10000 men up their heights on our right, and their battery on the hill threw shot and shell among our men with terrible effect. The pickets were preparing to retire from the wall, when, fortunately, two regiments of the 2d division, the 41st and 49th, came into action, and, passing the wall, opened a destructive fire on the Russians on our right, near the two-gun battery. The enemy returned it quite as vigorously; but their small, inefficient weapons stood no chance against our Minie rifle.

The 41st and 49th then deployed into line, and prepared to charge; and the instant they did so the enemy fell back in disorder. The 41st and 49th charged up the hill to the right, and in the course of five minutes recaptured the two-gun battery. This advantage, however, was only temporary, for the instant our men were in the battery, the Russian artillery, on the hill above it threw shot and shell into the very center of our troops, cutting them down by dozen. The enemy's infantry at the same time rallied and swarming up the hill poured in such a terrific fire of musketry that our regiments were again compelled to retire down the hill, and defend the wall along the post road.

It was now nearly 7 o'clock. Most of the troops in the English camp were moving up to the scene of action and most of the troops for the fire was still so hot in the rear end on the left, towards Sebastopol, that it was thought necessary to keep strong reserves to meet any emergency that might arise. By the time I have mentioned, all our chiefs were assembled near the camps of the second and light divisions. Lord Raglan was there, looking unusually anxious with Sir George Brown, Sir George Catheart, General Bentinck, Sir Richard Airey, Evans, Major General Strangways, (of the artillery,) other artillerists, Buller, Adams, Torrens, Colville, Bentinck, Pennefather, and several other officers of high rank from the English and French armies.

All this time the 41st, 47th, 49th, 55th, 24th, and 88th Regiments (into the second, fourth, and light divisions, were ranged inside the wall on the old post road, firing over it into the bodies of Russian infantry, with the most terrific effect. The rattle of musketry was deafening. The incessant volley and effect of the rifle ball dispersed the fog, but replaced it with the thick, white smoke of gunpowder, which hid every thing equally well. At this time the enemy, who were losing ten men to our one, showed no signs of giving way. On the contrary they advanced towards the wall, firing volleys with as much coolness and regularity as if on parade. I am bound to say no troops could have behaved more splendidly than the Russians—they appeared utterly insensible to the fear of anything like a charge.

About this time our batteries of artillery came boldly into the fight against the enemy's battery on the hill, which was doing us a considerable amount of mischief. Under the splendid management of Gen Strangways, they soon so far turned the fortune of the day as to leave their infantry, attacking ours beyond the wall, entirely without support. Advantage was instantly taken of the change to advance the 20th and 47th Regiments to the right for the purpose of re-taking the two-gun battery. In spite of a tremendous cross fire, they advanced at the point of the bayonet, and as they neared the battery, poured in one tremendous volley and charged. In less than a minute the Russians were driven out, with fearful loss. Yet hardly were they clear of the battery, when the Russians rallied again, and returning round the spot poured in volley after volley into the columns of the gallant 20th and 47th, and at the same time the Russian artillery redoubled their fire on the battalions in such a manner that neither friend nor foe could hold it. Under these circumstances the 20th and 47th were compelled to fall back, and the enemy again occupied the two-gun battery for a moment. This turn of possession was, however, but brief; our fellows again dashed up at it, and again they literally massacred all in the place. The battery itself, and all its approaches, were now covered with English and Russian corpses, most wounded. The latter were few in the extreme, as whenever the enemy occupied the contested post, they bayonetted all our fellows who gave the least sign of life.

When the 20th and 47th regained the battery, the Russian artillery re-commenced to such a manner as to make it quite untenable. Accordingly our artillery was advanced for the purpose of endeavoring to silence the enemy's guns. The 20th and 47th again retreated from the two-gun battery, and our field guns were advanced to the wall near the post road. Both parties then commenced a tremendous cannonade. From this time until eight o'clock it was a mere artillery battle.

The Russian skirmishers and strong supporting bodies of infantry were again thrown on our right, and under cover of the tremendous fire of artillery, crawled up the hill to the two-gun battery. As their men breasted the hill they were encountered with showers of grape from our field batteries, which mowed them down by hundreds. Yet still they came on with perfect coolness, and apparently with perfect courage. To favor their advance, the enemy's artillery was turned full upon ours, and, from their commanding position and advantage in the weight of metal, did much execution. It was at this moment, as the Two-Gun Battery was again taken by the enemy, that a cannon shot struck Major General Strangways, and carried away his thigh, while he was giving some orders relative to a fresh position which our batteries were to take up. Poor Strangways was carried to the rear, when the mangled limb was immediately amputated, but the brave old general only survived the operation a few minutes. Hardly had we sustained this loss when several other leading officers of our artillery were cut down, either killed or mortally wounded, while superintending the working of their guns. The 20th and 47th had in the mean time re-captured and lost the two-gun battery once more.

As the enemy's reinforcements came up, our Guards also came into action. The Guards—which are all that now remain of the Duke's division, for the Highlanders, etc., are at Balaklava—had been skirmishing for some time, but now they came conspicuously into the hottest of the fight and by their actions, if possible, increased their splendid reputation. Upon this occasion, the whole three battalions were but a little over 1200 men. Constant sickness, and the victory at Alma, to which they so largely contributed, have done much to diminish this fine corps. On the morning of the 5th also, between hour and five companies of the Coldstreams were cut on picket in the rear. Yet it was the Coldstreams which bore the thick of it. While the Fusiliers and Grenadiers defended the wall, the Coldstreams, turning to the right, again recaptured the two-gun battery as it was of the most vital importance that the enemy should not establish themselves in this position. And now a tremendous struggle ensued for this position.

The number of the enemy in and around the battery was at least 2000, yet the Coldstreams charged and broke their way through all opposition, and got to the work. The instant they had done so, the enemy seemed to redouble their efforts to take and keep the place. Fresh regiments came up the hill and thrust themselves into the battery from all points; but the Coldstreams held their ground. Quitting with perfect desperation. The battery was now completely encircled, in front, flank and rear, and, as the Coldstreams say, every man gave himself up for lost and determined to sell his life dearly. Three times did the Russians throw themselves upon the battery, and by the sheer weight of their masses surmount and cross the walls, yet each time they were driven back again. The melee was frightful. So close were the antagonists, that after once firing the musket there was no time to load. The men then stood up and charged with the bayonet, or beat each other down with the butts of their muskets. Each time the Russians were repulsed they left heaps of dead behind, and it was over the corpses of the comrades that they advanced each time in a fresh attack.

After the last repulse the Russians for some time did not renew the contest, observing that the height of the walls presented our men from firing over, they collected in masses close under them and began throwing the musket and bayonets of their dead comrades over like the footballs, with huge stones. For this species of attack our men also were quite prepared, and in turn hurled the rough fragments of rock upon their assailants. For nearly two minutes this game on the ring continued as before, the Russians making desperate dash to enter by the embrasures, but were bayonetted in the attempts till the embrasures were choked with corpses. All this time the Coldstream Guards alone, almost, unaided—and only 600 strong—had been keeping at bay nearly 7000 of the enemy's troops, that at last they were compelled to retire. They then charged out in a body on the enemy in their rear, leaving eight officers and nearly 200 men, killed and wounded in the battery behind them.

All the wounded were instantly bayoneted by the Russians. Some of the officers' bodies were found with as many as twenty bayonet wounds, and their skulls completely smashed with the butt-ends of muskets. Less of the battery, the Coldstreams fought their way to where the Fusiliers and Grenadiers were coming up to their assistance. The three battalions, which then did not muster 1,000 men tried to charge up to where the two-gun battery was firing, but it was a useless attempt, as the officer had then nearly 3500 men upon our right flank. They were compelled to retire, and with differently coiled existence themselves. All this time the regiments under the wall had been keeping the numbers of the enemy at bay. Five or six different times the Russian battalions advanced so close to the wall that others literally losing themselves under, could touch the fire-belt back in disorder. Behind them the wall the guards rallied and formed self on parade, to meet the enemy, who was coming down from the two-gun battery on our right flank, and in rear of the wall. The 20th kept always at the head of the Guards; when they were to go behind them, and his escape seems almost miraculous. The Russians now altered the plan of attack. They no longer pressed upon the wall in front but, swarming up by the two-gun battery, poured down upon the right flank in tremendous force.

At this moment there were not less than 40,000 of the enemy, to oppose whom the reserve only about 12,000 English. Aides-de-camp were instantly dispatched for reinforcements from the French, and the English fell back upon their line of fire. The wall was abandoned, and as our men retired the enemy clustered in force for a general attack. The 30th and 41st remained to engage the enemy, and most nobly they behaved, fighting it ground inch by inch, and retiring the field with Russian corpses. The enemy advanced by the old post road from Sebastopol; on an eminence in the centre of this a battery of six field-pieces was placed. Unfortunately, it was so placed, with thick brushwood at each side, that the enemy's skirmishers were enabled to approach unseen and pick off both men and horses. Our fellows of the 30th and 41st made many attempts to dislodge them, but the place was so crowded with them in all directions that it was useless. While this fighting was going on, a body of Russian infantry dashed up the road towards our guns. The danger was seen, and such horses as still survived the fire were hastily harnessed to the guns, which were withdrawn. The remaining two guns, with their ammunition, were dragged by the hands of the enemy. Some of the artillerymen clung round the guns and fought the Russians for them hand to hand. One sergeant in particular was seen defending himself with the sacred alone, amid a hundred enemies for full five minutes. When the battle was over, his body was found with 17 bayonet and bullet wounds on it, and two Russians killed with his sword lay on the ground beside him.

Our guns were now pouring falling back, blasting and dispuling every inch of ground until the reinforcement came up. It was at this time that poor Sir George Catheart was shot through the heart and fell dead from his horse. Within five minutes afterwards Brigadiers General Torrens and Goldie, also of the fourth division, were mortally wounded, the former through the chest, the latter through the stomach. Here also Brigadier General Bentinck was wounded through the arm. Sir Geo. Brown through the arm, and Col. Buller, brother of the hero of Silistria, who was on the duke's staff, and standing near him at the time, was shot through the brain. Numbers had fallen back so far that the two-gun bases for battery, which was erected to command the harbor and shipping to Sebastopol, fell into the enemy's hands. They spiked and dismounted both the guns, and pushing forward on our left tried to cut off the whole body of our men from the advancing French success. The fighting was now quite among the tents of the second and light divisions. All the camps of the first and second and light divisions were cut and broken to pieces by the storm of shot and shell. But at this spot the tide of fortune turned.

The enemy were now completely cut of the bush which had screened and sheltered them on their advance and upon fair ground they stood no chance with our men. Our regiments halted, extended their line to the left and commenced a tremendous fire. The enemy in their order, hardly returned it, but stood their ground and fell by hundreds and hundreds. Thrice they in vain rushed stubbly in break our line on the left, and were met each time by terrible volleys of musketry, until they closed in, when our fellows charged and massacred them at the point of the bayonet. The fortune of the day still hung doubtful. The enemy were getting up all their strength for a final effort, when Canrobert came up with three regiments of Zouaves, five regiments of French infantry, and a strong force of artillery, and commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's right flank. This occurred at about 11 o'clock, and from that moment the Russian chance was hopeless. Yet, though under the French fire they were literally falling by battalions, they never showed the least signs of trepidation or disorder. On the contrary, they formed up in the most beautiful order, altered their front across to meet the attack of the French, and, extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the English. At that time, however, our men were well prepared, and, without any order or arrangement, firing themselves headlong upon the enemy, charging with the bayonet.

The Russians boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for the space of five minutes, the 50th, 41st, 49th, 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments were stabbing, beating and firing at each other in the most fearful manner. At last the enemy gave way, and began retiring to great order across the Inkerman heights. Until I saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could have retired under such a murderous fire in such perfect order. The French and English with a whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the retreating battalion, pouring in volley after volley of grapeshot, shell and musketry. In fact it was a perfect carnage. Yet, in spite of this, the enemy kept their order, retreating at almost slow pace, and every five or ten minutes halting and charging desperately up the hill at our men and the French. In these charges the Russians lost fearfully. We received them with volleys of musketry, and then dashed at them with the bayonet. In one of these charges, the 50th French regiment of the line recaptured the two guns which in the commencement of the day we had lost. By half-past two o'clock, the great mass of the enemy had completely fallen back, leaving between 7,000 and 8,000 dead on the field behind.

About ten o'clock, while the Russians were gaining on our right, the garrison, to the number of about 12,000, made a desperate sortie upon the French trenches upon the left. A most obstinate and bloody battle ensued, which ended in the enemy being completely repulsed in all points. They, however, succeeded in entering one battery and spiking and dismounting seven guns. I was not present on this part of the field, but I have been informed that the battle lasted about an hour. It was principally a musketry fight. The French lay in their trenches and fired on the enemy as they advanced. The French had only four or two hundred killed and wounded. The Russians left about 2,500 upon the plain.

Tonight evening I walked over the battle field; but I can never describe to your readers what it was like. Its horrors beggar all description—12,000 dead and wounded Englishmen and Russians, lay upon the heights, and groans and screams of agony were rising up from all parts. Alma was a mere skirmish to it. What made the scene worse was that the Russians from the ships in the harbor and the fortifications to the north were throwing a perfect storm of shell all over the field, killing their own and our wounded.

DESERTION FROM THE ALLIES, AND RUSSIAN SPIES.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

BALAKLAVA, Nov. 8 1-51.

After the dispatch of my letter I was informed that the statement of a deserter from the 19th Regiment having gone over to the enemy was true, and further, that two men had deserted from the Royal Artillery on the same night. It must be added, assigning some colorable pretext for such baseness that all these men had been dogged the day before for various offenses. Their subsequent conduct shows they deserved the punishment. Indeed, there is a good deal of punishment inflicted, but it is principally for the grave offence of being asleep when on duty.

A strange incident is said to have taken place to-day in our lines, which if true, shows the astuteness of the enemy, and the want of presence of mind on the part of some of our officers. A man in the uniform of a French officer sauntered coolly through our lines to-day, was civil and polite to all he met, entered into conversation with those who were walking about, smoked, and chatted, and laughed, and at last got into a sort of discussion respecting the strength and weakness of our position in the rear toward Balaklava. Nothing doubting, our officers expressed their opinions freely, pointed out our weak points, and spoke plainly of the difficulties of our position. At length one of the officers of the 79th, who had a more practiced ear than his comrades, was struck by the strange accent and curious idiom of the assistant Frenchman, which to any one but a Frenchman would have excited no suspicion; but still he was afraid of making a mistake, and had no device ready at hand to test the truth. However, he sent off to Sir Colin Campbell, to say that he suspected there was a Russian spy among them. The supposed Frenchman was not to be caught so easily. His quick eye detected the dispatch of the messenger, and so he gradually drew off from our line toward the valley, left it in another equatural acts perplex those to whom the officer had communicated his misgivings, and when he had gained a good offing, he quickened his pace into a run, and got right away into the Russian lines, leaving his late comrades gazing open-mouthed after him. It argued no common coolness and audacity to undertake such a mission; for had the gentleman in question been captured he would inevitably have been hanged as a spy.

The French executed speedily justice the other day on a spy, with on them found a number of Turkish dollars within the lines, and shot him as soon as they had found out all they could from him. But these Russians are very nice. The sentinel before the house of the provost-marshal in Balaklava was astonished to see a boor, with a sack of corn on its back, deliberately walking past him in the moonlight one night. However ever to seize the animal, when the sack of corn suddenly became changed into a bulky man. Cossack, who drove the spurs into his steed, and had vanished ere the sentry had recovered his speech.

THE PROSPECTS—RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

It has been decided that the place is not to be stormed for the present. We are sold to be waiting for strong reinforcements. To-day a flag of truce was sent into Sebastopol. The bearer of it carried a letter from the allied commanders to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces. It stated that General Canrobert and Lord Raglan had seen with detestation and disgust the merciless cruelty with which the enemy bayoneted our wounded lying on the field, and requested to know whether the war was to be carried on in this barbarous and exterminating manner, as then the allies would know how to act. The letter also contained a hint that in case of our prisoners being ill-treated, the Russian would do well to remember that we had many of their countrymen in our hands, whose treatment would be regulated by that which our men received from them. A Russian major was captured at the close of the battle. He had been observed on many occasions stabbing and hacking our unfortunate wounded with his sword, and directions were given to a party of the Guards to take him alive, if possible. This they effected after a slight resistance on his part, and after his having offered in vain a bribe of some gold pieces to our men to allow him to escape. He is to be tried by court-martial to-morrow, and the depositions and sentence for warded to whoever of the many generals now in Sebastopol is the Commander-in-Chief. If they consent to punish him he will be given up to them. If they decline to interfere, he will be shot as the laws of civilized warfare denounce the killing of defenseless wounded as murder. If he is found guilty, there is not the least hope of his escape, as the allied Generals are determined to make an example of all who disgrace themselves by such inhumanity. The Russian prisoners say they had four Generals killed and three wounded and that all their officers, as soon as they fell were carried to the rear.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Some of the narrow escapes of individuals seem almost miraculous. The correspondent of the Illustrated London News had a most narrow one. Two round shot passed through his tent, and before he could leave it they were followed by a large shell, which burst inside the tent within two feet of where he was standing. The tent was literally torn to ribbons by the explosion. Yet the representative of your pictorial contemporary was unhurt. But the destructive fleet of shell are very uncertain. I have seen twenty shells fired at a regiment and burst close over them and not a man been hurt; and two minutes after three shells leapt at the same distance killed and wounded almost an entire company. During the battle of Inkermann I was standing near some French artillery when a shell pitched in a tent within two feet of where I was standing with two or three French officers. Not hearing its fuse we took it for a round shot, and had turned our backs when suddenly it exploded with a concussion which almost knocked us down. Except the momentary shock of the report we suffered nothing though a piece of the same shell killed a horse and a French artillery man who were fifty yards at the other side of me. Many instances of the same kind occurred to me.

HORRIBLE APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

On the morning of the battle I went over the field at 11 30 a. m. I have said over and over again that it was a sight which cannot be described. A terrible rabble number about 5000 to 6000, Russians killed and wounded were living among our tents, and here also were many corpses of Zouaves and French infantry of the line. All our wounded have been removed and the wounded of the enemy were being gathered in. The kindness and attention of our fellows to their helpless comrades was beyond all praise. Brought them water, got kamsacks to put under their heads, and borrowed blankets in which to cover them from the raw night air. Here and there small groups of them stood silent and sullen by their wounded comrades, and sometimes a Russian, over three or four of our men passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features appeared to leave died in agony, but defying to the last. Some gave up it prepared for burial, and as though the hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs; while others again were in almost startling positions, half standing or kneeling emptying their weapons or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both their hands extended towards the sky, as if in the act of invoking mercy by an their faces in the same attitude, with their muskets tightly grasped in both hands, and all had the same grim, painful frown upon their features like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foes. Beyond this the Russians, Guardsmen, and line regiments lay thick on the ground, intermixed with dead and wounded horses. The latter with fractured limbs, were their rising, and after staggering a few steps, rolling over among the corpses, snorting and plunging fearfully. Right in the sight of the wall was the way to the two-gun battery. The path lay through thick brushwood but the path was slippery with blood and the brushwood was broken down and ensanguined with the dead.

The scene from the battery was awful—awful beyond description. I stood upon its parapet at about 2 at night, and left my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of carnage around. The sun on was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of day. Away up was the valley of Inkermann, with the Tchernaya like a band of silver flowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recall the memory of Inkermann Valley with any but feelings of loathing and horror; for round the spot from which I surveyed the scene lay upwards of 5

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1854

SENATE.—Mr. Badger presented the credentials of David S. Reid, Senator elect from North Carolina for six years from March 4, 1855. He appeared and was sworn.

Various petitions were received.

Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to establish a uniform rate of naturalization throughout the United States. The bill extends the time of naturalization from five to twenty-one years, and sets prospectively upon those foreigners only who may enter the United States before the passage of the act. He addressed the Senate at some length, reading his remarks in terms of voice which were understood almost unintelligible in the galleries. He rendered them almost unintelligible in the galleries. He was understood as arguing that in one hundred years from this time every inch of the American continent would be required for the support of the American people. Immigration, then, required that no inducements should be held out in immigration. He denied any connection with the Know-Nothing society or any political secret society. He disclaimed all hostility to foreigners and read from some former speech of his showing that he had not an unkind feeling against them. But he did think immigration was dangerous to such as foreigners bound to the country with the abolitionists.

When he heard that a band of Germans had burned an American flag in effigy, he determined to introduce this bill. So far as he understood the principles of the Know-Nothings he agreed with them—so far as they proposed to extend the term of naturalization, and in that preference of American Protestants for offices to foreigners or Roman Catholics.

When he had concluded, the bill was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution calling for all the correspondence relative to the arrest of the French Consul at San Francisco. Adopted.

Mr. Shields gave notice of bills for the improvement of the Illinois River, and for the improvement of the harbors of Chicago and Waukegan.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill to extend the statute of limitations in certain criminal cases. Referred.

Mr. Chandler gave notice of a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Shields reported back the bill to establish a board of commissioners.

The appropriation bill of the last session for support of the Ocean Mail steamers was taken up. The bill stands in the following position: The House at the last session passed the bill containing a clause requiring the Postmaster General to give notice of an intention of discontinuing the contract. The Senate amended the bill by striking out this clause. The two Houses failed to agree upon the amendment.

Mr. Brodhead moved now that the bill be referred to the Committee on Post Roads. He thought the allowance too high, but was unwilling to give the notice and take the steamers at their appraised value. He regarded the steamers as valuable for war vessels.

Mr. Hamlin urged that the matter be laid over till after Mr. Rusk should arrive.

Mr. Hunter said he was willing to wait till that time. He denied that the bill could, at this stage, be referred.

The Chair decided that the bill did not come up as unfinished business.

Mr. Weller moved to postpone the matter one week.

Mr. Seward moved that it lie on the table. Agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to tender the mediation of the United States in such manner as, in his judgment, may be most likely to lead to the pacification of the conflict now raging between the allied arms of England and France, and the Czar of Russia.

Mr. Bocock, from a sense of duty, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Seiders asked whether it would be in order to move to lay it on the table.

The Speaker said it was not yet before the House.

Mr. Clingman then moved a suspension of the rules, which was disagreed to—yeas 67, nays not counted.

Mr. Florence offered a resolve to offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to cause the Niagara steamer and transport vessel to be chartered and fitted out, equipped and provisioned, for the purpose of carrying relief to Capt. Kane's expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin; and to detail such officers and men from the navy and accept the services of such volunteers at his discretion as may be required for the control and manning thereof; the expenses to be paid out of the treasury.

Mr. Florence said he merely wished the resolution referred to the committee on naval affairs. Objection was made and the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate information relative to the re-establishment of the Memphis navy yard.

On motion of Mr. Sapp, the special committee appointed last session on the subject of the military superintendence over civil works was continued in force.

Three days of next week were set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Military Academy, and for the support of the army. Referred.

On motion of Mr. McDougal, the further consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was further postponed till the second Tuesday of January, in order to receive all the reports of engineers, who surveyed the routes.

Mr. Pendick introduced a bill providing for more efficient discipline in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's message.

Mr. Houston offered a series of resolutions distributing the various branches of it to the appropriate standing committees.

Mr. Giddings hoped they would not be passed without a proper discussion. As to Greytown, he agreed with the President in all his apologies for the destruction of the place, and would be glad to wipe out that transaction from the page of history. He conceived that the President had been guilty of important omissions, and had preceded entirely from the great positions laid down in his inaugural. For the first time in twenty-five years the President is altogether silent in his message about slavery. Where was the reference to his former principles, so publicly avowed, to obtain Cuba by war or purchase?

The reason for the omission is that the voice of the people, as announced in the late elections, has made him hesitate before he attempts further to overthrow the policy of the Government pursued for the last fifty years. Why does he not speak further of his sentiments and avow his policy? The President has sent a female Minister to San Domingo, and through her we learn that our Government has entered into negotiations for obtaining a foothold there; but the President is silent on the subject. Mr. Giddings alluded to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the result of the late election, to show that the peculiar friends of the President on that issue were swept overboard.

Mr. Ingersoll inquired whether the gentleman just elected to Congress in Massachusetts were peculiar friends of the President.

Mr. Giddings replied, that he alluded to those who voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and particularly to the gentleman who was about to retire to the shades of private life.

Mr. Ingersoll said that no nominations for Congress have yet been made in Connecticut, and the gentleman from Ohio did not know that he (Mr. Ingersoll) desired to be a candidate.

Mr. Giddings. You never will, probably. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ingersoll. The gentleman may know more about my district than I do. But I can inform the gentleman on the question of popular sovereignty, as avowed in the Nebraska bill, I can go safely before my constituents and feel confident they will approve my course.

Mr. Giddings. I cannot say as the obituary notice, the gentleman's loss will be my gain, but will assert that the going down of every man who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is a gain to freedom. In the course of his remarks in opposition to slavery, he asked why the President does not come up to the support of his slavery friends, or recede from his policy as heretofore avowed. The recent elections have shown this administration that the principles of freedom are no longer to be trifled with, and that they must be maintained.

Mr. Wheeler offered as amendment to the pending resolutions, professed by declaring in effect that in the destruction of Greytown the President has exercised a power violative of the Constitution, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen to report the facts relating thereto, with power to send for persons and papers.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 64, noes not counted.

The Committee rose, and the resolutions referring the message were adopted.

The mail steamer bill of last session was referred to the Post-office Committee. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1854.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions, etc., were presented.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, gave notice of a bill extending, for three years, the time for the collection of duties on railroad iron, imported by railroad companies.

Mr. Shields introduced bills for the improvement of the Illinois River, and for the improvement of the harbors of Waukegan and Chicago. Referred.

Mr. Butler moved that the bill reorganizing the judicial system of the United States be made the special order for January 2. Agreed to.

Mr. Seward's joint resolution providing for the election of Chaplains of different denominations by the two Houses was taken up.

Mr. Bodge, of Iowa, moved to strike out the words "of different denominations." He looked upon those words as a libel on the present Chaplain of the Senate, and a reflection upon him because of his sentiments on that question which has divided the Methodist Church into North and South denominations. The House had elected a Methodist, and to require the Senate to elect a man of a different denomination would displace the present Chaplain.

Mr. Mason said if the Senate from New York had any object in this matter he should decline it.

Mr. Seward explained.

After further debate Mr. Stuart moved to amend the resolution by providing simply for the election of Chaplain to the Senate for the present session.

Mr. Bodge, of Iowa, said that when he fought a man he did so openly and fairly, with hand to hand and eye to eye. He disdained a hidden warfare. He knew the motives dictating the warfare on the Chaplain. Mr. Slicer had been denounced by the abolition press all over the North as a paid tool, minion and hireling of the South. He had been denounced because he had offered up prayers for the preservation of the Union. It had been insidiously circulated throughout the North that he had prayed for the passage of the Compromise Acts of 1850. It was hoped that the warfare which had originated on the floor of the Senate against Mr. Slicer would, while carried on here, be an open one.

Mr. Stuart's amendment was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot, when the vote resulted as follows: Rev. Mr. Slicer 24; Rev. Mr. Staunton 20; Rev. Dr. Pyne 1; Rev. Mr. Hodges 2; Rev. Mr. Sunderland 1; Rev. Mr. Boocher 3. Mr. Slicer was then declared elected, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Packham moved to reconsider the vote by which on yesterday the House adopted resolutions referring the various parts of the President's message to appropriate standing committees. He confessed that he was much surprised at the very easy disposition of the message, when but one person had been heard regarding it. He wished to make remarks on one part of it.

The reconsideration was opposed by several gentlemen, when the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Fuller, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill for the better preservation of life and property on the Long Island and New Jersey coasts. If this bill, he said, had passed last session hundreds, if not thousands, would have been saved.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, moved the reference of this bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Fuller and Mr. Shelton pressed for action on the ground of economy and humanity.

Mr. Campbell said he should like to know whether the bill came within that class of expenditures of which the Executive has already notified the House he intends the veto. There was a class of politicians on this floor who seemed to forget that thousands of precious lives are annually destroyed on the northern lakes and western rivers. He wished a consistent and uniform action.

Mr. Shelton replied that he should vote for the protection of life and property on the northern lakes and western rivers as cheerfully as on the New Jersey coast. If the one case should meet his support the other would. He would bill for that purpose should meet his support vote. He would bill for that purpose should meet his support vote. He would not asking whether the people to be benefitted are foreigners or native-born citizens.

Mr. Campbell said he and the gentleman would not differ about that. He would go as far as Mr. Shelton would. He wished to know whether the gentleman had last week voted for the River and Harbor Bill Independent of the President's veto.

Mr. Shelton replied he performed his duty here without reference to the President's views.

Mr. Campbell asked: Did you vote for that bill last week?

Mr. Shelton responded that he did not, not esteeming it a constitutional measure.

Mr. Campbell said that was the point he now made, the answer did not satisfy men living on the mighty Mississippi.

Mr. Shelton remarked that he last session voted for life-boats on the lakes.

Mr. Campbell said where the power in the Constitution is found for life-boats is found the power for the improvement of the northern lakes and great rivers. The time is coming when those principles will be embraced here independently of the executive power and control.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, remarked he had not especially when he moved in refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, that the question would arise as to the constitutional power to improve rivers and harbors, and least of all did he expect the gentleman from Ohio would advert to the importance of commerciency. He thought the gentleman had voted consistently as an "old fogy," and that it was driven out of the circle of political action now-a-days. He proceeded to show that by the bill extraordinary powers were proposed to be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore it should be considered in committee.

Mr. Shelton, in reply to a remark by Mr. Smith, warmly denied that New Jersey people ever plundered the victims of marine disasters. They were not pirates.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, hoped the reporters would tell the gentleman's constituents know that that remark was for "Buncombe."

Mr. Shelton: I make no speeches for "Buncombe," but in behalf of humanity.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia: I made no charge of robbery or piracy, but stated what is generally true as a proposition, that those folks who live on the sand beaches where wrecks and ruins come from the sea, have an extensive celebrity for taking care of themselves. I spoke of the people of New Jersey as not being better than other people.

Mr. Chandler agreed with Mr. what was said by Mr. Campbell relative to the protection of life and property on the northern lakes and western rivers, but he could not present protection on the Atlantic coast, which of late has become a footcloth, and demands legislation in behalf of humanity.

Under the operation of the previous question the bill was passed—yeas 126, nays 45. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional stations along the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, and change the old stations, with the view of giving effect to this act. It likewise provides for the appointment of keepers and a general superintendent.

Mr. Greenwood offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill at an early day providing punishment for the crime of forgery and depredation on the mails of the United States in the Indian Territory.

The House then went into Committee on the Invalid Pension bill.

Mr. Walbridge, (Dem.) of New York, addressed the committee at considerable length, in favor of abolishing the duty on coal. He remarked that the advance in the mechanic arts, in motive power, by the universal application of steam on railways and ocean and inland navigation, has entirely changed our relations to this important article; in fact, has revolutionized the age in regard to it. Yet it stands on the statute-book of 1846, in schedule C of the tariff of that year, as subject to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent—equivalent to 45 per cent, (taking into account the cost of freight and charges) on its value in the country—and is then in company with the luxuries of life, "ale porter, wines, and articles embroidered with gold, silver or other metal."

The enactment continues, notwithstanding the annual consumption of coal in the United States has reached, at this period, about 10,000,000 of tons, the present cost of which may be fairly estimated at from $6 to $8 a ton at the place of consumption—showing that the people of the United States are paying for this, one of the great necessaries of life, between sixty and eighty millions of dollars per annum, under a tariff levied upon them which, as hereinbefore stated, is full 45 per cent protection.

During the years 1851, '52, '53 and '54 we have imported an aggregate of 882,102 tons, valued, according to a Treasury statement certified November 21, 1853, at $1,970,157 or, at a general average of four years, $8 23 per ton, and the aggregate duty paid on the same is $591,653 50.

The scarcity of fuel, and the demand for coals, had undoubtedly their full share in influencing the amount of importations at the several periods mentioned. This demand for coal is still rapidly augmenting, having risen in the last fifty years from fifteen thousand tons per annum to an annual consumption of 10,000,000, and yet being continually on the increase.

With almost illimitable resources at home, he could see no good reason for continuing the present exorbitant duty on coal, which, in his opinion, should be a free article. Some idea may be formed of the increasing demand for coal, by even a glance at the multiplied uses to which it is applied. We have now in active operation 20,000 miles of railway communication, at a cost of $600,000,000, and the system is extending, stretching its arms, Briareus-like, to the east and wide over the Union, in the ratio of the expansion of population and the growth of the country.

The steam marine of the United States in 1852 was 317 vessels, with an aggregate of 417,226 tons, of which 166 were ocean steamers, 529 engaged in the coast trade, and 765 employed on inland navigation. Such has been the increase of our steam commercial marine within the last two years, that it would not be extravagant to estimate our steam marine for 1854 at 1800 vessels, with an aggregate steam tunnage of 540,000 tons.

In conclusion he said every principle of justice demands that the shackles of this trade, which the existing tariff imposes, should be stricken off, and that the trade of this important article should be opened to the free competition. The days of this session were rapidly diminishing, and the business of the country required its labor demanded, brevity in discussion, and promptitude of action.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, rose for the purpose of making a few remarks in reply to the appeal of the gentleman from New York. An erroneous report had been extensively published in the newspapers in relation to the conduct of those gentlemen engaged in the anthracite coal business in Pennsylvania. They were charged with withholding coal from market in order to raise prices the article might be raised. So far from this, the supply by the Reading Railroad was over twenty-five per cent more than it was last year. The cost of mining has nearly doubled, and that of transportation by railroad largely increased; and to this may be attributed the rise in the price of coal. He controverted points in the speech of Mr. Walbridge, and took occasion to express his views against free trade.

Mr. White said he thought the miners of Philadelphia had been unjustly charged with a combination to keep up the price of coal. This was a subject of conversation and the staple of remark for some time. But since it has been alluded to he would now make a remark as a sort offset, which he thought would be quite as close a monopoly. The charge of keeping up the price of coal should more properly be fixed on gentlemen of New York and the Eastern States, who have sought to bring down the price of coal so low as to prevent the producer from bringing it to market.

Mr. Straub remarked, his friend from New York (Mr. Walbridge) had told the truth in relation to the cost of the price of coal; but while he spoke of the price going up, the gentleman seemed to forget that every article and necessary of life has risen correspondingly. [Laughter.]

Mr. Walbridge. Every thing except pay of Members of Congress. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. White concluded his remarks, saying that there is no abolition of the duty on coal would not now affect the price of the article.

The committee rose, when the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was passed, and the House adjourned.

IRON WALLS FOR PURPOSES OF DEFENSE.

The following communication, from a correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, we copy as one of interest upon an important subject:

To the Editors.—In your paper of two or three days since there was a communication over the signature of M., which a comparison is drawn between stone and wooden walls, as a defense against shot and shells and projectiles very conclusively (from effects produced at Sebastopol) the superiority of stone. Will you allow me to suggest another material, in my estimation very far superior as a defense to either one or the other, viz: wrought iron?

Some five and twenty years ago experiments were made by Robt. L. Stevens, Esq., which proved conclusively that shot could be effectually arrested by a thickness of wrought iron proportioned to the diameter of the ball. Same time in the year 1840 or '42, Mr. Stevens proposed to the Government to build a floating steam battery of iron as a protection, in the event of a war, to the harbor of New York. By order of the Government, experiments were made to test the correctness of this theory under the supervision of a Board of Navy and Army officers. Com. Stewart was at the head of one, and Colonel Totten of the other. The result proved four and a half inches in thickness of wrought iron to be a perfect defense against a sixty-four pound solid shot, fired at ten yards distance from the target.

Upon their report of these facts, Congress directed the Secretary of the Navy to enter a contract with Robert L. Stevens for building a steam battery upon his plan, for the defense of the harbor of New York. After the experiment of this agreement, Mr. Stevens consented at his own expense, a dry dock capable of containing a vessel of the size required by the contract, together with the steam engine, furnaces, tools, etc., necessary to the construction of such a vessel. Owing (as I presume) to some new influences, and the opposition of those opposed to the introduction of iron shot-proof vessels, her completion has been delayed. The costly works necessary to its completion rendered useless for years, and the interest of a large amount invested in property purchased for the purpose lost to him. About two years ago, at the earnest solicitation of Commodore Stockton, then a member of the U. S. Senate, backed by the efforts of many of the old and the friends of the measure, Congress again directed the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the vessel under contract. Some delay was occasioned by the necessity of enlarging the dry dock for the reception of the vessel of so much larger dimensions as to enable her to carry the additional thickness of iron required to resist shot of a greater weight than that required by the contract. The battery, as now constructing, is over four hundred feet in length on the water line.

Since her completion, the dry-dock, she has rapidly and steadily progressed, and now, with the exception of a few ribs, completely in frame, and about one-third planked up with heavy iron plates. From the difficulty of procuring funds during the severe pressure in the money market, he was reluctantly compelled, three days ago, to discharge, out of the four hundred and seventy-men employed in her construction, one hundred and forty of those working by the day in the yard at Brooklyn.

The first and only appropriation by us as iron steam-battery, whose sides are to be six or more inches in thickness, and whose length on the water-line is four hundred feet, and whose speed is intended to exceed that of any other war steamer at present afloat, was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Now a part of this sum has been paid or appropriated to the construction of the immense dry-dock, twenty-two feet deep, (which of itself has required a steam-engine to keep free from water for the last two years,) or for the shops, tools, furnaces, etc., etc., indispensable to her completion. This appropriation was exhausted three months ago since which Mr. Stevens has been informed that no more money would be paid until a second appropriation should be made by Congress. This was unexpected, and he rest to him the payment of over one hundred thousand dollars for work done, and contracts entered into, on account of the steam-battery. Had the land defense of the Russians consisted of iron walls, with apertures no larger than necessary to change the angle of the gun, and had their floating steam-batteries been of iron, instead of wood, they would have had no splinters or red hot shot to fear, or breaches to repair.

Later from Texas.

A meeting is to take place in Galveston for the purpose of appointing delegates to the southwestern Convention which is to assemble in New Orleans in January next.

Two passengers on the steamer from Houston to Galveston were robbed a few nights since, by some thief who entered their state-room and took the money out one from under his pillow, and from the pockets of the other. Their names are Messrs. Western and Holmes, from Mississippi, we believe, and the amount they lost was $434.

The tide upon Matagorda Bay, it is stated, has been lower for the past few weeks than was ever before known. The lighter at Saluria is not able to account for it, and is surprised that the General Government has not placed it at Matagorda to watch it!

The Crockett Printer learns by telegraph that Jesse White, the murderer of Barrow, on Double Bayou in Liberty county, some time since, was arrest d in Alexandria, and lodged in jail a few days ago. A large reward had been offered for his arrest.

The Texan says a large amount of sugar cane had been raised around San Antonio. The grasshoppers have become scarce since the northers commenced.

N. Morris was tried in the District Court of Brazoria county, on the 11th inst., for killing the negro man Miles, belonging to Capt. Black, on the Brazos, a few weeks since, and acquitted. The verdict was considered a righteous.

Peter Mullen, of Bexar county, is imprisoned at Las Cruces, in Mexico, for killing a Mexican.

Improved lands in Brazoria county sold at public sale, a few days since, for fifteen dollars per acre. At this sale but few were present, owing to the bad weather.

Mr. Hudson, of the firm of Kirkland & Co., died in Port Lavaca on Saturday night or Sunday last, of black vomit.

The Texan of the 7th says there are several companies of Rangers camped near San Antonio, who will be mustered into the service of the United States in a few days.

Mrs. Ingraham has presented the Methodist Church of Victoria with a new bell.

Hurgarius, says the Advocate, are becoming quite common in Victoria. The store of Mr Oliver was broken into and robbed on the night of the 5th inst.

An Austin letter, in the Seguin Mercury, under date of the 20th of November, states that many of the jurors of the Federal Court were having Austin on account of the non-arrival of Judge Watrous.

The Brazos River has been navigable for the past two months as high up as Washington. There is, according to the Democrat, but one boat in the river, the steamer Brazos.

The Item says that Major Scott, the mail agent, was in Huntsville a short time since. He is hard at work, says this paper, at Galveston, and it is expected that we shall have mails from Houston in about thirty hours, instead of thirty-six. This will be a considerable gain. He has gone to Madisonville to regulate the mail service there.

The Clarksville Standard learns that shortly before the meeting of the Circuit Court in Cook county, a small body of marauding Indians, composed chiefly of Caddoes, stole in one night seventeen horses, and with their booty made good their escape.

Emigrant trains were passing through Austin daily some of which were destined for the Guadalupe and St. Mark's valleys.

The Lavaca Register of the 25th states that Mr. J. B. Craig had left Lavaca for the North, for the purpose of securing steamers to run in opposition to Harris & Morgan's line to New Orleans.

A public meeting held in Woodville, Tyler county, relative to the appropriation of $30,000 made for the erection of a light house at Sabine Pass, passed resolutions censuring the general government for a direction of duty.

The cotton crop was beginning to come in rapidly at Lavaca—one bale having been received during the last five days. The fever has entirely abated and business had commenced in real earnest. The streets were crowded from morning till night.

Dr. Parson writes to the Dallas Herald that at a meeting in Corsicana, $3,000 were subscribed toward improving the navigation of the Trinity river. As soon as a sufficient amount is raised, a boat will be procured to run between Magnolia and Dallas.

It is said the Rangers have already been engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians on the frontier of Texas.

The State Times says that "Captain Walker, after running from the San Saba, made a reconnoissance on the head of the Guadalupe. He encountered a party of Indians—killed several and recaptured nineteen American horses. The particulars of the engagement are not given."

Advices from Santa Fe in the 28th of October, state that the inhabitants of the Mesilla Valley acknowledged the jurisdiction of the United States, and elected Gen. Garland their delegate to Congress. Several refugees from justice had been given up. The Indians were not particularly troublesome.

A NOBLE ACT.—We have learned of an act of magnanimous philanthropy, performed by our friend Carpenter, the Clerk of the Courts of Perry county, says the Paulding (Miss.) Courier, which does infinite credit to the heart of that gentleman. A venerable old negro man and wife, with whom the world had dealt roughly in early years, had settled upon a piece of land with the intention of establishing a pre-emption claim. With their own hands they had cleared and fenced a portion of the tract, indulging the fond hope that they were preparing a ruin but comfortable place of repose for their declining years. A heartless speculator saw the work done, observed that the soil was good and the location eligible, and proceeded to the land office to enter the same at a "bit" an acre. Mr Carpenter learned his inhuman purpose, followed him, passed him on the road at night, reached the office first, entered the land in his name at $1 25 per acre, and then made a deed of gift of the premises to his ancient friends. Other citizens, hearing of the transaction, determined to share in the noble charity of Mr Carpenter, and at once made up the requisite amount of money, which they refunded to the generous donor. He deserves the thanks of the humane and the benevolent for saving age, infirmity and misfortune from the fangs of the sharper.

The construction of a new steamship for the New York and Havre Steamship Company has been commenced in the yard of Westervelt & Sons, New York. Her dimensions will be the same as those of her consort, the Franklin. She is to have water-tight compartments.

MORE MARINE DISASTERS.—From New York papers received yesterday we extract the following telegraphic dispatches:

BOSTON, December 9, 1854.—Private advices from Halifax leave no reasonable doubt to doubt that the steamer Ellen Claiborne, formerly employed by the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, foundered on her recent passage from this city to St. John's. Her officers and crew undoubtedly went down with her.

CHARLESTON, Friday, December 8.—The steamer Plymouth Rock, on her passage from New York last night, passed a schooner cotton laden, on fire, off Stratford. A boat was lowered and sent to the schooner, but no one could be seen about her, nor could her name be ascertained. It is presumed the crew had taken to the boat, as none was seen attached to the schooner.

BUFFALO, Friday, December 8.—The schooner Lewis Cass is ashore east of Conneaut Piers. The crew, seven in number, are on board, and it is feared they cannot be saved.

The crew of the schooner Lewis Cass, reported wrecked off Conneaut yesterday, were saved by the Government life-boat. The boat made two attempts to rescue the poor fellows on the schooner, who were nearly frozen before she succeeded in doing so, and was once driven back and dashed ashore among the breakers, nearly drowning her noble crew; but nothing dannted, and resolute and fearless, they made the second attempt, reached the deck, and took off the suffering crew, not one of whom were able to stand when they reached the shore.

OSWEGO, Friday, December 8.—The schooner Island Queen, which cleared from Oswego on the 3d instant, for Ogdensburg, is ashore near Sodus; and the British brig Halifax, with a cargo of flour from Toronto, is ashore in Mexico Bay near Port Ontario.

ROME, Friday, December 8.—The crew of the wrecked bark Pomona saved themselves by the yawl, and landed at Grenadier Island. The brig Hattax of St. Catherine's, with a cargo of flour for Sackett's Harbor, went ashore at Port Ontario, and is a total wreck.

A CURIOUS SURPRISE.—*A Seven Years' Sleep.* A letter from San Francisco relates a curious incident that occurred there recently. Her Britannic Majesty's exploring ship Plover arrived at San Francisco a short time since, from the Polar sea, where she had been ice-bound since 1847:

When the first San Francisco, some years ago, it was a mere trading station, resorted to by a few vessels in pursuit of hides, and the town or place contained only a few adobe houses. The captain and crew expected to find the same San Francisco in 1854 that they left in 1847. The captain then fore, sailed into the Bay without a pilot, and approached the city in the evening. He was much amazed at the numerous lights he saw. When he awoke from his dream of seven years, the next morning, he found a noble city occupying five sixths of the ancient San Francisco. He had known nothing of the Mexican war and cession of California to the United States, and the many other great events that had taken place during the time he had been locked up in the frozen regions of the North.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Douglas City, Kansas Territory, says:

I mentioned in a late letter my belief that the Indians on the frontier were mad taking a hostile movement toward the whites. This opinion has since been confirmed. I have seen several old hunters who have spent years among them, but they all think something unusual is going on, and are coming to the settlements for safety. The demeanor of the Indians of all the tribes I have visited is very much changed. They will sell you nothing; if they meet you on the path they will hide or avoid you; and they positively refuse to give you any shelter, day or night. This is very unusual, as they are the only person who has been in the habit of entertaining travelers. A singular being is that Indian. When I first came to this country, I felt deeply for the wrongs of the "poor Indian." But I have got bravely over that. There are no Philips, no Red Jackets, no Logans about the Indians of our day. They are deceitful, crafty and malicious. They would as lief kill the man who treats them well and feeds them, as they would an inveterate enemy. Of this I have had the fullest evidence. Their women are for the most part good looking, but they have no sense of shame or virtue.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

The following is a very quaint and diverting list of the Sympathetic Superstitions which were once devoutly believed in by thousands and thousands of the human race:

When women boil yarn, they must tell a lie at the same time, otherwise it will not get white.

Parents must not buy their children any nutties, nor allow any to be given them, or they will be slow at learning, and will speak with difficulty.

When you take straw for a hen's nest out of a marriage bed, you must take it from the man's side if you want cock chickens, and from the wife's if you want hen chickens.

No one must on any account weigh an empty cradle, or he will weigh the child's rest away.

The nails on the hands of an infant must be bitten off by the mother for the first time, or it will learn to steal.

If you wish a child to become a hundred years old, you must get it godfathers out of three different parishes.

If you let a child look into a looking-glass before it is a year old, it will become proud.

Children that cry at christening will die soon.

Let a mother go three Sundays successively out of the church in sileuce, and blow each time into the mouth of her child, and it will get its teeth easy.

Let the father immediately after the christening give the child a sword in its hand, and it will become brave.

Blue cornflowers gathered on Corpus Christi Sunday stop the bleeding at the nose, if they are held in the hand till warm.

A woman can cure her ear-ache by binding a man's stocking around her head.

Elder planted before the stable-door preserves the cattle from witchcraft.

He who carries about him a cord with which a rupture doctor has bound up a rupture may lift the heaviest weight without any danger.

A piece of wood cut of a coffin that has been dug up, when laid in a cabbage-bed, defends it from caterpillars.

One should not lean over a cradle where a child is sleeping, nor should it be left standing open.

Splinters from an oak split by lightning cure toothache.

He who would sow seed, let him be careful not to lay it on a table, otherwise it will not grow.

He who has the hiccup, let him plunge a naked knife into a can of beer, and take a good draught of it at one breath.

He who cannot sleep, be it a child or adult, let him lay a composing wisp under his pillow; that is, straw which workmen put under the burdens on their backs; but it must be taken from the people unknown to them.

In brewing, lay a bunch of nettles in the barrel; it is then safe against thunder.

A wife who has a cold must sneeze into her husband's shoe.

It is not good to strike a beast with a switch which has been used to correct a child.

Chastise neither man nor beast with a peeled stick, for whatever is beaten with it will dry up.

When you place your shoes reversed at the head of your bed, the Nightmare cannot oppress you.

Old women often cut a turf of a foot long which their enemy has lately trodden on, and hang it up in the chimney, and their enemy must wither away.

Let any one who has great anxiety touch the great toe of a dead person, and he will at once become free from it.

If any one dies in the house, you must shake the bee-hives and the wine and vinegar, or the bees, the wine and the vinegar will all go off or spoil.

The first medicine which a lying-in woman takes, should be out of her husband's spoon; it will then be more efficacious.

During the pains of child-birth, it does good to turn the slippers of the husband round.

Three grains of salt in a measure of milk preserves it from witchcraft.

No one must taste the first warm beer which is given to a lying-in woman; it must be tried with the finger, otherwise the woman will be attacked with colic.

If a child has the red gum, take a piece of wood from a mill-wheel, burn it, and smoke the child's swaddling-clothes therewith; then wash the child with water that flows from the wheel. The wheel that remains must be cast into running water.

You should never wean a child while trees are in blossom; otherwise it will have gray hair.

Three buttons bound together with a thread, and laid in a coffin, will free from warts.

If any one has received a bodily hurt, wash him with brook-water while the bell is tolling for a funeral.

RUSSIAN POLITENESS AND FRENCH HONOR.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee* says: "We have received a letter from the French lines before Sebastopol, stating that Captain Du Val de Dempierre, bl-de-camp of General Bosquet, taken prisoner during a reconnaissance. In which he himself was killed. Having asked to be conducted to a Russian General, requested him to send word to the advanced posts that he was a prisoner and not wounded, in order to reassure his family and friends. The Russian General, with a courtesy we are happy to proclaim, the more so as it does honor to one of our enemies, replied to M. de Dempierre that he placed every confidence in the word of a French officer, and that he did not hesitate to give him permission to deliver in person the message to his friends on condition that he would return to the Russian camp. M. de Dempierre gratefully accepted the favor, and a few hours afterwards he returned to the Russian advanced posts to redeem his pledge and resume his captivity."

NOT EXACTLY THE THING.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* relates the following anecdote:

Felicien David, the celebrated French musician, is travelling in the East, during the vacation of the company to which he is attached. The fame of his talent follows him every where—at Cairo he was asked if he would consent to give music lessons to the wives of the Pacha. Mr. David, who saw the harem filled with handsome Circassians, almost Houris, opening before his eyes, accepted the proposal with a warmth, almost too highly disguised. He was led into the unapproachable gynecæum, and there in a porce alin saloon, under the murmurs of a fragrant fountain, he was presented to—five abominable eunuchs! These fellows were to take the lessons from the artist and transmit them to the wives of his Highness!

A DIABOLICAL JUVENILE.—A boy about six years of age, the son of a Mr Cole, living on the farm of Mr. C. Alexander, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, on Friday morning week, during the temporary absence of his mother cut off, with a hatchet, three of the fingers of his infant brother, as he lay in the cradle, with the right hand resting on the side. The mother, happily, returned in time to prevent the lad from inflicting a similar blow upon the other hand of the infant, and arrested his arm before he consummated the act.

New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—The following new and magnificent steamships leave SEMI-WEEKLY, at 8 o'clock A. M. punctually, as follows:

ON SUNDAYS,
CHARLES MORGAN, James Lawless, commander,
MEXICO, John Y. Lawless, commander.

ON THURSDAY,
PERSEVERANCE, Henry Pinee, commander,
LOUISIANA, W. H. Talbot, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Galveston.....$16
Children half price.
Deck Passage.....0
Children half price.
Negroes.....4
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☞ For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to
HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street,
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CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
No. 151 Canal street, New Orleans.
☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner. Dr. K. will refer to persons now wearing full or partial sets, which for BEAUTY, UTILITY AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER, cannot be excelled. d23 1y

An Assortment Unequaled,
IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
ALFRED MONROE & CO.,
Invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.
A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the best description, constantly on hand.
.... ALSO ....
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS;
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☞ ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all Articles of
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CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

OF all the numerous medicines extant (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cassaw Pictorial, by their government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years' trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851

DR. AYER: In the month of July last, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa, in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in h

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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THE UNWELCOME PREACHER.

THE REV. L. D. HUSTON.--SOUTHERN LADIES' COMPANION.

In the fall of 1823, the Methodists of a certain town in Kentucky concluded that they were able, though but twenty-two in number, to support a preacher by themselves. Accordingly they wrote to the Conference, requesting the Bishop to make a station of their village. But, considering their want of numerical and financial strength, it was deemed important that the minister sent them should be a man of popular talents. Because, where he could command the admiration and caress the favor of the people, there was danger of failing to support him.

They, therefore, asked for a brother Johnson—at that time one of the most popular and effective ministers in that State—and made the getting of that particular man the condition upon which they wished to become stations. To them it was clear, that the principles of Methodism, if not of Christianity itself, in that particular region, depended upon having the man they wanted that year. It was thought advisable, however, to choose brother Johnson elsewhere.

There was in the Conference at the time, a young man who had just been received into connection, without experience and reflection as a preacher, and by nature disqualified for any position where his abilities were likely to be tried. Tender-minded and addicted to gloom, exposure to bad treatment, or, what would be worse, a cold reception from those to whom he might be sent, would dishearten him at once. Some such treatment most probably awaited any other man save brother Johnson, who might be sent to the town of which we speak; yet this young man was selected to go. Fortunately, however, the Bishop was to accompany him.

It is known to as many as were acquainted with Bishop George, that his most noticeable characteristic was prayerfulness. The fervency, fervor, and singular power with which he addressed the throne of Grace, are mentioned as often as a reminiscence of him is made. During their journey, of some two hundred miles on horseback, the young preacher had abundant opportunity to observe and imbibe the spirit of this excellent man. When they stopped for meals, rest, lodging, or to see and encourage some pious family, whose residence by the way was known to them, they had a season of prayer.

When about twelve miles from the place of the young man's destination, at the house of brother S., the Bishop was attacked with malaria, a disease to which he was very liable. The remedies which usually relieved him were tried without effect; the man of God got no better. At length he sent for the young preacher, and directing his attention to the sublime description of the New Jerusalem, contained in the Book of Revelation, desired him to take his Bible into the grove, meditate upon that passage for a season, and then come in and preach to him what it: "for," said he, "I want to get hupon it: If my soul was powerfully blessed, I think it would cure my body."

The young man, ever distrustful of his own powers, was alarmed at the idea. He begged to be excused; and prompted as much, perhaps, by fear as by faith, recommended to the Bishop his never-failing expedient for getting happy"—prayer.

"Well," said the sick man, "go out, my son, and shut the door; let me be left alone." His wish was complied with. In another moment he was composing his mind to its favorite employment; Elijah, wrapped in the mantle of prayer, was alone with God.

For a moment all was silent, but at length loud and repeated pruises issued from the sick room. The family gathered round to rejoice with the man of prayer; and the immediate effect of the excitement was a cure of the malady so effectual that the travelers proceeded on their journey in the morning.

Before they started, the good brother with whom they were sojourning, broke to the unsuspecting young preacher the shocking intelligence, already in the reader's possession, that he would be an unwelcome arrival at the place of his appointment. Of course, he was sunk at once in the deepest dejection. Possessed of keen perceptions of the painful, and nervously sensitive to any unkindness, he was a very man to be overwhelmed in such a situation. Personal danger, trial, toil, would have daunted him; but to be coldly pushed off as not welcome, to feel that he was imposed upon a people who did not want him, as what he could not bear. Instantly reasoning, therefore, not to submit to such a mortification, he hastened to communicate his discovery and his purpose to the superintendent. The Bishop, aware of the feeling of revolt with which his *protegé* was liable to be struck, exhorted him, nevertheless, to determine upon nothing rashly; to wait till he saw the place and the people, and in the mean while to give himself to prayer: adding, that he had himself persuaded all the while that the appointment was "right," and in the end would prove providential. This advice was reluctantly given.

Arrived at the new station, they were the guests of a prominent member of the Church, and one for many years afterward as the usual host and fast friend of the preachers. The next morning, as the Bishop was preparing to pursue his journey, he and the good brother of the house were conversing together in the parlor, while, unknown to them and without design, the young preacher was sitting in the porch near the window, with nothing but a thin curtain between him and them; so that what passed was distinctly audible to him.

"Well, brother," said the bishop, "how will the young man do?"

"Not at all, he will not do at all, sir; we might as well be left without a preacher altogether," was the emphatic reply.

"O, I hope you will like him better, after awhile," rejoined the old man. "Treat him kindly, and I am persuaded he will do you good."

"I have no objection," returned the host, "to his staying at my house for a few weeks, if you desire it, but it will be useless—he is not the one we wanted."

The poor young man could hear no more; he crept from the porch almost blind with mortification. The thought that he was to remain with a people who considered him a tolerated burden—that every mouthful he ate was to be a charity—that he was to be a young and healthy mendicant—sickened him!

He was lying in wait as the Bishop sallied forth, and, drawing him to a spot where they were sheltered from observation, he burst into tears, exclaiming, "O, Bishop, I can not stay; I heard what passed in the room, and indeed you must release me."

"Can you get your horse and ride a little way with me?"

This he did with alacrity—glad of even an hour's respite from his painful position.

After riding a few miles, they turned off into the woods, and dismounting by a fallen tree, engaged in solemn and importunate prayer—prayer for light and help in that dark and trying hour. Then, taking the hand of his companion, the Bishop turned upon him a look of love, which none but a strong, stern heart can feel—so deep and genuine was it—so full of serious concern and earnest sympathy.

There is a smile too bright to be deep; it is born and it dies on the surface. Not such was the expression of this good man's face—it shined clear up from a heart constrained by the love of Christ. It did not glitter, but its glow seemed to pervade and warm its object. A truly pious, stern man is always gentle, and he only can impart that look which, like the remembered smile of a mother, will sometimes sooth us into delicious tears twenty years after the face that wore it has perished.

He concluded an address fraught with parental feeling and sound wisdom, with, "Now my son, I will make you a proposition: see if you can fulfill the conditions of it: Go back to the town; if you find a cross there, bear it; diligently and lovingly perform every part of your duty: do the work of an evangelist; fast once a week, and spend one hour of each day in special prayer, that God may open your way in that community; do this for one month, and if at the end of that month you do not feel willing to stay, consider yourself released from the appointment. Can you do this?"

He thought he could: upon which they took an affectionate leave of each other, and Enoch George—what signifies a title to such a man?—turned toward the southwest and assumed his pilgrimage of hardships. The young man sat upon his horse watching the receding form, till it sank out of sight in the horizon. Not till that moment had he fairly tasted the exquisite bitterness of his cup. The "man angel," upon whom he had leaned, was gone, and he was left to grapple with his trial alone. He could have sobbed like any boy.

Faithfully did he comply with the condition of his promise, through all the tedious month, without discerning any material change in his own feelings, or in the bearing of his people toward him; albeit, one wicked man and his wife had from the beginning endeavored to encourage him.

Finally, the last Sabbath arrived of the month, during which he had promised to stay. The glad village bells were pealing their summons to the house of God, as our hero—was he not a hero?—arose from the struggle of the last hour of prayer. He walked out toward the little attic window, which commanded a view of most of the streets, wiping his eyes and thinking of the few reluctant hearers who awaited him, when lo! what a sight met his gaze! Group after group of citizens were flocking to the Methodist church! At first a sense of awe came over him, and then a glass of mingled feelings, as if confidence and strength, and joy were storming the heart, while fear and weakness, and mortification still disputed the right of possession.

He hastened to his pulpit, and as he arose from the first silent prayer, the thought of victory thrilled through him like the voice of a clarion. His text was Isaiah vi, 4; "And the posts of the door moved at the voice of him that cried." The attention of the audience was arrested by the announcement, for the voice that had been wont to tremble with embarrassment now rang clear with a tone of authority; his eye, hitherto confused and unsteady, now kindled with "a light that never shined on sea or shore." Fresh from the chamber where he had accomplished his thirtieth hour of special prayer, the live coal had touched his lips; he was with a witness, "a man sent from God," and gloriously baptized with the Holy Ghost.

He referred his text back to the point at which Christ first interposed for man's salvation—the voice that cried, "Lo! I come, to do thy will," he applied it to the sacrificial offering of Jesus—the voice that cried, "It is finished," he carried forward the application to "the right hand of the Majesty on high," where the Intercessor makes his dying words immortal, crying with infinite iteration, "Father, forgive them;" to the day when sound shall make its next impression upon "the dull, cold ear of death," when at the "voice of the Son of God, the dead, small and great, shall rise."

The power of the Highest was manifestly upon the audience, and the presence of an ambassador of Christ was attested by sobs and groans from every part of the house. The preacher descended from the pulpit, without pausing in his discourse; he invited to the place of prayer those who desired to flee the wrath to come. With loud cries for mercy, sinners came streaming down the aisle, and before the congregation were dismissed, seven souls professed to find peace in believing.

When the meeting broke up, the pastor hastened back to his closet. Many a time had he entered it disheartened and sad, never before to triumph. He thought of good Bishop George, and his steady persuasion that the appointment was "right;" of the fastings and prayers—all the way down to the last hour's experience—and his faith in God and in the efficacy of prayer, then and there settled down into a substance upon which time has made no impression. Thirty-one years of toil and change have passed over him since that sweet Sabbath; the vicissitudes of an itinerant's life have led him, through heat and cold, by night and day, from one end of Kentucky to the other, till

> "He is known to every star,
> And every wind that blows.

Forms then unknown, afterward became dear as life, and then perished from his sight; "sickness and sorrow, pain and death," have left their scars upon his form and heart, but nothing has ever shaken his confidence in the God that answers prayer. The memory of that bright morning is as fresh beneath his gray hairs as it was beneath his locks of jet. Like trampled chamomile, the virtues of his spirit took deeper root for being bruised, and shed a perfume that has sweetened life's atmosphere ever since.

For four weeks very little was attended to but the revival. Stores and shops were closed during the hours of worship, which occurred twice, and often three times a day. At one of the meetings, held in a private house—where the venerable John Littlejohn was present—a call was made for those who wished to join the Church, and one hundred and eleven persons presented themselves for admission!

Thus the permanent establishment of Methodism, in Russellville, Ky., was effected, under God, through the instrumentality of —The Unwelcome Preacher.

It will doubtless add to the interest of the foregoing narrative, for the reader to know that the subject of it is now our worthy senior Book Agent, Rev. E. Stevenson, D. D.

From the Scientific American.

CAUSE OF CHANGES IN CLIMATE.

THE MAGNET AND COLD.

History informs us that many of the countries of Europe, which now possess very mild winters, at one time experienced severe cold at this season of the year. The Tiber, at Rome, was frozen over, and snow at one time lay for forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The waters of the Tiber, Rhine and Rhone, now flow freely every winter; ice is unknown in Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam unrestrained upon the rocks.

Some have ascribed these climate changes to agriculture, the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer sun, and the draining of the great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced in the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate—from warm to cold winters—which history tells us has taken place in other countries than those named. Greenland received its name from the emerald herbage that clothed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible on account of the perpetual ice heaped upon its shores, was, in the eleventh century, the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies, all trace of which is now lost. Cold Labrador was named Vinland by the Northmen who visited it in the year 1,000, and who were charmed with its then mild climate. The cause of these changes is an important inquiry.

A pamphlet by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to account for these great changes of climate by the changable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time it amounts in London to about twenty-three degrees west of north, while in 1659 the line of variation passed through England, and then moved gradually west until 1816. In that year a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland; hence it is inferred that the cold meridian, which is now supposed to pass through Canada and Siberia, may at one time have passed through Italy; and that if the magnetic meridian returns, as it is now doing, to its old lines in Europe, Rome may once more see her Tiber frozen over, and the merry Rhinelander drive his team on the ice of the classic river.

Whether the changes of climate mentioned have been caused by the change of the magnetic meridian or not, we have too few facts before us, at present, to decide conclusively; but the idea once spread abroad, will soon lead to such investigation as will, no doubt, remove every obscurity and settle the question.

It is harder to avoid censure than to gain applause; for this may be done by one great or wise action in an age. But to escape censure, a man must pass his whole life without saying or doing one ill or foolish thing. [Hume.

I have always heard it said, that to confer benefits on the base-minded, is like throwing water into the sea. [Cervantes: Don Quixotte.

The word "impossible" is the mother tongue of little souls.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

DUTY OF PASTORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH, TO BE PRESENT AT THE REGULAR WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING.

It is the express command and example of our blessed Savior, to watch and pray, that we enter not into temptation.

1st. It is expected that pastors who have at heart the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, should set a proper example to their people, by regular attendance at the weekly prayer meeting, and not be, as many are, hindrances in the way of their people's spiritual improvement, by absenting themselves, under cover of frivolous excuses of "no time," and the like, and thereby granting licenses to their people to go and do likewise; which, unhappily, the people often do and quote their pastor's example in justification. Pastors are the leaders of their people, and should be the first and foremost in every work to edify them, and should make no engagement nor belong to any society that interferes with their primary duties to their particular church and people; for only let pastors, as the church's leaders, do their duty, one of which is to be present at the weekly prayer meetings, and let them show that they actually prize the privilege, and it will not be long before their example will be appreciated and imitated by their people, in an increased attendance at prayer meetings, lectures and Sabbath services; for every pastor knows (that wishes to know) that he holds a position of influence which no officer or member can possibly possess, for he can from the pulpit (if his heart is in the work) lay before his hearers, from time to time, cogent reasons why the stated prayer meetings should be attended by all. And then, when pastors take bold energetically, their influence will be seen and felt, and the answer to the question, Shall the dry bones of this or that congregation live! will be in the affirmative: for the Divine Spirit by Ezekiel, commanded to prophesy upon dry bones, to pray, and he did so; and the dead bones were made to live in answer to fervent prayer. Pastors must, therefore, be earnest with God in prayer, for the working of the Spirit with the Word in our churches, where so many dry bones lie exposed to view, and fervently to prophesy to the wind to come and breathe upon them, that they may live; for God's grace can save souls without preaching, but preaching cannot save them without God's grace; and that grace must be sought by unceasing prayer by pastor and people.

2d. It is the duty of officers and members of the church to sustain their devoted pastor in all his efforts to edify his people, by giving their personal attendance at all the prayer meetings, lectures and Sabbath exercises; to feel deeply, pray fervently, and contribute liberally, for the evangelization of the whole world. One of the blessed results of a praying people is, that they cannot be a contentious people; for those who often meet together before the heart searching Jehovah will not retain ill-will towards each other, but must love and live with each other in being useful in their day and generation.

The following are additional reasons why the stated prayer meetings should be attended by all.

1st. To fulfill the positive command of God, to assemble and pray.

"Forget not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is." "Pray without ceasing." "Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and the door shall be opened," "Ye receive not because ye ask not."

2d. To obtain blessings promised to united prayer.

"If two of you shall agree on earth, as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."

3d. To receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.

"If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him."

4th. To make the preached truth efficacious.

"Brethren, pray for us, that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." Manifestation of the Spirit's power on the day of Pentecost, "the disciples were, with one accord, in one place."

5th. To secure the conversion of the world.

"Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

ONE DROP AT A TIME.—"Life," says the late John Foster, "is expenditure; we have it, but are as continually losing it; we have the use of it, but are as constantly wasting it. Suppose a man confined in some fortress, under the doom to stay there till death; and suppose that there is for his use a dark reservoir of water, to which it is certain none can ever be added. He may suppose the quantity is very great; he cannot penetrate to ascertain how much, but it may be very little. He has drawn from it, by means of a fountain, a good while already, and drawn from it every day. But how would he feel each time of drawing and each time of thinking of it? Not as if he had a perennial spring to go to. Not, 'I have a reservoir, I may be at ease.' No! but, 'I had water yesterday, I have water to-day; but having had it, and my having it to-day is the very cause that I shall not have it on some day that is approaching. At the same time I am compelled to this fatal expenditure!' So of our mortal, transient life! And yet men are very indisposed to admit the plain truth, that life is a thing which they are in no other way possessing than as necessarily consuming; and that even in this imperfect sense of possession, it becomes every day a less possession."

CHURCH FELLOWSHIP.

CLASS MEETINGS.

The London *Watchman* closes what it terms a "Lay Sermon," with the following suggestions concerning "Class Meetings." We commend them to such as do not love class meetings, particularly where they refer to the spiritual influence of this delightful, but too lightly prized, means of grace:

"Could not the 'love feast' be gradually improved into something still more edifying and expressive of the mutual help afforded by each member to each, in the body of Christ? Might not the society meeting still more powerfully elicit the sense of church fellowship? And then, above all, there is the class meeting, which is to our economy what the germ-cell is to the primordial forms of vegetable organization. Two or three Methodists set down upon the shores of a distant continent, attract each other by a vital affinity; they form a 'class meeting,' and this rudimentary organism contains the very life, and possesses, in a dormant state, all the essential attributes of Methodism. In this way the Australian Connexion and the Methodist Episcopal Church of America have been evolved from the germ of the class meeting. At this moment the class meeting is the first, the intimate, and the indispensable condition of fellowship in our church. Accordingly, those who are ostensibly or secretly our enemies, declaim against these meetings; but none can do us so much injury as those who desire to be numbered among our friends, and yet neglect, and so discountenance them. That it is substantially in the power of the church to direct this particular mode of mutual help and oversight, as the criterion of membership, the foundation of godly discipline, and the expression of fellowship, we conceive it would be superfluous to argue. We go much farther, and maintain that after this mode has been providentially laid before us, and so abundantly blessed among us, and after the attestation of millions to its adaptation to their spiritual instincts and needs, it would be infatuation, weakness and wickedness to surrender one privilege or attribute of the 'class meeting,' and to remove the line, not of separation, but of distinction, between the congregation and the church, the hearers and the members. If we might be permitted to offer a suggestion to the hearer, 'the anxious inquirer' in the congregation, it would be—to try the 'class meeting' for a single quarter; and if we might address another to some of our intelligent members, especially the employers of labor in large towns, to whom many look up with trustful and kindly feelings, it would be—to become desirous, with a godly ambition, of a call to this work. Some of the most successful men of business we have known in our connexion have been leaders of large classes; and, on the other hand, some of those who, in the midst of worldly prosperity, have found it most difficult to maintain the vigor of the spiritual life, having suffered, it is too probable, from declining the self-rewarding responsibilities of this most important spiritual office.

THE CHARACTER OF PAUL.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

Paul in his natural character, before his conversion, resembles Bonaparte more than any other man—I mean both in his intellectual developments and energy of will. He had the same inflexibility of purpose, the same utter indifference, when he had once determined on his course; the same tireless, unconquering resolution—the same fearlessness both of man's power and opinion, and calm self-reliance and mysterious control over others. But the point of greatest resemblance is the union of strong, correct judgment, with rapidity of thought and sudden impulse. They thought quicker, yet better than other men. The power, too, which both possessed, was all practical power. There are many men of strong minds, whose forces nevertheless, are in reflection, or in theories to act upon. Thought may work out into language, but not into action. They will plan better than they can perform. But these men not only thought better, but they could work better than all other men.

The same self-control and perfect subjection of his emotions—even terror itself—to the mandates of his will, are exhibited in his conduct when smitten to the earth, and blinded by the light and voice from heaven. John, when arrested by the same voice, on the isle of Patmos, fell on his face as a dead man, and dared not speak or stir, till encouraged by the language—"Fear not." But Paul (or Saul) although a persecutor and a violent man, showed no symptoms of alarm or terror. The voice, the blow, the light, the glory, the darkness that followed, were sufficient to upset the strongest mind; but master of himself and his emotions, instead of giving way to exclamations of terror, he simply said—"Lord, what wilt thou have me do?" With his reason and judgment as steady and strong as ever, he knew at once that something was wanted of him, and ever ready to act, he asked what it was.

From this time his track can be distinguished by the commotions about it, and the light above it. Straight back to Jerusalem, from whence he had so recently come, with letters to legalize his persecutions, he went to cast lot with those he had followed with violence and slaughter. His strong heart never beat one quicker pulsation through fear, as the lofty turrets of the proud city flashed upon his vision. Neither did he steal away to the dark alleys and streets, where the disciples were concealed, and tell them secretly his faith in the Son of God. He strode into the synagogues, and before the astonished priests preached Christ and him crucified. He thundered at the door of the Sanhedrim itself, and shaking Jerusalem like an earthquake, awoke a tempest of rage and fury on himself. With assassins dogging his footsteps he at length left the city. But, instead of going to places where he was unknown, and where his feelings would be less tried, he started for his native city, his father's house, the home of his boyhood, for his kindred friends. Te entreaties, tears, scorn, and violence, he was alike impervious. To Antioch and Cyprus, along the coasts of Syria and Rome, over the known world, he went like a blazing comet, waking up the nations of the earth. From the top of Mars Hill, with the gorgeous city at his feet, and the Acropolis and Parthenon behind him, on the deck of his shattered vessel, in the interval of the crash of billows, in the gloomy walls of a prison, on the borders of the eternal kingdom, he speaks in the same calm and determined tone. Deterred by no danger, awed by no danger, awed by no presence, and shrinking from no responsibility, he moves before us like some grand embodiment of power. The nations heave around him, and kings turn pale in his presence. Hands of conspirators swear never to drink till they have slain him, and people stone him; yet over the din of the conflict and the storm of violence, his voice of eloquence rises as clear and distinct as a trumpet call. As he still preached Christ and him crucified. The whip is laid on his back until blood starts with every blow, and then his mangled body is thrown into a dungeon; but at midnight you hear that same calm, strong voice which has shaken the world, poured forth in a hymn of praise to God! and lo! an earthquake shakes the prison to its foundations, the manacles fall from the hands of the captives, the bolts withdraw of themselves, and the massive doors swing back on their hinges.

One cannot point a single spot in his career where he faltered a moment, or gave way to discouragement or fear. Through all his perilous life he exhibited the same intrepidity of character and lofty spirit. With his eye fixed on regions beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, and kindling on glories it was not permitted to reveal, he pressed forward to an incorruptible crown, a fadeless kingdom. And then his death, how indescribably sublime! Napoleon dying in the midst of a midnight storm, with the last words that fell from his lips a battle cry, and his passing spirit watching, in its delirium, the torn heads of his mighty columns, as they disappeared in the smoke of the conflict, is a sight that awes and startles us. But, behold Paul, also a worn veteran, battered with many a scar, though in a spiritual warfare, looking back, not with alarm, but with transport, gazing not on earth, but in heaven. Hear his calm, serene voice ringing over the storms and commotions of life: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course—there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." No shouts of foemen, nor smoke of carnage of battle surrounded his spirit struggling to be free; but troops of shining angels, the smile of God and the songs of the redeemed—these guarded and welcomed him home.

SLEEVES AND SAUCE.—The most stupid and ugly fashions always last the longest. How many years the long dresses have swept the streets! For the last twelve months bonnets have been flying off the head, and so, probably they will continue for twelve months more. However, the bonnets are simply ridiculous. As to long dresses, there is something to be said for them. They are convenient to aged ladies. They enable them to enjoy, without attracting remark, the comfort of list slippers and laced stockings and rollers for their poor old ancles. They render it possible for young ladies to wear bluchers and high-lows, thereby avoiding damp feet, and to save washing, by making one pair of stockings last a week. So they will doubtless continue to be worn whilst the laws of fashion are dictated by a splay-footed beauty or a lady troubled with bunions.

But this kind of apology cannot be made for hanging sleeves. They are not only absurd but inconvenient. They are always getting in the way, in the sauce, and in the butter-boat. Your wife cannot help you to a potatoe across the table but she upsets her glass and breaks it with her dangling sleeve. It may be said that your wife has no business to help potatoes—that there ought to be footmen in attendance for that purpose. Certainly; or else she should not wear sleeves. But ladies must, of course follow the height of fashion, whether suitable to their circumstances or not.

Could not the leaders of fashion, then, in pity to the less opulent classes, devise and sanction a kind of sleeves, adapted to a life in a cottage—whether near a wood or elsewhere—to be called cottage sleeves, and to be worn by the genteel cottager-classes, without prejudice to their gentility? [Punch.

WOMAN'S LAUGH.—A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from the heart in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilirating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by her fairy laugh, now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business; and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing through the room like a silver ball, with power to scare away the ill spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns the prose of our life into poetry; it flings showers of sunshine over the darksome wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are shadows of immortality. [Portland Belletin.

STORMING OF A CITY.

When a city is taken by storm, in military phrase, and in accordance with the usages of war, it is "given up to the soldiery." What this means will be apparent from the frightful picture of Badajos, as it appeared on the night after it had been carried by the Allies, under Wellington, April 6, 1812. Says an English officer, who participated in the assault:

It was nearly dusk, and the few hours while I slept had made a fearful change in the condition and temper of the soldiery. In the morning they were obedient to their officers, and preserved the semblance of subordination; now they were in a state of furious intoxication; discipline was forgotten, and the splendid troops of yesterday had become a fierce and sanguinary rabble, dead to every touch of human feeling, and filled with every demoniac passion that can brutalize the man. The city was in terrible confusion, and on every side horrible tokens of military license met the eye.

One street, as I approached the castle, was almost choked up with broken furniture; for the houses had been gutted from the cellar to the garret, the partitions torn down, and even the beds ripped up and scattered to the winds in the hope that gold might be found concealed. A convent at the end of the strada of St. John was in flames, and I saw more than one wretched nun in the arms of a drunken soldier.

Farther on the confusion seemed greater. Brandy and wine casks were rolled out before the stores; some were full, some half drunk out, but more staved in, in mere wantonness, and the liquors running through the kennel. Many a harrowing scream saluted the ear of the passer-by; many a female supplication was heard asking in vain for mercy. How could it be otherwise, when it is remembered that twenty thousand furious and licentious madmen were loosed upon an immense population, among which many of the loveliest women upon earth might be found? All within that devoted city was at the disposal of an infuriated army, over whom, for the time, control was lost, aided by an infamous collection of camp-followers, who were, if possible, more sanguinary and pitiless even than those who had survived the storm!

It is useless to dwell upon a scene from which the heart revolts. Few females in this beautiful town were saved that night from insult. The noblest and the beggar; the nun, and the wife and daughter of the artisan; youth and age, all were involved in general ruin. None were respected, and consequently few escaped. The madness of those desperate brigands was variously exhibited; some fired through doors and windows; others at church bells; many at the wretched inhabitants as they fled into the streets to escape the bayonets of the savages, who were demolishing their property within doors; while some wretches, as if blood had not flowed in sufficient torrents already, shot from the windows their own companions as they staggered on below! What chances had the miserable inhabitants of escaping death, when more than one officer perished by the bullets and bayonets of the very men whom a few hours before he had led to the assault?

This city contained about sixteen thousand inhabitants, and had twice before within the space of thirteen months been subjected to the horrors of a siege, by the "Liberators of the Peninsula."

A LUNATIC'S CUNNING.

A very laughable incident occurred at a lunatic asylum at Lancaster about ten days ago. A parish officer from the neighborhood of Middleton took a lunatic to the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatic with respect to his real destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When they arrived at Lancaster it was too late in the evening to proceed to the asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn. Very early in the morning the lunatic got up and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrates' order for his own detention, which, of course, let him completely into the secret. With that cunning which madmen not infrequently display, he made the best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day, adding: "He's a very queer fellow, and he has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the mad man, and that he was bringing me; but you must take good care of him, and not believe a word that he says."

The keeper, of course, promised compliance, and the lunatic walked back to the inn, where he found the officer still fast asleep. He awoke him, and they sat down to breakfast together.

"You're a lazy fellow to be sleeping all day; I have had a long walk this morning," said the lunatic.

"Indeed," said the officer, "I should like to have a walk myself after breakfast; perhaps you will go with me?"

The lunatic assented, and after breakfast they set out, the officer leading the way toward the asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe.

When they got within sight of the asylum, the lunatic exclaimed: "What a fine house that is!"

"Yes," said the officer, "I should like to see the inside of it."

"So should I," observed the lunatic.

"Well, I dare say they will let us through: I will ask," was the response.

They went to the door; the officer rang the bell, and the keeper whom the lunatic had previously seen made his appearance with two or three assistants. The officer then began to fumble in his pockets for the order, when the lunatic produced it, and gave it to the keeper, saying: "This is the man I spoke to you about. You will take care of him; shave his head, and put a straight waistcoat on him."

The men immediately laid hands on the poor officer, who vociferated loudly that the other was the madman, and he the officer; but, as this only confirmed the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation. He was taken away, and became so indignantly furious that the straight waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his head was shaved *secundum artem*.

Meanwhile the lunatic walked deliberately back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homeward. The good people in the country were, of course, surprised on seeing the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the officer, and they asked him, with much trepidation, what he had done with Mr. Stevenson.

"Done with him!" said the madman, "why, I left him at the Lancaster Asylum as mad as hell!" which, indeed, was not very far from the truth; for the wits of officer were well nigh upset by his unexpected detention and subsequent treatment.

Further inquiry was forthwith made by his neighbors, and it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was produced for his liberation; and he returned home with a handkerchief tied round his head in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it. [Manchester (England) Guardian.

A traveler from the South has issued a suit against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, for the sum of $100, stolen from his trunk. The defence said that the hotel notice, forwarded that all moneys should be deposited in the desk in the office. The court argued negligence on the part of the proprietors in not having a stronger police force, and gave judgment against them for the sum of $196 66, and costs.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.

"How old art Thou?"—An editorial—considerable lengthwise—of the "Great official," 14th inst., gives information that its "luck" has been "hid upon us; and what is equally news, that we have been "skinned;" and more surprising still, that we "felt it keenly." Really, we were not aware of what had happened. Now that our excellent contemporary has analyzed his editorials and marked the string points, we hope to be able to cut them too. This was meant for "a look"—that for "keen," etc. [Like the Dutch artist writing under his painting—"This is a horse."

But, we cannot let our venerable brother McFerrin off that way. Thoughtlessly he made an issue between us of age. Innocently on our part, and perhaps indelicately but not unkindly, we joined that issue. See how he dodges it:

"But brother McTyeire seems to be seriously offended that we alluded to his youth, and is very desirous of knowing our age. Well, as we have said nothing special in reference to that subject, personally, we are not quite sure that an answer would add much to his large stock of information."

Could any sphinx beat that dodge? We were not offended at all, Doctor: not ashamed to tell our age: told it to you, the first time you hinted that way. Tell us yours. Come Doctor, now: no dodging.

Leonard Periodicals.—We refer our readers to the Advertisement of L. Scott & Co., who are the only republishers of Periodicals leading and indicating the higher class of public opinion in England.

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away.

The republishers inform us of arrangements now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which they are enabled to place these Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies.

Death of a Minister.—We regret to learn from the *Presbyterian Herald*, that the Rev. J. E. Davidson, recently pastor of the church at Minden, Louisiana, has departed this life. Mr. Davidson had been but a few years in the ministry, and gave promise of much usefulness.

We regret that Rev. A. M. Wynn's health so failed as to compel his return. He got no farther on his way to California than Havana, when hemorrhage, aggravated by sea voyage, caused him to return.

Home Circle.—The editorial character of this Monthly is most favorably foreshadowed in the first article on our first page. It is the best prospectus that could be issued.

AN IMMIGRANT EVANGELIST.

Rev. R. S. Finley, who had just "landed" by an overland route in Texas, lets us hear from him in the best style: And his friends would like to have the benefit of our note. To this sort of immigration Texas is much indebted for the honorable position she enjoys in respect to schools, temperance and religion:

Kickapoo, Anderson Co., Texas,
Dec. 5, 1854.

I have just landed in that part of Texas above indicated; purchased a farm on the Neches River, eighteen miles from Palestine: family all in health and much delighted. So you see I have bidden adieu to my *mother* Conference. Heaven bless the Alabama conference eighteen years of the flower of my life have been spent in the vineyard of my master under her direction and within her bounds. Here opens before me a vast field, white unto the harvest. May I have grace to occupy it successfully!

Before my wagons were unloaded, I opened my ministry to an attentive congregation upon the first Psalm, and was much refreshed in spirit by a good old fashioned Methodist shout in the sequel. I also obtained a subscriber for the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*. Please forward it.

Circuses and Public Concerts.—Parents and guardians, do you realize to what a fearful extent this class of entertainments (so called) is vitiating the taste and depraving the minds of your children? Very many of them now seem to think more of learning to turn somersets and handsprings than of storing their minds with useful knowledge; more of singing foolish and vulgar songs, than of learning to declaim well.

Many teachers are doing all they can to resist this tide of moral and degrading influence, but still the work of demoralization goes on. It is not confined to any particular class—it affects those of every rank. Is not the evil of sufficient importance to demand your serious attention? If it is not soon arrested or counteracted, it may be forever too late to prevent its ruinous consequences. Even now, so general among boys is the fondness for imitating the performances of the clown and the Ethiopian minstrel, that the visit of a circus or a band of singers, is sure to spoil a school for that week, and greatly to injure its usefulness for weeks afterward.

[Ohio Journal of Education.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The twenty-third Annual Session of this body convened in Talladega, Dec. 13. Bp Andrew presiding.

T. W. Dorman and J. A. Heard were appointed secretaries.

There was a larger attendance than ever before, of ministers, and a working, harmonious meeting.

The rich valley of Talladega and adjacent country is being put in connection with Selma by railroad, now completed 56 miles. Over this road we made our way to the seat of Conference as far as Montevallo, and thence by a pleasant day's staging. For solidness of construction, smoothness and comfort of motion, the Selma railroad is not surpassed.

It is a beautiful country. Springs coming out of rocks, pebbly-bottomed streams, cereal vales and pleasant mountains are the characteristics. The inhabitants are mostly Baptists and Methodists—a plain, thrifty and intelligent people. The Conference and its visitors were most hospitably entertained. This was, to most of them, the first visit to Talladega, which means "Border-Town."

Two members had died during the year—Thos. J. Campbell and Lewis Oslin. Intelligence was received, also, of the death of a probationer, John Gross. Of these brethren there was a good report.

Among the one hundred and sixty ministers present, there was one we wished to see, but did not—Wm. Murrah. Few sessions of this body, if any, have been held without him, since his early connection with it. Foremost in counsel and labor has he stood, his clear voice ringing out in song, sermon and speech, ever well-timed and wisely. A communication from him informed the Conference that family affliction bore heavily upon him, in consequence of which he was absent and asked a location. Locate Murrah! They would not hear it. In his sore affliction (the derangement of a son, a beloved boy, the care of whom devolves on the father) they deeply sympathised and would grant him a supernumerary relation, praying that a kind Providence might open his way to effective position again.

Readmitted into Conference:

P. R. McCrary, B. S. Williams, Jas. S. Lane.

Admitted from Meth. Prot. Church:

Edwin Baldwin.

Admitted on Probation:

Robt. S. Woodward. J. N. Glover, J. M. Elliot, Wm. I. Johnson, Wm. C. Hearn, Thos. A. Tann, J. T. M. Gregory, G. Hewkins, T. C. Wier, Jas. C. Steward, Jas. S. Stone, Geo. J. Mason, F. T. J. Brandon, Edw'd McClellan, Jos. H. Hightower, Wm. M. Motley, Jno. W. Rush, J. W. Jordan, Wm. A. McCarty, Jno. W. Solomon, Thos. S. Abernathy, Jun., Wm. A. Sampey, W. L. Thompson.

Admitted into full connection:

A. Watson, J. M. Patton, F. Walker, J. A. Peebles, F. M. Crain, F. M. Grace, G. W. Brown, S. H. Cox, R. Scales, W. A. Shegog, Walter C. Harris, M. S. Andrews, J. B. Cottrell, L. F. Dowdell, J. N. Depree and J. J. Hutchinson.

On Sabbath, after sermon, 11, A. M., by Bishop Andrew, there were ordained fifteen travelling deacons and twenty local. In the afternoon two travelling elders and fifteen local. The pre-ordination sermon, preached by Dr. J. Hamilton, was represented to us as highly appropriate and forcible in its substance and delivered with an uncoaxed unction that laid it to the heart of his hearers. It has been requested for publication in the Tract series. Another sermon was also called for, that of Dr. Mitchell, on the opening of Conference. We were, to our regret, too late to hear it, but will enjoy its reading in the Minutes.

The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches were supplied with three services each on the Sabbath.

The Sunday School is cared for. On Friday night, the annual meeting was held, presided over by T. H. Foster. An excellent address was made by E. J. Hamill. The audience was large and gave good heed and a good contribution. We predict that this occasion will soon rival the Missionary Anniversary itself. Certainly it has the elements of an increasing interest. The Missionary Anniversary was presided over by J. J. Hutchinson, who introduced, after the reports of those two important officers, the secretary Dr. Summers, and the treasurer O. R. Blue, Bp. Andrew and Dr. Green. The secretary talked along generally and with his usual felicity. Dr. S. can keep up the best running fire upon an audience we ever saw. His Reports are prize essays. They are documents worthy of the best place in the Church's archives. Collection about $600. The total for the year about $20,000.

The Stewards settled with Conference claimants at 92 per cent. This raised figure is due, not so much to increased collections as to the lately adopted rule of discrimination among claimants.

The Preacher's Aid Society is well sustained. It has six young men in charge, and is limited rather by candidates than funds. This is among the objects for which money is most easily raised—a significant fact.—A circumstance operating unfavorably on the various Conference funds is the Graduated Land Bill. This threw much public land into market, especially in Blountsville and Camden Districts. Buying land was all the rage. The most pressing means were resorted to to raise cash—selling corn at 25 cents per bushel, or borrowing money, in some instances, at 100 per cent per month. So the *earth* did not help the woman.

The statistics of membership show an increase of 3,427 for the year past. Of these 1,667 whites, 1,753 colored, and 7 local preachers. Total of present membership: 39,273 whites; 19,775 colored, and 473 local preachers.

The removal of Lagrange College to Florence was concurred in. Florence is only twelve miles distant from the old site on the mountain. Its citizens made liberal propositions—a committee of whom was present. The main reasons for removal were: the inaccessability of the mountain site, the dilapidated buildings and lack of society. When located, the college was the heart of a refined society, but it has moved away, and the fertile country around is covered with plantations. Against social and natural disadvantages the friends of education have toiled, as at a Sysiphean task, these years—not to roll the college up the mountain,—but such is it there. The old panel of trustees stood by it nobly to the last, and some few members of the Conference were disposed to non-concur. This Conference will now go about a Male College in her own bounds. Auburn has made a generous proposition. But it was deemed best to hasten slowly in so grave a matter. Commissioners were appointed, one lay and one clerical, from each P. Elder's district, who are to meet in Summerfield, July 4th, 1855, and determine on a location and general plan. Meantime other localities can be heard from. We hope they will, in no case and in no place, consent to put a spade to the ground, till the buildings are secured and $100,000 besides, for endowment. And if Alabama does not suit herself better, why cannot all Southwestern Methodism unite upon Centenary, and make it a Yale or Harvard?

Dr. Taylor appeared on Wednesday, and did a happy day's work for the China mission. A few words to the assembled ministry joined their hearts and hands to him. At night a crowded congregation heard a more extended lecture, and spontaneously offered a $280 contribution. Dr. Taylor has a manful head and childlike heart, and does good going about. Of other visitors, whose presence and communion was a contribution to the fellowship of the Conference, we mention Rev. Dr. Green of Nashville, Rev. J. B. Glenn of Auburn, Rev. Mr. Lyon, Agent of the Bible Society, Prof. Ross of Lagrange and Judge Mays and Hon. Messrs. Baker, Garrett and Ferrell.

Talladega is a notable Indian battle ground. Here, in 1813, Gen. Jackson met the hostiles. The Rev. E. Hearn was one of his soldiers. We enjoyed the solitary and rare privilege of a walk with this veteran of the two wars, carnal and spiritual, over the ground where forty-one years ago were mingled the sound of musket and war-whoop. He "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won,"—not a crutch exactly, but practical looking walking stick, with which he pointed out how "Old Hickory" disposed his 3,000 men. "Here the horse, there the foot—here the advance-guard, there the main body drew up—about that point was I—yonder was the thickest of the fight, and the dead Indians lay in heaps." It was no Headley or Abbott sketch of a battle scene. Our narrator, faithful in memory, to minute particulars, could say of all, *pars fui*. The fighting began about sunrise on a Tuesday morning, and was over by 9, A. M. The Indians retreated toward the mountains, whither they were followed for three miles, leaving 700 warriors on the ground. Jackson lost only 18 men. Several years afterward the citizens of Talladega gathered their patriotic bones, and honored them with sepulture in a substantial vault—built on the spot of their hasty interment. Our venerable friend almost confessed to homicide as we put the question direct—Did you kill any? "I came to fight, had a good gun, took good aim and had a good mark." Poor Indians! Poor soldiers, in the vault there! War to the death is a dreadful alternative. But the Indians were breaking into the settlements and massacring women and children. Then shoot the Indians. All right. Something is wrong, evidently. A crooked, gnarled, rotten and twisted-up world is this we live in. Looked at in a dry light, victories are mournful occasions. But so do civilization, peace and right advance in the earth! Our reflections were checked by looking into the benignant face of our friend, who took a matter-of-fact view of the business, and was right well satisfied that he was neither of "those eighteen" upon whom the tower of Siloam fell, or who fell at the Talladega. And we were glad of it too, and felt that his name, just then and there, was what it ought to be—Ebenezer. As a suitable memento we brought home a stick, grown on the ground and presented by our polite host and friend, Col. Huey; a real hickory, stout enough to beat off a whole regiment of dogs.

How changed the scene of forty-one years ago! The raw militiaman a gray haired Christian minister. No furrow then had been opened, nor habitation built. Now, the thrifty village stood, bright with evening fires; cornstalks of rank thickness lay over the ground where the braves died; and the soldiers' tomb was in the midst of a ploughed field. As we turned away, the last rays of a clear sunset were departing, the first evening bells ringing, and from the columned porch of the Masonic Female Institute, a Conference of ministers of the gospel of peace were quitting an afternoon session, and breaking up into cheerful groups, and sought hospitable homes.

We were pleased and edified by our visit to the Conference at Talladega. It is good to see these brethren dwelling in unity and going on from strength to strength. The specific interests in charge of the Conference will appear from the Reports to be given next week. In advance of them, we may safely say, that they are in a healthful and progressive condition. The number and quality of young men that have, within the last few years, been added to the ministry, is matter of special gratulation. Aside from the cordial friendliness of our personal reception, we found the *Advocate* among its old and still firm friends and supporters. As will be seen in the resolutions adopted, they ask and advise no change in its present terms of subscription and agency, and speak of the position and conduct of the paper in terms gratifying to us, as we believe them sincere.

We were obliged to leave before adjournment. The courteous senior Secretary, however, Rev. T. W. Dorman, to whom, with his associate, we are indebted for many facilities, has favored us with the subsequent proceedings and an authentic copy of the

APPOINTMENTS.

Mobile District—G. Garrett, P. E.
Mobile, Franklin street, T. W. Dorman;
" German mission, to be supplied;
" State street Colored mission, to be supplied;
" St. Francis street, P. P. Neely;
" Little Zion Colored mission, to be supplied;
" Wesley Chapel, Jas. A. Peebles;
Toulminville and Turnerville, S. J. Kelly;
Mobile circuit, Henry Urquhart;
Pascagoula, C. D. Nicholson;
New Wakefield, Francis Walker;
Black Creek mission, J. Bond;
Clark, W. C. Turner.

Demopolis District—J. A. Heard, P. E.
Demopolis, F. M. Grace;
Spring Hill, J. A. Clement;
Arcola Colored mission, J. Williamson;
Linden, W. I Powers, A. J. Crawford, sup'y;
Deyton, J. E. Newman;
" Colored mission, A. McBryde, one to be supplied;
Uniontown, E. Baldwin;
" circuit, W. H. McDaniel, F. M. J. Brandon;
Prairie Bluff Colored mission, T. Burpo;
McKinley and Bethlehem, J. T. Heard;
Lower Peach Tree, T. Y. Armstrong;
Butler, J. A. Spence;
Gaston, G. F. Ellis.

Gainesville District—C. Sheffer, P. E.
Prairie Hill, A. J. Coleman;
" Colored mission, to be supplied;
Macon, W. P. Harrison;
" circuit, W. Vanghan, T. A. Tann;
Plum Creek Colored mission, E. Callaway;
Bogue Chitto Colored mission, R. Y. Rew;
Wehihak, J. Barker;
Sumterville, L. Massengale;
" Colored mission, to be supplied;
Gainesville, to be supplied;
Belmont, J. W. Laney;
" Colored mission to be supplied;
Livingston, R. M. Saunders;
De Kalb, J. W. Ellis, Jr.
Lauderdale, Ed. McMeans;
Marion, D. M. Hudson.

Tuskaloosa District—T. J. Koger, P. E.
Tuskelocse, C. D. Oliver;
Big Sandy, W. C. Hearn;
North Port, J. M. Wells;
New Lexington, J. N. Glover;
Brush Creek, J. Foust;
New Prospect, W. E. M. Linfield;
Newbern and Oak Grove, W. C. Harris;
Greensboro', C. C. Callaway;
" Colored mission, to be supplied;
Prairie Creek Colored mission, J. C. Huckebee;
Marion and Hamburg, T. Y. Ramsey, one to supplied;
Jones Valley, to be supplied.

Columbus District—Charles McLeod, P. E.
Columbus, J. J. Hutchison;
" Colored mission, to be supplied;
" circuit, one to be supplied, Geo. W. Brown;
Yorkville Colored mission, to be supplied;
Buttahattchee, R. W. Spence.
Athens, W. L. Thompson, one to be supplied;
Mt. Zion, G. Hawkins;
Pickens, S. H. Cox, E. P. McClellan;
Sipsey mission, to be supplied;
Pickensville and Carrollton, to be supplied;
Greene, Thos. P. Crymes;
Eutaw, D. C. B. Connerly;
Forkland, T. Moody.

Blountsville District—C. Strider, P. E.
Blountsville, L. Moore;
Jasper, A. Watson;
Hancock mission, to be supplied;
Pikeville mission, J. McCann;
Warrior mission, J. B. Waren;
Ashville, Geo. J. Mason;
Harpersville, Jesse Ellis;
Lehanon, G. W. Tucker;
Sand Mountain mission, W. Rhodes, one to be supplied.

Talladega District, L. B. McDonald, P. E.
Talladega, D. Carmichael;
Coosa mission, to be supplied;
Talladega and Alexandria Colored mission, E. Patton;
Wewokeeville, R. R. Dickinson;
Socapatoy, J. M. Towles;
Tallapoosa, J. W. Broxson, G. A. Shaeffer;
Randolph, to be supplied;
Hillabee, J. M. Depree;
Jacksonville, W. M. Lovelady;
White Plains, F. M. Crain;
Centre, W. A. Shegog, J. T. M. Gregory;
Cedar Bluff, R. Scales, R. S. Woodward;
Jas. S. Lane, Agent for the Talladega Conference Institute.

Summerfield District—E. V. Levert, P. E.
Selma, J. M. Patton;
Summerfield, J. W. Starr;
Ocmulgee Colored mission, P. R. McCrary;
Perryville, J. W. Hollston;
Centreville, J. M. Elliott;
Montevallo, T. C. Wier;
Wetumpka, J. Bancroft;
Pratville, J. D. Fisher;
Autauga, D. Duncan, J. W. Hightower;
Maplesville mission, J. T. Roper;
Cahaba, B. S. Williams;
Centenary Institute, A. H. Mitchell;
F. C. Ferguson, Agent for the Conference Tract Society.

Montgomery District—S. Armstrong, P. E.
Montgomery, O. R. Blue;
" Colored charge, J. W. Brown;
" circuit, J. W. Rush;
Catoma Colored mission, J. C. Strioklin;
Tuskegee, E. J. Hamill;
" circuit, W. B. Neal, one to be supplied;
Andrew Colored mission, C. N. McLeod;
Salem, L. F. Dowdell;
Crawford, J. C. McDaniel;
Uchee Colored mission, to be supplied;
Auburn, W. A. McCarty;
Lafayette, to be supplied;
Oak Bowery, W. P. Miller;
Tallassee, H. Storns;
Dadeville, J. T. Curry;
M. S. Andrews, Agent for Tuskegee Female College.

Lowndesboro District—A. S. Dickinson, P. E.
Lowndesboro and Haynesville, J. M. Jennings;
Hayneville, A. M. Samford;
Big Swamp Colored mission, A. Skinner;
Greenville, W. N. Peavey;
Oakey Streak, to be supplied;
Troy, W. M. Sturdivant;
Geneva, W. M. Shockley;
Elba, J. Latham;
Walton, to be supplied;
Union, W. H. Ardis;
Pleasant Hill, W. W. Thomas.

Eufaula District—S. F. Pilley, P. E.
Eufaula, J. L. Cotten;
Glenville, J. W. Sheres;
" Colored Mission;
Hatchee Chubbee Colored mission, L. Patterson;
Oswichee Colored mission; A. S. Andrews;
Enon and Chunnenugge, to be supplied;
Chunnenugge Colored mission, to be supplied;
Berbour, C. S. Hurt;
" Colored mission, J. W. Jordan;
Glennville Male High School, A. S. Andrews;
Clayton, G. R. Talley;
Abbeville, J. W. Solomon;
Othe Colored mission, to be supplied;
Woodville, to be supplied;
Jackson, to be supplied;
Holmes mission, W. A. Sampey;
Greenwood, J. W. McCann;
Chipola Colored mission, to be supplied;
Mariana, E. Phillips;
Apalachicola, J. M. Campbell.

Camden District, T. S. Abernathy, P. E.
Camden, W. M. Motley;
Cedar Creek, J. D. Worrell;
Black's Bend circuit and Colored mission, E. Hearn;
Milton, L. P. Golsan;
Escambia, Z. Dowling;
Pensacola, J. B. Cottrell;
Navy Yard, T. S. Abernethy, Jr.,
Monroeville, L. M. Wilson;
Suggsville, W. K. Norton;
Grove Hill, to be supplied;
Mt. Pleasant, T. L. Densler;
Wm. Murrah, left without appointment, on account of family affliction.
T. O. Summers, General Book Editor at Nashville.
J. Hamilton, Secretary Tract Society, Nashville.
D. B. Leyne, transferred to the Florida Conference.
W. Monk, transferred to the East Texas Conference.
C. C. Gillespie and R. S. Finley transferred to the Texas Conference.
J. W. Ellis, Sr., and J. C. Steward transferred to the Pacific Conference.
T. H. Foster, transferred to the Louisiana Conference.
Next Conference to be held at Entaw.

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY

In noticing this means of raising money for missionary purposes, and for cultivating the spirit of missions in the Church, we anticipate what should properly come in hereafter.

Last Sabbath night, Christmas eve, "the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Felicity Street Sabbath School" held its second anniversary. At an early hour the Church was well filled. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which the audience was entertained with addresses and dialogues, from the platform, by the youth of the society. These exercises were relieved at intervals by hymns and songs, sung by the children. The president, not yet out of his teens occupied his place on the stage and presided with the utmost propriety. The annual report, an interesting and well written document, was read by the Secretary, after which a collection was taken. Judging from the large and delighted congregation and from our own feeling, a Christmas eve was never spent more pleasantly; a sabbath night was never spent more profitably.

This Society is chiefly composed of the members of the Sabbath School. Membership is secured by the payment of one dime initiation, and five cents per month thereafter. The payment of four dollars at any one time, constitutes a life membership, with an elegant certificate of the same. On the first Sabbath morning of every month, instead of the usual exercises of the Sabbath School, the meeting and business of this Society are attended to. The superintendent, for the nonce, relapses into private station, and the youthful president takes the chair. The secretary calls the roll of members and receives the monthly dues; new members are elected, other business is dispatched, and an address is delivered by some one appointed at the previous monthly meeting. It is a scene of touching beauty to see a hundred or more cheerful boys and girls, of all ages, from the infant to the Bible class, bringing up their picayunes, and in person, laying them upon the treasurers desk. We have often spent the hour before preaching, in these meetings, and have been impressed always, that they afford a most profitable link of transition from the closet to the pulpit.

The Secretary informs us that the amount raised by this Society for foreign and domestic missions during the year will exceed *two hundred and fifty dollars*. This is by no means a large sum; but with the consideration that the Society is in the beginning of its existence, and that its organization is scarcely yet matured, it must be regarded as a flattering and satisfactory result: a result which promises well for the future.

This considerable amount of money, we may safely suppose would never have reached the missionary treasury through any other channel. It is, therefore, a clear gain over what is collected by other means. The amount raised by the Congregational or adult Missionary Society of the same Church is about three hundred dollars. This shows that the Juvenile Society falls below the other only fifty dollars: and that its contribution is but one sixth less. By this, then the amount total of a single charge is nearly doubled. In other charges, circuits and stations where the Juvenile Societies have been organized, a like result, or one approximating to it, has been realized. The organization of these Societies in all of our Sunday Schools, and their hearty support and encouragement by the official members and pastors would swell our total missionary fund of the Church, to at least a third or a fourth more than it is at the present time.

If these societies were not, to some extent, already organized in many of our Sunday Schools throughout the connexion, the examples we are now reviewing, would warrant us in placing the general result at a much higher figure. But this estimate is based upon what may be done, *more than has been done*, in this way.

Important as these societies are when viewed from this stand-point, they have a higher claim to consideration, as the means of cultivating the spirit of missions. If the money derived from them were far less than it is; if they contributed nothing directly in this way, their consequence to the Church would not be greatly abated. That the present generation of Christians will attain to the true and high ideal of the spirit of missions, is quite beyond our hope or expectation. The reason that it has not already attained it, and the reason we dare not hope it will attain it, is that it has not been early trained and baptized into this cause. Doubtless our adult christians may be greatly improved in this respect, by how many degrees, we shall neither guess nor prophisy, but they cannot be brought up to the climax of consecration and zeal. For such a realization in them, we have begun too late; and we can only turn the costly lesson to account, by bringing forward a generation of missionaries, who shall do better than their fathers have done before them.

The missionary education of children cannot all be accomplished in Sabbath Schools, and in Juvenile Societies. God has devolved much of this upon the mothers of the Church, and we would that they felt this tremendous responsibility more than they do. But a great deal—a very great deal will those societies do toward its accomplishment. They will familiarize infant and youthful minds, with enlarged and enlightened missionary thought. They will be thus early impressed with this as the burden of the Church's responsibility, and of its great central and glorious enterprise. A spirit will be implanted which will grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength. The habit of giving will be formed, a liberal evangelical feeling will be cultivated. The mind will be supplied with such information as is most congenial to its development, and the heart will glow with such expansive sympathies as are in themselves celebrated to refine and christianize. Children can be made to think and feel on this subject more readily than adults; and there is in their thoughts a simpler faith, and in their feelings more of unmixed tenderness, than in older heads and hearts. Their whole being once imbued, the cause of missions becomes ever after a living reality, harmonizing in its objective aspects, with the benevolent instincts and yearnings of the soul.

Besides cultivating the spirit of missions proper these Juvenile Societies will be fruitful of good in bringing out the latent call of many who are designed of God for the ministry. This call is often smothered, before its subject reaches the state of adolescence. The convictions of a call to the ministry are strong in many youth, at an age when we do not dream of their existence. These convictions would rarely die in a genuine missionary atmosphere. They would rather be confirmed and developed; and many would be secured as laborers in our home and foreign fields, who are otherwise lost to the ministry and the Church.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE REPORTS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

At the last session of the Alabama Conference, 35 missions were recognized within its bounds. From the reports of the Missionaries, we condense the following interesting particulars:

1. The German Mission, in Mobile, was served by M. Maass, who reports 20 members, 18 Sunday school scholars, 3 teachers. Their church is finished.

2. Portersville was served by J. W. McCann, who reports 129 white, 22 colored members; 2 Sunday schools, 50 scholars, $196 15 received.

3. Citronelle was served by J. G. Rush, from whom we have no report.

4. Arcola and Cottonwood was served by A. McBryde and F. M. Crane, who report 21 preaching places on 27 plantations, 2250 colored persons are preached to, 582 members, 477 children catechized. It is promising; the patrons generally are pleased, and some of them pay liberally for its support, and $548 have been received.

5. Dayton is reported prosperous by the missionary, Jesse Ellis, who preached to about 800 colored persons, 250 being church members; 20 joined, 9 adults, 320 infants baptized, $310 received. The patrons speak of building churches on the mission.

6. Plum Creek was served by E. Callaway, who reports 3 preaching places, 151 colored members, 46 joined this year, 12 baptized, 60 children and some adults catechized. The mission can be enlarged. $116 50 received.

7. Greensboro Colored Mission was served by J. Du Bois, who reports 110 communicants, 40 conversions, 23 adults and 33 children baptized, 1 brick church built by the patrons and another projected. It is flourishing.

8. Prairie Creek was served by J. C. Huckabee, who reports 12 appointments, 800 persons preached to and catechized, 534 members, 91 joined this year, 25 adults 17 infants baptized, $310 received. It is prosperous.

9. Columbus Colored Mission was served by L. J. Scholar, who reports 2,000 preached to, 250 members, 400 children catechised. Many have been converted who have joined the Baptists, under the influence of negro-preachers, who exert a baneful influence on the plantations. The work is very hard, but promising.

10. Yorkville was served by W. E. Cameron, under whom 139 have joined, 200 catechized, 9 baptized.

11. Sipsey was served by G. W. Gillespie, who reports 126 white 9 colored members, 30 Sunday school scholars, $7 25 received.

12. Hancock was served by E. Sullivan, who reports 9 churches, 14 appointments, 185 received, 185 white and colored members. The mission is improving.

13. Pikeville was served by J. Cross, who reports 414 white 5 colored members, 107 joined this year. It is promising.

14. Warrior was served by J. Waren, who reports 117 white 2 colored members, 2 Sunday schools, 100 scholars, $42 received.

15. Sand Mountain was served by W. Rhodes, who reports 428 white 2 colored members, 100 received this year, 100 baptized, $70 received. It is prosperous.

16. Coosa was served by E. Potton, who reports 134 white 5 colored members, 49 received on trial this year. It is difficult, but promising.

17. Hillabee was served by S. E. Swope, who reports 14 appointments, 540 white and 54 colored members, 89 white 7 black persons received this year, $83 20 paid on the mission.

18. Ocmulgee was served by J. W. Holston, who reports 9 appointments, 800 preached to, 150 catechumens, 352 communicants, $13 received. It is in a good state.

19. Maplesville was served by L. Moore, who reports 166 white 39 colored members, 2 new churches built, the baptisms have been only 1 adult, 4 children. The people dead, the mission continued.

20. Catoma was served by J. A. Spence, who reports 152 colored 15 white members, 8 baptized, 32 catechumens, 29 received on trial, 7 appointments. Some of the planters take interest in the work.

21. Montgomery Colored Mission was served by C. S. Hurt, who reports 8 appointments, 200 members, 75 joined this year, 15 catechumens. It is somewhat promising.

22. Big Swamp was served by A. Skinner and D. Herlong, who report 21 appointments, 284 members, 80 joined this year, 23 adults, 47 children baptized, 278 catechized, $36 received.

23. Andrew Colored Mission was served by C. N. McLeod and W. M. Motley, who report 729 members, 23 adults and 9 children baptized, on 35 plantations, 16 preaching places. It is prosperous.

24. North Uchee was served by F. H. Warlaw, who reports 760 communicants, 300 catechumens, 36 received into full fellowship, 220 baptized, 2500 preached to at 10 appointments.

25. South Uchee has been divided between North Uchee and Crawford circuit.

26. Chambers was served by W. N. Seay, who reports 14 preaching places, 1960 preached to, 916 catechumens, 156 received on probation, total membership 224, one 44 planation, $29 20 received.

27. Chattahoochee was served by J. Williamson, who reports 402 members, 52 joined this year, 360 catechumens, 4 church buildings and others promised. It supports itself and is promising.

28. Channonuggo was served by A. Tatom, who reports 9 appointments, 376 members, 79 joined this year, 161 children, 6 adults baptized, 97 catechized, $40 received. It is prosperous.

29. Enon and Treadwell was served by M. Padgett, who reports 8 appointments, 3 churches, 136 members, 88 joined this year, 21 baptized, 630 preached to, 107 catechumens, $5 30 received from the colored people. The mission is prosperous, though many portions of the territory are very destitute and ought to be supplied.

30. Holmes was served by C. D. Nicholson, who reports 141 white 6 colored members, 3 received on trial, 8 baptized, 1 church built. Sunday school prosperous.

31. Chipola was served by J. P. Locke, who reports 250 members, 72 received on trial, 87 baptised, 350 cathechized. It is promising.

32. Black's Bend was served by E. Hearn, who reports 153 white and 168 colored members, 30 blacks joined this year, over 300 catechized. Some portions of the mission are encouraging.

33. Walton was served by J. Peal, who reports 14 appointments, 161 white 23 colored members.

34. Escambia was served by J. Lathem, who reports 145 white 8 colored members, $99 70 received.

35. Otho was organized this year, under the direction of the presiding Elder and served by A. M. Grantham, who reports 7 appointments, 2 white 105 colored members, 800 preached to. The patrons desire its continuance.

In making our Annual Review of the operations of the Church in the field of Missionary effort, we discover some cause for gratulation and gratitude. If we mistake not, the cause is sustained by more *enlightened* measures than heretofore obtained. This, indeed, is no matter of marvel. The church has received a vast amount of information in the premises: Missionary addresses, sermons, tracts, reports, letters and newspaper articles have been so multiplied of late, that it is next to impossible for any one to be ignorant of the plans, principles, operations, and results of the various Missionary organizations which obtain among us. The philosophy of the cause is better and more generally understood now than at any former period. Men know what they are doing when supporting this great interest, and why they are doing it. Were there no positive command to go and preach the gospel to every creature, the genius of the system—its natural expansiveness and aggressive power—would impel us to put forth endeavors to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery of the world's redemption. If Christianity is better than Paganism, Mahommedanism, Judaism, infidelity, or superstition of any

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then ought those who are in possession of the truth as it is in Jesus, to make it known to all the world besides, and to press it upon them as worthy of all acceptation. It is impossible not to see, that in a thousand respects the infidel world would be benefited by the cordial embracement of Christianity—even in regard to the interests of the life that now is—and to say the least, it is equally impossible not to extend the benefit to the life that is to come. To demonstrate the importance of Christianizing the heathen, it is not necessary to go into exaggerated descriptions of their wretched condition without the gospel, much less to pronounce a general sentence of damnation upon them for the vices which result from their moral destitution. There is a great difference in the condition of pagan nations—some of them are in comparatively comfortable circumstances—others are miserable beyond description: but we are safe in saying that there is not a heathen or Mahommedan nation, or tribe, on the face of the earth, that would not be vastly benefited in all moral, intellectual and physical respects, by an espousal of Christianity. This is generally acknowledged by Christians—it is not only acknowledged but *felt* to be a fact, and it is had in view in their missionary operations. The records of history and the reports of travelers have so corroborated the teachings of Revelation on this subject, that Christians have no misgivings that there may be a waste of ointment in our labors for the evangelization of the world. Christianity is recognized as the exclusive system of religious truth, and its propagation to the displacement of error, which has usurped its place in the minds of men, is now generally recognized by Christians as the most philosophical, the most benevolent, the most god-like work in which it is possible to engage.

In connection with this, and partly resulting from it, the Missionary movement has assumed a more *practical* character. This we consider a very favorable omen. We suppose the work of God, both at home and abroad will always have something of the marvellous and romantic about it; there will be prodigious development, heroic adventures—and a great many persons will always be looking out for signs and wonders in the prosecution of this great enterprise. Some will look for extraordinary interpositions of Providence and displays of sovereign grace—others for the thaumaturgical exploits of an Austin, a Boniface, or a Xavier. We cannot help this. But we rejoice to believe that this wonder-seeking spirit is giving way for a more practical cast of mind and habit of thought. The romance of the Missionary cause is merged in its matter-of-fact operations. This has been brought about, to a considerable extent, by our domestic missions, especially those among the people of color. We have met with great success among the servile progeny of Ham on our plantations—thousands of them have been redeemed from the lowest grade of heathenism; and this has been effected by the simplest instrumentalities imaginable—such as scarcely recognize the poetic, sentimental, heroic, or romantic element to which we have referred. We do not now consider it any wonderful or miraculous thing that a man should take his life in his hand to carry the gospel across seas to the heathen. Men take their lives in their hands to cross seas on military, mercantile and scientific expeditions, and thousands of them lay down their lives in consequence of their undertakings, and their heroism is not celebrated in sermons or song. It seems to be a recognized fact, that so many of our fellow-men should be engaged in pursuits of this character, and those whose bent of mind or circumstances determine them to these vocations, engage in them without challenging or receiving any great meed of praise from those who are otherwise engaged. So should it be in the operations of the Church.

The man who faithfully discharges the duties of his calling in the ordinary pastorate of the church is doing a work which is of indispensable importance: if he does it well and faithfully, it will develop missionary aspects and have missionary bearings, it will connect with missionary movements at the very outposts of the Church: let not that man's labors be undervalued. He who wears out his life in catechizing and otherwise instructing and discipling the nations, negroes, young and old, is doing a work second in importance to none enacted on the Yang-tze-kiang, the Ganges, or Gnboon. The prevalence of such views as those is of immense interest. We have already learned that there is an identity between the home and foreign work—that it requires plain, practical, common sense for the latter as well as the former, that romantic sentimentalists will not answer for the one any more than for the other, and that men's turn of mind, moral aptitude, physical capacities, and social relations have all to be taken into consideration, before they are sent forth from positions where they are or might be useful to foreign lands, where they might possibly be of no use at all. We have learned *this* also, as a practical lesson of great importance, that there are men naturally endowed and designated for the missionary work, whether in the frontiers of our own country or in foreign lands. Common sense has taught us to look out these men and appoint them to this business. It is not to be supposed that in secular life we should find a fair proportion of men adapted to migratory and other venturous vocations—enough of such to subserve the interests of the general community in this respect—and that there should not be found in due proportion of such men for correspondent enterprises in the sacramental host of God's elect. Leaving out of the question the qualifying influences of divine grace, we might be sure that there is no lack of men adapted by nature to those undertakings.

In this connection too, we may note the *systematic* character of the present missionary movements of the church: This is a promising feature. In the infancy of christianity there were, indeed, the rudiments of our missionary organizations—but nothing more. There were the Masons and Gaiusee who entertained the messengers of the churches, and others, as the Philippians, that ministered to their necessities, and were thus fellow helpers to the truth. The noble principle thus developed is carried out in our day in a most beautiful clock-work system of benefecet operations. By virtue of our organized movements, the abundance of the rich and the alms of the poor can be made available to the cause—every member of the church can lend a helping hand—the places most suitable for missionary occupancy can be selected and the requisite aid be granted—and every place thus occupied is responsibly represented. We are approaching to a perfect system in regard to the raising of means for the support of missions, inasmuch, as every minister is instructed to secure contributions from every member of the church, and also by judicious solicitations to induce the "earth to help the woman." The maintenance of the cause is thus put upon the same footing with that of our home interests; and the opening of new missions, and the perpetuation of old ones, and the appropriations for them, can be done with a moral certainty that the church will not fail of a substantial endorsement of the action and the dependent responsibility. The advantage of a wide connectional movement in this cause is obvious—In the nature of the case, almost every community has its seasons of plenty and its seasons of dearth, its alternations of surpineness and zeal; but by associated action—the missionary cause is not materially affected, by these changes, as what one fails to accomplish another performs—accordingly, those communions that have adopted the independent platform in other matters pertaining to church regimen, recognize the connectional in this, and the result justifies the policy.

There is also a steadily increasing outlay of effort on the part of the church for the evangelization of the world. The church sees her duty more clearly than heretofore, feels it more sensibly, acknowledges it more fully, sets about discharging it with more heartiness, prayer for success is more frequent and fervent—personal effort and sacrifice are not so rare as in the days of Vanderkemp and Coke; financial contributions are made on a more liberal scale, and not so much under the impulse of special excitement. These are all good omens: they augur well for the missionary cause.

But after all, the church is but getting ready to enter on the great crusade for the conquest of the world. It is not enough to say there remaineth much land to be possessed; we have scarcely crossed the Jordan, except as our spies have gone over to reconnoitre the foe. We have subdued a Sihon and an Og, and taken possession of their territories, and too many amongst us, like Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, are thorowith content, evincing, meanwhile, but little disposition to imitate those tribes in accompanying the sacramental host to further conquests. A better spirit must pervade the church—all her members, young and old, rich and poor, bond and free, male and female, official and private, must become interested in this great enterprise; and when this is the case, the powers of darkness will be seized with consternation, the hitherto impregnable fortresses will yield to our prowess and determined efforts, and the banner of redemption will be run up in triumph in every nation, and be hailed with exultation by every kindred, people, and tongue.

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Secretary.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Dec. 16, 1854.

REMOVAL OF LAGRANGE COLLEGE.

The committee to whom was refered the subject of the removal of Lagrange College, having bestowed upon the question all the attention that time and other engagements would allow, submit the following report:—

We are free to confess that it was not without some astonishment, that we saw the announcement of the anticipated removal, and when further revealments made it a probable realization, we were filled with emotions of sadness and regret. For some of us have known and labored for this college from the incipiencies of its being, and all of us have loved it for its vocational aess as a Southern Methodist College, and especially so, for the precious fruit yielded to the church and country. But regrets with us are unavailing, for however much we may revere the locality consecrated by the prayers, tears and labors of some of our wisest men, still an inflexible necessity seems to be upon us, and we are to choose between *removal* or *non-removal*. If by voting the latter, we could perpetuate the college in that state of vigorous healthfulness, and efficiency which the wants of the church and times seem to demand, then there could be no debate, for the reason, that the question would have but one side. For if the college could be sustained in its present position, it ought not to be removed. But already, two of the patronizing conferences have voted removal,—and the learned and able faculty, with one exception, have resigned,—the students are disbanded, never perhaps to return to this mountain home of science, and morals; and consequently, we would not by our action, prompt the faithful and laborious board of trustees to further exertions, nor flatter the hopes of the friends of the old college site, by voting its continuance. And inasmuch, as the friends of the Church and Christian education resident in Florence and vicinity have pledged to the conferences not only as good, but increased facilities and immunities, therefore,

Resolved, That we concur with the Tennessee and Memphis, Confs. in the proposed removal of Lagrange College to Florence, Alabama, under the following restrictions and instructions; viz:

1. That the citizens of Florence carry out and fulfil in good faith the pledges by them made, in the premises.

2. That we as a conference are not to be involved in any pecuniary liabilities, by such removal.

3. That our conference retain, and have guaranteed to its members all the original rights and privileges, heretofore enjoyed in that Institution.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge, the long and faithful labors and sacrifices of the Board of Trustees; and hereby affectionately recommend to its members the adoption of such a course as will soonest free the College from all indebtness, and thereby leave it freely to follow in the path of its promised and prospective greatness and usefulness. All of which is respectfully submitted:

F. G. FERGUSON, PHILLIP P. NEELY,
EBENEZER HEARN, THOS. S. ABERNATHY,
JOHN D. FISHER, C. D. OLIVER,
Jos. T. CURRY.

A Western editor, in answer to a complaint of a patron that he did not give news enough, told him when news was scarce to read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to him.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

This body convened on Wednesday, Nov. 20th, and closed on the Monday evening following. Bishop Early, in accordance with the energetic course adopted from the beginning of his tour, was on the ground in due time.

Nearly all the preachers were in attendance, and appeared in fine health and spirits. Not one, we believe, had died during the year. Many of them are young men, and a more hearty, energetic looking body of men we have scarcely ever seen. They pursue, as far as we could see, a wise course in the selection of their presiding elders—or, at least, their Bishops do—selecting them from their leading men, the only way to make the office as valuable as designed. Two things worthy of special commendation, in so young a Conference, are the gentlemanly courtesy with which they treat each other in debate, and the apparent absence of all cliques and combinations. The appointments were received in the ancient spirit of a devoted itinerant ministry—here they are:

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—O. Fisher, P. E.
San Augustine circuit, A. Hlakls. R. C. Mount;
Shelbyville, G. W. Lentz;
Panola, M. C. Simpson;
Pulaski, A. W. Goodglon;
Henderson, J. B. Tullis;
.. .. circuit, W. L. Lovelady;
Salem, W. Craig;
Nacogdoches, H. G. Palmor, H. C. Mollroy;
J. C. Woolam, Agent Fowler Institute.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—N. W. Burks, P. E.
Marshall, L. K. Denals;
Harrison circuit, J. N. Hamill;
.. .. Colored mission, P. W. Hobbs;
Jefferson, S. W. Hobbins, sup'y;
Daugerfield, A. N. Ross;
Linden, H. B. Hamilton, M. F. Cole, sup'y;
Mount Pleasant, S. Lynch;
Wood County mission, N. S. Johnson;
Gilmer, D. M. Stovall;
Coffeeville, J. W. H. Hamill;
Upshur, A. B. McDougal.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT—J. R. Bellamy, P. E.
Clarksville and McKenzie, M. H. Porter;
Red River, A. Cummiag;
Clarksville Colored mission, E. F. Thwiag;
Boston, J. McMillan;
Paris, M. C. Robinson, H. W. Cummiag;
Bresham, J. W. Chalk, F. G. Faucett, sup'y;
Greyson, F. H. Medearis, W. A. Stovall;
Alton, W. E. Bates;
Dallas, A. Dixon, L. C. Crouss;
Greeaville, J. S. Nann;
Sulphur circuit, B. Elkin.

TYLER DISTRICT—J. W. Fields, P. E.
Polestine, N. Brown;
Andersen, S. T. Bridges;
Jacksonville, W. Moak, L. B. Hickman;
Tyler, F. M. Stoval, A. Brown;
Garden Valley, W. E. George;
Vanzandt, to be supplied;
Millwood, J. A. Scruggs;
Kaufmaa, W. McCarty;
Athens, S. D. Sampson.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT—W. K. Wilson, P. E.
C. C. Gillespie, Editor of Texas Christian Advocate;
Woodville mission, J. K. Hawkins;
Marion mission, J. Green;
Cherokee, J. Shook;
Crockett, A. L. Kavanaugh, one to be supplied;
Livingston, S. C. Box;
Liberty, J. N. Angell;
Madison, C. Cocke;
Newton, A. Young;
Jasper, W. P. Sampson;
J. W. Ellin transferred back to the Alabama Conference.

Samuel A. Williams, George West, Francis Wilson, Robert Crawford, Enoch P. Chisolm and James T. P. Irvine, were placed on the Superannuated list.

M. F. Cole, Felix G. Fawcitt, J. H. Hardin and Samuel W. Robbins, were placed on the Supernumerary list.

The following Brethren were admitted on trial in the traveling connection, viz: Wm. A. Stoval, M. H. Porter, L. C. Crouss, Abner Brown, W. D. Lovelady, J. W. H. Hamill, L. B. Hickman, Solomon T. Bridges and C. Mouat—9.

Readmitted: Alexander Dicklnson, Wm. E. Bates, Robert Crawford.

Next session to be held at Marshall; time not yet given.

RECAPITULATION OF STATISTICS.

Whole number of White Members,..	11,820
Increase over last year.....	590
Whole number of Black members ..	1,481
Increase over last year	213
Local Preachers.....	148
Missionary money, from circuits and stations	$1,867
Amount collected at Anniversary, (estimated)	$300

P. S.—There were some circuits rendered no report of No's in Society; hence the above is not a full report, by, perhaps, two or three hundred members. [*Texas Chr. Adv.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 26th inst., at 4, P. M., in New Orleans, HELEN GEORGIANA LORING BREWER, daughter of George and Mary Brower, aged 11 years and 7 months.

New York papers please copy.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We ought to be in receipt of much later as well as more complete news from Europe and the Crimea. The news by the Sarah Sands, that left Liverpool on the 5th, has been anticipated by the Washington and America, that sailed on the 6th and 9th, though we have received only incomplete telegraphic summaries by either. The Atlantic left Liverpool for New York on the 13th, with four or nine days later intelligence, and ought to have arrived by the 20th. We are therefore in expectation of hearing from her at any moment, and doubtless her information will be exceedingly interesting. When the America sailed it was supposed in England that the next news from Sebastopol would be more decisive than any previous and indicate the probable success of the campaign.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending Saturday evening, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock:

Admissions.....261 | Discharges.....262
Deaths..... 49

Up to last evening the additions were 31 admissions, 21 discharges, and 4 deaths.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMSHIPS. It is now positively stated in New York that the proprietors of the Collins line of steamers have been offered over $800,000 a piece for their steamers, by the French Government. They are wanted for war purposes. It is further stated that the company will accept this offer and sell out their line, unless Congress continues the appropriation heretofore made for carrying the mail, etc. If, however, the amount be granted, the company will immediately build another steamer, the Adriatic, and complete all other arrangements for making the line more perfect than it ever has been.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—The Cunard steamship America has arrived at this port from Liverpool on the 9th instant.

Her advices are nine days later than those by the Pacific at New York on the 13th instant, and present some features of striking importance. Austria has after a long and vexatious delay, at last joined the Western Powers and signed a treaty offensive and defensive with France and England.

The advices from the seat of war are to the effect that no change of moment had occurred in the position of affairs since the departure of the Pacific.

Commercial Intelligence.

Messrs. Browa, Shipley & Co. quote the sales of cotton for the week preceding the departure of the America at 40,000 bales, of which 1000 were on speculation and 3000 bales for export.

They also quote a decline of ⅛d in Fair Orleans cotton, which is quoted at 6d. Middling qualities had improved an eighth to a quarter of a penny, and middling Orleans was quoted by the same firm at the close at 5⅝d, while middling Uplands was worth 5d. Trade at Manchester had slightly improved, and the tone of affairs was better.

THE TWENTY-THIRD.—Saturday being an anniversary of notability in New Orleans history—that of the first blow given to British invaders in this region—was celebrated by a parade and review of the Louisiana Legion, and salutes of artillery at morning, noon and night. Though the streets were sloppy, the military made a fine display.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—*The Mechanics' Institute in Ruins.*—Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear part of the basement of the Mechanics' Institute, on the Philippa street front of University Square, and to little more than an hour's time the splendid edifice was reduced to a pile of smoking ruins; nothing being left standing but the front and portions of the side walls. The conflagration was intensely brilliant and fierce, lighting up the whole city, and attracting people till the surrounding streets were perfectly jammed. The firemen were soon on the spot, and it required their bravest exertions to keep the flames from spreading. The handsome private residences on the opposite side of Philippa street were severely scorched, and on fire several times, and the firemen are entitled to no little credit in having saved them, in the intense heat that filled the street. The rear of the Louisiana Medical College, which building fronts on Common street, was also scorched badly, but saved by the firemen, who, however, did some damage to the contents of the College with their water. No accident, that we could hear of, happened during the fire.

The loss to the Mechanics' Society is about $70,000; the building only, which was worth $50,000, being insured for $30,000, divided equally between the Sun Mutual and Crescent offices; the effects, consisting of the furnishings of the splendid hall, and the Fisk Free Library, scarcely any portion of which was saved, being valued at $26,000, and not insured. The Mechanics' Society sustains a loss which money can not cover, namely, all its books, papers and archives since its foundation, forty-eight years ago. The loss of the library is inestimably severe upon the public, by which it was beginning to be largely patronised, as well as upon the Society.

The Steamboat and Steamship Engineers' Association, the United Laborers' Association, and the Order of the Sons of Malta, each of which occupied a room in the building, lost all their furniture, fixtures, books and papers. The Engineers' society have to deplore the loss of a collection of charts and drawings, which neither time nor money can replace.

The Repository of Arts and Sciences, kept in one of the rooms by Mr Breckett, lost every thing—valued at about $3000. Mr. Truchois, the portrait and pictures painter, occupying another room, lost every thing. One picture alone, of large size, which he had nearly finished entitled "The Crucifixion," he valued at $3000. Mr Giroux, the photographist, occupying the front room on the second floor, opposite the library, lost every thing. He had just finished fitting it up at an expenditure of $2500. Mr. Gomez, who kept a cabinet making and repairing shop on the ground floor, under Mr. Giroux's room, also lost his all—about $1000 worth. The other front room on the ground floor, under the library, was occupied as a dancing academy, alternately by Mr. Oberardi and Mr. Metcayer, who, of course, lost nothing.

Nothing was saved, that we could discover, but a piano belonging to the Institute, a few chairs, and a few books in a damaged condition. Not counting those articles which money can not replace, the entire loss may safely be set down at $150,000.

The part of the building in which the fire was first seen was the warerooms on the ground floor, in the rear, used by Messrs. Henderson & Haines, crockery dealers, communicating by a passage way with their warehouse fronting on Baronne street. Some goods had been deposited in the room during the afternoon, and that is all that is known that has any bearing on the origin of the fire. We could not discover the extent of Henderson & Haines's loss, but it must be considerable, and must be set down exclusive of our estimate of the loss.

Our readers may now judge what a loss last evening's fire occasioned to the city. The building was one of our finest architectural ornaments; but this is the smallest part of the loss. The fire-god has been very severe upon New Orleans this season. The ruins of a splendid church disfigure Lafayette Square. The ruins of a beautiful theater disfigure Gravier street. And now, the ruins of the noble and useful Mechanics' Institute are smoking on University Square.

Revelations of the Barometer—The Spiritual Telegraph Superseded.

The following latest resting communication was recently addressed to the French Minister of War by M. Le Maout, achemist of St. Brieac:

ST BRIEAC, Oct. 27, 1854

Monsieur le Ministre: I have occupied myself since the commencement of the Eastern war with a series of observations on the modifications which the atmospheric experiences from the cannonades that take place. These observations are made every three hours.

I have collected, on the effects of cannon, facts of the highest interest, which I render intelligible upon paper by the aid of figures, a specimen of which I send you, extracted hastily from the results of my observations, and which represent the comparative effects of the cannonades of Odessa, of the battle of Alma, of the day of the 5th of October (cannon fired at the Invalide), of the opening of the bombardment of Sebastopol, and of the day of the 25th of October.

I hope to be able to establish that the barometer is not, as is commonly thought, an instrument merely intended to indicate rain and fine weather, but a mobile apparatus excessively sensitive, which places us in communication with all great atmospherical phenomena.

What is remarkable in this instrument is, that at from 600 to 800 leagues of distance an impression is produced on it in a few hours by the discharge of cannon. Observed with care and intelligence it can not fail, in certain circumstances, to become of the highest utility in the time of war.

The object to which I venture to direct your attention is this:

I have no occasion to apprise you of the commencement of the bombardment of Sebastopol, as you have already received the news of it officially; but I can announce to you, with a certainty which will not be belied by the facts, that the day before yesterday a cannonade, such as has not taken place during the year which is about to elapse, even comprising those of the siege of Silistria and of the bombardment of Odessa, commenced in the morning before Sebastopol.

Be good enough to cast your eye over the table that I send you. You will see there that in 48 hours the barometer arose 30 millimetres, and that the figure which represents this rise, comparatively to those produced by the other bombardments, is almost vertical, an index, with the other signs by which it is accompanied, of the intensity of the action of the cannonade.

In a few days you will receive from Sebastopol news of the 25th, which will give you full information of what occurred on that day, which has proved, I have no doubt, one of the most memorable of the whole campaign.

In the meanwhile I remain, etc., CH. LE MAOUT.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that the information contained in this letter was subsequently confirmed by the facts.

Col. Steptoe, the new Governor of the Mormons is said to be a conscientious, mild dispositioned man, of the Episcopal faith, and a member of that church. The Government expects no difficulty, and thinks it about certain that on his arrival at Utah, Brigham Young will receive a dispatch from Heaven requesting him to resign, whereupon, it is supposed, he will resign, being content for the rest of his life with the dignity of high priest among the saints.

A man was recently tried in Indianapolis, under the seventh section of the fugitive slave law, for aiding in the escape of slaves from their masters, in which case Mr. Cyrus Fillmore, brother of the ex-President, was the principal witness. The man was proved guilty of the charge, but it is said the jury would not render their verdict, unless the judge would promise to remit the fine which the act imposes as a penalty for the offence, which was agreed to, and the jury thereupon brought in their verdict that the prisoner pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned one hour in the court room.

In spite of the hard times in New York, a large dealer in laces says he has never before sold so many or such expensive laces as during this season. Owing to the numerous defalcations, undoubtedly, adds the Boston Post.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 18.

SENATE.—The Senate assembled at noon, and after reading the journal of previous proceedings,

Mr. Sebastian presented the credentials of Mr Johnson of Arkansas, when he was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Shields reported a bill for increasing the army which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The President's late annual message was then taken up and its several parts referred to the appropriate committees.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Baron de Kalb was next taken up and debated at considerable length by several members.

HOUSE.—The House assembled at the usual hour, and after reading the journal of Friday, and going through the preliminary matters, States were called on for petitions, memorials, etc.

The bill for the relief of Betsy Nash and the widow of Mr. Bachelder, whose husband was killed in the Inghlis-dave riot in Boston, is returned from the Senate and referred to the Committee of the Whole. It will pass with probably some amendments.

The bill for the relief of officers and soldiers of the army was taken up, largely discussed and referred to the Military committee.

The House is still in session—nothing of importance will be done until after the holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1854.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President transmitting the report from the Secretary of State, of the correspondence with our minister at Constantinople.

Mr. Rockwell presented a petition from David Sears, Abbott Lawrence and others, asking an appropriation for the Massachusetts Humane Society in behalf of shipwrecked mariners on the eastern coast.

Mr. Fish presented a petition from the merchants of New York to send an expedition to the Northern Seas in search of Dr Kane.

Mr. Cass gave notice that at a future day he should move that the Senate adopt Mr. Underwood's resolutions, asking for the intervention of the American Government to secure to our citizens abroad the rights of religious sepulture, and calling the attention of the President thereto.

He eulogized Napoleon for his sentiments in reference to religious liberty, and read the following reply to the representatives of the consistorial bodies of his empire who were present at his coronation:

"I see with pleasure assembled here the pastors of the reformed churches of France; and I embrace with ardor this opportunity of testifying to them how highly I have been satisfied with the reports that have reached me of the fidelity and good conduct of the pastors and citizens of the different Protestant communions. I desire them to understand that it is my firm intention to maintain the freedom of religious worship. The empire of the law exists where the undefined empire of conscience begins. Neither the law nor the sovereign can do anything against this freedom. Such are my principles and those of nature. And it any one of my race, who may succeed me, should forget the oath I have taken, and disregard by the promptings of a false conscience, should violate it, I beg you to join in public censure, and authorize you to give him the name of Nero."

Mr Brodhead made an eloquent appeal in behalf of his resolution for sending a steamer to the Axle Seas in search of Dr. Kane's expedition. Passed.

Mr Pettit made a report from the judiciary that the House bill concerning the United States land at Dincinnati pass—and it was passed.

Mr. Brodhead reported a bill in favor of Gen. John E. Wood, and recommended its passage. Passed.

Mr. Brodhead moved that so much of the President's message as related to naval matters be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and the repairs of the barracks and quarters. Both were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Several bills were considered and laid aside to be reported to the House, including one giving additional powers to the corporation of Washington for the election of all officers not now elective, and to establish Houses of Refuge or correction, and Police and Municipal Courts, etc.

While this was under consideration, Mr. Giddings offered an amendment, that no person shall be imprisoned unless charged with a criminal offense.

The Chairman (Mr. Phelps) said the amendment was in order.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, appealed from the decision of the chair, remarking that the House could not in this bill control the Judiciary of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Giddings said the bill provided for an efficient police for the maintenance of order and for the protection of persons and property. If any thing was more appropriate than his amendment to secure this end, he was unable to see it.

The question was then taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 73, nays 60.

Mr. Giddings said there was a law in existence providing for the imprisonment of the free men of color found in this District. The question came home to every heart. Men thus arrested are sold into perpetual bondage to pay jail fees. His object was to set aside every law which involves in slavery men now free. All he asked was a definite expression by the House.

Mr. Hamilton was opposed to the amendment. It had nothing to do with the bill; and he hoped the vote would now be taken on it.

Tellers were then ordered. (A voice—let the Abolitionists go through.)

Mr. Giddings: And let the slave-holders stay back. (Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected—yeas 55, noes not counted.

The Senate bill to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District being under consideration,

Mr. McMullen presented a remonstrance from R. W. Latham and other citizens, against the bill, and asking for the passage of a free banking law. He said he was opposed to small circulation any where, but doubted the policy of passing the bill at this time, owing to the embarrassed financial condition of the country. Virginia has a small note issue, and he knew it could not be enforced in his district.

Mr. Baskin said in his (Richmond) district the law acted like a charm. The worthless small notes had been banished from their midst, and there was plenty of gold and silver for ordinary business transactions.

Mr. Hamilton here like testimony regarding the Maryland small note law.

Mr. Florence said in the small note law had precisely the same effect in Pennsylvania as in Mr. Baskin's district in Virginia. Specie had there taken their place. He remarked that the remonstrance Mr. McMullen presented was signed by R. W. Latham, who had become notorious for the failure of the Exchange Bank, with which he had been connected. He desired to protect the working men from losses sustained by chin-plaster issues, for on the poorer classes such disasters invariably fell.

Mr. Letcher said he was opposed to chin-plasters, blister-plasters, and almost every other species of plasters, and especially chin-plasters. The times are certainly out of joint, but it did not occur to him he would find his colleague (Mr. McMullen) in favor of small notes. Nor did he expect him to come in with a dead memorial, dated January, 1853. The thing had kept respectable, while the managers who drew it had gone with all things perishable. It is headed by R. W. Latham, and he imagined his friends had heard of a defunct institution, known as the Exchange Bank. Owing to that institution commencing the issue of small notes, Virginia was driven to the necessity of banishing them from its borders.

Mr. McMullen explained that this bill was prepared during the last session. It was then the remonstrance was handed to him to be presented to the House. He had not changed his views with regard to the impropriety of the circulation of small notes, but doubted the policy of passing this bill now.

Mr. Letcher resumed, asking his colleague whether, if this remonstrance had been gotten up now, there would have been the same signatures to it. Would men now be found endorsing the conduct of the defunct institution?

Mr. McMullen: Does my colleague mean to say I endorse the remonstrance?

Mr. Letcher: I say those who sent the remonstrance here a year ago would not now sign it.

Mr. McMullen replied he was charged with the presentation of the paper, and thought it his duty to present it without committing himself as to its contents.

Mr. Letcher asked his colleagues to look at the date. The very fact that no remonstrance has now been sent in shows that that the people of the District have borne as long as they could the evils of that institution. Such laws ought to be put down. They operate as a fraud upon that portion of the community least able to bear losses—the small note law of Virginia is in force this very day.

Mr. Hamilton suggested that as but three days were assigned to the District of Columbia business, gentlemen proceed without unnecessary discussion.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, argued in favor of an extra metallic currency.

Mr. Cummings thought that would be absurd and distract the entire business of the country.

Mr. Skelton agreed with Mr. Jones, and expressed his views regarding the evils of paper money.

Mr. Heyly, of Virginia, says notice that on the 16th of January he shall make an effort to take up the French spoliation bill. This design was mentioned that no one should be taken by surprise.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, attributed the present evils of paper money in the District to the neglect of Congress to re-charter the banks.

The Committee then rose, and without disposing of any of the bills which had been considered, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the New England Baptist Free Mission Society, praying the repeal of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and also the repeal of the fugitive slave law, which they believe to be a violation of the rights of men and the constitution of our country. Mr. S. said that, as the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Chase) proposed at an early day to call up the bill introduced by him for the prohibition of slavery in the territories of the United States, he would ask that the memorial lie on the table for the present.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Stuart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill to continue in force for a limited period the act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, without amendment.

Mr. Weller urged the importance of prompt action on the bill; and it was considered and passed.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to consider whether any further legislation be necessary in order to promote the interests of the fisheries of the United States, especially by amending the system of bounties; also by altering the terms of the bounty to vessels engaged in the bank and cod fisheries; and also by extending this bounty to vessels engaged in the mackerel fisheries. The resolution was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1855; and Mr. Rusendon moved the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday.

The amendment, the effect of which is to place the widows of officers in the naval service upon the same footing with the widows of officers in the army, was opposed by Messrs. Hunt, Stuart, and Toombs, upon the grounds that it was not germain to this bill and had not received the examination of a committee.

Messrs. Rusendon, Chase, Brown and Waller advocated it as a measure just in itself, and one which ought not to be defeated on account of a mere rule of order, which was frequently disregarded at every session of Congress.

Mr. Dawson desired time to examine the subject.

The Senate being taken, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Badger, Bradbury, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin; Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gillette, James, Jones, of Iowa; Jones, of Tennessee; Nanner Thompson, of Kentucky, Wade, Walker and Waller—19

Nays—Messrs Adams, Allen, Brodhead, Clay, Dawson Dodge, of Iowa, Evans, Geyer, Hunter, Johnson, Norris, Hunk, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Toombs, Toney and Wright—18

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr Bayard called the attention of the Senate to the fact, that at the last session the House had passed a bill to extend the naturalization laws so as to provide that children of citizens of the United States, born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the Union, should be regarded as citizens. That bill also contained a provision that the fact of the marriage of an alien woman to a citizen should constitute her a citizen. Mr. Bayard thought it important at the present session. Mr. Pearce said the bill was taken up. The Committee on the Judiciary had reported no amendment, to strike out the provision in reference to married women. This amendment was now withdrawn by Mr Bayard, on behalf of the Committee, and a provision inserted confining the benefits of that section to women who might be lawfully naturalized under the existing laws. With this amendment the bill was passed.

Mr. Fish's bill for the better preservation of life and property of emigrants on ship-board, was recommitted for further amendment and investigation.

The bill to establish a department of law, to prescribe certain duties of the Auditors and Controllers of the Treasury, and for other purposes, was taken up.

After a brief conversation the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

On motion by Mr Brodhead, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phelps announced that Mr. J. W. Witherfield, the delegate from Kansas Territory, was present and ready to take his seat.

The Speaker administered to him the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and Mr. Witherfield took his seat in the House of Representatives.

Mr Fuller submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the better defining of the rights of citizens of the United States in ships, vessels or other property purchased by them of citizens or subjects of foreign countries under certain circumstances, and to report by bill or otherwise; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

The House then passed the following named bills, which were reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union yesterday:

A bill granting certain additional powers to the Corporation of the City of Washington;

A bill to increase the compensation of the Washington Auxiliary Guard;

A bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia; and

A bill authorizing the Washington Gas Light Company to increase the capital stock of this company.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phelps in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia.

Several amendments were proposed respectively by Messrs. Orrw, Walsh, Hughes, Perkins of New York, Bridges and Cumming; and, after being discussed, was rejected.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the extension, construction and use of the Metropolitan Railroad Company into and within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Craige offered an amendment, which was agreed to, preventing the railroad from being extended through Pennsylvania Avenue and the public squares and reservations.

The bill was further amended, reserving to Congress the power to change, alter, or repeal the act, and to give the corporations of Washington and Georgetown the power to designate the line of the railroad through the two cities.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill authorizing the corporation of Georgetown to collect an annual tax on the assessable property of that city, to meet engagements principally assumed by subscriptions to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, was taken up; when, after a debate and the rejection of several amendments the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill to liquidate the indebtedness of the District Penitentiary was read, and laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee then rose, when the amendment made to the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency were rejected, and the bill passed as it came from the Senate.

The bill authorizing the extension, construction and use of the Metropolitan Railroad Company into and within the District of Columbia; and

The bill to discharge the indebtedness of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, were severally passed.

The question having been stated on the passage of the bill, authorizing the corporation of Georgetown to impose additional taxes,

Mr. Letcher moved to lay it on the table; pending which motion

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Allen presented resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island in relation to the allowance of pensions and bounty lands to the officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the last war with Great Britain.

Also, from the same, in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at Narragansett Bay.

Also, in favor of the establishment of a system of cheap ocean postage. All of which were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr Dawson presented resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Georgia in favor of the establishment of a navel depot at Brunswick, in that State; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sibdell presented a memorial from a committee of the Louisiana Baptist State Convention, asking that measures may be taken to protect citizens of the United States sojourning in foreign countries in the full exercise of their religious faith.

On motion of Mr. Sibdell a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether and what legislation be necessary to obviate a conflict with the laws of the several States on the subject of compensation and regulation of pilotage within their limits.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted requesting the Post-master General to inform the Senate whether or not a contract has been made for carrying the mail from Galveston to New Orleans, as was directed by an act of Congress passed at the last session; if not, that he inform the Senate why it has not been done.

Mr. Clay introduced a bill emendatory of, and explanatory to, an act to "graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers."

On motion of Mr. Brod

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A Poetic Song.

"With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
And still, with a voice of dolorous pitch
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!" [Hood.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

STITCH! STITCH! STITCH!

Who has not wept over the "Song of the Shirt?" Who has not sympathised with the tenant of the garret—

"In poverty, hunger and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt!"—

until the very names, "needle-work" and "needle-woman," became associated with poor, half-starved creatures, doomed by their employers to sit in foul atmosphere, chained to their seam by the constantly-plied needle and thread, like galley-slaves to the oar? And yet this continual ringing the changes on

"Seam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,"

is not much a occurrence to all; is not always so fatal in its consequences; and, though it may be the exception which proves the rule, in an instance we are about to mention, this stitch! stitch! stitch! was preferred, nay, as enthusiastically followed as any branch of high art; as absorbingly as a passion for music, or a love for painting.

Annie Linton was the best sewer in Mrs. Roy's school; and the mistress declared, on inspecting the first shirt she had made for her father, that the Duke of Buccleugh himself might wear it!" This was high praise for little Annie, who was only eleven years of age, and who never forgot it. Her work was the neatest and the cleanest ever seen. Then she did it so quickly her mother could not keep pace with her daily demand for "something to sew."

"I wish Annie would take to her book," said Mrs. Linton to her husband.

But it was quite clear that Annie never would take to her book; she had little reading and less spelling; and yet she could "mark" (with cotton) all the letters of the alphabet, as if she was a very miracle of learning.

"Something to sew!" eagerly demanded Annie.

"Will any mowing come of this sewing?" asked her father, with a very natural attempt at a pun.

"Those who do not sew shall not reap," said little Annie, cleverly taking up her father's meaning and her work-bag at the same time, as she whisked past him in fear of being too late for school.

"Three weeks after—

"Annie's learning to be a scholar," said Mrs. Linton, "no more demands for sewing."

That afternoon Annie came bounding into the house from school, sat upon her father's knee, opened her work-bag, which hung over her arm, and putting a screwed up paper into his hand, said: "There's the mowing."

Her father undid the paper, and found four half-crowns. "Annie," questioned her father, "where did this come from?"

"From the sewing," answered Annie, laughing delightedly at his surprise, as she escaped from his knee, and ran out of the room, but to delay a little longer the solution of the riddle.

"Wife," said John Linton, "it is impossible that Annie could earn all this by the sort of child's play girls call 'work;' and whom did she earn it from? I'm afraid there's something wrong."

And, to tell the truth, Annie Linton was practising a little disguise; nor had she given her father all the money she had earned. The sum originally was twelve shillings. This was all designed for her father alone; but a prior claim had come in the way. It was cold winter weather, and the children of the school brought the forms, in a sort of square, round Mrs. Roy's fire. Annie, who was a favorite of the mistress, always occupied a warm corner close to her own big chair. On the day in question, Mrs. Roy happened to be out of the room.

"I'll change seats with you, Jessie Wilson, if you're cold," said Annie, addressing a little girl; a very book-worm, who, clad in a threadbare, printed cotton gown, sat shivering over her lessons.

Jessie, thus invited, came a little nearer.

"You should put on a woolen frock like mine, and warm yourself well at your mother's fire before you come to school these winter days," said Annie, scrutinising the poverty-struck appearance of the girl.

"Mother says," replied Jessie, "that she'd rather do without a fire than my schooling, and she can't pay for both."

"Has your mother no fire at home this cold weather?" asked Annie, in amazement.

"No," said Jessie; "I wish I dared bring her with me here; it's warmer than at home. And I know mother is ill, though she won't tell me."

"Sit there," said Annie, placing Jessie in her warm corner, "and don't go out of school without me."

That afternoon the two girls went hand in hand to Jessie's door.

"Have you plenty to eat, if you've no fire?" asked Annie.

"This is the first day that mother was forced to send me to school without any breakfast," said Jessie, hanging down her head as if ashamed of the confession.

"Here," said Annie, after a slight pause, untwisting the paper in which were deposited her first earnings; "I won't go in with you, for your mother might not like to take it from a little girl like me; but (and she put two shillings into Jessie's hand) that is to buy you some thing to eat, and a fire; and if your mother can sew as well as I can," said Annie, with pardonable vanity, "I can tell her how to get plenty of money to pay for both."

No wonder Annie's riches increased; the first investment was a good one. Nevertheless, the concealing it from her parents she knew to be wrong; she feared they would disapprove; and she added to her little prayer at night after the usual ending of "God bless father and mother, *and forgive me for keeping secret* that I helped Jessie Wilson."

Could the Recording Angel carry up a purer prayer to Heaven?

Of course, Mr. and Mrs. Linton very soon discovered that Mr. Seamwell, of the "Ready-Made Linen Warehouse," was the grand source of Annie's wealth. He said there was no one who could work like her, and that he would give her eighteen pence each for the finest description of shirt-making. This was no great payment for Annie's exquisite stitching, and, thirty years ago, it would have brought her three-and-sixpence a shirt. But Annie is of the present, not of the past; and as she could complete a shirt a day, her fingers flying swifter than a weaver's shuttle, she earned nine shillings a week.

"Good wife," said Mr. Linton, "we are not so poor but that we can maintain our daughter till she's twenty, and by that time, at the present rate of her earnings, she will have a little fortune in the bank."

But this little fortune amassed but slowly, for Annie seldom had nine shillings to put by at the end of the week—times were other "Jessie Wilsons" who required food and fire.

Had Annie been a poet, she would assuredly have written, not *the* song, but *a* song of a shirt; for once when she was questioned as to the dull monotony of her work: "Dull? Delightful!" said Annie, in advocacy of her calling. "Why, with this rare linen and fine thread, my stitches seem like stringing little pearls along the wristbands and collar!"

What an anti-song of the shirt might not Annie have written!

Annie's eighteenth birthday was celebrated by a tea-party to all the seamstresses of Mr. Seamwell's establishment, where she was now forewoman. Besides being a cheerful, kind-hearted little creature, beloved by every body; it was a compliment, Mr. Seamwell said, she well deserved—her admirable superintendence of the department allotted her having increased his business tenfold.

Some time after, there was a greater day of rejoicing in the firm of Seamwell & Co. The father had taken his son as a partner, and the son took a partner for life—the indefatigable little seamstress, Annie Linton. There never was a thinner bridal. Annie—herself having risen from the ranks—had a present for every workwoman. Indeed, it was a day of presents; for, on that very morning, and in time to be worn at the wedding, a shawl arrived for Annie all the way from India—an Indian shawl that a duchess would have envied! Upon it was pinned a paper, on which was written:

"Wear this for the sake of one who is now rich and happy; but who can never forget the service you rendered to the poor school-girl—

Jessie Wilson.

"Annie," said young Seamwell, after the marriage, "I fell in love with you when you were a child, and came to our shop for your first sewing. I also happened to be passing when you gave part of your first earnings to Jessie Wilson. I was a boy then; but I said to myself: 'If I were a man, I'd marry Annie Linton; not because she's so pretty'"—here Annie blushed most becomingly—"'not because she's so industrious; but because she's so kind-hearted.'"

Curious Eastern Tale.

There lived in Bagdad a young man of such extreme beauty that he was surnamed "The Brilliant." He had also the gift of poesy. Omeen-el-Benine, the wife of the Caliph, El-Onlid-ben-Abd-el-Malik, was so much in love with this young man that she fell sick. She introduced him into her apartment every day, and, when she feared to be disturbed by the approach of any one, she concealed her lover in a coffer. Such was their daily course.

One day the Caliph received a present of a collar of gold garnished with precious stones, with which he was greatly pleased. "I will reserve this for my wife," said he, and immediately he ordered one of his eunuchs to carry the collar to the Sultana.

The slave, in going to execute his commission, found the house door open. "What does this mean?" inquired he of himself. So saying, he advanced stealthily along toward the chamber, whence proceeded sounds of laughter, and he met the eyes of the young man, who started end became as pale as death.

With a bound, the Sultana pushed him into the coffer; but the slave had seen all.

He presented the collar, and said: "Madam, I must demand of you a stone from this jewel."

Indignant at such boldness, she exclaimed: "Rude creature, depart from my presence!"

The enraged slave went straight to his master and said: "My Lord, today I found a man in conversation with your wife in such a chamber. At my approach the Sultana hid him in precisely such a coffer." He then described the piece of furniture.

The Caliph was infuriated against the servant for bringing him such a message. "Thou base, miscreant dog!" he exclaimed, and ordered his head to be cut off.

When the execution was over, the Caliph rose, put on his slippers, and went to his wife's apartments. She was occupied in arranging a head-dress. He entered and sat facing her upon the coffer indicated by the slave. He said to her in the course of conversation: "How happens it that you have such a liking for this chamber?"

"Because my apparel is here," she replied.

"May I dare to hope that you will favor me with one of the coffers with which the chamber is furnished?"

"Take, my lord, whichever you please, with the exception of the one you are seated upon."

"This is precisely the one I prefer," replied the Caliph; "you must let me have it."

After a moment's estnpor, the Sultana said to him: "Very well, it is yours."

At a signal from the Caliph, the blacks appeared. "Take this coffer into the Hall of Council, and wait for me."

While the slaves were bearing away the coffer, the countenance of the Sultana bore traces of confusion.

"Why dost thou change countenance?" inquired El-Onlid; "Perhaps this coffer may contain thy heart."

"Pardon me, my lord, it contains nothing such. If I appear a little moved, it is because I have been taken suddenly ill."

"God will cure thee," observed the Caliph, retiring;

When he reached the Hall of Audience, he found the coffer npon the floor. "Raise the carpet," he said to his slaves, "and dig a hole the size of a man."

The pit being dug, he made a sign to place the coffer on the brink. Then planting his foot upon the piece of furnitnre, he pronounced the following words: "Newe has come to me; if it is true, thy vestment shall be thy shrond, this box shall be thy bier, and it is God that immolates thee." If this newe is false, I inter a coffer, and lose only a few planks." He then pushed the box, which descended rapidly to the bottom of the pit. The blacks filled up the grave and replaced the carpet.

The Caliph then returned to his spouse, and both deported themselves as if nothing had happened between them. Peace united their existence until the day of death. [London Court Journal.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The Lancaster Gun—How It Differs from the Ordinary Gun—Its Merits and Defects.

Among our extracts from English papers in a recent issue, our readers may have observed a paragraph upon the subject of this new arm, and as a public writer has shown so much ignorance while professing to instruct others, it has occurred to us that a brief description of this powerful instrument of death and the principle of its construction would be acceptable to many.

The writer in question commences by saying: "The object of boring the Lancaster gun into an ellipsis is to prevent the ball taking a rotary motion," and thereupon he raises the question whether the elliptical ball, in passing through an ellipticai bore, being prevented from taking a rotary motion, has not a dangerous tendency to burst the gun. So far from his premises being correct, the very reverse is the true state of the case. The elliptical bore is intended to give the ball a rotary motion, for in this motion of the ball upon its own axis consiste the superiority of this gun over the ordinary cannon. It is a well-known fact that it is impossible to cast balls or bullets in such a way that one side will not be heavier than the other, and it is also well-known that this circumstance deflects the projectile from its right line.

With small arms the difficulty is overcome by the groove in the rifle barrel, which, being spiral, acts upon the soft substance of the loaden bullet, and gives it a rotary motion before leaving the muzzle of the rifle, which continues until the ball is stopped. By this means the heavy side is alternately turned in all directions, so that any tendency in one direction is immediately counterbalanced by a revolution of the bullet, which changes the position of the heavy side, and the result is that the ball flies in a direct line. Now, however well this plan may answer for small arms and loaden balls, the groove is impracticable for cannon and cast-iron balls, and it has long been a problem to discover some means of making rifled cannon.

The Lancaster gun professes to have accomplished this by means of an elliptical bore, out of which is to be thrown an elliptical projectile, either shot or shell. Without plates we may not be able to make all our readers understand our explanations, but we hope most of them will do so. The gun is large, because it is at a long range that its great precision of aim tells best over the common gun, and its appearance is that of an ordinary large cannon, except that the month, instead of being circular, is elongated like an egg, having one axis longer than another. We will suppose that the mouth is the largest up and down—that is, that the longer axis vertical, so that the flattened ball fitting it would stand on its edge; but the bore winds gradually from the mouth to the breech of the gun, so that when the ball is driven home to the proper position when the gun is loaded, it will have turned 4 arouud, and will lie horizontally; that is, at right angles to the longer axis of the mouth of the gun, and on its side. When the gun is fired, the ball must make one revolution for every four lengths of the gun, and thereby counterbalance any imperfection in its shape which would otherwise deflect it. Several of these guns have burst. This is perhaps attributable to the fact that they are used at very long ranges, and were probably overloaded, although it is quite possible, and the fact probable, that forcing the ball to take a rotary motion would increase the resistance offered so much as to increase the risk of bursting. Experience will soon test the question. We may remark that the same principle has been applied to small arms, and a decided advantage is claimed for the Lancaster over the common rifle.

Newton invited a friend to dinner, and forgot it. The friend arrived, and found the philosopher in a fit of abstraction. Dinner was brought up for one. The friend, without disturbing Newton, sat down and dispatched it. Newton recovered from his reverie, looked at the empty dishes, and said, "Well, really, if it wasn't for the proof before my eyes, I could have sworn that I had not yet dined."

CHRISTMAS.

Chrismas has come again, inaugurating the holidays and making glad the hearts of many thousand people in different lands, of different religions, speaking divers languages and living under strange stars. The observance of the anniversary is not confined within geographical limits or bounded by the boundaries of any persuasion, but has its fitting honors wherever christianity and civilization are found. In England, in America, in Russia, in Greenland, among the islands that lie along the equator, and among villages that approach the poles—mankind combine to celebrate the day of Christ's birth.

Chrismas was originally of a strictly religious character and so observed. In the lapse of time, without losing altogether its primitive significance, the celebration has acquired a somewhat different character and reputation, and now introduces a period of gayety, good-will and general festivity. It witnesses the re-union of families, the meeting of friends who have been separated, a relaxation from the steady business of life, and a very pleasant and desirable domestic mirthfulness. This acquired character can be traced back a long time in English annals and in the contemporary history of other countries, and is fittingly described in the literatures of the different periods. The observances of this country have their origin in those of England. What they were there two hundred years ago is not badly pictured in these lines of George Withers, entitled "Merry Christmas":

So now is come our joyful'st feast
Let every man be jolly;
Each room with ivy leaves is drest
And every post with holly.
Though some churls at our mirth repine
Round your foreheads garlands twine;
Drown sorrow in a cup of wine
And let us all be merry.

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke
And Christmas blocks are burning;
Their ovens they with baked meats choke
And all their spits are turning.
Without the door let sorrow lie,
And if for cold it hap to die
We'll bury't in a Christmas pie
And every more be merry.

Now every lad is wondrous trim
And no man minds his labor.
Our lasses have provided them
A bag-pipe or a tabor.
Young men and maids, and girls and boys
Give life to one another's joys;
And you anon shall by their noise
Perceive that they are merry.

Rank misers now do sparing shun;
Their hall of music soundeth;
And dogs thence with whole shoulders run,
So all things there abounds.
The country folks themselves advance,
With fiddlers fresh from out of France;
And Jack shall pipe and Jill shall dance
And all the town be merry.

Ned Squash hath fetched his bands from pawn
And all his best apparel;
Brisk Nell hath bought a ruff of lawn
With droppings of the barrel.
And those that hardly all the year
Had bread to eat or rags to wear
Will have both clothes and dainty fare
And all this day be merry.

In connection with these verses, that very prettily describe the character of Christmas observances in that period of English history when Christmas was most largely kept, and paint better than any artist the rites of its celebration we may appropriately join the Christmas song of 1695.

Now, thrice welcome Christmas
Which brings us good cheer,
Mince pies and plum porridge
Good ale and strong beer;
With pig, goose and capon,
The best that can be—
So well doth the weather
And our stomachs agree.

Observe how the chimneys
Do smoke all about;
The cooks are providing
For dinner, no doubt;
But those on whose tables
No victuals appear,
O, may they keep Lent
All the rest of the year.

With holly and ivy
So green and so gay,
We deck up our houses
As fresh as the day.
With bays of rosemary
And laurel complete;
And every one now
Is a King in conceit.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

A French chemist, M. Deville, has just succeeded in extracting silver from clay. A cotemporary, in speaking of Monsieur's experiments, says:

There being no reason to doubt the facts, our first impression is, that we are about to witness a revolution which will affect our commerce, our industry, our science, and our domestic economy. It is already known that some clays contain twenty-five per cent. of aluminum. Who, then, shall set a limit to its production? What a change! The chemist will henceforth have a metal out of which to make his pans, crucibles and capsules, all indestructible, and all cheap. The platinum pans used in certain manufactures cost £1000, or more. Platinum is exceedingly heavy, aluminum exceedingly light. The latter is, therefore, eminently useful as weights for chemists, who, for minute quantities, require a weight which shall neither be too small nor liable to rust. How accurate analyses will be when made in unalterable vessels, and tests may be pushed to the very refinement of delicacy! Then in the art culinary. No more tin or copper sauce pans; no more brass skillets; all our cooking utensils will be made of aluminum, from which will ensue a manifest improvement in public health, to say nothing of gratification to our palate. Decidedly, a new era seems to be opening for cooks and confectioners. And where will the "silver fork school" be, when the whole nation, from Cornwall to Caithness, is using silver forks? Will any one ever wish he had been born with silver slippers?

We might fill whole pages with motions as to the changes to be brought about in the industrial and decorative arts. In such a climate as ours, to have architectural ornaments, household articles, tools, and fifty other things, that "won't rust," will be an incalculable benefit; and who knows whether we may not see glittering roofs on our public buildings and temples without having to journey to the East? Then is silver to be superseded as a medium of exchange, and shall we have a coinage of aluminum? The occupation of counterfeiters will then be gone. Sir John Herschell, Master of the Mint, is already looking into the subject. Then, again, is there no danger of feverish excitement? Shall we not have an army of experimentalists setting to work on all sorts of earths? Will clay farms rise in the market? What are we to do for bricks? Will very fat churchyards fetch the highest prices? and shall we come to bequeath the mortal part of us to our poor relations for the sake of the aluminum it may contain?

Seriously; we believe that most important results will follow M. Deville's discovery; perhaps far beyond what can be predicted at present. It was just as much a problem, perhaps more so, when many of us were boys, to extract soda from sea-water; and now it is produced in thousands of tons. So, who shall say what is impossible in turning clay into metal? We all know that silver was not any thing accounted of in the days of Solomon; and whether such an argentiferous abundance is again to be realized remains to be seen.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S CHILDHOOD.—Lady Jane Grey speaks of the severities to which she was subjected by her noble parents. I had neither onffs, nor bobs, nor pinches; but I experienced what I thought was much worse. It was the fashion then for children to wear iron collars round the neck, with a backboard strapped over the shoulders; to one of these I was subjected from my sixth to my thirteenth year. It was put on in the morning, and seldom taken off till late in the evening; and I generally did all my lessons standing in stocks with this stiff collar around my neck. At the same time I had the plainest chair in my mother's presence. Yet I was a very happy child, and when relieved from my collar, I not unceldom manifested my delight by starting from our hall-door, and taking a run at least half a mile through the woods which adjoined our pleasure grounds. [Life of Mrs. Sherwood.

GHOSTS.—It is stated by travelers that the Arabs of Upper Egypt are not believers in what are called ghosts. They live habitually among tombs and sarcophagi, and when tents and other dwellings are not to be procured, actually choose the mummy-vaults for houses. In these they may frequently be seen stretched upon the ground in slumber by the side of a corpse, or walking through dust that was once animated, with all the coolness imaginable.

TO PREVENT METALS FROM RUSTING.—Melt together three parts of lard and one of resin powder. A very thin coating applied with a brush will preserve Russia iron stove and grates from rusting during summer, even in damp situations. For this purpose, a portion of black lead may be mixed with the lard. The effect is equally good on brass, copper, steel, etc. The same compound forms an excellent water-proof paste for leather. Boots, when treated with it, will thereafter take the usual polish when blacked, and the solce may be saturated with it without soiling the floor, as it does not rub off.

AFTER DINNER ENJOYMENT OF A ROMAN EMPEROR.—Caligula must have been a most unpleasant person to dine with. He entertained himself and his guests with the sight of men tortured on the rack, and he got up private executions on these occasions to enliven the scene. We read of Her Majesty's concerts, and how "Mrs. Anderson" presided at the piano. But the Roman only heard of their Emperors killing in fun, to frighten his friends with, and saw his divinity's private headsman, Niger Darbaine, performed as usual with his well-known dexterity. His frolics were of a really frightful character. It was after a banquet, when the capital jest of slaying had failed to make him merry as usual, that he rushed to the sacrificial altar, attired in the dress of a victim-killer—that is, with a linen apron for his sole costume. He selected a mallet as though he were about to slay the appointed victim, but he turned suddenly round on the resident official, and butchered him instead. And thereat, all who had witnessed the frolicsome deed of their master, declared that "Fere Jove, 'twas a mors capitol joke than the last!"

His answer to the councils who ventured to ask the cause of a sudden burst of laughter in which he indulged at a crowded feast is well known: "I laugh to think," said the amiable creature, "that with one wave of my hand I can sweep all your stupid heads off!" His method of loving was equally characteristic. He would swing his terrible arm round the fair neck he proposed to admire, and express his delight that he could cut it off when he pleased. There was a brilliant Greek: "I can not tell," said her imperial lover at a feast, "why is it that I am so fond of that girl. I'll have her put on the rack for a quarter of an hour, that she may be compelled to tell me the reason." Pine Beard was the mildest of Quaker gentlemen compared with this Caligula. A lady might as well have been wooed by a boa constrictor.

EXECUTION OF BEHEKIAH.—The New York Times has a full report of the particulars of the execution of Nicholas Behechan, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham at Cathcogue, Long Island. We extract the following:

At eight minutes past 12 o'clock the doomed man grasped the hand of Father McCarthy, kissed it several times, and his last words were, "Oh, Lord, do have mercy on my soul, do! do! I feel sorry I transgressed the Fifth Commandment. Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord!"

The Fifth Commandment in the Catholic Bible reads thus: Thou shalt not kill.

At ten minutes after 12 o'clock the Priest signified to the Sheriff that "all was ready," and the officer of the law immediately severed the rope with a heavy blow of the broad-axe; the weights fell to the ground, and the wretched man was suddenly elevated into the air. The jerk was not of sufficient force to dislocate his neck, consequently he struggled very hard, and his life was prolonged in great suffering.

Physicians are of the opinion, in regard to the courage of Beheehan, that if he had been permitted to stand three minutes longer under the gallows, with the rope around his neck, he would have fallen to the ground a corpse, as his great fright would have produced death.

The body was permitted to hang forty minutes.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—We were yesterday shown by Mr. Jesse P. Allbright, of this city, a revolutionary relic now in his possession, being a powder-horn taken from a British Artilleryman at the battle of Germantown by his father, Mr. John Allbright, a soldier in the Revolution. It is ingeniously ornamented, apparently having been ex deus by its original owner with a knife. On one side is a correct representation of dragoons in the act of charging upon the artillery; on the reverse side a column of infantry also making a charge. Je coetaine the following inscription: "John Churchel, Crewnpoint, Nov. 6, 1759;" as also the following couplet:

"Men of might they take delight
In sword or gun that they may fight."

The intermediate spaces contain various emblems of war. It is a curiously wrought relic of the olden time, and one highly prized by its present possessor. [Baltimore Sun.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Where it was Written.*—We find the following in the Philadelphia Ledger of the 28th:

It has been stated that the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, in the old building at Fifth and Minor streets, known as Jefferson Wigwam, recently destroyed by fire. Other places have also been named, but the following letter from Mr. Jefferson to Dr. Mease, of this city, would indicate that that instrument was written in the building, still standing, at the south-west corner of Seventh and Market streets:

MONTICELLO, Sept. 10, 1825.—Dear Sir: It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prova, even in their minutiaeness, the sacred attachment of our fellow-citizens to the event of which the paper of July 4, 1776, was but the declaration, the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time. Small things may, perhaps, like the rules of Saints, help to nonrish our devotion to this holy bond of our Union, and keep it longer alive and warm in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances, however small. At the time of writing that instrument, I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graff, a new brick house, three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bed-room, ready furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote the paper particularly. So far, I state from written proofs in my possession. The proprietor, Graff, was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a brick-layer, and that his house was on the south side of Market street, probably between Seventh and Eighth streets, and if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it. I have some idea that it was a corner house, but no other recollections throwing any light on the question are worth communication. I will, therefore, only add assurance of my great respect and esteem. TH. JEFFERSON.

Dr. JAMES MEASE, Philadelphia.

FIVE NEGRO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—Five little negroes, belonging to the editor of this paper, were burned to death in the kitchen on his plantation, in Richmond county, on Thursday evening of last week; and the occurrence was the more afflicting to him because, by proper precaution, it might have been prevented. He had left strict injunctions that the children should not, under any circumstances, be suffered to remain a single moment without some person with them, able to take care of them; in case of fire or other emergency. In disregard of his instructions, the nurse who had charge of them was sent off in the evening, together with a small boy, while the hands were at a distance at work, to drive up the cattle, leaving six children under five years of age in the house. The smoke was soon discovered; but before relief could be brought the roof of the house fell in, consuming One of the children! The eldest had made his escape. [Wilmington (N. C.) Argus, 6th.

New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—The following new and magnificent steamships leave SEMI-WEEKLY, at 8 o'clock A. M., punctually, as follows:

ON SUNDAYS.
CHARLES MORGAN, James Lawless, commander.
MEXICO, John Y. Lawless, commander.

ON THURSDAY.
PERSEVERANCE, Henry Place, commander.
LOUISIANA, W. H. Talbot, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Galveston	$16
Children half price.	
Deck Passage	6
Children half price.	
Negroes	4
Children half price.	

☞ For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to
HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street,
dec9 1y opposite the Steamship Landing.

CHARLES E. KELLS.
DENTIST,
No. 15f Canal street, New Orleans.
☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner. Dr. R. will refer to persons now wearing full or partial sets, which for BEAUTY, UTILITY AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER, cannot be excelled. n25 1y

An Assortment Unequaled,
IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.
A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the best description, constantly on hand.
.... ALSO ....
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS;
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., &c.
☞ ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all articles of
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AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of
ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years' trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. DURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUNDARY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa, in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of air and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough, and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly,
WM. W. SMITH.

Prepared and Sold by
J. C. AYER, Chemist,
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Sold by all Druggists.
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Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:
REV. W. H. ELLISON, D.D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.
MISS F. GERALDINE DATTLE, Primary Department.
MRS. EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 50

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 15 6m

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.
FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. D. F. LASSABEE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
MONS. JULES READY, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
MRS. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music.
MISS ELLEN E. LASSABEE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
REV. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DURALIN, A. M., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. C. DRAKE, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty, to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Dragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in enlarging and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

D. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—0m26

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Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Rectum, Anus and Urinary Organs, such as Fistula in Ano, Piles, etc. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb.

He may be seen and consulted in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, from the 1st of December to the 1st of May; and in New York City at No. 37 Irving Place, from the 10th of May till the 20th of November of each year.

[From Hall's Journal of Health, New York, September, 1854.]

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.—The card of this gentleman will be found below. Having known the Doctor for a number of years, and the singular success attending his peculiar practice in the diseases named in his card, it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that of the following, from one of the leading journals of Louisville, Ky.:

[From the Louisville Journal, May 30, 1854.]